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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

Press Conference Statement
Dr O. C. Stine
Visiting Expert Consultant
Agriculture Division
Natural Resources Section
8 February 1951

AN ECONOMIC OUTLOOK SERVICE FOR AGRICULTURE IN JAPAN

In looking at Japanese agriculture I am greatly impressed with the fact that the one-half of the labor force engaged in farming produces about 80 percent of the food consumed domestically but receives from agricultural production only about one-fifth of the national income. The small size of farm units appears a serious limiting factor in increasing income, but there are promising factors in the situation. The alertness and efficiency of many farm operators in using the resources available to them is striking, and I believe that with an adequate outlook service the farmer can improve his position. Such a service would present to the farmer accurate and objective data on prospective demand and supply conditions for agricultural products and would increase his ability to plan his operations to take the best possible advantage of changing market conditions.

The recovery of farm production since the end of the war has been a notable achievement. The most remarkable achievement has been the return of livestock production to about prewar levels. Apparently food supplies, except fats, are now up to about prewar average per capita levels.

The farmer in Japan is assuming greater responsibilities as decontrol by government is extended. About one-half, in value, of farm marketings and practically all purchases of materials and services for use in production are now on a free market basis. The extension of decontrol to include the principal grain crops not only would greatly increase the freedom of the farmer in the use of his resources but also would increase the risks involved in planning the production and marketing of these crops. As the farmer takes over greater responsibility, the government should provide him with more information as to consumer demands so that he may adjust his production to demands for products as they are likely to be reflected in prices through market channels.

Farmers are quite aware of prospective changes in economic conditions relating to agriculture. They are discussing these prospects among themselves and asking local advisory agents for information. They wish to be free of quotas but are fearful of a return of prewar price depressions and seasonally low prices at the beginning of each marketing period. The recent rise in silk prices is stimulating interest in shifting back to more mulberry planting. Recent declines in the prices of some fruits and livestock products have stimulated interest in the outlook as to consumer demands, costs, and returns for these products. Significant shifts in second crops and upland plantings, including vegetables and oilseeds, are contemplated and could be guided by an outlook service.

Since farm cooperatives have been serving as agents of the government in collecting and distributing crops, the transition from controls requires changes in methods of operation of cooperatives. It also greatly increases the need of economic analysis as a basis for planning cooperative financial, credit, and marketing operations.

Government administrators of programs such as production goals, allotments, collections of quotas, rationing, and price fixing need careful economic analysis of current conditions and prospects as a basis for making decisions as to changes in programs and operational procedures. Farmers should be informed fully of prospective changes in conditions and programs. Economic analysis of prospects as to probable demands of consumers, availability of supplies, and prices should be considered in deciding when to decontrol rice, wheat, and barley. Such an analysis also is important in determining what government measures may be desirable to protect consumers against supply scarcities which would result in seriously inflated prices, and to protect producers against price depressions which would reduce incomes below the level required to maintain basic resources and provide living conditions for the farm family comparable with those from other occupations.

I believe economic analysts can point the way for improvement in returns to farmers and continued increase in supplies for consumers, through a fuller and more economical use of resources. In rural areas I have seen opportunities for increasing production by reclaiming land, controlling water, extending second cropping, enlarging upland cultivation, improving management of land in use, and changing cropping systems.

The quick recovery of livestock production under the conditions of recent years suggests that given an expanding market farmers will find a way to produce for it. The experiment stations can help by showing how to make adjustments to produce more forage and suitable feedstuffs.

Recovery of industry and commerce promises to absorb more of the labor force and provide an expanding market for those who remain on the farm. This in turn will provide opportunities for farmers to enlarge operations by using more machinery, and to utilize more fully their labor and managerial ability. For the farm household these prospects hold promise of improving living conditions and opportunities for the future.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
APO 500

Date 6 December 1951

FOR THE SCAP-CIE INFORMATION OFFICER:

_____Region

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" Home-Life Improvement Extension Work"

Number of printed copies 1,000 copies

Cost ¥ 65

Number of distributed copies:

Each To, Do and Prefecture(Prefectural Governor ..... 1 copy,

Chief of the Extension Department ..... 1 copy,

Chief of the Improvement Section .....2 copies) 184 Copies

National Diet .....100 "

Staff-members of Home-life Improvement Round-table

Conference .....50 "

Total .....334 "

Date of completion of forwarding those pamphlets directed

to To, Do, and Prefecture .....Nov. 15

Distribution programme.

Appropriate Government agencies, Organizations concerned,

Schools and Newspapers, Magazines concerned.

Home-life Improvement Project Works

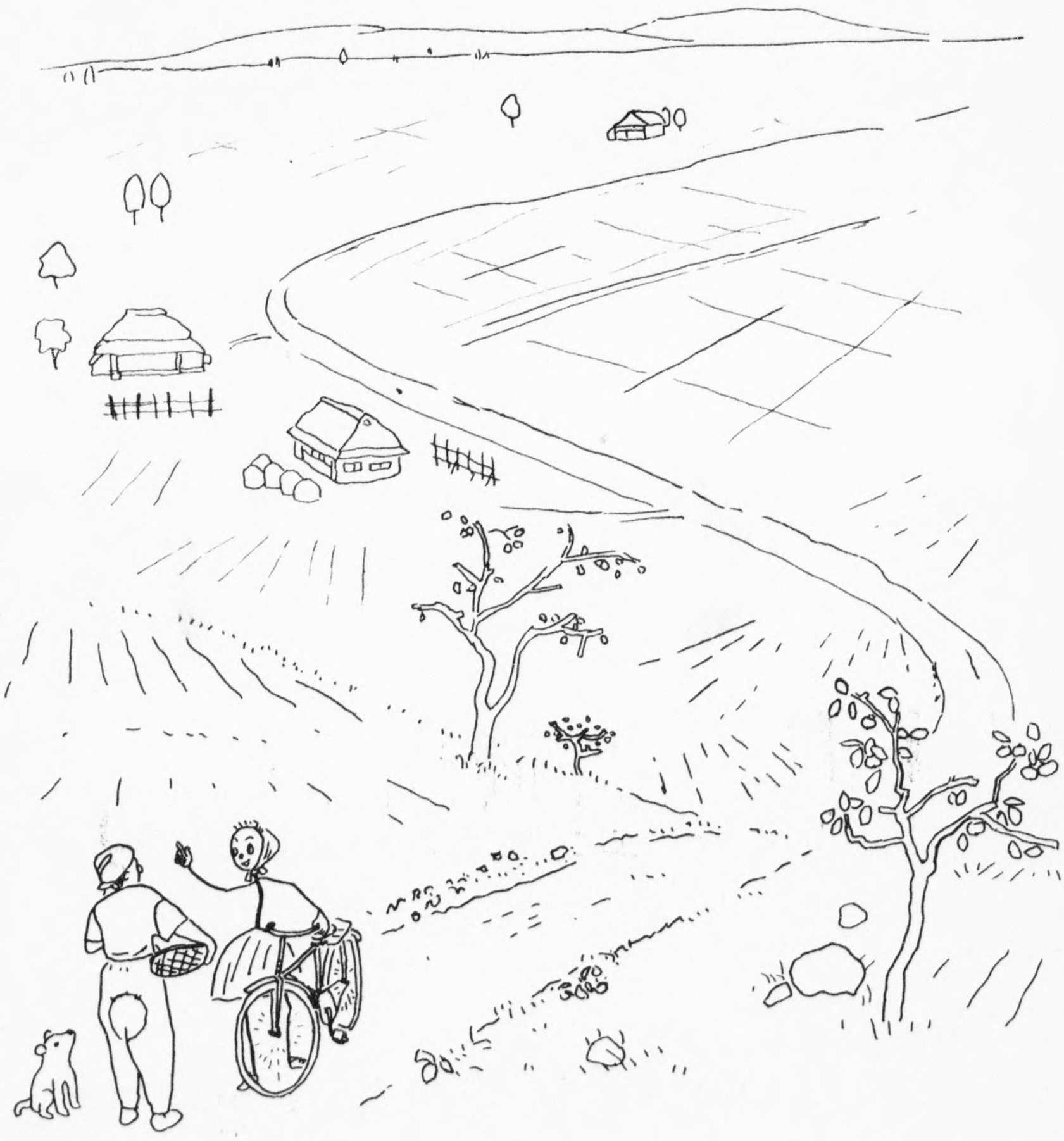
Home-life Improvement Section,
Agricultural Improvement Bureau.

1. Farmers are working to get their living, burried under crushing snow and in paddy-fields so hot like boiling water.
2. Necessity for home-life improvement.
3. Economy of fuel through the improvement of ovens.
4. What parts must be improved?
5. Duty of home-life improvement project leaders ... (their activities).
6. Improved kitchen equipments at a farm household.
7. Conditions of guidance given by home-life improvement project leaders.
8. Let us rationalize rural life.
9. Study by project leaders.

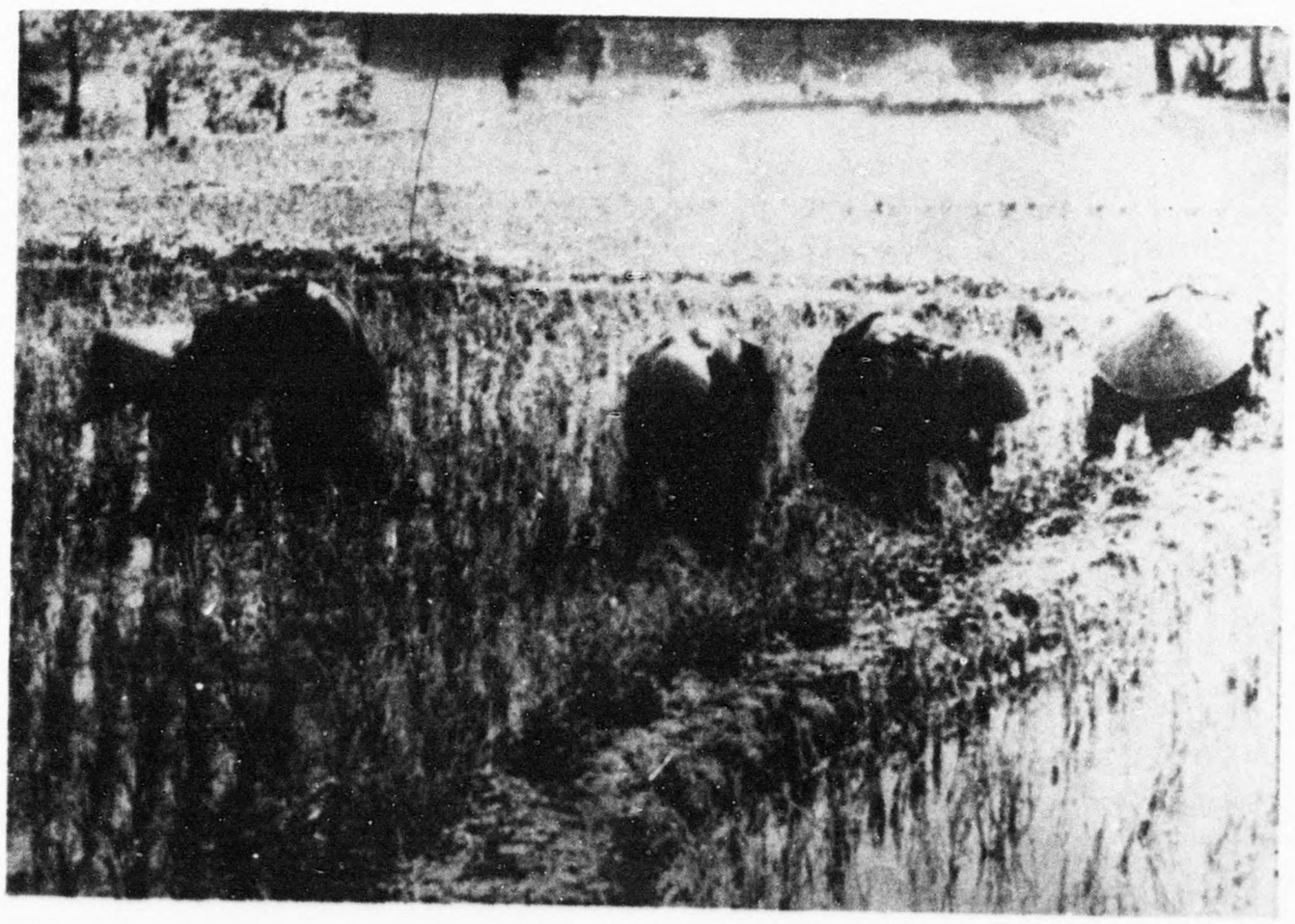
生活改良普及事業

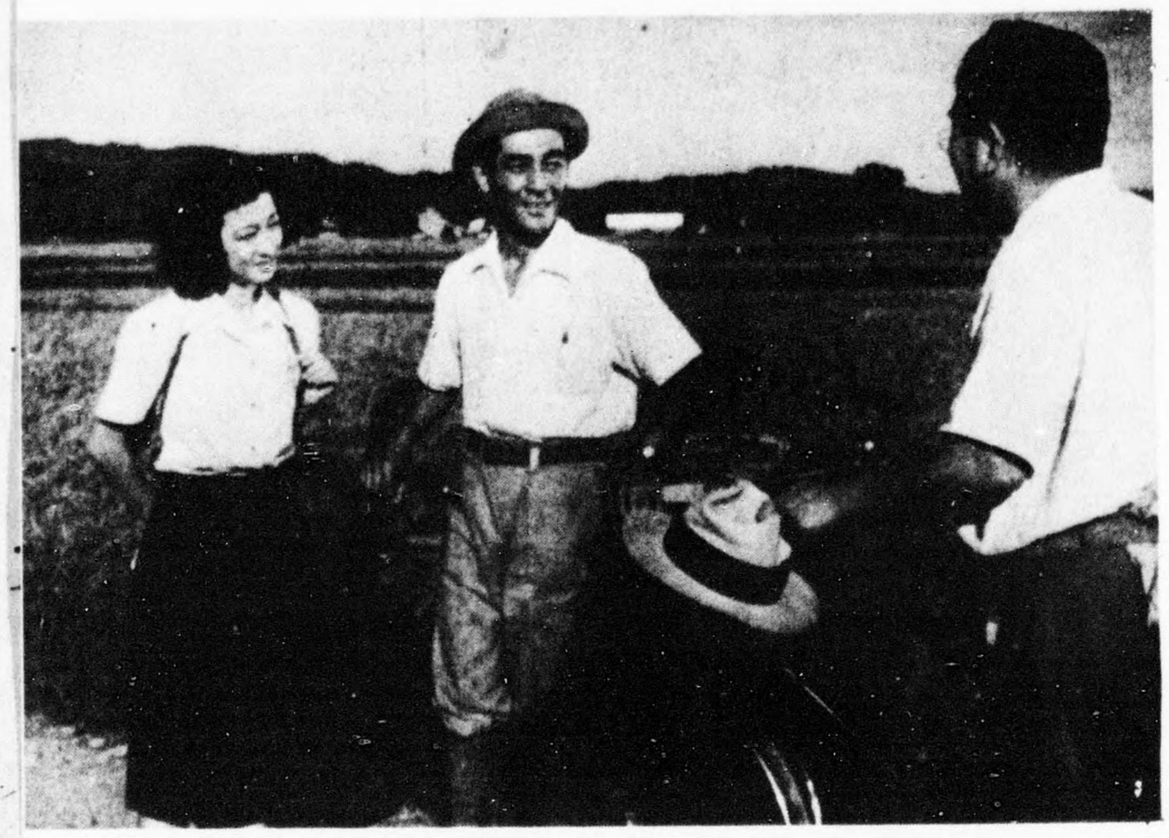
Home-life Improvement Projects Works

世界屈指の集約農業国である日本の農家は、自給度が高く、又家族労働による零細経営である事から、農業経営と生活とが不即不離の関係にあり、問題を複雑にしている。この事は又農村生活様式を原始的に留め、婦人労働の比重を大きくしている。農業改良普及事業の一環としての、生活改良普及事業は、農業生産の増大と、農家生活の安定を計る目的をもつて、活動を展開してゐる。



圧しつぶされそうな
雪にうずもれて
たぎる湯のような
田の中で
農家の生活の
営みは続けられる



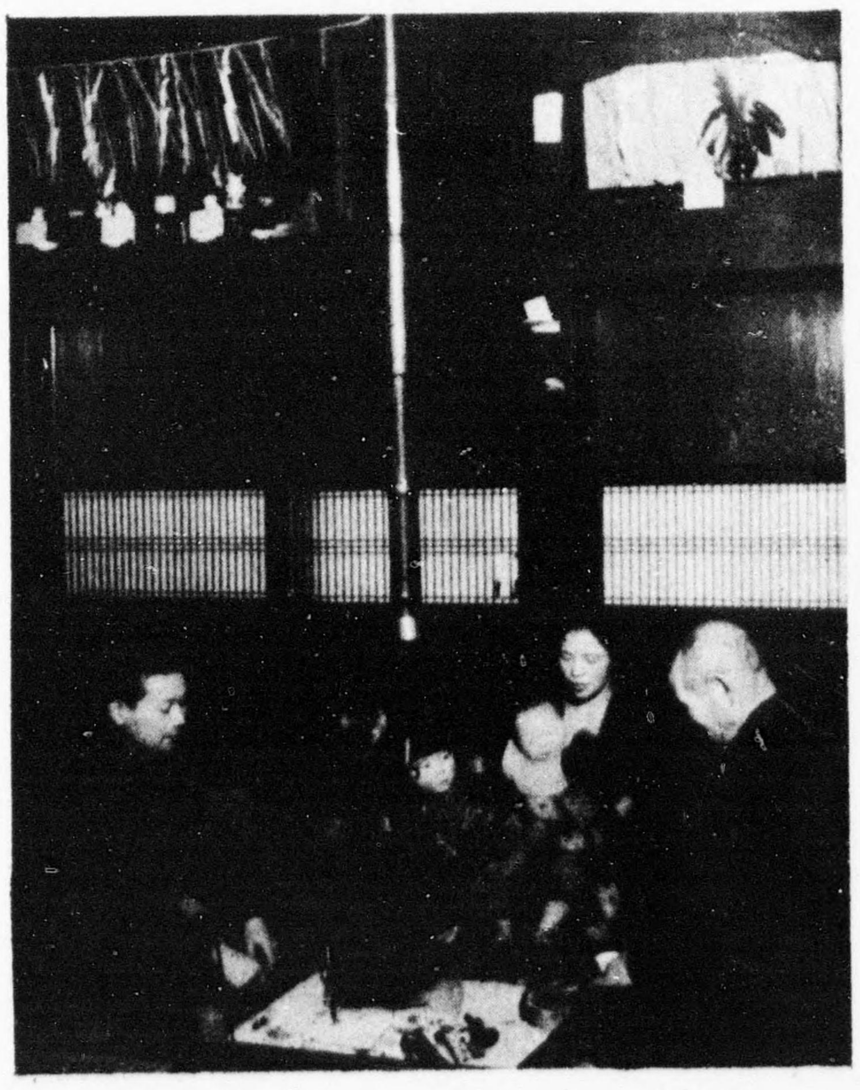


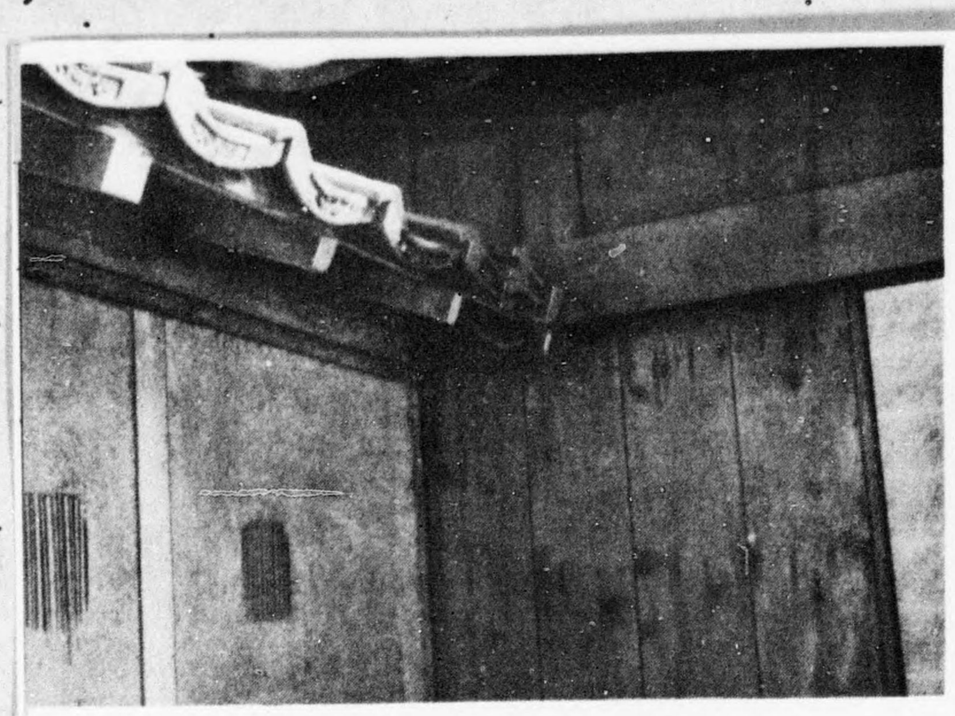
絶え間ない仕事の連続、今日も一日が始る。太陽は何時も何処にも、忘れずに訪れる。

『あんらー。おめえさまのくるのば、まつでだわい。嫁さ呼んでぐんべいよ！』

生活改善の必要性

農繁期の睡眠時間は四、五時間、そして田植え、除草その他に、婦人達の消費するエネルギーは、四〇〇〇カロリーにも及ぶ。しかもおそい夕食は、一日の消費熱量を補うべくもない貧しい膳である。夕食後、冷えた体をあたためる間にも、疲れはやがて居眠りとなる





この材料と構造は、生活のほゞ安定している農家に属するが、荒壁をおとしたあかり窓からは、微かな光が入るだけで、古い建築の技術と習慣の不健全さを示す適例である。

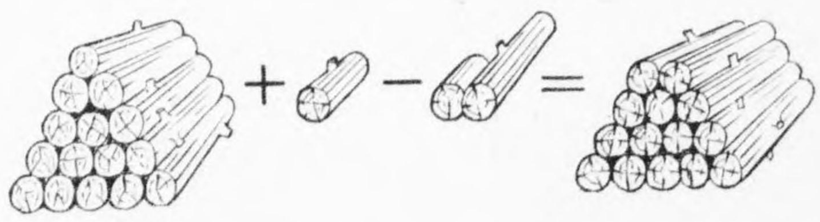
暗い家の中は、従つて乱雑に、不潔になりがちである。掃除もしない狭い部屋に、しきつめられた冷い萬年床が、彼等の毎日の憩いの場である。こゝは又、昆虫の温床となり、伝染病の源泉でもある。そしてまた、明日への激しい労働力の、生れるべき場所でもある。

かまどの改良による

日本の薪炭林の利用できる蓄積量は、約１２億石ですが、一年間の伐採量は、一年間の成長量よりもずつと多く、毎年約７千万石づつ蓄積に食い込んで行きますから、約１７年間で全部切り尽してしまうことになります。
かまどを改良すると、薪の所要量は、約半分に減るといわれています。農家は一戸当り年に１１石位の薪を消費しますから、かまどの改善によつて、６石の薪が浮いてくるわけで、全国の６００万の農家の７割が、かまどを改善したとすると、約２５００万石の薪が節約されます。
生活改良普及員のいる村では、目覚しい速度で、農家のかまどが改善されています。

日本の薪炭需給

蓄積量　成長量　消費量　残量



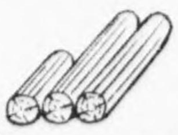
1220 ＋ 48 － 117 ＝ 1151

1220÷(117 － 48)＝ 17年

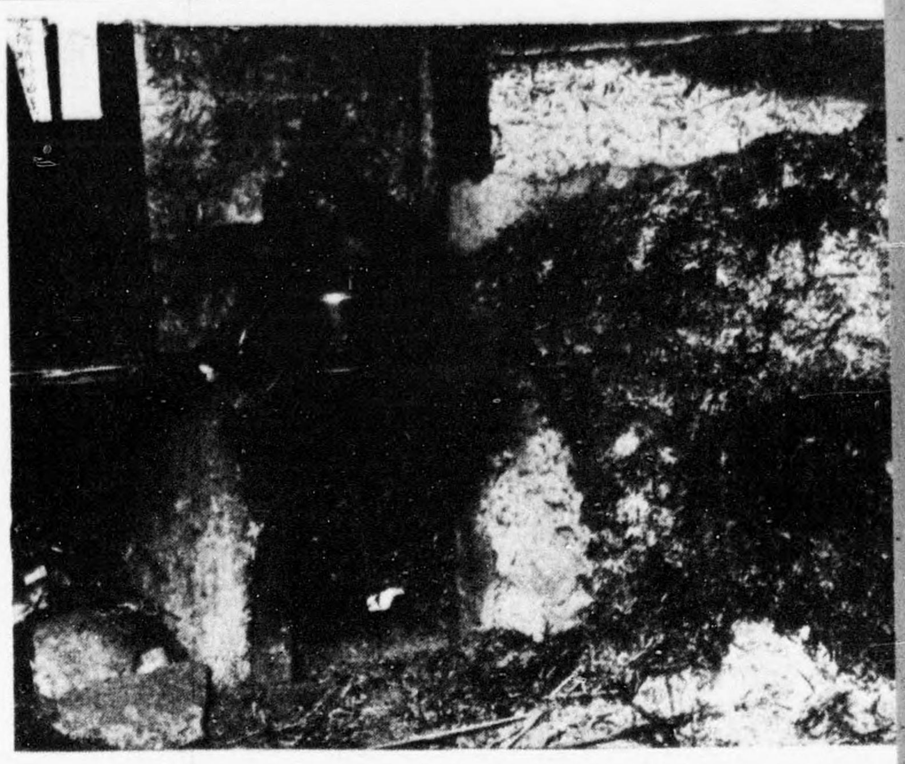
（単位百万石）

お米2升を炊くのにいる薪の量

かまど改良前	かまど改良後
500匁	230匁



土間の床面で菜つばをきざみ、米を炊ぐ。不自然な姿勢と、労力の浪費と、操作の不備と、時間の冗費と、非衛生と……。
仕事に追われる農民達は、生活する自分をないがしろにしがちだ。

