DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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Ibaraki Prefecture Nat Res

1 copy

KANTO
INFORMATION:
O.D. 12
MAY - 3 1951
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

NR 510 (30 Apr 51)Fo

HGS/HRD/HFW/WLD
30 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

Ibaraki

SUBJECT: Trip to Takahagi Experimental Station to Observe Types of Experimental Projects - Past and Planned - in that Locality.

1. Authorization: LO 85-58

2. Mission of Trip: To accquaint visiting range specialist with samples of experimental work dealing with growth, yield and value of native forage.

3. Personnel:

Mr W. L. Dutton, Visiting Range Specialist
Mr Ichizo Mine, JN, Meguro Forest Experiment Station
Mr George Kataoka, JN, Interpreter
Mr Jizo Momma, JN, Livestock Bureau

4. Summary: Experimental work at this station, although poorly planned and not yet carried through to application under field conditions, tends to confirm conclusions already reached that:

a. The native forage of Japan, without supplements, is not a maintenance ration for livestock.

b. Deferred and rotation grazing, proper utilization, and other well-known features of range management, may be employed to improve the quantity and quality of native forage.

c. Under certain conditions and with proper caution, "prescribed burning" of the range may be effective in control of worthless shrubs without any detrimental effect on grass and soil.

d. More, much more, experimental work under field conditions is needed to determine how best to use and improve the grass-lands of Japan.

5. Recommendations: Recommendations pertaining to research and experimental work will be included in the final report.

KANTO CA REGION

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6. Discussion: Among results obtained from experimental work at Takahagi Station in the past are the following:

a. Burning the range: Annual burning of native vegetation appeared to be effective in control of worthless shrubs but lowered the yield of grass. Burning at four or five year-intervals controlled the shrubs without adverse effect on the soil or forage. Insects were not exterminated by burning.

b. Grazing capacity: An area of four cho of enclosed native pasture carried three horses for the period June 1 to October 10, or 396 horse days. The horses were not supplemental fed and their condition at the end of the experiment was unchanged. In a similar enclosure but grazed by both cattle and horses, the animals lost weight during the period of grazing. Local people agreed that these animals would be unable to perform any draft work without supplemental feed.

c. Cutting: Some work had been done to determine the effect of frequency of cutting, height of cutting, and period of cutting on quality and yield of native vegetation. Cutting in alternate years appeared to give best results from the standpoint of yield. With cutting heights of 1, 3, 6, and 10 centimeters, about 9 centimeters resulted in a gradual increase in yield while cutting at lower heights resulted in decrease. A cutting period of July 20 to August 10 for Miscanthus sinensis gave best results in nutritive value, yield, and maintenance.

d. Deferred and rotation grazing: Under deferred and rotation grazing, in contrast with year-long-use, the height of grasses in native pasture increased 59 percent in five years. Grazing capacity increased about 18 percent along with some improvement in palatability.

Future experimental work at Takahagi Station will depend upon the avilability of funds and personnel. The program contemplates further work on the above mentioned projects and such additional projects as may be possible.

1 Incl
Itinerary and
Persons interviewed

Copies furnished:
Kanto CA Region
CA Section

Walt L. Dutton
WALT L. DUTTON
Visiting Range Specialist
Forestry Division

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Itinerary

April 26	0935	Leave	Tokyo (Ueno)	Train
	1804	Arrive	Hitachi	
	1320	Leave	Hitachi	Auto
	1430	Arrive	Takahagi	
" 27	1037	Leave	Takahagi	Train
	1506	Arrive	Tokyo (Ueno)	

Persons Interviewed

Mr Kishi Sato, Technician, Takahagi Forest Experiment Local Station
Mr Masazo Ieta, Chief, General Affairs Section, Takahagi N.F. District Office
Mr Eiichi Obashi, Chief, Takahagi National Forest District Office
Mr Keizo Hara, Technical Official, Management Division, Forest Experimental Station, Chief, Woodland Laboratory
Mr H. Kobata, Planning Section Chief of Tokyo Regional Office

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

NR 525 (19 Apr. 51)Fo

HGS/HBD/FMC/hi
19 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Gumma, Tochigi and Ibaraki Prefectures to Observe Planting and Nursery Activities.

1. Authorization: LO. 81-29

2. Mission: To observe planting and nursery activities on private, prefectural and national forests and to discuss them with government foresters, Forest Owners Associations and interested individuals.

3. Personnel and Assignments:

Mr Floyd M. Cossitt, Visiting Expert Consultant, Forestry Division, to observe and discuss reforestation problems.
Mr Hirotada Muto, Chief, Reforestation Section, Forestry Agency.
Mr Toshitaka Suga, Forestry Agency.
Mr Yuji Iwate, Forestry Division, Interpreter.
Mr Takashi Koibushi, Reforestation Section, Forestry Agency.
Mr Tojiro Nakamura, Operations Division, Forestry Agency.
Mr Tetsuo Shintani, Chief, Management Division, Tokyo Regional Office

4. Summary:

a. Planting on National Forests at Ashio, Tomobe and Kurosawa.

(1) Invariably careless planting techniques were observed. At Tomobe National Forest crews were not well organized. Two men crews were permitted despite orders for each man to function as a tree planter.