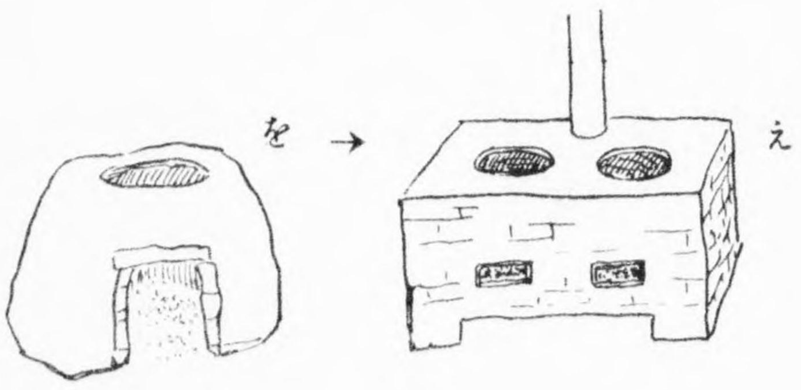


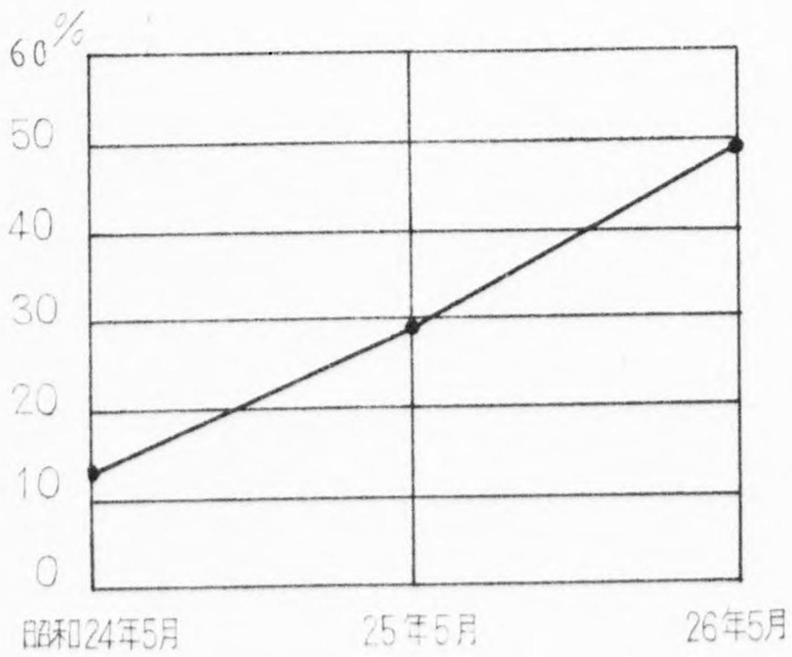
不完全燃焼の多いこのかまどの消費する薪は、熱を浪費し、無計画な薪炭の使用方法が省みられない。かまどの配置も非能率的である。

薪の節約

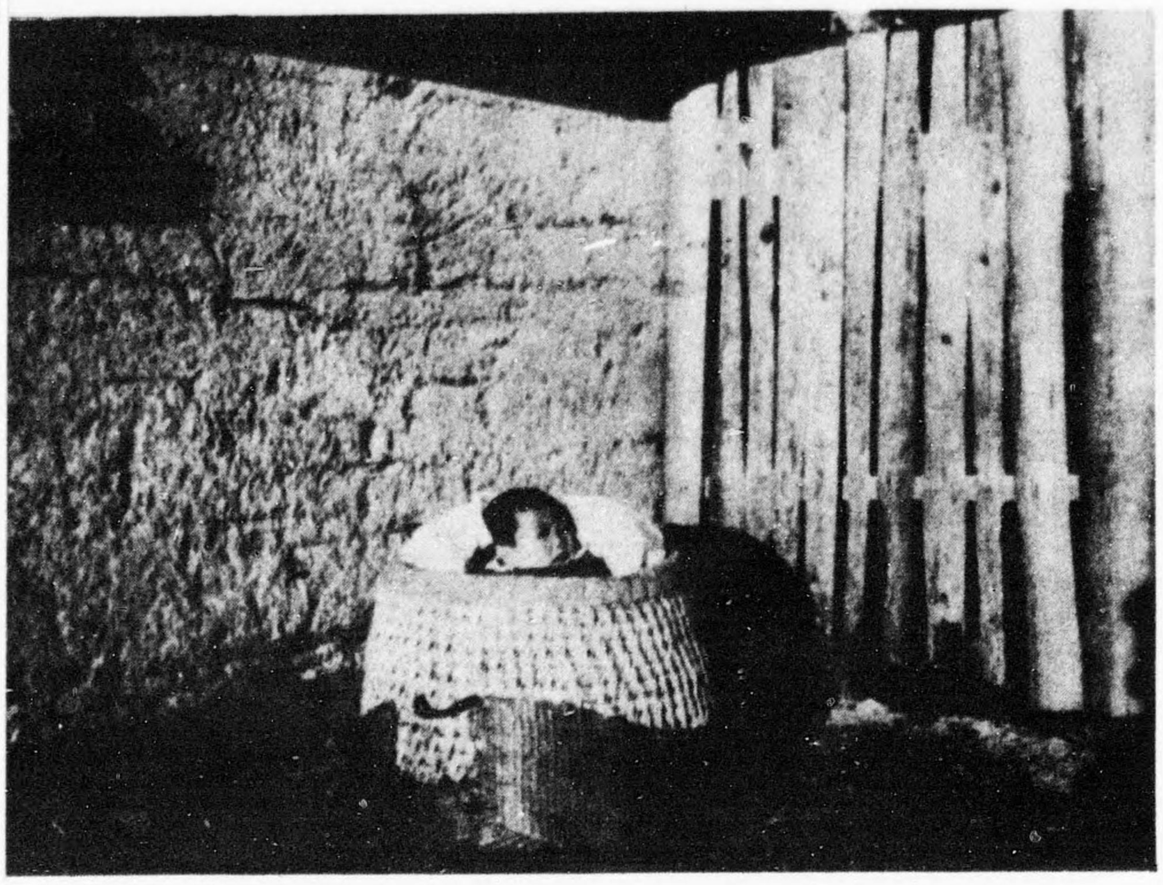
普及員の活動によつて
かまどが改良された割合

（福島県の一例）



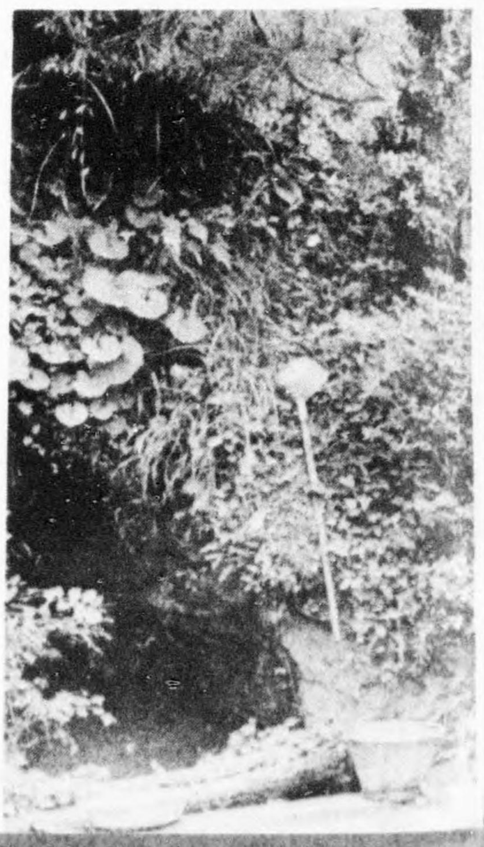


煙突のないかまどは、結膜炎、トラコーマを誘発する。配水装置のない台所から、数間離れた井戸え水を汲みに走る労力と時間は、莫大なものである。原始的な設備が、何代も同じ形で、照明のない場所に雑然とおかれてゐる。消耗したからだに力を与える食事は、こゝからは生れて来ない。



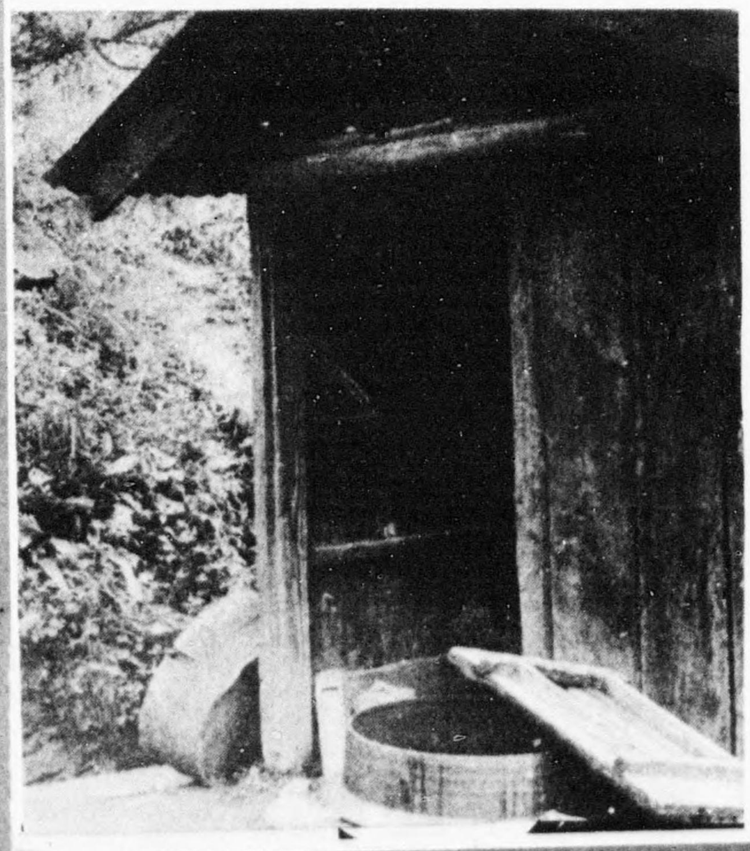
育児の知識がなく、保育の施設も、余裕もない。　乳児は『いづこ』の中におき去られて、凹脚になり、皮膚炎になる。（東北地方の子供に多い）

台所の片隅におかれた汲み置の風呂は、洗い場もなく、桶の中でからだを洗う仕組みである。家族人員の多少に拘らず、一本の手拭が、使はれる

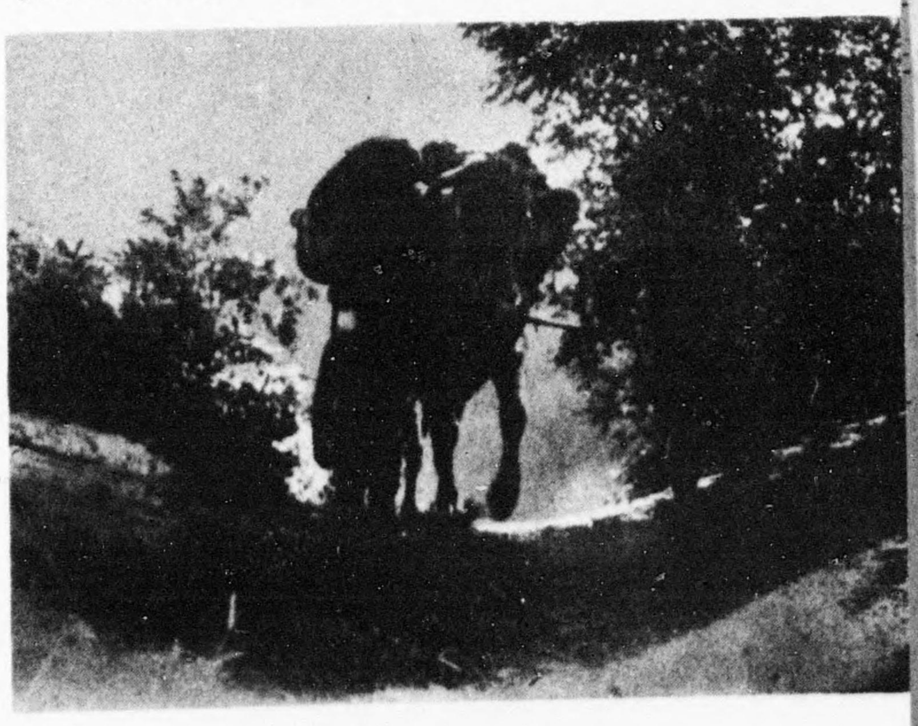


寒い地方の衣服は、特に長い激しい作業に不向きである。衣服の工夫により作業能率と健康保持との効果は大きい

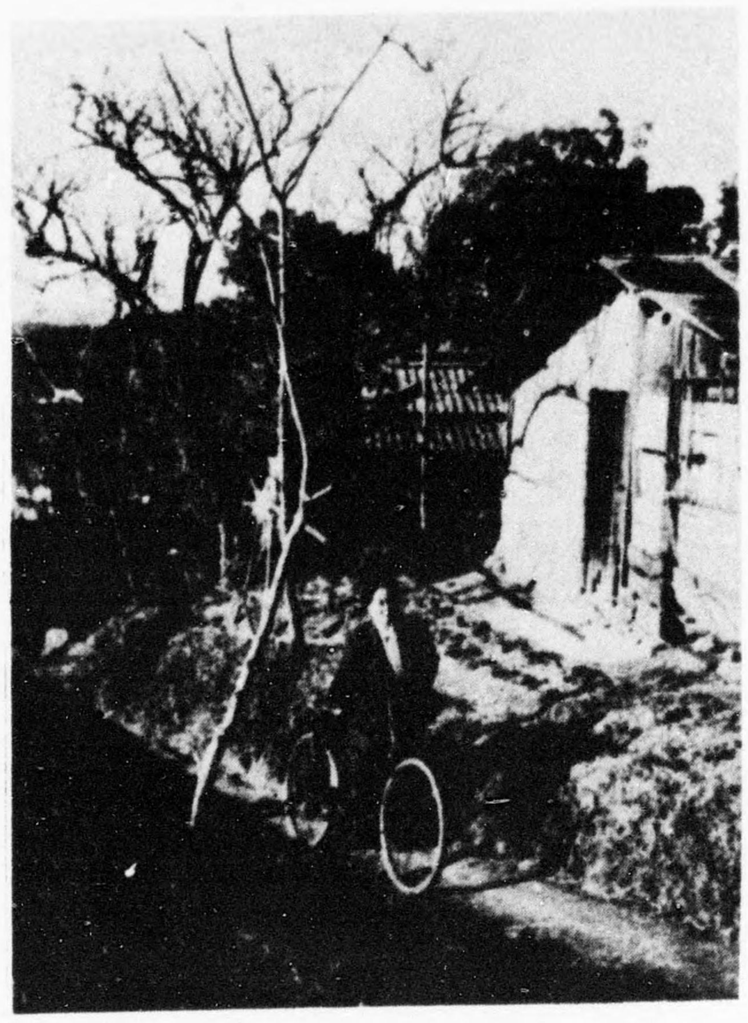
この流れの水を飲み、顔を洗い、汚れた衣類を、洗濯する



集約農業の行はれてきた従来の農村では、子供も労働力の擔い手である。労働の後の空腹が粗食で充たされる此等の子供は、胃拡張が多い。体位の低さ、学業に專念出来ない憂いの影がある。



生活改良普及員



それぞれの問題の一つ一つについて、農家の大人にも子供にも、男にも女にも、一人一人に適応した問題を引き出して納得のゆくまで話し合い、相談に応じて、合理的、能率的な生活の手段を考へ出し、各農家に適した方法で、実行をすゝめる。
生活の合理化は、体力を増進し、仕事を能率化し「愉しい生活」の場面を確保し、農業生産力を促進する。

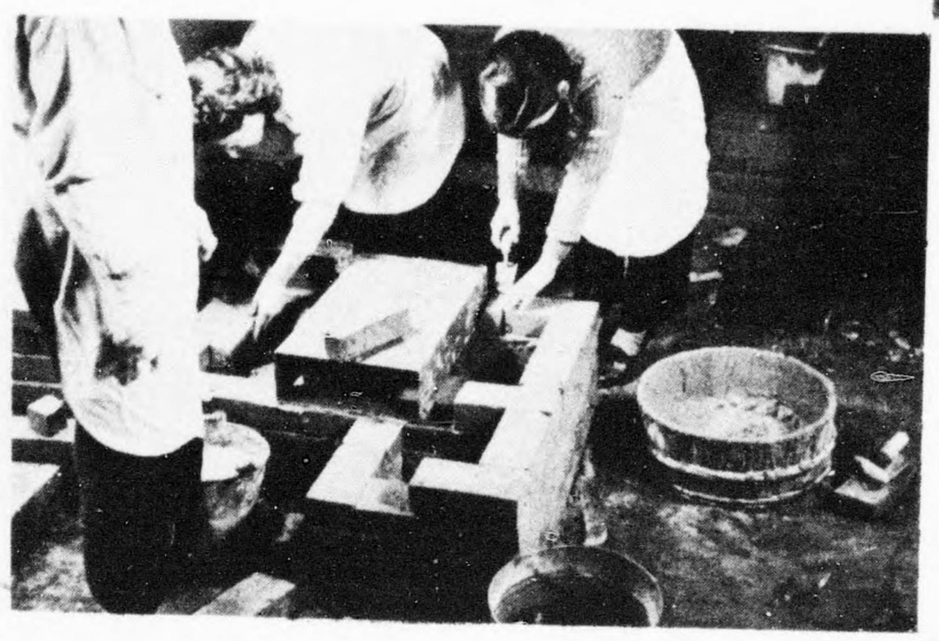
普及事業の
前哨線に立つて

生活改良普及員は、夜を日についで働き続ける。農家生活の改善は、農業改良と相俟つて、農村全般の発展向上をもたらしつゝある。現在の苦しい歩みは、世界の農業、農民と、歩調を共にする一歩一歩である。

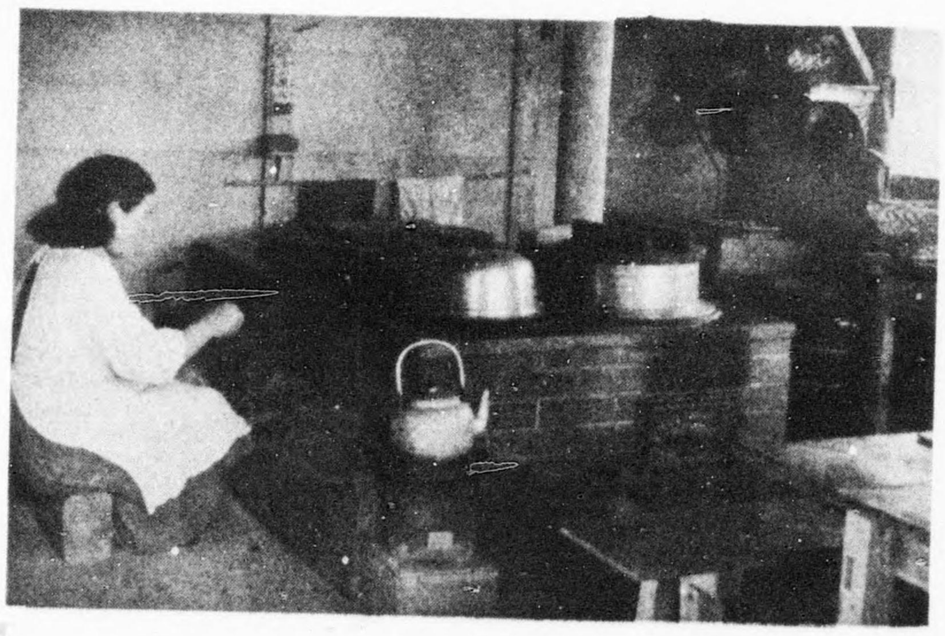
訪れる戸毎に、それぞれの相談をもちかけられ、具体的な解決を必ず残してゆく。
日向の縁で、簞笥に死蔵された衣服の更生、利用を教えている普及員。

蛔虫症の多いことは、生産力を著しく阻み、健康を害する。保健所と連絡して、検便を行い、衛生知識の普及啓蒙と、駆虫、糞尿処理などの対策を指導する

は

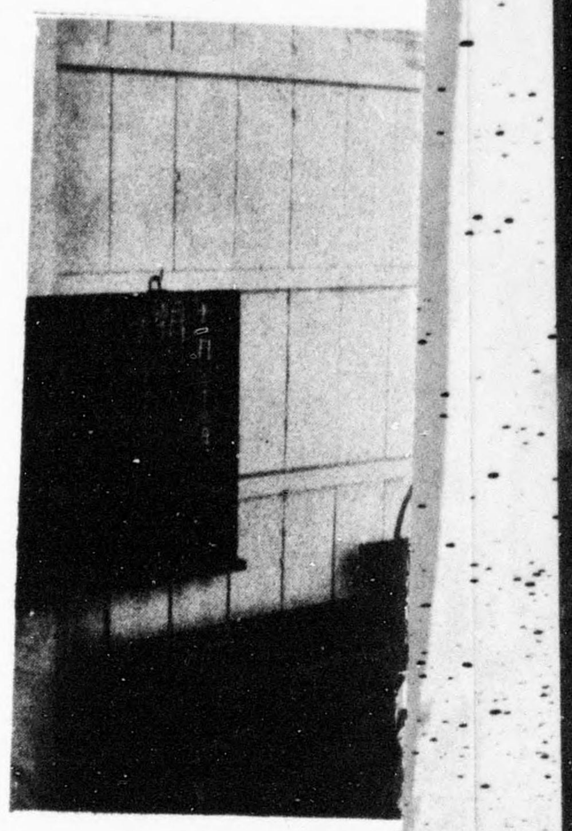


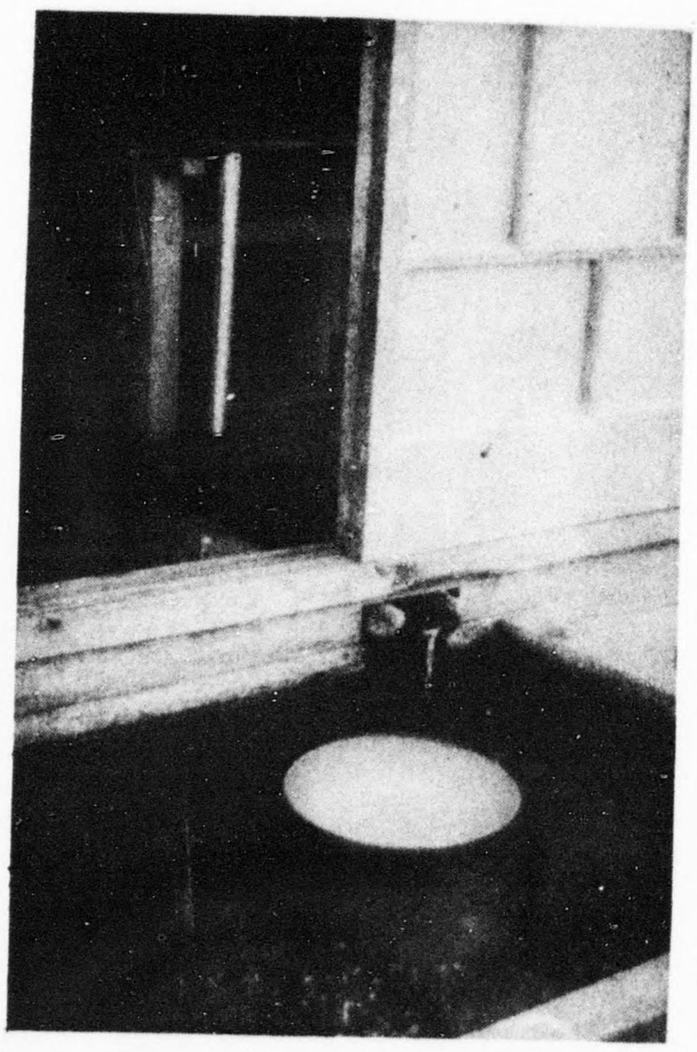
台所の設計を行い、必要な資材を集めて、出来るだけ経済的で、能率的な構築を行う。台所改善を思い立つた農家の改造は、そのまゝデモンストレーションとして、附近の農民の教材となる



最少の燃料で、最大の効率をあげる為の工夫がなされる。煙道の幅や位置は、科学的に割り出され、その効果が試みられて、最良の型が完成する

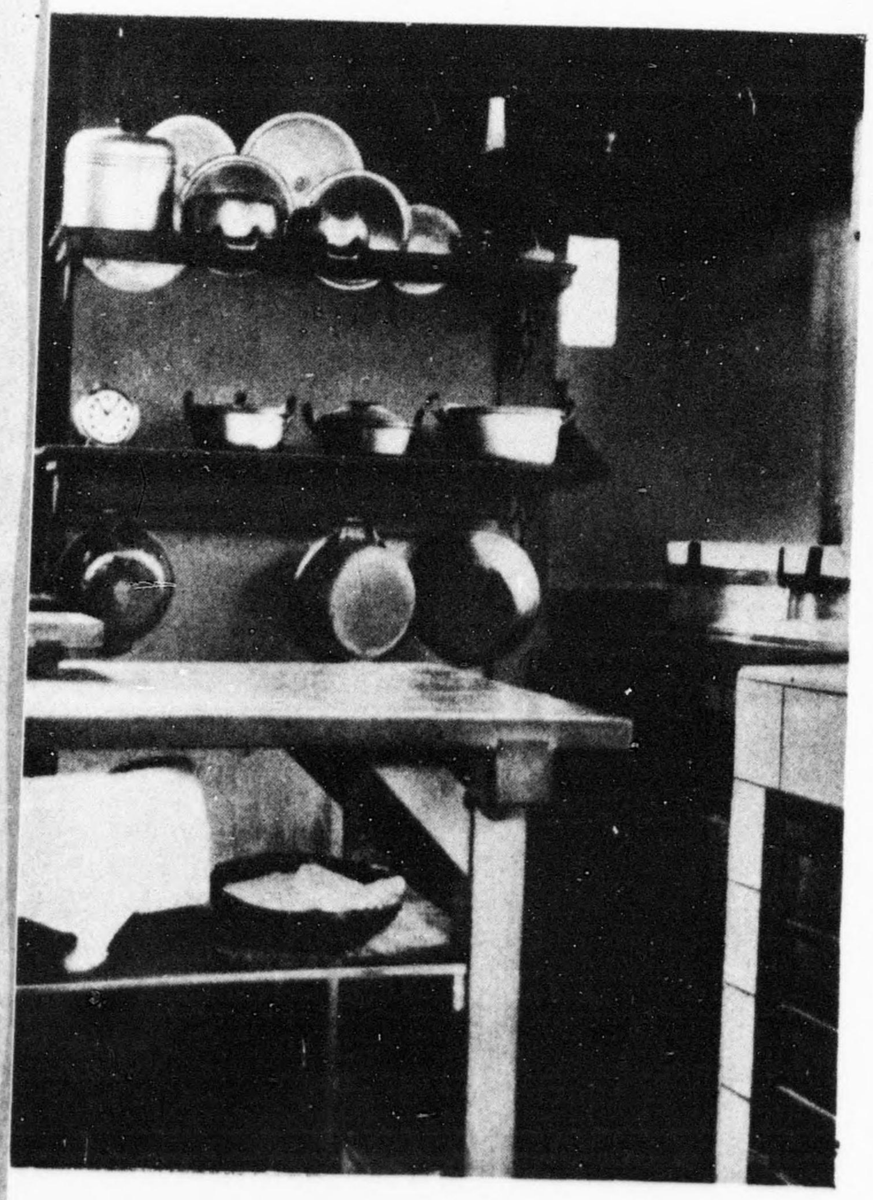
一日数時間主婦の過す台所の設計は、労力的に、時間的に、主婦の身心に大きく影響する。流しの高さを、使う人の身長から割り出し、最も疲労の少い能率的なものに工夫する

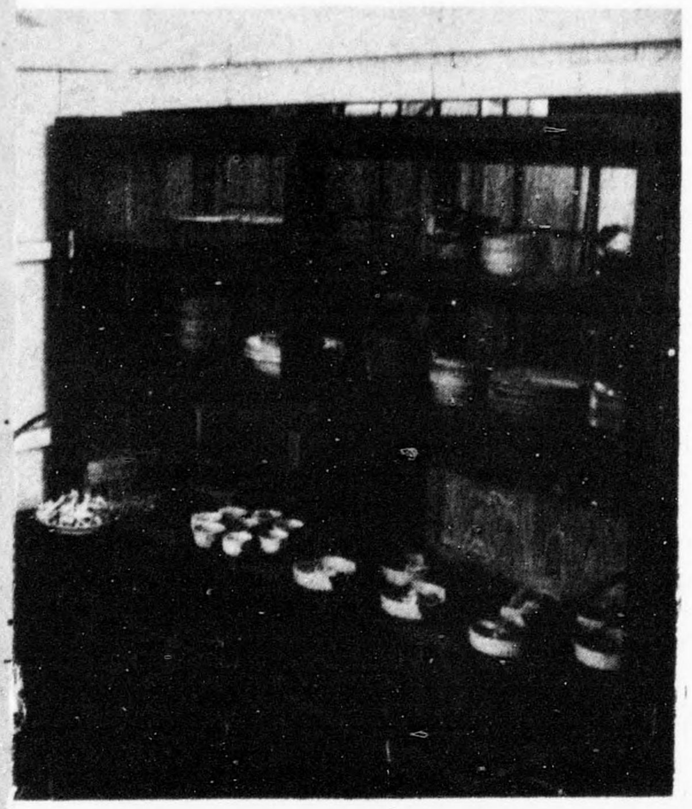




共同で考え出された簡易水道は、川から引かれた貯水池から導かれる。
台所の外に大きい水槽が、台所の内に小さい水槽が、設けられた部落もある

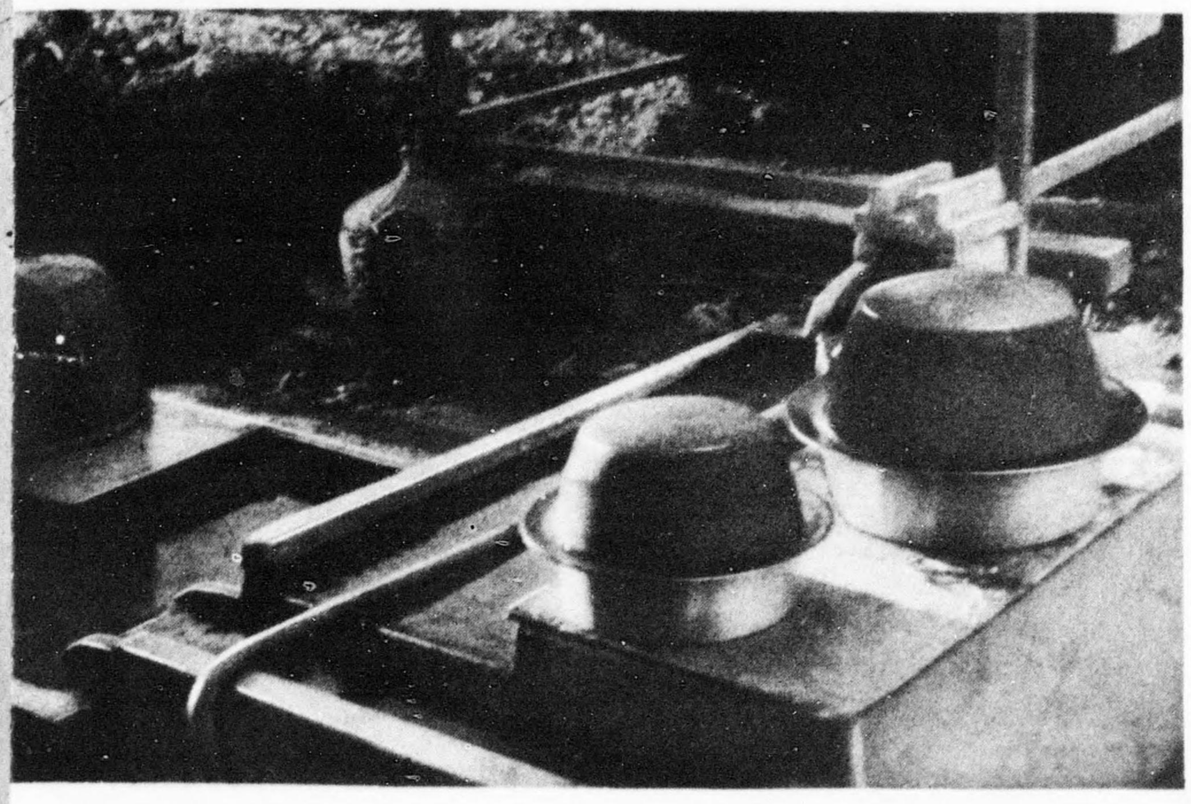
一つの具体的な試みは、忘れかけてゐた生活の夢を呼び覚ませ、刺戟となり、興味となつて、次の形が生れてゆく。生活の形のバランスが、自ら整えられる





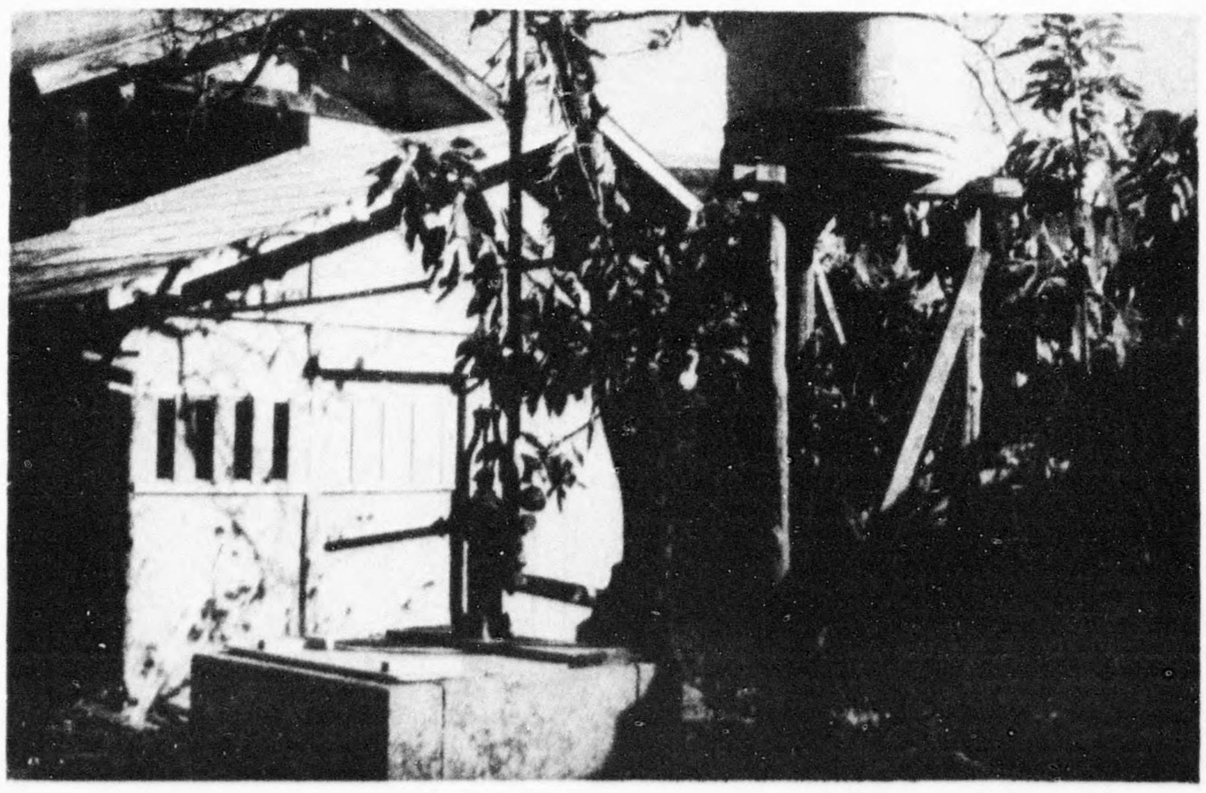
台所が愉しい働き場所になつた時、男も子供も炊事を好んで手伝い出した。

普及員から教わつた献立と料理が、家族中の仕事の励みとなり、栄養食が低抗力を高め病気が減つてゆく、嫁姑の問題も解決し、一家団欒は生産力を増進する。

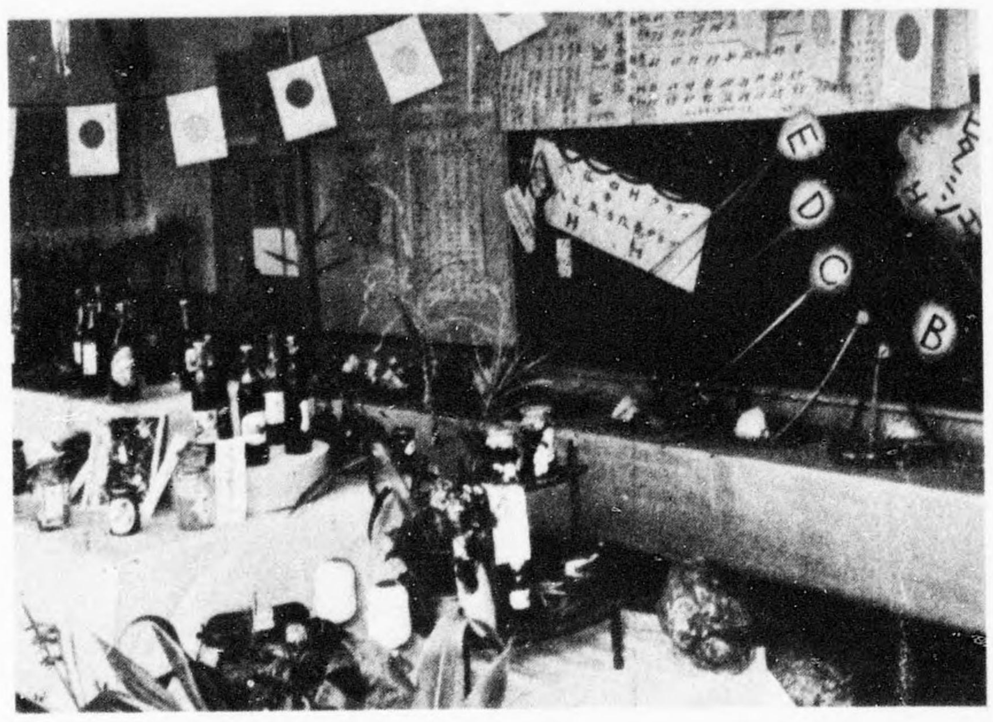


攝氏十六度を保つ堀抜き利用の冷藏庫（夏）は、冬は貯藏庫である

古桶を利用した簡易タンクは、戸外で井戸を用いたり、ポンプを切り替えて、台所内でも用いられる



人の集りやすい場所にたてられたポスター展は、生活の切りかえを求めながら、その方法を識らなかつた人々に、生活の知識と勇気と興味をわきたゝせる



普及員の行う展示会には、生活を凡ゆる面から捉えて問題を提起し、啓蒙、手段、効果の形で、農民のそれぞれの層に納得され、意欲をおこさせる

普及員が農民の為に催した展示會數

	衣	食	住	衛	家族管理	一般	計
25年4月~6月	150	559	131	99	48	529	1516
7月~9月	257	492	717	91	182	398	2137
10月~12月	235	657	787	65	259	1340	3343
26年1月~3月	288	787	494	81	16	921	2587
4月~6月	266	2338	899	198	93	935	4729

わかりにくい所は質問に応じて丁寧に説明される

せつかくの農産物を、より有効に使いたい。特に農繁期は、家事労働もきりつめねばならないので、炊事の時間をさく為に、保存食が悦ばれる。

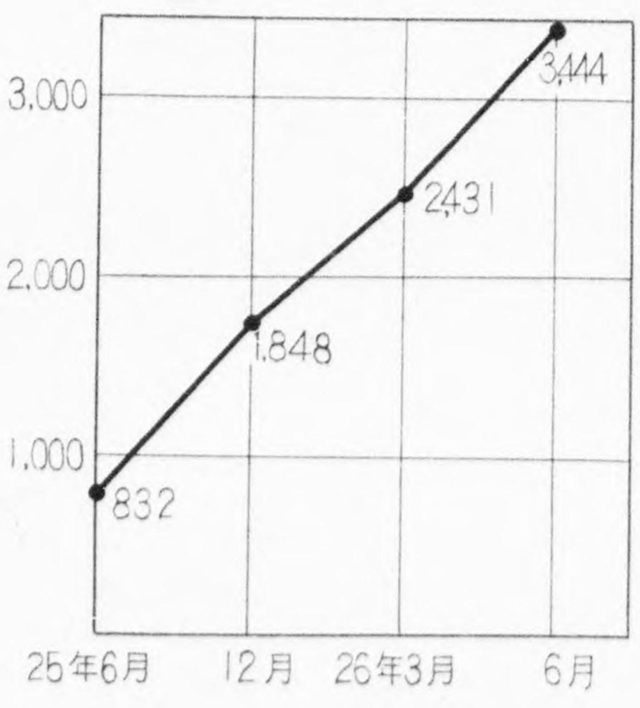
漬物もその一種で、農閑期毎に行われる。貯蔵食品加工の一例である

明けても暮れても貧しい偏食、そこからは健康の悦びも生活の新鮮味も、生産力も、生れ出ない。けれど農家の婦人は、毎日の食事についての技術すら持たないのだそして亦、普段の生活をおろそかにし、特殊行事に見栄をはる習慣がある。料理の講習会は、男の側からも悦ばれ、その多くの要求に、普及員は不休の有様なのである

普及員が農民の會合に於て指導した回数

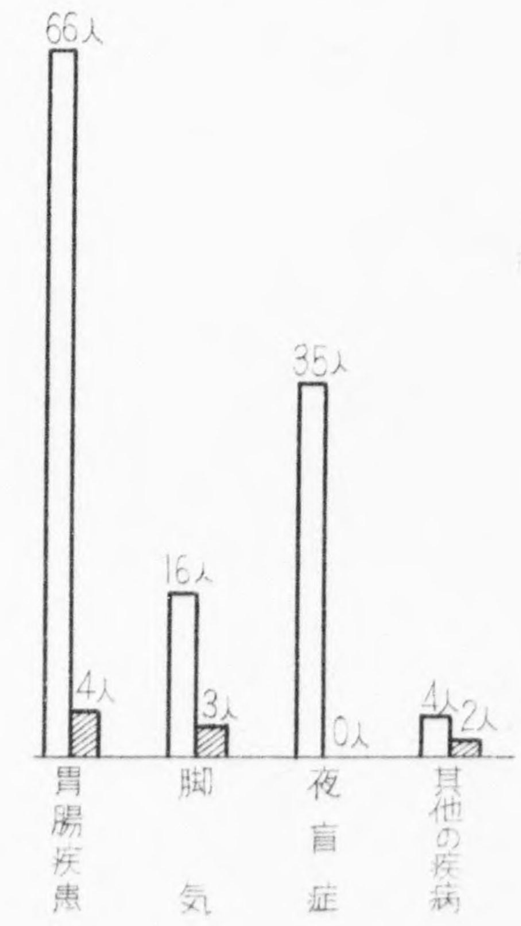
	座談	講習	研究	其他	計
25年4月~6月	1138	904	501	1417	3960
7月~9月	2612	1361	1375	2521	7869
10月~12月	2755	2650	1259	1414	8078
26年1月~3月	5514	7404	1715		14633
4月~6月	5068	4948	1924		11940

生活改善を目的としているグループ数



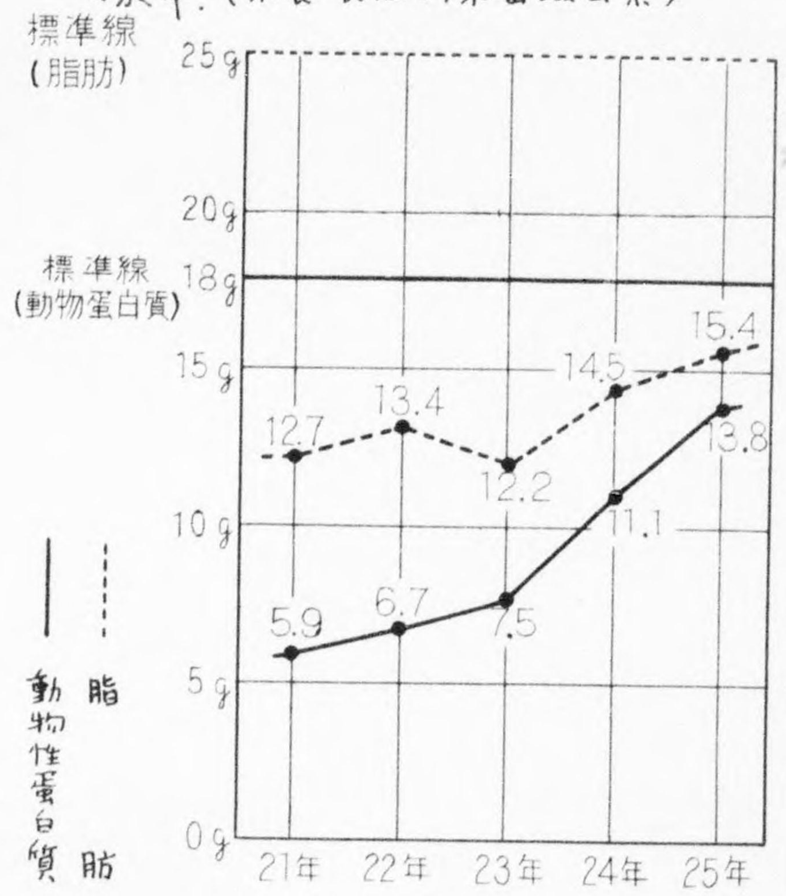
普及員の指導によつて、生活改善を望んでいる全国の農家の人々が、小グループを作つて、皆で考え合い、結合した力で一つ一つの問題を解決してゆく。普及員は無駄のないよい方向え導き、技術を教える。婦人が自分達の手で、具体的な生活の向上を築いてゆく事は、婦人の地位の向上を、実質的に押し進める

農繁期栄養改善に依る効果
A県の例



農村婦人が農業労働に費す時間は、農繁期に於ては、一日の五〇%を占めるにも拘わらず、その作業服の枚数は、所持する全衣類の、一二割に過ぎず、しかも非能率的であり、非衛生的な形態と地質である。婦人が生涯、最も多くの時間を過す作業衣が、科学的に検討され、生活が美しく愉しく健康になさるべきである。

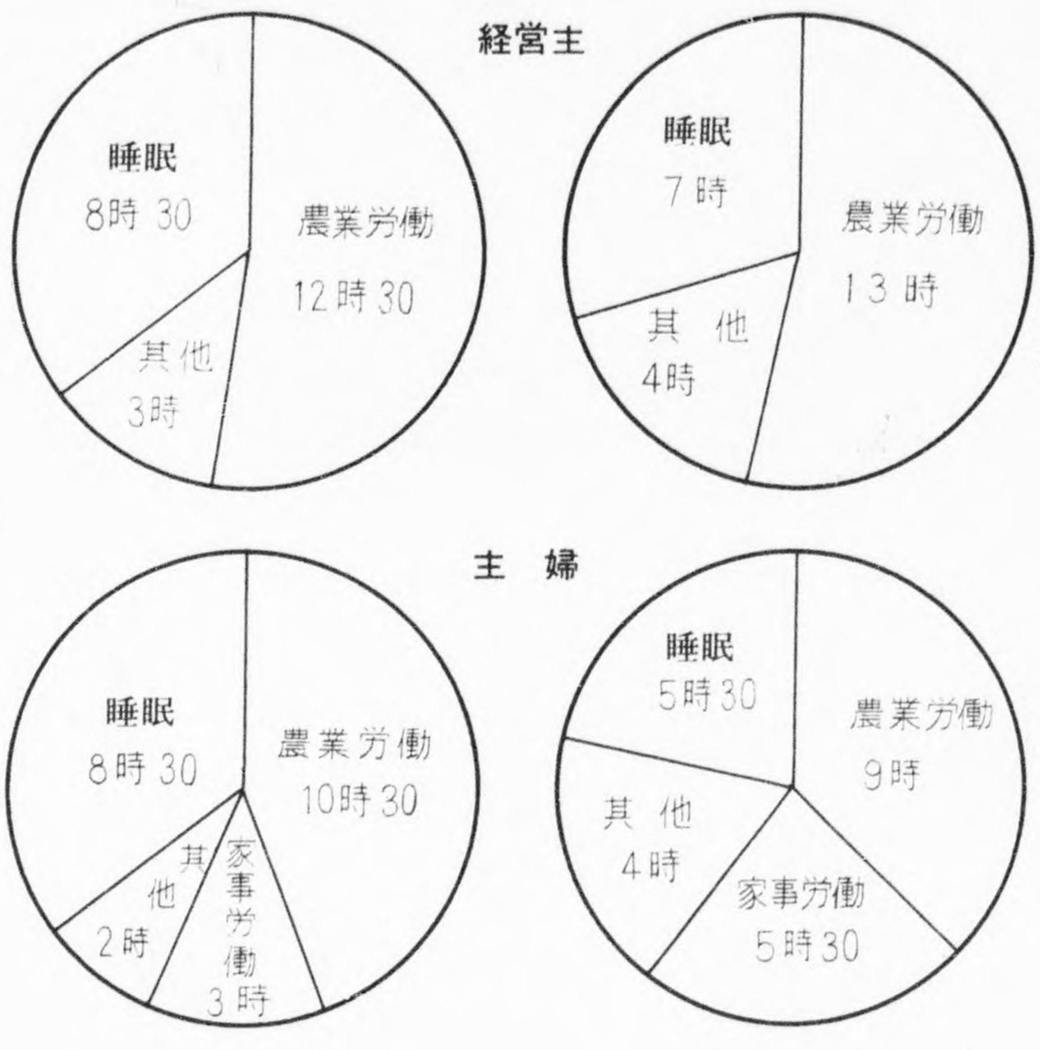
此の種の講習会は、洋裁学校に通えない若い婦人層に、非常に感謝されてゐる



婚期前後の若い婦人層も亦積極的に、調理や食物に関する知識を求めてゐる

共同炊事の実施と家族生活時間の変化

（麥刈時・佐賀縣水田村）

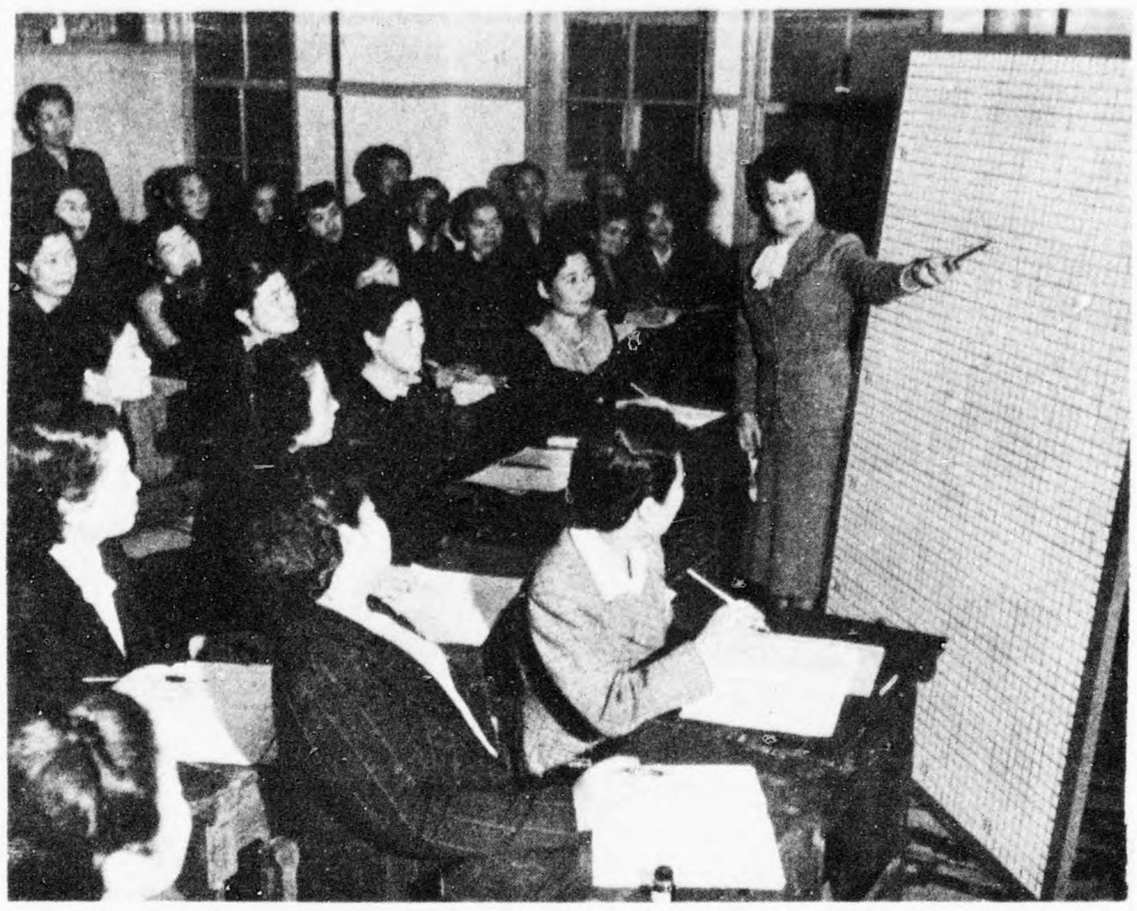


農繁期共同炊事は、三度の食事の他に、間食も計画している。特に粉食の調理法を識らなかつた婦人達に、手持の材料で様々のものが配られるのは、毎日のたのしみである。浮いた時間と労力は農業労働や休息に振りむけられ、お金のかゝらない栄養食は、疲労を少くする。
しかもより大きな効果は農村婦人の暗い表情が、笑顔に変つた事である

農村の婦人は、保育、教育の知識をもたず、又、子供と共に過す時間も殆んどない。放任された子供が、川に落ちたり怪我をしたり、病気になつたり等々、これらの不幸は、年々非常に大きな数字を示している。
農繁期共同保育所が、例外なく喜ばれるのは、時間と労力が浮く事の他に、子供の健康、躾、経済的な事項、精神的休息などに、大きく貢献するからである。

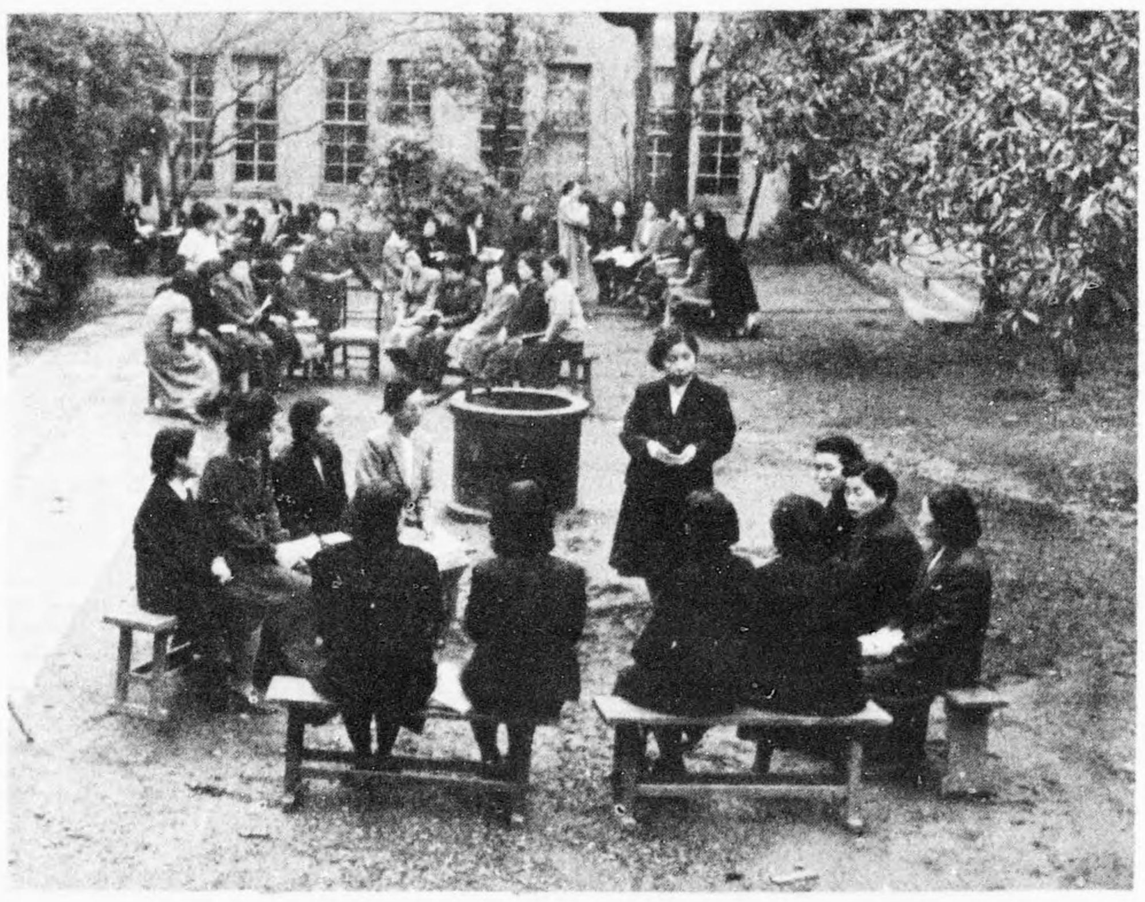
農業労働そのものは非常に偏重であるため、脊椎彎曲、神経痛、農婦病、其の他の農村特有病の原因となる。これを予防するには、全身の適度な運動が必要である。休憩時間に、グループ毎に集り、レクリエーションを行う事が、疲労を恢復し、生産意慾を増進する事になる。

普及員の



本省の計画が、適切に農民の実態を把握し、農民の意思を尊重して、具体的に効果をあげるには、普及員が、その媒介者としての資質を備えなければならない。

全国普及員の代表者は、年に二回中央で行はれる研修会に参加し、之を各県に持ち帰つて、全普及員の教育が行われる。その内容は多岐にわたり、卽ち、普及活動の要



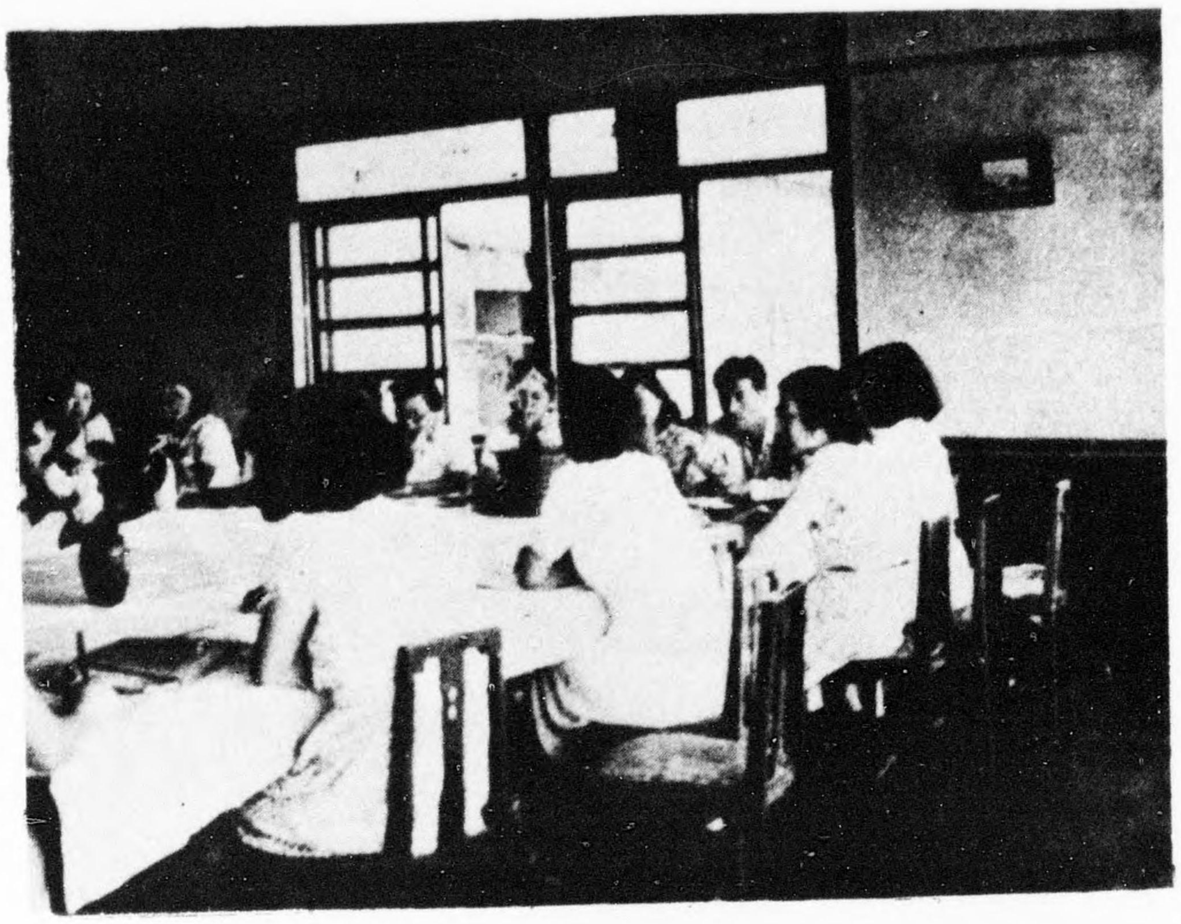
春の陽の散りこぼれる戸外に、各県の普及員が、グループに別れて行うワークショップの一風景。のどかにしかし峻烈な気魄が漂つている。普及員は科学者であり、教育者であり、最も人間らしい人間である。

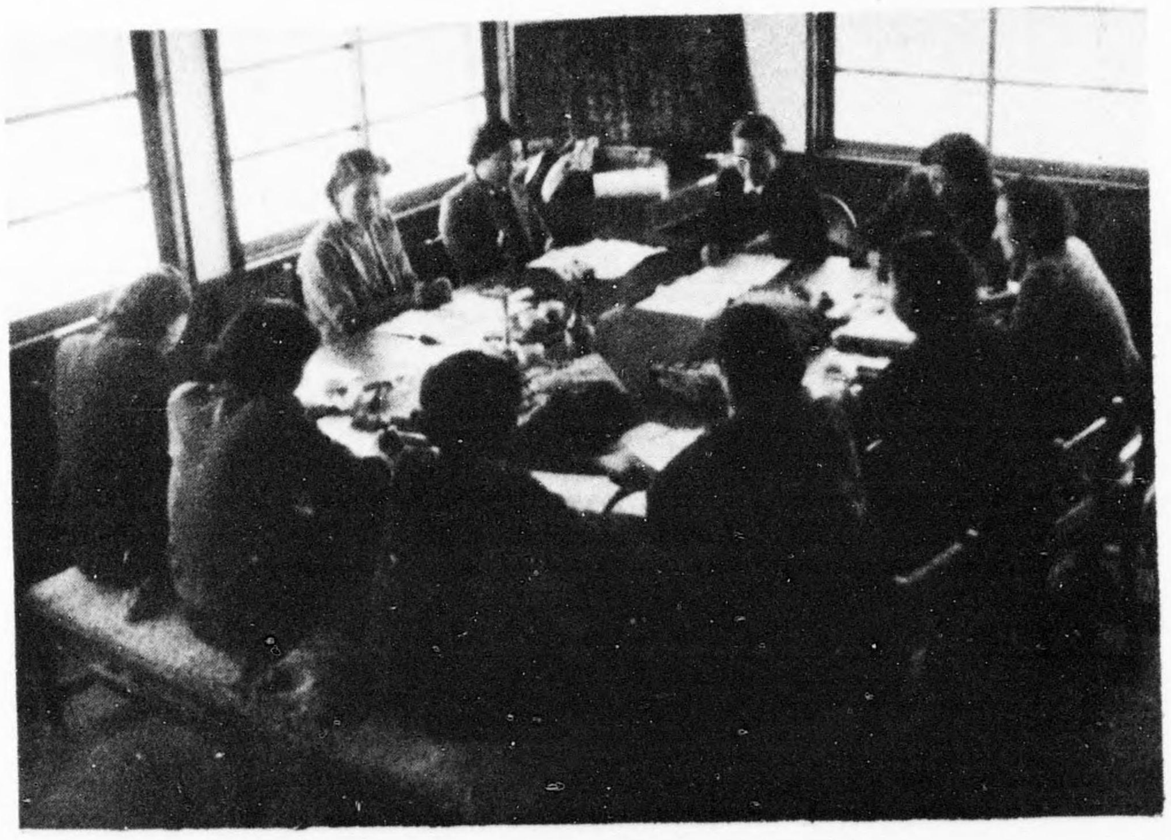
現地に、直ちに高度な生活科学技術を導入する段階ではないが、日々に進歩する科学に、遅れをとつてはならない。衣類の実習の一断片である

研鑽

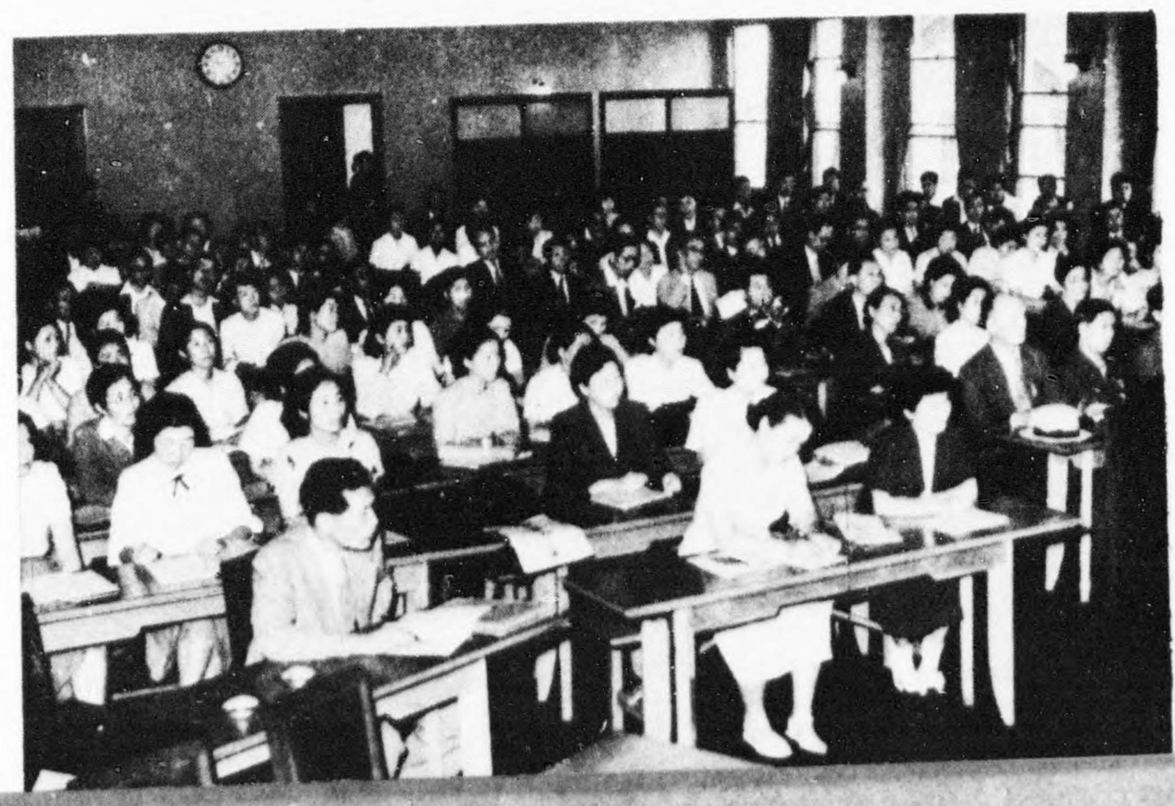
素であるプログラム構成法、視聴覚教育、弘報活動、グループの育成等、実態把握の為の社会科学と、実際普及に当つての、具体的な生活科学技術について行われる。又、普及員が夫々の地域の、重点的活動に於ける問題を持ち寄り、討論と指導により解決されてゐる。

全国の普及組織は、六ブロックに分れ、各ブロック研修会は、年に二回行われる。こゝでも近県の普及員が持ち寄つた問題に就いて、討論され、計画が生み出される。





中央研修会や、ブロック研修会に参加した普及員は、県の研修会に於て、その内容を伝達し、亦県段階の普及事業計画、活動方法、その他の問題も此処で研究される。



山を越え野を駈る生活改良普及員の緑の自転車が、辛酸をなめつつ農村に灯をともして往つた体験と実績の発表会が、全国普及員代表者の参集の許に七月に行われた。

昭和廿六年十月十五日
農業改良局生活改善課

農業技術研究所
地域農業試験場
都道府縣・大学研究所
民間団体研究機関

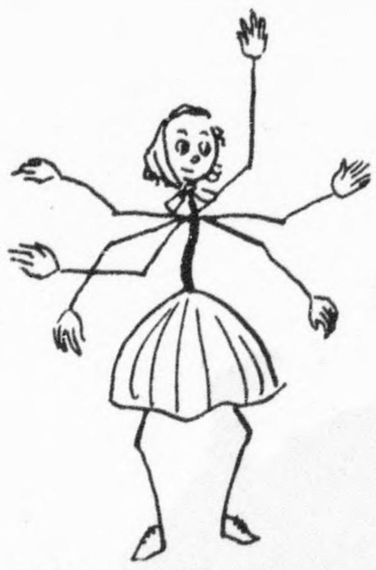
農業改良局研究部

農業改良局普及部
生活改善課

農業改良課

大学・研究所
農業試験場

専門技術員



生活改良普及員
７５６名

全国市町村数　10,486
全国部落数　209,720

生活改良普及員１名担当部落数
平均２８１部落

全国農家戸数
6,176,419戸

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ASAHI 19 January 1951

Etiorial

Self-sustaining production of food can be reached.

Honoring the best cultivatieve rice product has been sponsored by the Asahi Press for the second time on Jan. 18 for the year 1950.

With this connection I would like to consider the production increase on food and technical skill.

The techinical skill of rice cultivation was emphasized than any other similar event of the past which was competetive only in harvesting as much as possible.

I think it may be worth of mentioning that 1,400 people were desiring to be examined and their skill has shown much improvement.

Not only rice plant cultivation but also agricultural production itself is influenced by nature like atomospherico phenomena and soil conditions which are quite different circumstances fundamentally from industrial manufacturing.

It will be easily understood that to improve the agricultural producing capacity conquer of these bad conditions paromount importance.

The examination was given refering to the goals or standards which had been decided according to the circumstances of each district.

The subjects to be examined were improvement of cultiveted land, selection of varieties of rice-plants how to make beds for rice-plants, rice-planting season, how to plouth the land, fertilization and the season, prevention and extermination of insects and diseases, and etc. Farmers' precious records in each sphere will be of deep significance.

For example, Mr. Shibata, Akita prefecture, who won a prize of technique, produced 3 koku 8 to 5 sho per tan to the averaged product of 2 koku 4 to 8 sho per tan.

His success came from not much fertilizer and labor, but scientific way of cultivation. Universal method to the district made him win the success and prize.

The fact shown by Mr. Shibata will develop our re-consideration of food in Japan.

So far, the view has been common that the rice-cultivation and its technical skill reached the maximum.

Though the amount of rice production per tan is in a very high level, there will be still room to increase. If we divide the lands, where cultivation of rice being carried on, into classiffications according to the circumstances, more effective techniques increased production may be reached.

In view of the present international situation of the world, self-supporting production of food is necessitated ~~the commendation~~ this got the possibility of production increase in rice-cultivation.

We

However, as things are, there are many difficulties, economical and political, to realize our hope.

Obstacles should be taken away by the Government.

There is superfluous labour in farm villages. The Government should invest a considerable amount of national funds to reformation of farming. More active the atiitude of Government, more interested farmers will be in improvement of production and technical skill.

Translated by Kubo

301

Rae

File for future reference S.

ASAHI

10 January 1951

Mr. Josaku Nishimura, Minami-mura, Nakatado-gun won the first prize in the National Rice Cultivation Contest for the 1950 crop year which was held recently under the auspices of the Asahi Shinbun.

Translated by YHamada

NO. ONE FARMER OF JAPAN FOR 1950
COMES FROM KAGAWA

20 Jan., 1951

The winners of the National Rice Cultivation contest recently held with 14,000 farmers participants from all parts of the conntry under the auspices of the Asahi Press were announced on 10 Jan., 1951 after a deliberative examination of the Central Examination Board located at the head office of the press in Tokyo.

Mr. Jōsaku Nishimura, 39 of age, Sakuhara Minami-mura, Nakatado-gun, Kagawa-ken, was nominated No. 1 farmer in Japan for 1950. His yield ~~xxxx~~per "tan" was 777.0 k.g. or 5.18 koku, which marked the highest record throuout ~~xxxxxxx~~ 1950 in this country. The weight of yield per "sho" was 386.3 ~~mmm~~e. The brand of rice cultivated was " ~~Daido No.8~~ Ōtsuchi No.8".

Mr. Nishimura took part in the 1949' contest winning the second place in the preliminary contest in Kagawa prefecture. He is a graduate of the Iinoyama Agricultural High School in this prefecture. He was an assistant teacher and later a lecturer for two years at his graduated school. After leaving the school he entered an industrial association and agricultural association in his native village and worked there for some ten years. He is now a member of a farmland adjustment committee for his village and gun. He is a theorist-type farmer cultivating 9 tan of rice paddy. He has been specialized in studing a scientific managment of fertilizer.

Minami-mura is not a good rice making area in any sense of the word- irregation facilities for rice cultivation is very poor. Added with unfavorable weather, rice yield of this productive year in the village went down even below the yearly average with farmers raising 2.8 koku per tan in average. It is nothing but a surprize that, in such an unfavorable condition, Mr. Nishimura obtained such a tremendous yield.

Mr. Nishimura delighted with a good news of his being nominated No, 1 farmer throughout the country, said, " I cultivated the "Kagawa No.35" last year but the result being unsatisfactory, I tried " Daido No.8" this year. Though I did not dream to become No.1 farmer of Japan for 1950, I was pretty much convinced that a bumper harvest be gained this year for which I availed myself of employing every means practicable on a ~~xxxxx~~ planning.." "The techniques I employed were not particulary different form others'. Only difference, if any, was, I think, I took better care of my farm scientifically than anybody else." said he.

Mr. Matsumoto, doctor of agriculture, chief of Shikoku Branch of National Agricultural Experimental Station, conducting chief judge of Shikoku region for the contest, told as follows. " Despite great damage caused by frequent typhoon disaster, better result was achieved in this year's contest than last. This can be attributable to the fact that the interest among farmers in participating in the contest was much enhanced freed from the worry about quota figure. Particulary of note is that the result of the contest has largely corrected a conventional concept that there is little possibility of further increase in rice production, and the farmers have become more concerned with the increased food production program. Moreover, the contest in which ~~xxxxxx~~ outstanding result was attained by those farmers respecting guidance of

agriculturalexpertsof prefectural government and others, gave out a good lesson to them that the practise of saientific management which is furnished by well-studied guidance of experts is the only way to increase food production.

Paddy field becomes dead with passage of 2,800 year. It is of course that the life of farmland is shortened quickly unless its management is proper. The scrutiny of farms participated in the contest discovered that those lands in close to the obsolescene period is most effective for incresed production of rice. Fortunately, there are abundant nearly dead farmlands in Shikoku and in Kagawa 35 % of the total farmland ~~ix~~ comes under the category of obsolescence. Minami-mura is the place where the first dead famland in Japan was found by Dr. Irie. We want to make a study of creating artificially ample aobsolescene farmland in Shikoku for increased food production.

Reported by Nishi.

Ref: NRS Weekly Summary # 250
23 - 29 July 1950
GHQ, SCAP

AGRICULTURE DIVISION

FOOD POSITION AND COLLECTION

1. Revision of the 1950 Wheat and Barley Quota

a. The preplanting wheat and barley collection quota for 1950 of 8,271,600 koku brown rice equivalents (BRE), or 1,240,740 metric tons, was based on a production of 17,443,000 koku BRE (2,616,450 metric tons), including minor cereals normally substituted for wheat and barley. The Japanese Government estimate of wheat and barley production, excluding substitutes and Hokkaido production, is 19,516,800 koku BRE (2,927,520 metric tons). When the production figure used to establish the Hokkaido preplanting quota is added to that production estimate, the total estimated production is 2,489,000 koku above the production figure used in establishing the preplanting collection quota.

b. Despite this production estimate the Japanese Government proposed on 3 July to reduce the preplanting quota by about 1,500,000 koku. Subsequently, the Japanese proposed that a quota reduction of 1,337,600 koku would be adequate. The desire by the Japanese Government to reduce the quota was based on the necessity to reduce some individual farmers' preplanting quotas. Quota increases at harvest time were authorized by Cabinet Ordinance 384,7 December 1949. General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, decided that, because of unsettled political conditions in the Far East, it would be unwise to permit a quota reduction when production is estimated to be about 15 percent in excess of the production basis for the preplanting quota. Consequently, on 20 July representatives of Natural Resources Section advised Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry personnel that a quota reduction would not be permitted. On 21 July Natural Resources Section representatives advised the Director of the Food Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, to assign final quotas to prefectures not later than 28 July. The Ministry appealed the GHQ decision repeatedly during the following week and was advised in each instance and finally on 27 July that GHQ would not reconsider its decision to recognize compulsory collection of the preplanting quota.

c. At a conference of prefectural governors in Tokyo on 28 July the Ministry announced the final national quota and the prefectural quotas as indicated in the table on page 5. Prefectural governors objected to the size of the final quota and demanded that the Japanese Government restate the case to GHQ. Subsequently, at 1600 on 28 July the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry conferred with representatives of Natural Resources Section and Economic and Scientific Section and again pressed for a reduction in the quota, an increase in the overquota price, and for other concessions. On 29 July the Chief, Natural Resources Section, informed the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry of the GHQ decision, as shown on the following page.

"I am authorized to tell you that is is particularly disturbing to General Headquarters at this time, when the Supreme Commander is devoting full effort to stabilizing the political and economic situation in the Far East, that it should be necessary to direct the Japanese Goverrment to shoulder its responsibilities with respect to its food supply.

"The General Headquarters decision, in brief, is that I am to advise you that the quota for the 1950 wheat and barley crop may not be reduced below the preplanting quota level. Also, I am to instruct you that you will not pay more than 125 percent of the basic price for overquota deliveries.

"There must be a firm stand by the Japanese Goverrment in such matters. The wheat and barley collection quota will be compulsory; it will be set at not less than 8,271,600 koku, brown rice equivalents; and it will be collected. The requests of the governors cannot be accepted.

"General Headquarters recognizes the sensitive political considerations that affect the setting of food collection quotas. However, the need for insuring adequate domestic supplies must overshadow all other considerations."

"At 1600 on 29 July the governors conference reconvened, and the quotas were assigned. At the same conference, the Ministry announced the prices for grades one to four of the 1950 wheat and barley crop. Those prices are shown in the table on page 6. The Ministry further announced that prices for doliveries above the preplanting quota would be 1.25 times the base price. Deadline dates for completion of quotas were designated as 31 December for Hokkaido, 31 October for prefectures in the Tohoku Region and 15 October for all other prefectures. The Minister also announced that a fifth grade would be established to permit deliveries of lower quality wheat and barley than is possible with four grades. Specific standards and prices for that grade will be announced at a later date. The governors accepted the quotas as directed but attached certain conditions to their acceptance; the principal condition being that for those farmers who could not fulfill their quotas without delivering a part of their retention, the Ministry should authorize the exempting of these farmers from completing their quotas.

e. The Minister did not agree to the above condition although he did state that he would do everything possible to comply with the requests of the governors. GHQ, SCAP recognizes this now-familiar request of the governors as a loophole by which the compulsory quota collection system has been compromised in the collection of several previous grops. Consequently, this Headquarters will now accept the request of the governors. In a few individual instances some hardships could conceivably result from farmers being assessed quotas larger than warranted. However, a national policy to permit exemptions from compulsory collections inevitably results in abuses.

Also, since potatoes have been decontrolled, practically all wheat producers have home-produced food available for consumption or in an emergency can purchase potatoes at relatively low prices.

f. Other demands of the governors were that the national government furnish production data for suballocation purposes on a village basis and that a fifth grade of wheat-barley be established. The former demand is impossible of fulfillment because crop reporting service data are not in sufficient detail to be used below the "gun" (county) level. The latter demand was agreed to, and, as indicated above, a fifth grade of wheat-barley was established.

REVISED DELIVERY QUOTAS FOR 1950 WHEAT AND BARIEY
(1,000 koku)

Prefecture	Preplanting Delivery Quota	Authorized Prefectural Adjustment a/ Quota Decrease	Quota Increase	Total Decrease or Increase	Final Delivery Quota
Tokushima	202.6	81.0	13.0	- 68.0	134.6
Kagawa	358.1	85.0	27.0	- 58.0	300.1
Ehime	243.9	78.0	15.0	- 63.0	180.9
Kochi	57.0	24.0	5.0	- 19.0	38.0
TOTAL	861.6	268.0	60.0	-208.0	653.6

a/ Governors are authorized to reduce individual farmer quotas to an extent not to exceed the amount indicated. However, reductions in individual quotas must be compensated by increases in the quotas of other farmers so that the final over-all quota equals or exceeds the amount indicated.

FARMER PRICES OF 1950 WHEAT, BARIEY, AND SUBSTITUTES

Item a/	Weight per Bale (Kilograms)	Price per Bale (yen) 1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	4th Grade
Barley	45.0	1,049	1,029	989	919
Barley	52.5	1,216	1,193	1,146	1,064
Naked Barley	60,0	1,596	1,566	1,506	1,406
Wheat	60.0	1,104	1,074	1,014	NA
Peas b/	60.0	1,415	1,380	1,310	NA
Rye	60.0	1,307	1,280	1,210	NA
Oats	40,0	726	709	665	NA

a/ Including ¥47.0 container allowance for barley, naked barley, and wheat and ¥17.6 container allowance for broad beans, peas, rye, and oats.
b/ Excluding products in Hokkaido
NA: Not applicable

ID 10 1022

LS/mc

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
1 March 1950

SUBJECT: Commendation of Shikoku Girl

TO: Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500
ATTN: Civil Information Officer

Inclosed is further information regarding Miss Yoshiko Doi who is to be commended for her efforts rice delivery program.

FOR THE CHI

1 Incl
Ltr Ehime Liaison
w/ 2 incl.

ERNEST H T SCHECHINGER
Lt. Col CAC
Adjutant

LIAISON SECTION
EHIME KEN

EL-265 (CI-24) 27 Feb., 1950

TO : Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region
(Attn: Chief, C.I. Section)

FROM : Chief, Public Opinion Sect., Ehime Ken

SUBJECT: A girl of Good Conduct

In answer to your inquiry through telephone this morning, I beg to inform you as follows.

1. Miss Yoshiko Doi is expected to be commended as a girl of good deeds either by the House of Representatives or by the Japanese Government in near future, based on the careful investigation carried out at her present address sometime in the middle of January by the Special Examination Committee of the House of Representatives, though the date and place commendation observed are not fixed yet.

Food Section honoured her under the name of the governor in recognition of her merits in having promoted delivery intention of farmers.

Juvenile Section has applied to the Special Examination Committee of the House of Representatives for her commendation in recognition of her good deeds.

Note: The results of delivery of rice at Hijikawa-mura is 101% as of 20 Feb., 1950.

Y. Miyauchi

Y. Miyauchi
Chief, Public Opinion Sect.,
Ehime Ken.

2 Incl: 1 - Governor's Commendation
1 - General description of the girl

F:K

1st Inclosure

Governor's Commendation

1. The commended:

DOI Yoshiko (born: 11 Jan., 1934)

Otsu-57, Uwagawa, Hijikawa-mura,
Kita-gun.

2. Reason commended:

Her father died on the field of Okinawa on 20 June, 1945 and then she lost her mother on 24 May, 1947 when she was only 14 years old. Since then she, while bringing up 1 brother and 3 sisters, cultivated 4 tan of fields. Her pathetic efforts day and night resulted in her delivery of food ahead of others and much enhanced the delivery spirit of the villagers, who had not been very well in fulfilling their delivery quota.

3. Date commended:

12.00 (25 Oct., 1949)

4. Place:

At Hijikawa Village office.

5. Items awarded:

Letter of commendation and ¥10,000, 5 doz of pencils and 25 notebooks as prizes.

F:K

2nd Inclosure

General Description of the Girl

DOI Yoshiko, born on 11 Jan., 1934.

Otsu-57, Uwagawa, Hijikawa-mura,
Kita-gun.

The said Yoshiko Doi, the first daughter of her father Shinroku who was a carter besides engaging in a small-scale farming in a remotest village surrounded by mountains, helped her mother in farming and took care of her younger brother and sisters even in her elementary-school days, and was well spoken of by her neighbors for her gentle and bright character though grew up in such a poverty.

Her mother Kunie, who, with five children to be taken care of, went through indescribable hardships after her husband had gone to the front in 1944, had been toiling for their living cultivating 4 tan of terraced upland fields, with the encouraging assistance of little Yoshiko, then 11 years old.

But the power of the woman was not limitless. Her responsibility as a wife of a soldier at the front and her pains and toils visible and invisible caused her to fall ill, and on 23 May 1947 she breathed her last, leaving deep affection behind her the 5 children with then 14-year-old Yoshiko as the eldest. It is beyond imagination what hardships the girl suffered from after her mother's death, though she swore before her mother's tomb soon after the funeral that she would work for her brother and sisters, leaving school without finishing the whole course.

In September of the same year, however, when she received an official notice to the effect that her father Shinroku who was supposed to have been in good health was killed at the battle of the Okinawa Islands on 20 June, 1945, she was stunned by the news and cried all through a day and night with the little brother and sisters throwing themselves into her arms. However, though she was confronted with much more difficulties, she gallantly told her firm resolution to her dead parents as the eldest sister that she would never be discouraged and exert her utmost to the last thinking that her father had been dead from the first.

Everyday thereafter the brave girl got up early in the morning to prepare luncheons for her 3 brother and sisters then going to elementary-school, Miyako at the 5th year grade, Sadamaru at the 4th, and Shimako at the 2nd, and engaged in farming for herself carrying Fusako, the Youngest sister, on her back. Such touching deeds of hers were the admiration of all her neighbors and served as a speechless lesson to the young of the village.

When it was time to harvest her autumnal crop, she was so glad to see the fruit of her efforts. In October the next at the village conference of rice delivery allotment, Tadanori Mantokuji, president of the village Agr. practice assn., proposed that villagers of the community should deliver the quotas of the girl in place of her, which she rejected not to give trouble to others. She offered her harvest to the spirits of her parents saying, "Father and mother! Receive this with rapture. I have harvested such a good crop of rice. This is the first rice quotas of mine. Please see me deliver my quotas." Then she carried the rice on her 'oiko' to deliver up that year's rice quotas prior to any other villagers.

Formerly Hijikawa-mura lagged behind the others in rice delivery results and legal authority was nearly invoked upon the villagers. But the admirable deeds of this 14-year-old girl stirred up the villagers to be self-conscious of their responsibility. In the 1948 fiscal year, too, Yoshiko stood at the top in the delivery, and the delivery of the village was fulfilled before the due date.

Now she lives a hard life with other children, but their mutual love is quite enviable even to a casual observer. She is as active as any other men: Rooms of her home is always kept clean and tide, the desk of her brother and sisters and the altar of the dead parents are always decorated with colorful wild flowers of the season, till late at night she manufactures straw sandals for her brother and sisters ..... She is so bright, honorable and respectable as is worthy of confidence of all the villagers, and silently devotes herself to her work. Such a devotion to her parents and the little children, and toilsome efforts of the girl should be regarded as a shining example of the young and a flash of hope for reconstruction of a new Japan, when all the nation have been much distressed with the trend of the young Japanese and carrying out a nation-wide drive for protection and upbringing of sound youths and minors.

T:K

H-145
8/3/52

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

29 July 1950

Mr. Minister,

I am prepared to give you today final confirmation of the General Headquarters' decision on the wheat and barley collection quota.

I am authorized to tell you that it is particularly disturbing to General Headquarters at this time, when the Supreme Commander is devoting full effort to stabilizing the political and economic situation in the Far East, that it should be necessary to direct the Japanese Government to shoulder its responsibilities with respect to its food supply.

The General Headquarters decision, in brief, is that I am to advise you that the quota for the 1950 wheat and barley crop may not be reduced below the pre-planting quota level. Also I am to instruct you that you will not pay more that 125% of the basic price for over-quota deliveries.

There must be a firm stand by the Japanese Government in such matters. The wheat and barley collection quota will be compulsory; It will be set at not less than 8,271,600 koku, brown rice equivalents; and it will be collected. The requests of the Governors cannot be accepted.

General Headquarters recognizes the sensitive political considerations that affect the setting of food collection quotas. However, the need for insuring adequate domestic supplies must overshadow all other considerations.

(Not to be released to the Press)

Incl. 1

The Delivery Collection of 1950 Mugi

BRE

Unit: 1,000 Koku

Prefecture	Pre-Planting Quota (A)	Quota Reduction (B)	Over Delivery Collection (C)	Final Delivery Collection (D)	Decrease or Increase for Delivery Quota (D-A)
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	-
Aomori	26.9	1.5	2.0	27.4	0.5
Iwate	70.2	3.5	40.0	106.7	36.5
Miyagi	80.2	4.0	49.0	125.2	45.0
Akita	-	-	3.0	3.0	3.0
Yamagata	10.4	-	25.0	35.4	25.0
Fukushima	149.0	11.2	60.0	197.8	48.8
Ibaraki	529.5	55.6	67.0	540.9	11.4
Tochigi	400.7	35.0	75.0	440.7	40.0
Gumma	473.4	37.9	109.0	544.5	71.1
Saitama	600.5	60.0	150.0	690.5	90.0
Chiba	248.4	40.0	52.0	260.4	12.0
Tokyo	52.4	7.8	35.0	79.6	27.2
Kanagawa	138.1	20.2	47.0	164.9	26.8
Niigata	11.2	0,2	13.0	24.0	12.8
Toyama	18.3	0.8	16.0	33.5	15.2
Ishikawa	17.9	0.7	18.0	35.2	17.3
Fukui	10.0	0.4	7.0	16.6	6.6
Yamanashi	102.6	5,1	29.0	126.5	23.9
Nagano	138.3	5.4	99.0	231.9	93.6
Gifu	111.9	25.7	18.0	104.2	- 7.7
Shizuoka	161.5	66.2	19.0	114.3	- 47.2
Aichi	324.7	64.9	57.0	316.8	- 7.9
Mie	125.6	28.9	39.0	135.7	10.1
Shiga	106.1	6.0	18.0	118.1	12.0
Kyoto	37.4	3.7	13.0	46.7	9.3
Osaka	80.0	15.0	5.0	70.0	10.0
Hyogo	360.2	57.6	17.0	319.6	- 40.6
Nara	101.6	5.8	59.0	154.8	53.2
Wakayama	120.1	50.4	1.0	70.7	- 49.4
Tottori	27.3	1.6	19.0	44.7	17.4
Shimane	28.3	1.7	14.0	40.6	12.3
Okayama	440.3	53.0	25.0	412.3	- 28.0
Hiroshima	203.6	33.0	16.0	186.6	- 17.0
Yamaguchi	177.3	31.4	3.0	148.9	- 28.4
Tokushima	202.6	81.0	13.0	134.6	- 68.0
Kagawa	358.1	85.0	27.0	300.1	- 58.0
Ehime	243.9	78.0	15.0	180.9	- 63.0
Kochi	57.0	24.0	5.0	38.0	- 19.0
Fukuoka	533.8	110.0	12.0	435.8	- 98.0
Saga	244.3	28.0	16.0	232.3	- 12.0
Nagasaki	116.4	26.8	10.0	99.6	- 16.8
Kumamoto	455.4	91.1	16.0	380.3	- 75.1
Oita	180.0	40.0	5.0	145.0	- 35.0
Miyazaki	102.5	23.6	1.0	79.9	- 22.6
Kagoshima	108.8	22.3	5.0	91.5	- 17.3
Total	8,086.7	1,344.0	1,344.0	8,086.7	(- 721.0) (+ 721.0)

Incl. 2

MEMO FOR: The Record

SUBJECT: Producer Prices of 1950 Summar Crops

Grade	Item	Unit	1950 Price		1949 Price	Net Increases
3rd	Barley	Per net 45 kg with double bag	¥ 989	1/	¥ 833	% 15.4
3rd	Barley	Per net 53.5 kg with double bag	1,146	1/	989	15.4
3rd	Naked Barley and wheat	Per net 60 kg w/ ouble bag	1,506	1/	1,300	15.5
2nd	Broad beans	Per bale 60 kg	1,074	2/	1,074	0
2nd	Peas (excluding Hokkaido)	Per bale 60 kg	1,380	2/	1,380	0
2nd	Rye	Per bale 60 kg	1,200	2/	1,280	0
2nd	Oats	Per bale 40 kg	709	2/	709	0

1/ The price includes ¥47.00 for packing per double bag.
2/ The price includes ¥17.60 for wrapping per bale.

Note: The above prices are base prices. Prices for other grades are presently being determined by the Prices Agency and will be forwarded as soon as received.

Incl 3

EXTRACT

PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION DIVISION
Food Branch

17 July 1950

MEMO FOR: Chief, Price and Distribution Division

SUBJECT: Free Sale of Miscellaneous Cereals

1. Summer havest-miscellaneous cereals have been purchased by the government as a wheat and barley substitute since 1946. These cereals include peas, broad beans, rye and oats. Rape seed was added as a substitute this year. As a result of the general improvement of the food situation, the supply of miscellaneous cereals exceeded the demand and the small amounts that were rationed were rejected. In order to reduce ration rejections and the food account deficit, the MAF is easing controls on this year's crop of oats, rye, broad beans, peas and rape seed on the following basis:

a. The government will purchase summer harvest miscellaneous cereals that are turned in as a substitute for wheat and barley up to the limit of the quota.

b. No over-quota bonus will be paid for oats, rye, broad beans, peas and rape seed, nor will the government purchase these crops as over-quota deliveries against the wheat and barley quota.

c. A farmer who has completed his wheat and barley quota will be permitted to sell the miscellaneous cereals mentioned above on the free market, except rape seed which may be sold only after 1 Oct 1950 on the free market.

2. The free sale of miscellaneous cereals is limited to those harvested during the summer months since these require an early decision. However, all miscellaneous cereals, including these turned in as rice substitutes, such as soy beans, red and kidney beans, millet, corn, buckwheat and peanuts, will require similar action prior to the rice harvest this fall.

Incl. 4

As of 10 Jan 50

	Rice (Koku)		Sweet Potato (Kan)	
Tokushima	188,299	83%	5,287,172	69,1%
Kagawa	256,560,3	85,2%	3,958,516,1	83
Ehime	233,746,5	70,85	8,948,912	53,8
Kochi	61,196,1	45,4	5,133,989,4	47,9
Region	739,801,9	74,6	23,328,595,5	57,2

1 pp. 5 Allied & press
via Pref. Info. Sections

Rice Collection Status as of 31 Dec. 1949

RICE

	Collected	% of Quota
Tokushima	174,582,1 koku	77%
Kagawa	248,855 "	82.7%
Ehime	219,726 "	66,6%
Kochi	60,120,8 "	44.9%
Region	703,283,9 "	70,9%

SWEET POTATO

	Collected	% of Quota
Tokushima	5,491,689 Kan	63.4%
Kagawa	3,942,518 Kan	82.7%
Ehime	8,940,594 Kan	53.8%
Kochi	4,862,312 Kan	45.3%
Region	23,237,113 Kan	57%

Remarks:

Released to all daily newspapers on this island through 4 pref. Information Section. 4 Jan 50.

D

Press

Tuesday, 20 Dec.

Mr. Soulen from 8th Army called. Col Watts wants publicity on the commendation Gen. Walker gave the Gov. of Niigata for being first to complete their rice collection for the second year in succession.

He wants you to get Col. Toole to call a press conference of the newspapermen, radio people, crop collection people from the Kencho, etc, and read the commendation and give it the works.

Here is the text of the commendation.

Stars + Stripes
Nov - Dec 19

Niigata Praised For Rice Output

YOKOHAMA—Niigata Prefecture has exceeded its rice delivery quota for 1949, it was announced Saturday by the Hon. Shokei Okada, governor of the prefecture.

Although its quota was the largest of any of the prefectures in the nation, official records disclose that on Nov. 30 the prefecture had delivered 103.2 percent of its quota for the year. This year, as in 1948, Niigata was the first to deliver its assigned quota.

In making the announcement the governor also made public a congratulatory letter he had received from Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, Eighth Army commander.

"I congratulate you and the citizens of Niigata," the general wrote, "for the superior manner in which this task was accomplished.

"The entire quota was turned in early only because of the loyalty of each citizen. Such work on their part is a direct result of your own personal leadership."

Commending the citizens of Niigata for their patriotism, the Eighth Army commander declared that "you have demonstrated to the remainder of Japan and to the world that when loyal, patriotic citizens work together, no task is too great for them."

A R S

HARE THIS PAPER

NOW IN JAPAN—A
(right), is shown speaking in
microphone shortly after his
Yokohama port Monday.
(center) and William J. Seb

19 December, 1949

Hon. Shokei Okata
Governor of Niigata Prefecture
Niigata, Japan

My Dear Governor:

Notwithstanding the fact that Niigata Prefecture has the largest quota for rice delivery of all the prefectures in Japan, the official records indicate that on November 30, 1949, Niigata Prefecture had turned in 103.2% of its assigned quota for the year 1949. Not only this year, 1949, but last year, 1948, Niigata Prefecture was the first one in all Japan to complete its assigned quota.

I congratulate you, and through you, the citizens of Niigata Prefecture, for the superior manner in which this task was accomplished.

I know that the entire assigned quota was turned in early only because of the loyalty and devotion of each citizen of Niigata, and I know also that such work on their part is a direct result of your own personal superior leadership.

The citizens of Niigata Prefecture have demonstrated to the remainder of Japan, and to the world at large, that when patriotic, loyal citizens of a community work together no task is too great to be accomplished.

I am proud of you and of Niigata Prefecture. Again, you have lead the way. You are leaders -- retain that leadership always.

Sincerely yours,

WALTON H WALKER
Lt. Gen. U.S. Army
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

23 December 1949

MEMORANDUM

To: Chief Public Information Section
Pref. Gov't

From: Chief Civil Information SCAR

1. Please note copy attached letter from Walton H. Walker, Commanding General 8th US Army, commending the Governor of Niigata Prefecture for the largest quota of rice delivery by any prefecture in Japan.

2. It is one suggestion that this commendation be given wide Publicity by the press and radio in your prefecture as a stimulus to your local food collection program.

3. The newspapers are authorised to print General Walker's statement in full and publicity on the subject may be given through any other appropriate media.

4. Please include in your December activities report what was done about the suggestion.

LUCIUS SMITH
DAC
Civil Information Officer

一九四九年十二月二十三日

四国民事部民間報道課長

ルシヤス スミス

殿

覚書

一、第八軍司令官ウルトン H ウオーカ中将の日本最大の供米割当量ある完遂に関し新潟県知事を賞讃する書翰の写しを同封御送附します。

二、閣下の新聞ラジオを通じこの讃辞を広く一般に発表し食糧供出計画の促進に資することが望ましい。

三、新聞はウオーク中将の書翰全文の掲載が許されまたそれに関する分析を其他適当な機関を通じて為すことが出来る。

四、この示唆に関し為された処理については、貴課提出の十月分月報の中に含めて報告されたい。

拝啓

新潟縣は、日本全国を通じ、最大の供米割当量を有するにもかゝわらず、主務當廳の記録に依れば、貴縣は、昭和二十四年十一月三十日現在で、今年度割當數量の一〇三、二パーセントの供出成績を挙げている。

更に今年度即ち昭和二十四年のみならず、昨年度昭和二十三年においても、新潟縣は、全国で供出完納一番乗りをした縣であった。

人氣は、この業績を完遂し得た優越した態度方法に對し貴殿および貴殿を通じ新潟縣民に祝意を表するものである。

かくも早く、供米割當量を突破したのは、偏えに縣民各自の誠實と献身的努力に依るものであり、ひいては、貴殿個人の卓越せる

指導の齎らした直接的成果であると信ずる。
国を愛する誠実な市民が協力して事にあたる時には、如何なる困難事をも成就し得るということを、新潟縣民は、国内他府縣えは云う迄もなく、廣く世界に顕示したのである。
余は、貴殿及び新潟縣を誇りとするものである。
貴殿の指導は適切であった。貴殿は良き指導者である。終始このような立派な指導者であることを念願してやまない。

敬具

一九四九年十二月十九日

第八軍司令官
ワルトン H ウオーカ中將

新潟縣知事
岡田正平殿

APR 20 1949

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Military Government Section
APO 343

14 April 1949

FOR THE CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER:

Transmittal: Japanese information plan for food production and collection, 1949.

The attached plan was prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the national information program on production and collection of food. It was sent to all prefectures to assist them in developing similar local programs. The schedule on pages 5 and 6 indicates the period of emphasis for appropriate themes. Content and timing of prefectures' schedules will vary to meet local conditions. They can be made more specific with a time schedule showing media to be used, responsible official, and preparation deadline date.

DISTRIBUTION:
CGs I and IX Corps
COs All MG Regions
COs All MG Teams
CO Hokkaido MG District

EC 12 Ref
CI 2

We are way ahead of them
Rec

1005

Information plan For Increased Food production
and Delivery

I. Objectives

1. The campaign fostering 10% increased yield of the staple food in the 1948 fiscal year has been achieved thanks to the efforts of farmers and to favourable weather conditions. In order to help each farmhousehold to continue its effort far securing production that exceeds the Pre-allocated delivery quota, it is necessary to keep up the campaign for the coming fiscal year. To this end, a vigorous infarmation campaign with renewed diligence will be carried out in line with the essential points far "Increased yield of staple food crops".

2. In respect to this, the information is intended to:

   a. Give farmers an understanding of the relation of increased food production to national rehabilitation.

   b. Give non-farmers an understanding of their responsibilities to provide farmers with fertilizer, tools, and clothing.

II. Important themes

1. In order to persuade farmers to exert themselves for the increased yield of the staple food crops, at their free will and with rationalized methods, it is necessary to give farmers a thorough understanding of the facts that maximum production is indispensable for the stabilization of our national situation, as well as beneficial to the farmers themselves.

a. Give farmers an understanding of the relation of increased food production to national rehabilitation.

b. Give non-farmers an understanding of their responsibilities to provide farmers with fertilizer, tools, and clothing.

II. Important themes

1. In order to persuade farmers to exert themselves for the increased yield of the staple food crops, at their free will and with rationalized methods, it is necessary to give farmers a thorough understanding of the facts that maximum production is indispensable for the stabilization of our national stuation, as well as beneficial to the farmers themselves.

a. Farmers should be told how their own financial position has improved since 1945. The fairness and the actual workings of the parity pricing farmula should be explained.

b. Democratic features of the quota allocationsly the agricultural adjustment committee should be noted.

c. The economic goals of the 9-point program should be explained thoroughly with emphasis upon the manner in which farmers will benefit from stabilization of the economy.
Farmers should know that minimum food imports will enable Japan to import raw materials needed to expand its exports of manufactured products.

d. Every effort should be made to show farmers of the need for every group ----- farmers, miners, workers, business, government ----- to pull together for rehabilitation. Suggestions for improvement should be submitted to their elected representatives or to the proper government outhorities according to democratic procedures.

III. Course of action

1. Information concerning necessary items for "more food production" will be given to farmers at suitable times for each crops. The authorities concerned in prefectures, cities, towns and villages

are responsible for the adequate guidance under which the farmers are able to demonstrate their creastive devices suitable to local condition. The items that the farm-households should undertake have been selected by the central Government under this section.

2. The concrete measures concerning the encouragement of "more food production" will be released promptly when such the decision thereof has been made, and the said measures shall be throughly executed.

3. Specific themes and measures for encouraging farmers to meet and exceed delivery quotas will be issued later this year.

4. Suggestions for better methods are listed in the following schedule and local authorities are requested to arrange their own schedules suitable to local circumstances.

5. Because of the stringent need for economizing in government expenditures, greater use of newspapers, magazines, radio, and Volunteer leaders should be made to promote the campaign, Frequent conferences should be held with newsmen to seek their cooperation and advice.

IV. Media of Information

(The following list of projects will be supplamented as the season advances.)

1. Printed materials

a. Pamphlet

Explanation of necessary Items to be carried out by

3. Specific themes and measures for encouraging farmers to meet and exceed delivery quotas will be issued later this year.

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IV. Media of Information

(The following list of projects will be supplamented as the season advances.)

1. Printed materials

a. Pamphlet

Explanation of necessary Items to be carried out by Farmers.
Technical information to farmer.

b. Wall newspaper for increased production.
(Photos, caricatures, illustrutions for encouragement of increased production; to be displayed at prominent place in towns and villages.

c. Posters.

(1) General subject

(2) How to use ammonium mitrate.

(3) Increase of soil fertility.

d. Leaflets

(1) Control of rice leaf hoppers.

(2) Spraying of white potatoes.

e. Other publications.

(1) "Norin Koho" and "Norin Jiho" in which various important matters are explained seasonably.

2. Press

a. According to the monthly schedule of information press releases will be made at times. Converning the enforcement of important matters to be effected by farmers, local paper or agricultural newspapers should be largely utilized. Therefore prefectural authorities are requested to do information activity.

b. The Ministry will held conferences with daily newsmen and with farm journal editors to explain the campaign.

3. Radio broadcasts.

a. This is done according to the monthly information program. In this case more used of local broadcast must be made. The cooperation of Farm Rodio Directors in local stations of N. H. K. should be sought.

4. Conference an meeting

Meeting with leading permers (30, March)
Meeting with chief of the competent section at 8 districts

(Monthly Schedule of Topics on Farming methods. Attchedsheet)

V. Prefectual Government.

1. Each prefectural government (Agricultural Administration Section

a. This is done according to the monthly information program. In this case more used of local broadcast must be made.
The cooperation of Farm Rodio Directors in local stations of N. H. K. should be sought.

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Meeting with leading permers (30, March)
Meeting with chief of the competent section at 8 districts

(Monthly Schedule of Topics on Farming methods. Attchedsheet)

V. Prefectual Government.

1. Each prefectural government (Agricultural Administration Section, Agricultural Improvement Section, Information Section in direct charge,)
Shall establish a plan of its own, based on this plan, in order to effect a wholesale mokement for the increase of food production.

2. Concerning the information activity, the Imformation Section of the Ministry shall be in close connection with the prefectural government.
It is reguested that the prefecture transmit good pamphlets, poster, etc. to the ministry which will serve as a center of exchange of ideas among prefectures.

Monthly Schedule of Topics on F

Rice

(a) Selection of varieties and application of superior seeds. ----------

(b) Rearing of young rice-plants (desinfection of rice seeds, thin seeding, warm rice seed bed, prevention of disease and deterioration of young rice plants) ----------

(c) Propagation of deep manuring and mannring for caring season. ----------

(d) Destruction of "sanka meichu" (dusting of D.D.T. powder) ----------

(e) Application of fluorescent lights for destruction of insects. ----------

(f) Increased application of home produced manure. ----------

(g) Destruction of rice leaf hoppers. ----------

(h) Prevention of rice blase diast disease. ----------

(i) Improvement of drainage on autumn paddy fields. ----------

Barley, wheat, naked barley, etc.

(a) Selection and disinfecting of seeds. ----------

(b) Seeding at the suitable time. ----------

(c) Application of phosphoric fertilizer before planting. ----------

(d) Improvement of acid soils. ----------

(e) Prevention of snow-rot disease. ----------

(f) Reasonable application of fertilizers containing ammonium nitrate. ----------

(g) Prevention of rust and red rust disease. ----

hly Schedule of Topics on Farming methods

	1949								
	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
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-plants (desinfection eeding, warm rice seed isease and deterioration										
anuring and mannring for						deep nomuring				
meichu" (dusting of										
scent lights for destru-										
of home produced										
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disease.										
of fertilizers trate.										
red rust disease.										

Sweet potato.

(a) Rearing of healthy seedlings. ----------

(b) Planting at a suitable time. ----------

(c) Prevention of black spot disease. ----------

White Potato.

(a) Prevention of white potato diseases and lady bugs. ----------

Soy beans.

(a) Selection of varieties. ----------

(b) Utilization of nodule bacteria. ----------

(c) Prevention and destruction of lady bugs. ----

FOOD PRODUCTION & COLLECTION

who parade falsely as agents of peace.

Land Reform $CAP Press Release - 324-57

UN TOLD HOW UNITED STATES ENCOURAGES FARM OWNERSHIP
BY INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY LIVING ON THE FARM

LAKE SUCCESS, (USIS)--The progress made by the United States in increasing land ownership by tenant farmers was brought to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee here October 21.

In reply to a Polish resolution calling for the study of land reform, Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama, a United States delegate on the Committee, presented the case for the individually owned and operated family-sized farm, which is the general type of land holding most common in the United States.

Himself the son of a tenant farmer, Sparkman outlined the great achievements of the United States in reducing farm tenancy and increasing the number of individually owned and operated farms.

In 14 years, tenancy was reduced from 42 to 26 per cent, according to Senator Sparkman. Loans up to 50 million dollars a year under the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Purchase Act gave impetus to this development.

"In the United States we believe strongly in farm ownership, individual farm ownership," the United States delegate said. "We believe that the land that a man and his family works, and on which they make a living, ought to belong to him and to his family.

# # # # #

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE: 3 November 1950

CLAIM RED CHINA'S INVASION OF TIBET IS PART OF
LONG-RANGE COMMUNIST PLAN TO GAIN CONTROL OF ASIA

NEW YORK, (USIS)--Following are selected United States editorials on the Communist Chinese invasion of Tibet.

The San Francisco Chronicle in an editorial on October 28 titled, "Red China Alienates a Friend" said:

Prime Minister Nehru's Indian government is much concerned, as well it may be, with the Chinese Communist government's order to its forces to invade Tibet. A message of "surprise and regret" has been conveyed by Nehru's ambassador at Peiping.

More strongly, the Hindustan Times, edited by Gandhi's son, calls the invasion a "most gratuitous act of military adventure for which there is neither justification nor even need" and adds that it will "prejudice China's case for admission to the United Nations and, in addition, alienate the sympathies of its friends."

One of Communist China's great friends has been Nehru out of an idealism that, in the Asian context, is capable of being understood. But another of Communist China's great friends is Soviet Russia, which applauds and approves, through Pravda, the "liberation" of Tibet from "foreign imperialism." The Soviet Union will be delighted to have a Chinese Communist army nestling along 2,000 miles of the Tibetan-Indian border.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 15 November 1949

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Media Branches
Information Officers, Policy & Programs Branch

THRU: Chief, Information Division

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet No. 16

1. Herewith Fact Sheet No. 16 on land reform.

Item One

SUPREME COMMANDER CALLS FOR VIGILANCE BY FARMERS TO PROTECT THEIR RIGHTS (Source: Letter by the Supreme Commander to the Prime Minister on the third anniversary of the land reform program.) "...if the present gains are not to be lost, the most essential requirement will be constant and continuing vigilance on the part of Japanese farmers in defense of their own rights. This is the basic privilege and obligation of citizenship."

Item Two

GENERAL MacARTHUR DEFINES OBLIGATION OF JAPANESE PEOPLE TO KEEP FAITH WITH FUTURE GENERATIONS OF JAPANESE FARMERS. (Source: Letter by the Supreme Commander to the Prime Minister on the third anniversary of the land reform program.) "The benefits of the reform must become a permanent part of the texture of Japanese rural society. Any possibility of a gradual reversion to the land tenure system as it existed before the reform must be forestalled. Widespread establishment of owner-farmers on family-size farms and protection of the rights of cultivators must continue to be assured. Land reform laws must have teeth and toughness. They must be given adequate administrative support. Assurance of democratic application of the law at the local level must be guaranteed by continuance of a suitable commission system."

Item Three

JAPANESE MINISTRY OF FINANCE PROPOSALS WOULD UNDO MUCH OF LAND REFORM PROGRAM. (Source: Natural Resources Section Weekly Summary No. 210, 16-22 October 1949.) The Supreme Commander's letter to the Prime Minister was particularly pertinent in view of a recent proposal advanced by the Ministry of Finance which would undo many of the accomplishments of the land reform program. This proposal, in the name of the austerity program, would: (1) repeal the basic land reform law, the Owner-Farmer Establishment Special Measures Law; (2) terminate government purchases of privately owned pasture land; (3) dispose of national pasture land without regard to existing price ceilings or retention rates; and (4) abolish the local agricultural land commissions and assign their functions to the temporary agricultural adjustment committees established to advise village mayors on crop collection and quota allocations. Another proposal made by the Japanese Government would amend the Local Autonomy Law to make continuance of prefectural land departments optional rather than mandatory.

Item Four

ONLY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF LAND TRANSFERS HAS BEEN REGISTERED. (Source: Natural Resources Section Weekly Summary No. 210, 16-22 October 1949.) Only a small proportion of land transfers (12.4 percent of cultivated and 2.6 percent of pasture) under the land reform program have been registered. Registration is particularly important in the land reform program because title to the land is not secure until the transfer of title has been registered.

Item Five

GOVERNMENT HAS ACQUIRED 7,961,000 ACRES BY PURCHASE OR TRANSFER SINCE THE BEGINNING OF LAND REFORM PROGRAM. (Source: Natural Resources Section Weekly Summary No. 210, 16-22 October 1949.) The Japanese Government has acquired by purchase of transfer 7,961,000 acres of land under the land reform program, and has sold all but 2,764,000 acres of it. Most of the land still to be disposed of, 2,459,000 acres, is reclaimed land. There remain an estimated 2,450,000 acres of reclaimed land, and 600,000 acres of pasture land to be acquired by the Government to complete the land reform program. The Government has paid landlords 75.7 percent of the amount it owed for the land it purchased, and has received 83.8 percent of the amount tenants owed the Government for the land which was sold to them. Only 12.4 percent of the cultivated land and 2.6 percent of the pasture land which the Government acquired has been registered. Of the 4,462,000 acres of cultivated land which has been sold by the Government, only 3.3 percent had been registered, according to data as of 1 September 1949 covering 39 prefectures only.

Item Six

BACKGROUND INFORMATION." (Source: Information Bulletin No. 23, PIO, GHQ, FEC, 31 October 1949.) Prior to the Occupation 70 percent of the Japanese farmers rented all or part of the land they cultivated. Exorbitant rents in kind, amounting to 50 to 70 percent of the gross farm production, were paid by the tenant farmers. Japanese land reform legislation enacted by the Diet and promulgated 21 October 1946 has two main objectives: (1) transfer of land ownership to farmers who actually till the soil (2) improvement of farm tenancy practices for those who continue as tenants. The program provides for private individual ownership of land rather than for state or collective ownership. During the initial transfer phase, which is virtually completed, almost one third of the cultivated land in Japan, more than 4,500,000 acres involving about 30,000,000 tracts, has been purchased by the government from former land owners for resale to cultivators. It is estimated that 12 percent of the cultivated land will remain in tenancy to provide for necessary tenure flexibility. The land reform program also provides for fair tenancy practices: written farm leases, rent ceilings, cash rentals, restrictions on land transfer, and safeguards against arbitrary changes in rental contracts.

2. Suggestions for treatment of the above items:

General. The Supreme Commander's letter makes clear that the land reform program is not completed, that its action phase is to be pushed to completion, and that its future must be safeguarded. The principal job of information

media at this stage of the program should be to apprise individual farmers and agricultural cooperatives of their rights, and of the stake they have in getting their newly acquired titles to land "on the books."

Exhibits. Posters, pamphlets and slides apprising farmers of steps they must take to have their newly acquired land registered.

Press and Publications. Encourage articles and editorials, particularly in the prefectural press, on local conditions of land registrations. Encourage interviews with farmers and government officials inquiring into the laxity in registering land transfers.

Radio. Encourage local programs investigating local conditions in the land reform program, with particular attention to the land registration phase. Encourage interviews with farmers and with local government officials discussing the slow progress in registering the land transfers. Repeat General MacArthur's advice that farmers must exercise "continuing vigilance...in defense of their own rights." Outline steps farmers must take to register the land they have recently purchased under the land reform program.

J. F. S.

SEP 2 0 1948

THE STORY OF RENTAL CONTRACTS
(Translation)

By: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Information Section

ALL RENTAL CONTRACTS MUST BE IN WRITING

RENT MUST BE PAID IN CASH

The Agricultural Land Adjustment Law has provisions which stabilize and improve tenant-landowner relationships. One very important provision is that rental contracts between tenants and landlords must be in writing.

In the past, it was believed that the lease of paddy fields or upland fields was made only at the mercy of landowners. And in addition, the leases usually were mere verbal agreements, without a written contract, and the terms were not clear. If there was any trouble, tenant farmers had a difficult time, as they were entirely at the mercy of the landlords.

However, in the future, the relationship of tenant farmers with landlords will not be as servant to master, which was the case previously.

I. What must be specified clearly in written rental contracts?

It is absolutely necessary to specify the following matters:

1. Name of the landlord and the tenant.
2. Location of the land to lease.
3. Whether the land is paddy field or upland field.
4. What the acreage is.
5. What the annual farm-rent is in cash.

In addition to the matters mentioned above, the following matters also must be specified clearly.

1. When the farm-rent is paid.
2. How the farm-rent is paid (For instance: If the farm-rent is to be collected by the agricultural land commission and paid to the landowner collectively).
3. How the farm-rent is reduced or exempted, in case the crop fails.
4. Who pays the long-range maintenance and other necessary expenses for the land.
5. All agreements between landlord and tenant are subject to approval of of the local Agricultural Land Commission.

II. What is important in making a contract?

1. That the tenant farmer conclude a contract with the landowner on equal footing.
2. That the tenant farmer understands the terms fully and asks questions about whatever he does not understand.
3. That prior to writing the contract, the local Agricultural Land Commission be consulted.
4. That nothing is specified which is prohibited by law, as the rights of tenant farmers are protected by the law.

III. What is prohibited by the law?

Don't specify any of the following promises in a rental contract, because they are against the law. Such promises are null and void, even if they are specified in a rental contract. The Agricultural Land Commissions are requested to pay particular attention to this point.

1. Don't promise to pay farm rent in kind, such as in rice or soybean.
2. Don't make a special promise that the landowner can cancel the lease of tenant farm whenever he wishes.
3. Don't make a special promise that the tenant farmer will restore the tenant farm to the landowner without fail when the term has expired.

Remember when the contract is drawn up, it is prohibited to raise the farm rent which is now being paid in cash.

IV. Tenant's Position Prescribed by Law.

Special attention is called to the following matters which must be observed by both landowners and tenants, whether or not they are prescribed in the rental contract:

1. When the tenant farm is rented or subleased to any tenant other than the tenant who is now renting it, approval of the Agricultural Land Commission must be obtained without fail. It is not permitted to rent or sublease the tenant farm to any other tenant without leave.

2. When a landlord wants to sell his farmland, he must first obtain permission from the Prefectural Governor. The new landlord may not evict the tenant. He must take over the contract concluded between his predecessor and the tenant, as it is.

3. Even if a contract has a time limit, it will be renewed automatically on the same terms, if no alteration in the terms has been offered by either the landowner or tenant, with approval of the Agricultural Land Commission (permission of the Prefectural Governor is required for the present), during the period of from half a year to one-year prior to the expiration of the contract. (It is not permitted to offer to alter a contract before or after the period specified).

4. If the landowner intends to cancel the contract, he must, with approval of the Agricultural Land Commission (permission of the Prefectural Governor for the time being), notify the other party one year prior to the expiration of the term of contract. Without going through the said procedure, no landowner is permitted to demand that his tenant return to the farm, under any circumstances.

V. Three Copies must be made of all Rental Contracts and sent to the local Agricultural Land Commission for Checking

The Agricultural Land Commission assigns a registration number to the contract after it has been examined to determine whether there is any mistake in the contract and whether anything has been omitted in writing.

The rental contract, therefore, must be prepared in triplicate, duly signed and sealed by the landowner as well as his tenant, and be sent to the Agricultural Land Commission. One of these copies will be kept by the Commission, while the other two will be kept by the landowner and his tenant, respectively.

The new rental contract thus prepared by you will be registered in the ledger of the Agricultural Land Commission and preserved for good. Then, the question as to who is entitled to cultivation of which land, or what is the farm-rent, will be made clear to everybody.

If the rental contract is made clearly in writing, you will be able to engage in farming, free from care.

Now! Farmers! We hope that, those who have made verbal rental contract and also those who have been forced by landowners to make unjust rental contracts in writing, will conclude contracts in the new form as soon as possible.

Number Printed: 3 million copies
Date Distributed: September 1948
Distributed To: All Agricultural Land Commissions; All Tenant farmers; All landlords.

小作料は金納

「小作證書」は三部作り、農地委員會に届けてみてもらわなければなりません。

農地委員會ではその契約に間違いがないか、書き落しがないか、よくしらべた上で登錄番號をつけてくれますから、地主と小作人とで印をおして、一部を委員會に殘し、あとを地主と小作人で一部づつ持つようにしましょう。皆さんの作つた新しい**小作證書**は、こうして農地委員會の臺帳に登錄されて、永久に保存されます。こうしておけばどの田は誰が作る權利のある土地であるか、その小作料は何圓であるか、いつでもはつきりしていることになります。

× × × × ×

このように小作契約は書面にはつてはつきりさせましょう。

正しい契約の上に、何の不安もなく農業にいそしむことが何よりも大切です。

昭和廿三年九月十五日發行　東京都千代田區丸ノ内三ノ一　農林省農地部
東京都中央區新富町一ノ七　安信舍印刷納

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今まで地主と小作人との關係では、地主の情けで耕作させてもらうという考え方が強く支配していました。だから一體どんな條件で田や畑を借りているのかはつきりしていないために、何かあると地主のいうなりになつたり、ごまかされたりして、小作人はず

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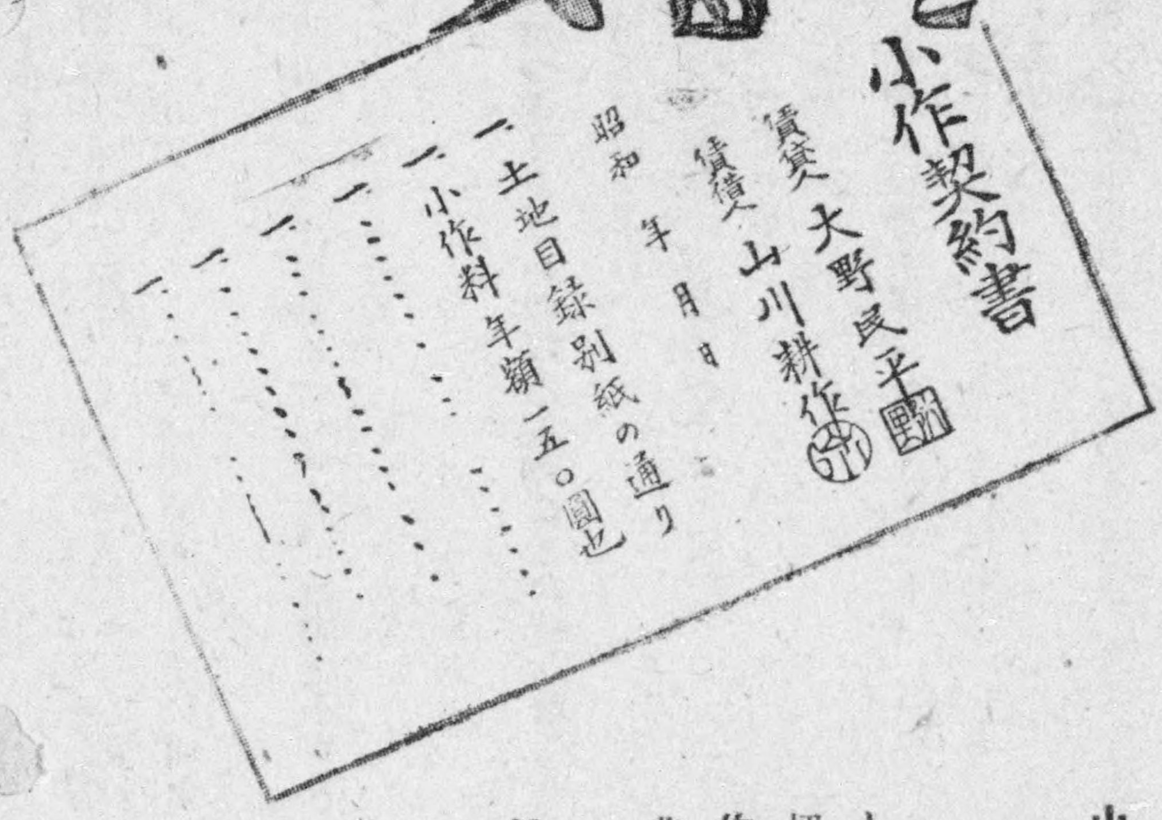
小作契約書
賃貸人　大野長平㊞
賃借人　山川耕作㊞
昭和　年　月　日
一、土地目録別紙の通り
一、小作料年額一五〇圓也

守らなければなりません。地主も小作人もよく知つておいて下さい。

一、小作人が代つたり、「**また貸し**」する時には、農地委員會の承認を受けなければなりません。勝手にはやれないのです。

二、地主が農地を賣るには知事の許可をうけなければなりません。そして、その土地を買つた新しい地主はもちろんその土地を小作人から引上げることはできません。地主は前の地主とその小作人との間の契約をそのままひきつがなければなりません。

三、契約の期限の定めがあるものでも、農地委員會の承認（當分は知事の許可）をうけた上で、期限の切れる六ヶ月から一ヶ年前の期間中（それより早くても、おそすぎてもだめです。）に契約條件を變えることを、地主又は小作人の方から申し出ない限り、前と同じ條件で引きつづき契約をしたものとみなされ、ひとりでに契約は更新されてゆくのです。

四、契約をやめたいときは、農地委員會の承認（當分は知事の許可）をうけて、やはり期間の切れる大體一年位前に相手方に通知せねばなりません。その手續をしない中はどんな事情があつても返還の要求ができません。

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小作料は金納で

CORRECTION

THIS DOCUMENT

HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED

TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY

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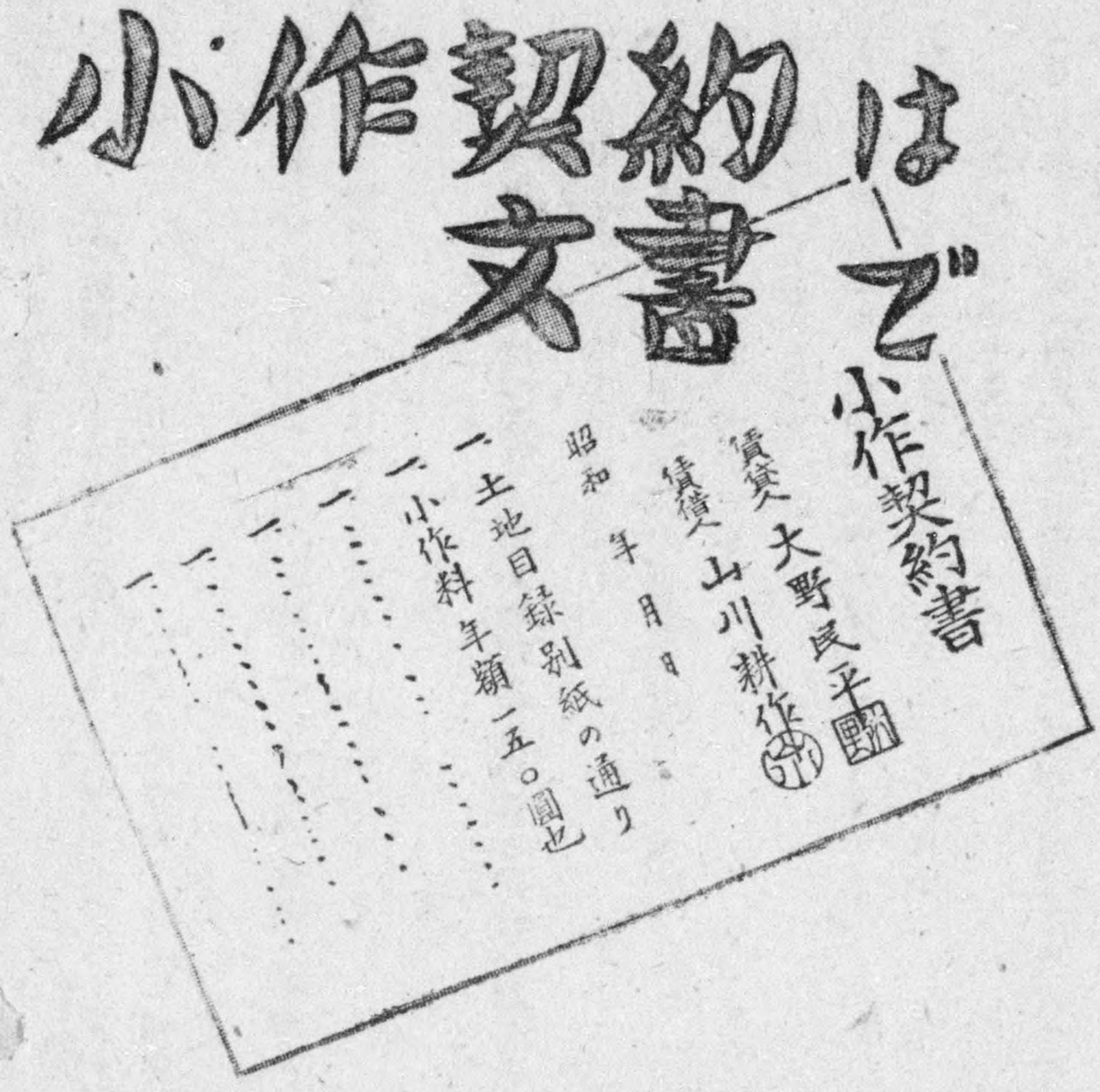
小作契約書

賃貸人　大野民平㊞
賃借人　山川耕作㊞

昭和　年　月　日

一、土地目録別紙の通り
一、小作料年額一五。圓也
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い分不利な立場におかれました。

まれに、「小作證書」がとり交されていることがあつても、それは地主が自分に有利なようにかつてに作つたものに、小作人がろくにその内容も知らずに印をおしていたものが殆んど大部分でした。

農地改革で解放されなかつた小作地についても、地主と小作人の關係が昔のままの主人と家來のような關係であつてはなりません。

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「小作證書」にはつきりと書かねばならぬことはどんなことでしようか。

一、貸手は誰で、借手は誰ですか。

二、貸し借りする土地は何處の何番地の土地ですか。

三、それは田ですか、畑ですか。

四、面積はいくらありますか。

五、小作料は一年に何圓何錢拂えばよいのですか。

これだけはどうしても書かねばなりません。そのほか

一、小作料は何時支拂うか。

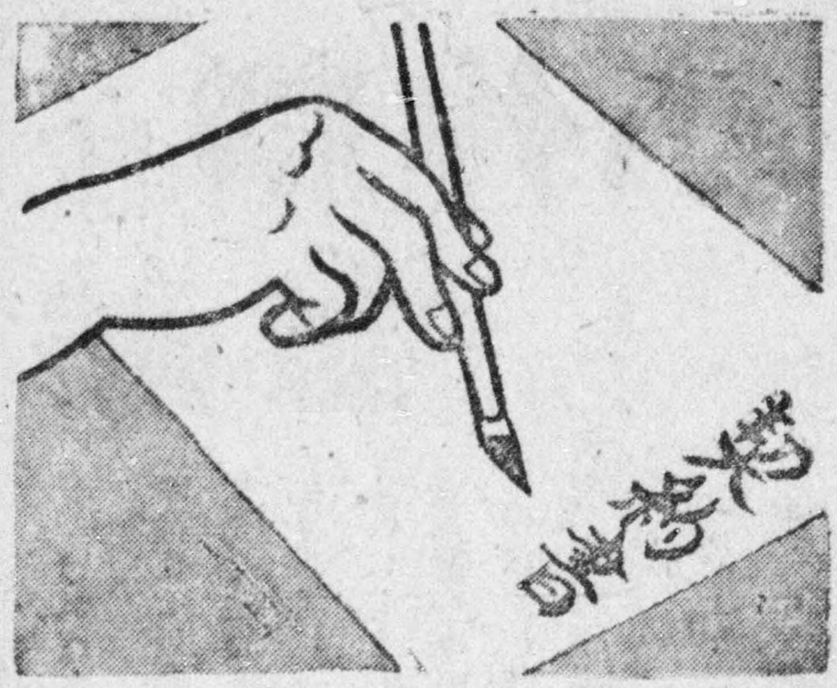
二、支拂う方法（例えば農地委員會で一括して地主に届けるなど）はどうするか。

三、不作減免のやり方をどうするか。

四、土地にかかるいろ〳〵な費用を誰が拂うか。

五、小作契約は農地委員會の承認を受けること。

などもはつきりと書かなければなりません



「小作證書」を作るときに忘れてならない大切なことは、

一、地主も小作人も對等の立場で約束を決めるということです。

二、そしてよく内容をのみこんで、わからない點はわかるまでよくきいて、少しでもなつとくのいかないところがないようにすることです。

三、「小作證書」は前もつて農地委員會によく相談してから作ることです

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三、「小作證書」は前もつて農地委員會によく相談してから作ることです。

四、小作人の權利は法律で守られております。法律にかなつていない條件は書いてはなりません。

法律にかなつていない條件とはどんなことでしようか。

次のような約束は法律に反しますし、「小作證書」に書くことは勿論できません。そしてたとえ書いてあつても無效です。農地委員會でよく注意していただかねばなりません。

一、小作料を金錢以外の現物で拂う約束。

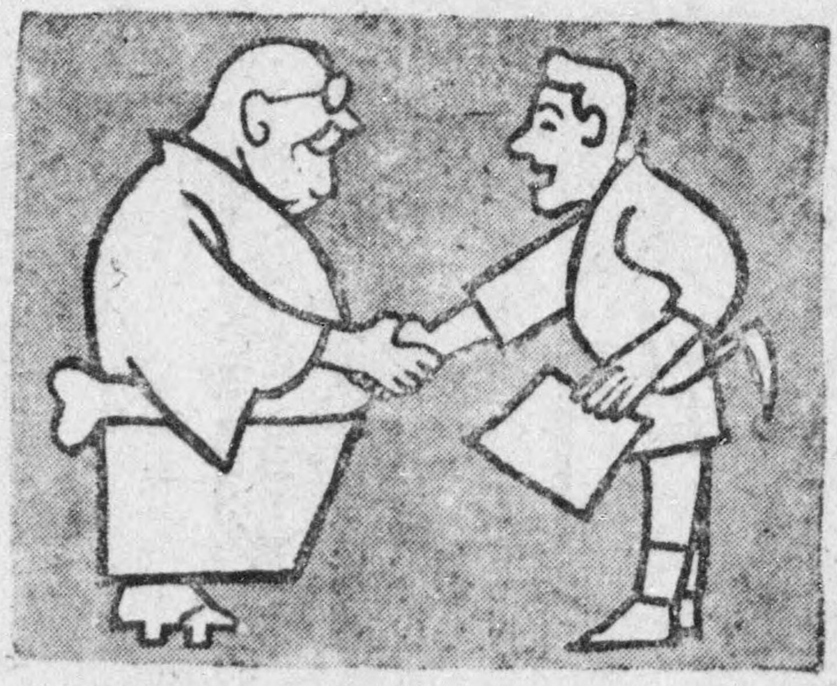
二、地主がいつでも小作地を引上げることができるというような特別な約束。

三、期限が切れたら必ず土地を返すというような約束。

また皆さんが拂つている金納小作料を、こんど「小作證書」を作る時に、勝手に、値上げすることはできません。そんなことのないように小作證書を作るときはよく農地委員會にきいてからにして下さい。

法律に定められている小作人の立場をよく知つていて下さい。

次のことは「小作證書」に書いてあつても、なくても、



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Military Government Section
APO 343

FOR CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER:

Recognition copy: Information leaflet, "The Place of Pasture Land in Land Reform"

Prepared by: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
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Distribution: To all prefectural Land Sections

Translation Attached.

DISTRIBUTION:
CGs I and IX Corps
COs All MG Regions
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CO Hokkaido MG District

THE PLACE OF PASTURE LAND IN LAND REFORM

(Translation of Japanese Document)

By Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

The land reform program includes pasture land as well as cultivated land.

So that all farmers may understand the way in which pasture land is being transferred, several questions have been answered as follows:

1. What is pasture land?

Pasture lands are those lands which are used chiefly for grazing and mowing.

2. What is the difference between pasture land and forest land?

Lands with more than 30% of the surface covered with trees, even if used chiefly for mowing or grazing, are forest lands. But, if those trees are planted by the leasee for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of grazing or mowing, said land is pasture land.

a. Deforested lands or forests which have been ruined by fire are forest lands.

b. Lands which are used only for grazing or mowing, but are partly overgrown with bushes, are pasture lands.

3. What pasture land will be purchased?

a. All tenanted pasture land belonging to an owner who does not live in the community where the pasture land is located, or in an adjacent community.

b. Tenanted pasture land in excess of 1-cho average in Hokkaido, and 3-tan in other prefectures, belonging to resident landowners (in cases where the pasture land is situated in the community where the owner lives or in the adjacent community).

c. Where the total amount of land retained by the owner-cultivator, including agricultural land, tenanted pasture land within the limits specified in (2) above, and owner-operated pasture land, exceeds 20 cho in Hokkaido, or the amounts set by the Central Land Commission in other prefectures, all pasture lands in excess of this amount will be purchased. In general, these amounts will average about 5-cho.

d. Prefectural Land Commissions may establish within their jurisdictions variations from the limits set for the prefecture, provided that the average area of the variations shall be roughly the area set for the prefecture.

e. In addition to the above lands, the following types of land may be purchased if deemed advisable for the purpose of establishing owner-farmers.

(1) Pasture land owned by a person owning no agricultural land and not engaging either in cultivation or livestock raising.

(2) In cases where pasture land owned by an individual is under-utilized and capable of more intensive cultivation, the amount within the retention limit that the owner can dispense with and still achieve the same production through more intensive cultivation, may be purchased if approved by the Prefectural or Local Agricultural Land Commission.

(3) Pasture land owned by a corporation or other corporate body, whose principle business is not farming.

(4) Pasture land not used.

(5) Pasture land offered for sale by the owners.

4. What pasture land will not be purchased?

a. Pasture land now utilized for public or official purposes, owned by the prefecture or community and designated free from purchase by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

b. Pasture land now utilized cooperatively, owned by a community or an Agricultural Cooperative Association; however, if the area is too large in relation to the number of people using it, the excess area will be purchased.

c. Pasture land owned by a Prefecture or a school or other educational institution, designated by the Minister of Agricultura and Forestry, which is exclusively used for research or experimentation.

d. The following pasture lands managed by their owners shall be exempted from purchase:

(1) Pasture lands owned and managed by a private owner where the owner thereof holds family labor sufficient to operate effectively the land as grazing or mowing land, as the subdivision of the pasture land concerned would lead inevitably to reduction of production.

(2) Pasture lands owned and managed by companies where the subdivision of the pasture land concerned would lead inevitably to reduction of production, or where the use of the pasture land concerned as grazing or mowing land is indispensable to the operation of the principal business of the company concerned.

These pasture lands, properly so called, shall be exempted from purchase with a view to promoting the development of the Japanese livestock industry. The Governor concerned will designate definitely such pasture lands as will be exempted from purchase. In order that the Prefectural Governor may designate fairly, he shall designate in accordance with the opinion of the Pasture Land Commission.

It must be noted that if the area subject to purchase as pasture agricultural land exceeds 40 chobu, the Governor, prior to designating such pasture lands, must obtain the approval thereof of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

5. Is state pasture land to be released to farmers?

Yes, state pasture land will be released to farmers if the government deems the demand of farmers reasonable.

6. Who will carry out the pasture land transfer program?

a. The Local Agricultural Land Commission will draw up the Land Purchase Plan for pasture land as well as farm land.

(1) If the pasture land area extends over more than 2 villages, or if its cultivation involves migration of farmers from outside the area, the Prefectural Land Commission will draw up the Land Purchase Plan.

(2) "Pasture Land Commissions" have been organized in order that the purchase and the resale may be undertaken fairly. A Pasture Land Commission consists of specialists, designated by the Prefectural Governor, in agronomy, livestock, forestry, farm management and reclamation; it is organized in a Prefecture, or sometimes in a sub-prefecture or city, town, or village.

(3) The job of a Pasture Land Commission is as follows:

(a) In case the Land Commission intends to purchase pasture land from an owner-cultivator's retention area (20 cho average in Hokkaido; 5 cho in other prefectures), or resell such pasture land, the Land Commission must consult the Pasture Land Commission .

(b) In case the Land Commission intends to purchase an owner-cultivator's pasture land, greatly decreasing his retention area (over 25% of the retention area of an owner-cultivator without retainable agricultural land), the Land Commission must consult the Pasture Land Commission.

(c) In case the Land Commission intends to transfer government pasture land, the Land Commission must consult the Pasture Land Commission.

(d) Where the Prefectural Governor designates pasture land that will be exempted from purchase, he must consult the Pasture Land Commission.

(4) In these cases, the Land Commission makes the purchase, resale, or transfer plan in accordance with the opinion of the Pasture Land Commission, and the Prefectural Governor designates in accordance with the opinion of the Pasture Land Commission. Thus, the Pasture Land Commission has the very important duty of offering fair opinions to the land commission or the Prefectural Governor.

(5) In determining application of the Pasture Land Purchase Plan, the status of land is to be taken as that of 23 November 1945, just as under the Farm Land Purchase Plan.

7. Is pasture land to be purchased alone?

Buildings and trees on the pasture land, necessary agricultural equipment, and water-rights may be purchased with pasture land.

8. What is the price of pasture land?

a. The price of pasture land is to be no more than 45% of the price of nearby cultivated upland fields which have the same or approximately the same type of soil.

b. The price of trees on the land is equivalent to the official price of charcoal or timber, minus cutting and delivery expenses.

c. The price of equipment on the land will be determined by the official prices and consideration of the length of time they will be used in future.

9. Who can buy pasture land?

Pasture land purchased for resale to farmers in the village is sold as follows:

a. Tenant-operated pasture land is to be resold to the tenant using the land at the time of purchase. However, if he is not suitable, the tenant who used the said land as of 23 November 1945 is to be sold the land with approval of the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Agricultural Land Commissions.

(1) If the purchase plan has been made retroactive to 23 November 1945, the tenant who used the land at that time has priority of purchase. However, if he is unsuitable, the tenant using the land at the time of purchase may buy the land with the approval of the Metropolitan, Hokkaido or Prefectural Agriculture Land Commissions.

b. State pasture land is to be resold to the tenants who were cultivating it when the Land Resale Plan was drawn up.

c. Pasture land purchased by a company from an individual after 8 December 1941 is to be resold to the person who was actually cultivating it at the time of purchase. (If that person has already gained land since that time, he will be considered).

d. Tenant-operated pasture land subleased to another tenant farmer because of such unavoidable reasons as illness, will be resold to the original tenant if he is deemed suitable by the local land commission. But subleased tenanted pasture land will be resold to the leasee, instead of the original tenant, unless the reason for sub-leasing was illness or something similarly unavoidable.

e. Owner-cultivator pasture land will be sold to the owner's full-time employee or a farmer whose area for cultivation is too small and is deemed by the local land commission as likely to devote himself to cultivation as owner-farmer.

f. Where pasture land is being used by reclamation settlers, it will be sold to suitable reclamation settlers.

10. How will buildings and trees on pasture land be sold?

Buildings (and trees) on pasture land will be sold to the farmer who has been using or renting them, provided he buys the pasture land. If the buildings (and trees) on pasture land have not been used or rented by a cultivating farmer, they will be sold to the farmers who purchased the pasture land or to an agricultural cooperative association, or city, town or village, approved by the Local Agricultural Land Commission.

11. How does a farmer pay for pasture land?

Pasture land can be paid for in annual installments, just as in the case of farm land.

a. Annual payments can be reduced or cancelled during a bad crop year or if the price of agricultural products falls low.

b. No pasture land resold may be mortgaged without permission of the prefectural governor.

12. What protection is offered to farmers working pasture land? What has to be learned about pasture land operations?

Under the revised law, protection is given the farmer who works pasture land, just as protection is given the farmer working regular farm land.

a. A land owner may not evict a tenant from pasture land unless the owner has obtained approval of the local land commission. At present, permission of the prefectural governor is necessary.

b. When a farmer to whom the pasture land has been sold intends to give up operation himself of said pasture land, he shall resell to a person who is likely to devote himself to its cultivation as an owner-farmer.

c. To transfer the right of operation of pasture land other than that which has been resold by the government, approval must be obtained from the local agricultural land commission.

d. Pasture land tenants are protected by written contracts. Three copies of written tenancy contracts should be made out for renting pasture land, one for the tenant, one for the landowner and one for the registration with the land commission.

Thus pasture land will play an important part in the great Land Reform of Japan. If you have further questions, please consult your Local Agricultural Land Commission.

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Land Reform Leaflets - Available at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

(1) A-B-C of Land Reform (June and September 1947)
(2) Rental Contracts (September 1948)
(3) The Place of Pasture Land in Land Reform (October 1948)

九、牧野を買うことができるのは、どんな人でしょうか

牧野は、次のような人に賣渡されます。

(1) (イ) 買收の時にそこを利用していた人。但し、その人は、都道府縣農地委員會の承認をうけて昭和二十年十一月二十三日にそこを利用していた者。

(ロ) 昭和二十年十一月二十三日に遡つて買收計畫をたてたばあいは、その時にそこ利用していた人但し、その人に賣渡すことがどうしても不適當なばあいは、都道府縣農地委員會の承認をうけて買收の時にそこを利用していた者。

(2) 國有牧野は賣渡計畫がたてられた時使つていた人

(3) 昭和十六年十二月八日以後に法人その他の團體が買受けた牧野であれば利用していた人)。しかしこの人たちが後になつて相當の替え地を買つたときは買受けることはできません。

(4) (1)から(3)までによつて買受ける資格のある人が、病氣などのやむをえない理由で、他の小作人に一時又貸ししてある牧野は、市町村農地委員會で一時又貸しした人が自分で利用するのが適當であると認めたときは、その一時又貸しした人。しかし又貸しされた小作牧野も病氣などのやむをえない理由で又貸ししたのでなければ、又貸しした人ではなくて、又貸しされた小作人に賣渡されます。

(5) 自作牧野はその常備者、または農業に精進する見込のある農民で、しかも耕作に必要なだけの土地をもつていない人の中から市町村農地委員會でえらんだ人

(6) 開拓のために買收した牧野に、外の地區から入植者を入れるときは、府縣農地委員會で開拓に適する人をえらびます。

一〇、建物や立木の賣渡はどういうふうに行われるのでしょうか

牧野の上にある建物や立木は、その牧野を買受けた人で建物や立木を使つていたかまたは借りていた人に賣渡されます。牧野を使つていた人が、その上にある建物や立木を使用もせずまた借りてもいなかつたばあいには市町村農地委員會の承認を得て、新しく買受けた牧野を利用するのに必要な人または農業協同組合や市町村に賣渡されます。

一一、牧野の代金をどうやつて支拂つたらよいでしょうか

牧野の代金は、農地のばあいと同樣に年賦拂にすることができます。

(1) 年賦の支拂金は、凶作の年や農產物のねだんが下つた年には、まけてもらうことができます。

(2) 賣渡をうけた牧野は知事の許可がなくては抵當に入れることはできません。

一二、牧野で働く農民はどのようにして保護されているのでしようか、また牧野を經營してゆく上に知らなければならないことがありましようか

農地で働く農民と同樣、牧野で働く農民にも保護があたえられています。

(イ) 地主は市町村農地委員會の承認(當分は知事の許可)を受けなければ牧野をとりあげることはできません。

(ロ) この農地改革で買受けた牧野を人に賣ろうとしたり、人に貸付けようとするときは政府が買上げて、自作するのに適當な他の人をえらんで賣渡します。

(ハ) 政府が賣渡した以外の牧野の利用權を人にうつすには市町村農地委員會の承認が必要です。

農地改革と牧野の解放

農林省農地部

昭和廿三年十月一日發行

東京都千代田區丸ノ内三ノ一　農林省農地部
東京都品川區東品川四ノ一三　東海印刷納

こんどの農地改革では、農地ばかりでなく牧野の解放も行われます。そこで牧野の解放がどのようにして行われるのか農家の皆さんによくわかつていただくように次の質問にお答えしましょう。

一、牧野とはどんな所でしようか。

放牧や採草のために主として使われている土地のことです。

二、牧野と林地とはどうして區別したらよいでしようか。

樹木の影が全面積の三割以上のときは、たとえ放牧や採草のためにでもやはり林地として取扱います。ただその樹木が土地を借りた人によつて放牧、採草の效果をたかめるためにうえられたものであるときは牧野として取扱います。

(イ)　林地とされるものが、伐採や山火事のために跡地になつていても林地として取扱います。

(ロ)　放牧や採草のためにだけ使われている土地は、たとえその中に灌木があつても牧野として取扱います。

三、どんな牧野が買收されるのでしようか。

(イ)　次のような牧野は買收されます。

(1)　不在地主の持つている小作牧野は全部

一二、牧野で働く農民はどのようにして保護されているのでしようか、また牧野を經營してゆく上に知らなければならないことがありましようか

農地で働く農民と同樣、牧野で働く農民にも保護があたえられています。

(イ)　地主は市町村農地委員會の承認（當分は知事の許可）を受けなければ牧野をとりあげることはできません。

(ロ)　この農地改革で買受けた牧野を人に賣ろうとしたり、人に貸付けようとするときは政府が買上げて、自作するのに適當な他の人をえらんで賣渡します。

(ハ)　政府が賣渡した以外の牧野の利用權を人にゆずるには市町村農地委員會の承認が必要です。

(ニ)　牧野の小作人は書面の契約で保護されます。ですから牧野を借りるときは小作證書を三通（一通を小作人　一通を地主、一通を農地委員會）作つて下さい。

このようにして牧野は農地改革の重要な部分を占めています。

このほかにわからない點があつたら、皆さんの農地委員會に行つてきいて下さい。

(2) 在村地主（牧野の場合には隣接市町村を含みます）の持つている小作牧野で、北海道では平均一町歩内地では三反歩を超える部分。

(3) 農地と自作牧野と保有限度内の小作牧野とを合せて、北海道では平均二十町歩、内地では中央農地委員會が定めた保有面積（平均五町歩）を超えるときは、その超える部分全部。

(4) 都道府縣農地委員會は中央農地委員會から割當られた保有面積を地區別に再割當することができますしかし平均面積は大體その府縣に示された保有面積になるようにしなければなりません。

(ロ) 右の外、市町村農地委員會または都道府縣農地委員會が自作農創設のため、買收を適當と認めたときは次のものが買收されます。

(1) 農地を少しももつていない人とか、耕作も牧畜もやつていない人のもつている小作牧野

(2) 自作牧野の所有者が、牧野をもつと集約的に利用すれば保有面積を切り下げても保有面積をもつていたときと同じ程度の生産があげられると認められるときは、都道府縣農地委員會または市町村農地委員會は、自作牧野の保有限度を切り下げることができます。その場合には切り下げた分だけさらに買收されます。

(3) 農業を主な事業としていない法人または團體のもつている牧野。

(4) 利用されていない牧野

(5) 牧野の所有者の方から政府に買收してくれと申し出た牧野

四、どんな牧野が買收されないのでしようか

(イ) 都道府縣や市町村のもつている牧野で、現在公用または公共用に使用され、農林大臣の指定するもの

(ロ) 市町村や農業協同組合のもつている牧野で、共同利用しているもの。しかし、これを利用している人數にくらべて面積が大きすぎるときは、餘分の分だけ買收されます。

(ハ) 都道府縣または農林大臣の指定する學校その他の教育機關のもつている牧野で、試驗研究のためにだけ使つているもの。

(ニ) 次のような自作牧野は買收から除外されます。

(1) 個人の自作牧野で、その牧野を家畜の放牧又は採草地として有效に使うために十分な自家勞力をもつているばあい。或はその牧野を分割してしまうと、かえつて生産が減退することが明かなばあい。

(2) 會社の自作牧野で、その牧野を分割してしまうと生産が減退することが明かであり、且つ家畜の放牧や採草地として利用することが、その會社の主な業務に缺くことができないばあい。

このような立派な牧野は日本の畜産發展のために、特に買收から除外されるのですが、これは知事によつてはつきりと、買收から除外することの指定を行うために、牧野協議會の意見に基いて行うことになつています。知事は公平にこの指定をする前に農林大臣の承認をうけます。

その面積が農地と合せて四十町歩をこえるときには、知事は買收除外の指定をする前に農林大臣の承認を

五、國有牧野も解放されるでしようか

されます。農民の要望が適當だと國が認めた場合には國有牧野も解放されます。

六、牧野の買收計畫をたてるのは誰でしようか

(イ) 牧野の買收計畫は農地と同樣、市町村農地委員會でたてます。

や採草地として利用することが、その會社の主な業務に欠くことができないばあい
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（イ）牧野の買收計畫は農地と同樣、市町村農地委員會でたてます。

(1) 牧野が二ケ町村以上にまたがつているばあい、または開拓のために外の地區から入植者を入れるばあいには、都道府縣農地委員會がたてます。

(2) 牧野の買收や賣渡を公正に行うために牧野協議會が組織されます。牧野協議會は知事が指名する農耕畜産、山林、農業經營、開拓などの專門家たちによつて組織され、都道府縣、支廳、市町村におかれます。

(3) 牧野協議會は何をするのかといいますと

○自作牧野の保有面積（北海道平均二十町歩、その他平均五町歩）以上の牧野を經營している人から、そのこえた分を買收したり、又この面積をこえて賣渡をするときには、農地委員會は牧野協議會の意見をきかなければなりません。

○自作牧野の保有限度を大はばに（自作牧野の保有面積から買收されない農地の面積を差引いた面積の二割五分をこえて）切り下げて買收するばあいに、農地委員會は牧野協議會の意見をきかなければなりません。

○政府がもつている牧野を解放するときには、都道府縣農地委員會は牧野協議會の意見をきいて決定しなければなりません。

○知事が買收から除外する指定をするときには牧野協議會の意見をきかなければなりません。

このようなばあいに、農地委員會は牧野協議會の意見をきいてから計畫をたてますし、知事は買收除外の指定をするのです。

こういうように、牧野協議會は農地委員會や知事の相談をうけて公平な立場から意見をのべるという大切な仕事をします。

（ロ）牧野買收計畫は農地のばあいと同じように原則として昭和二十年十一月二十三日の狀態にさかのぼつてたてられます。

七、買收されるのは牧野だけでしようか

牧野の上にある建物、立木、必要な農業用施設及び水利權なども、牧野と一しよに買收されます。

八、牧野のねだんはいくらでしようか

（イ）牧野のねだんは、附近のにかよつた畑のねだんの四割五分以内です。

（ロ）立木のねだんは、薪炭や木材の公定價格から伐採、造材、及び運ばんなどに要する費用を差引いたねだんです。

（ハ）その他の施設のねだんは、公定價格やこれからどのくらい使えるかということを考え合せてきめます。

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についての貸主（　　）および借主（　　）の間の責任の分担

主は、修繕改良（所要の経費、労力および資材を含む。）について、下に定めるとおり責任を分担す
修繕および改良について、貸主が借主に支拂う補償金は、下に定める期日までに支拂う。

負担額		設置計画		補償金支拂期日	返地の際の処分および貸主が借主に支拂うべき補償額	備考
主	借主	着工期日	完成期日			

および貸主が借主に支拂うべき補償額」欄には、（1）貸主から借主に補償金を支拂って貸主がそれを所有する場合は、その旨および補償額（2）
となる場合は、その旨（3）借主が所有物件を移転する場合は、その旨、および貸主から借主に移転料を支拂うかどうかなどのことを記載する。
うとするときは、記載の年月日を備考欄に明記して、農地委員会の証印をうける。

た以外の修繕および改良は、農地委員会の承認を得て1の欄に附加されない限り、その修繕および
者の負担とし、その者はこの修繕および改良について相手方からなんらの補償も受けない。

件に賦課される租税以外の諸負担の支拂についての貸主（　　）および借主（　　）の間の責

別表一に記載された土地その他の物件に対する租税以外の諸負担の支拂について、下に定めると
る。

	貸主	借主	補償についての事項
合費			
合費			
土地改良通常費用			

改良を水利組合、耕地整理組合などが行い、その費用を年賦で支拂う場合は、この表に負担区分を記載する。なお、借主がこれを負担し、返地
請求することが必要な場合は、「補償についての事項」欄に、その額およびその支拂期日などを記載する。

貸　主

借　主

小作料年額	小作料支拂期日	小作料支拂方法	備考
円　銭			

別表一　賃貸借契約による土地その他の物件目録

昭和　　年　　月　　日

貸主

借主

土地その他の物件の表示						賃貸価格	小作料年額	小作料支拂期日	小作料支拂方法
都道府縣	郡市区	町村							
大字 字	地番	地目（または種類）	面積（または数量） 土地台帳に登錄された面積（または数量）	外けい畔みぞその他	契約面積	賃貸価格等級			
			町 反 歩	反 歩	町 反 歩	円 銭	円 銭		
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（注）　備考欄は、病氣その他特別の事由による一時賃貸借である場合は、その旨および一時賃貸借の事由などを記載する。

収入印紙

農地賃貸借契約書

貸主および借主は、農地調整法の趣旨に基いて、この契約書に定める各事項に従って賃貸借契約を締結する。

昭和　年　月　日

貸主　（住所）　（氏名）

借主　（住所）　（氏名）

この契約書は、二通作成して、貸主および借主がそれぞれ一通を所持し、農地委員会は写一通を保管する。

昭和　年　月　日

農地委員会（以下農地委員会という。）は、この契約書を承認する。

（農地委員会名）

一　賃貸借の目的物　貸主は、この契約書に定める各事項に従い、借主に対して、**別表一**に記載された土地その他の物件を賃貸する。

二　賃貸借の期間

(一)　賃貸借の期間は、昭和　年　月　日から昭和　年　月　日まで、　箇年とする。

(二)　貸主は、左に定める事情があり、かつ、農地委員会の承認がある場合の外は、契約期間内に賃貸借契約の解除をし、または期間満了の際に賃貸借契約の更新を拒むことができない。

(1)　特別の事情がないのに小作料を滞納するなど、借主に信義に反する行為がある場合。

(2)　土地の使用目的の変更を相当とし、または貸主の自作を相当とする場合。

(3)　その他正当の事由がある場合。

(三)　貸主または借主が、賃貸借契約期間満了前一箇年ないし六箇月以内に、農地委員会の承認を得て、相手方に対して更新しない旨の通知をせず、または賃貸借の条件を変更しない限り更新しない旨の通知をしない場合には、

（農地委員会名）

一　賃貸借の目的物　貸主は、この契約書に定める各事項に従い、借主に対して、**別表一**に記載された土地その他の物件を賃貸する。

二　賃貸借の期間　(一)　賃貸借の期間は、昭和　年　月　日から昭和　年　月　日まで、　箇年とする。

(二)　貸主は、左に定める事情があり、かつ、農地委員会の承認がある場合の外は、契約期間内に賃貸借契約の更新を拒むことができない。

除をし、または期間満了の際に賃貸借契約の更新を拒むことができない。

(1)　特別の事情がないのに小作料を滞納するなど、借主に信義に反する行為がある場合。

(2)　土地の使用目的の変更を相当とし、または貸主の自作を相当とする場合。

(3)　その他正当の事由がある場合。

(三)　貸主または借主が、賃貸借契約期間満了前一箇年ないし六箇月以内に、農地委員会の承認を得て、相手方に対して更新拒絶の通知をせず、または賃貸借の條件を変更しない限り更新しない旨の通知をしない場合には、従前の賃貸借と同一の條件で更に賃貸借契約が締結されたことになる。

（賃貸人の病氣などのため、自ら耕作することができないような特別の事由によって一時賃貸をしたことを、農地委員会が**別表一**で認めた場合は、この通知は、賃貸借期間の満了前であれば、いつ行ってもさしつかえない。）

(四)　貸主および借主が賃貸借契約の合意解約をする場合にも、あらかじめ農地委員会の承認を得なければならない。

三　賃借物の返還　第二項によって賃貸借契約の解除・合意解約または更新の拒絶があった場合には、借主は賃貸借の終了期日から　日以内に貸主に対して目的物を契約当時と同様の状態で返還しなければならない。但し、天災地変、火災および通常の利用に基く損失があった場合には、同様の状態でなくてもよい。土地改良その他施設を行った場合の取扱は、**別表二**および**別表三**による。

四　轉貸または譲渡　借主は、左に定める場合に限って、農地委員会の承認があれば、賃借権を譲渡することができる。但し、轉貸についてはやむを得ない場合に限る。

(一)　借主が、貸主の承諾を得た場合。

(二)　借主が、やむを得ない事情で一箇年以内の轉貸をする場合。

(三)　借主が、貸主の承諾を得なくても、慣行上賃借物の轉貸または賃借権の譲渡が認められた場合。

(四)　借主が、選挙による公務就任のため、自ら耕作することができないために轉貸する場合。但し、轉貸の期間は、公務就任の期間を越えることができない。

五　小作料　借主は、**別表一**に記載された土地その他の物件に対して、同表に記載された金額を小作料として貸主に支拂う。

六　支拂期日　小作料は、毎年**別表一**に記載された期日までに支拂うものとし、貸主は、借主が支拂をすることに領収証を借主に対して交付しなければならない。

七　支拂猶予　災害その他農地委員会が相当と認めた事由のため、借主が、**別表一**に記載された期日までに小作料を支拂うことができない場合は、貸主は、借主および借主が定めた期日まで、支拂を猶予する。

ととのわない場合には借主の申請によって農地委員会の指定する日

六　支拂期日　小作料は、毎年**別表一**に記載された期日までに支拂うものとし、貸主は、借主が支拂をするごとに領收証を借主に対して交付しなければならない。

七　支拂猶予　災害その他農地委員会が相当と認めた事由のため、借主が、**別表一**に記載された期日までに小作料を支拂うことができない場合は、貸主は、貸主および借主の協議が定めた期日まで、または貸主および借主の協議がととのわない場合には借主の申請によって農地委員会の指定する日まで、支拂を猶予する。

八　小作料の減額　**別表一**に記載された小作料の額が「農地調整法第九條ノ八」に規定する額を越える場合には、小作料は、その部分だけ減額される。また災害その他特別の事由がある場合において、貸主および借主の協議がととのったとき、または協議がととのわなくても農地委員会が借主の小作料の減額請求を相当と認めたときには、減額する。減ずべき額について貸主および借主の協議がととのわない場合は、農地委員会が、農業災害補償法の適用によって借主が受けるべき利益の程度を考え、貸主および借主の利益を公平に調整して定めた額による。

九　修繕および改良　貸主および借主は、**別表二**に定めるところによって修繕および改良を行う。

十　経常費用　**別表一**に記載された土地その他の物件に対する租税は、貸主が支拂う。

(一)　かんがい排水、土地改良および開墾などのために必要な経常費用の負担は、**別表三**に定めるところによる。

(二)　**別表一**に記載された物件に対する保険料は、貸主が支拂う。

(三)　農業災害補償法の規定に基く共済料は、借主が支拂う。

(四)

十一　契約終了の際の立毛の補償　借主が、**別表一**に記載された土地その他の物件またはその一部を貸主に返還する場合は、貸主は、借主の請求によっていっさいの立毛について補償をする。但し、借主の所有に属しない永年作物、または借主の申出によって返還する場合にはこの契約締結後借主が貸主の承諾を得ないで栽培した永年作物は、この限りではない。

補償額は、貸主および借主の協議によって定めるが、協議がととのわない場合は、農地委員会が定める。

十二　この賃貸借契約に附随する権利および義務

（この欄には、この賃貸借契約に附随する権利義務で明記する必要のあるもの、および貸主から借主に、または借主から貸主に対してなんらかの形で補償がなされるものを記載する。たとえばたきぎを採取する権利、農業施設を利用する権利などのようなものである。）

十三　契約の変更　契約事項を変更する場合は、その変更事項をこの契約書に明記し、かつ、農地委員会の承認を得なければならない。

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A GUIDE TO TENANT-LANDLORD RELATIONS

(Translation of a Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Leaflet)

1. The relation between a tenant and a landowner will be fixed by a tenancy-contract.

   a. A tenancy-contract should be written.

   b. It is necessary to have a tenancy-contract approved and registered with the agricultural land commission.

   c. This contract must be made between a landowner and his tenant on an equal footing.

   d. The details of this contract must be thoroughly understood that nothing in it is unintelligible to either party.

2. Farm-rent must be paid in cash

   If in the future, farm income should decrease sharply, resulting in paddy field rent exceeding 25 percent of the income or upland field rent exceeding 15 percent of the income, tenants may apply for a reduction of farm-rent to the above mentioned percentages.

   If there is a very poor harvest due to a crop failure or agricultural damage, tenants may inform the agricultural land commission to that effect. Then the commission will either reduce the farm-rent or cancel payment of rents for that year.

3. It is illegal for a landowner to take back tenant-land any time he pleases, unless he has previous approval of the agricultural land commission (for the time being, the approval of a prefectural governor given through the land commission), a landowner cannot demand the return of tenant land.

   If a landowner wants the land returned in order to cultivate it himself, the land commission will determine whether to give approval, after due consideration of the following matters:

   a. Whether the landowner has ability, experience, and the agricultural facilities necessary for cultivation:

   b. Whether production may be increased more by the landowner than by his tenant:

   c. Whether the tenant will encounter difficulties in supporting his family by returning the tenant-land.

   Also, if a tenant has not paid his farm rent for a long time, or if he does not abide by the contract, or if it is deemed proper to change

the use of the agricultural land, the landowner may make application for the approval of the commission to cancel the tenancy-contract. In this case, special attention should be paid to the fact that previous approval of a prefectural governor (or in case of land covering less than 50 tsubo, the approval of the land commission) is required for converting agricultural land to other use.

If a landowner demands cancellation of the contract of his tenant with the approval of the land commission, he must do so from six to twelve months before the expiration of the term of the contract. The application for cancellation is null and void if made more than twelve months or less than six months before expiration of the contract. If application for cancellation is not made in due time, the contract should be continued on the same conditions as before. On the other hand, when a tenant intends to return the tenant land to its owner, the approval of the land commission (the prefectural governor for the time being) is likewise required. The same procedure is applicable when a landowner and his tenant want to end a contract by mutual consent.

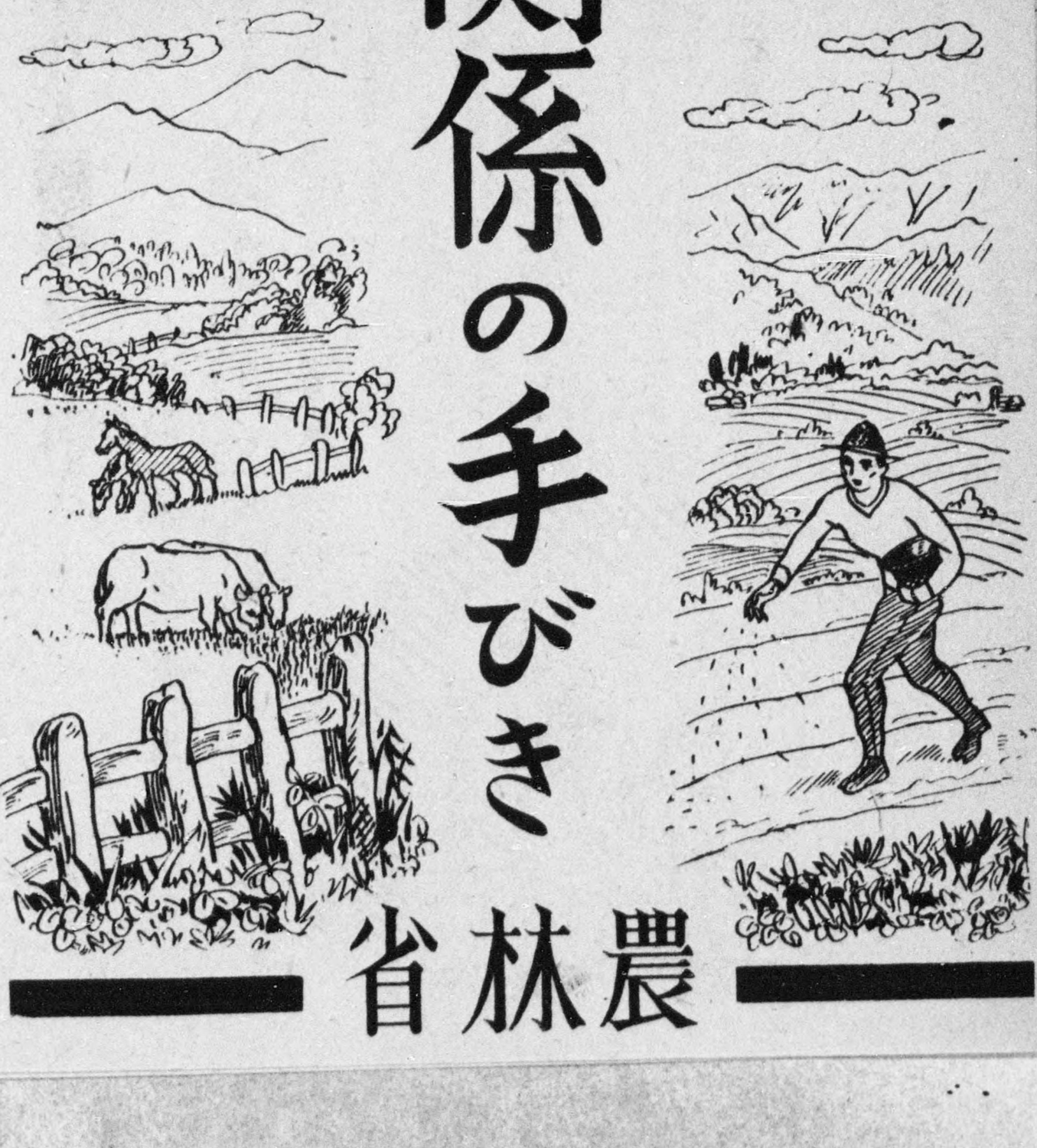
4. If a tenant desires to discontinue cultivation temporarily on account of illness or other unavoidable circumstances, he will report that situation to the land commission. Then, the commission will designate a provisional cultivator of the land untill the tenant is able to resume his farm work.

5. In order to change tenants or to sublease tenant-lands, it is also necessary to apply to the land commission for approval.

6. If a landowner disagrees with his tenant about terms of the tenancy or the utilization of lands, he must report the details to the land commission or to the prefectural tenancy for settlement of the dispute. If the dispute is not easily settled by the above officials, application for tenancy mediation should be made to the tenant arbitration district court.

7. If a landowner wants to sell a tract of his agricultural land, he must obtain approval of the prefectural governor. The new landowner who has pruchased this land cannot evict the tenant. Also, the new landowner must take over the contract between the farmer landowner and tenant, as it stands.

小作人 地主 関係の手びき



農林省

地主小作人關係の手引き

農林省農地部

一、小作人と地主とのあいだの關係はすべて『小作契約』によつて定まります。　小作契約は土地を借りて耕したり、採草地や放牧地を借りて使うときに、地主と小作人との間に結ばれる約束であります。

（イ）小作契約は書面によつてしなければなりません。

（ロ）小作契約は農地委員會の承認をうけなければなりません。小作契約書は登錄して下さい。

（ハ）小作契約は小作人と地主とが對等の立場に立つて決められなければなりません。

（ニ）小作契約の内容はよくのみこんでわからないところが少しもないようにしておかなければなりません。

二、小作料はすべて『金錢』で拂わなければなりません。　將來もしも收入がひどく減つて、小作料が收入の——田は二割五分、畑は一割五分——をこえるような重い負擔になるようなことになつたときは、小料作をそこまで下げさせることができます。凶作や災害で收穫が非常に少いときは、農地委員會に申し出れば實情をよくしらべて小作料を減らしたり、その年は拂わなくてもよいようにしてもらうこともできます。

三、地主はかつてに小作地を引上げることはできません。　前もつて農地委員會の承認（當分は農地委員會を通じて知事の許可）をうけた上でなければ引上を要求することはできません。

等同は主地と人作小

地主が農地を引上げて自作しようとするばあいには、農地委員會は、次のことをよく考えた上で、承認をするか、しないかをきめます。

（イ）地主が自分で耕すのに必要な能力・經驗・農業用施設をもつているかどうか。

（ロ）地主が作る方が小作人が作るよりも增産できるかどうか。

（ハ）小作人がその土地を返すことによつて生活に困らないかどうか。

小作人が何の理由もないのに永い間小作料を拂わなかつたり、

契約をふみにじつて誠意を示さないような場合、それから認が考え