(2) Large unwieldy baskets were used in carrying a large quantity of stock in planting operation which reduced crew efficiency.

(3) Planting spots were marked by one man ahead of the crew in order to insure precise spacing. Ground preparations for planting were very elaborate. Soil was loosened to a depth of eight inches, roots and rocks removed, the tree planted and soil replaced.

(4) Tree root systems were sericusly distorted when placed in the ground. Lateral roots in many instances were so planted that the ends were above the soil surface. Careful inspection of planted trees revealed a high proportion of distorted tap roots.

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(5) Guide ropes were used to outline the boundaries of the strip to be planted by the crew as they moved forward up the slope. The forester in charge insisted that careful spacing was very essential in a successful plantation.

(6) More than 500,000 sugi and hinoki trees were observed "heeled in" in the larger streams until such time as they could be planted. It was stated that the trees kept better in running cold water than when heeled in moist soil.

(7) Erosion coutrol work was observed in the vicinity of Ashio, Tochigi Prefecture. Extensive retaining walls have been constructed to arrest soil movement on precipitous slopes. In numerous places rubble had all but buried the walls and was moving down the slope with each rain.

(8) Large dams have been constructed in the stream channel in an effort to retain the silt and rooks. The elevation of one dam had been raised three times during its construction last year. It is now completely full and debris movement continues unchecked. One very large dam some 45 feet high was under construction. A large concrete mixer was being erected nearby with overhead trams to move the aggregate to and from the mixer.

(9) Plantations in the moderately fume damaged areas resulting from copper smelting were examined. Some needle burn was present but not intense enough to affect growth seriously. Those in the severaly damaged areas were reported as failures due to severe needle burn shortly after planting last year. Current years planting was scheduled to start subsequent to 7 April, 1951.

b. Examination of established plantations.

(1) Sand dune plantations near Muramatsu, Ibaraki Prefecture were visited and the results of 25 years efforts were discussed. Black pine is superior in form and growth than red pine. Sand movement despite the presence of the trees was very severs. It was pointed out that in periods of high winds that the quantity of sand moved inland thru the trees was great enough to cause considerable concern to the villagers nearby. Very little duff was present under the stand of trees. Despite strict orders to the contrary four villagers were caught removing duff on April 12. It was to be used for compost.

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(2) The Experimental Forest near Yokokawa, Gunma Prefecture was visited. Here are found plantations of both native and exotic species grown from cuttings, wildlings, seedling and transplants of various ages and seed sources. Records of many plantations were incomlete but valuable information was obtained from inspections and comparisions on the ground.

(a) During the course of the field trip Japanese foresters insisted that seed from young or very old trees produced stock greatly inferior to that grown from seed collected from trees 45 to 75 years old. Experimental plantations, 15 to 25 years old established with stock from all such need were about equal in growth rate and density. No significant differences were apparent from field inspections.

(b) Plantations established with 1-0, 1-1 and 1-1-1, sugi were inspected. Since all were block plantings direct comparisons could not be made. Recent examinations indicate that the 1-0 and 1-1 stock produced plantations equivalent to the standard 1-1-1 plantation. It was pointed out that the plantations in which 1-0 were used required one more release cutting during the first year than those planted with 1-1 trees.

(c) Many exotics are being tested here including estern hemlock, pond pine, pitch pine, loblolly pine, eastern white pine, douglas fir, western redcedar, eastern white cedar and many others. Of these eastern white pine and loblolly pine are the most successful. It was noted that late snows had broken a few of the tops and branches of the loblolly pine. Seed source of the exotics is unknown. A denso stand of 100 mother trees near Ochiai, Toshigi Prefecture were inspected. These are located on private lands and are designated to supply seed to the Forest Owners Association in this vicinity. The manager stated the trees were selected and numbered last year but in case more seed was desired than could be collected from mother threes additional seed would be collected from similar trees nearby. It was noted that more seed is developing along the border of the stand than where the trees are close together. It was stated that mother trees usually were selected singly or in much smaller groups.

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c. Nurseries at Ononeka, Tomobe, Mito, Nukada, Nukamurota, Hidaka and Takahagi were inspected and technical problems were discussed. Notes on all operations were made for comparison with others producing identical stock and age classes. Soil management practices were investigated in an effort to determine the soil needs in relation to tree growth. Seed collection, extraction and storage practices were reviewed and discussed with nurserymen, prefectural foresters, district foresters and others. Ways and means of improving practices were suggested in many instances.

(1) Maintenance of soil fertility varied from very good to virtually none. At the private nursery near Nukada village, the local nurseryman stated that the surface soil was mixed with straw, needles wood and leaves, then burned in an effort to control disease and insects. Control was not effected and the soil fertility lowered to a marked degree. Generally, the prefectural and National Forest have better practices than private nurseries. At best the requirements, with few exceptions are recognized as inadequate by those in charge. It was not apparent nor could the foresters explain the lack of coordination between nurseries with similar soil, topographic and climatic conditions.

(2) Seed procurement, extraction, testing and storage was discussed at many of the nurseries. At Maebashi, a refrigerator plant was inspected together with seed testing, drying equipment and containers. Operating temperatures for the cold storage plant were suggested. The effects of high temperatures on seed quality were discussed. Testing techniques to determine germinative capacity and energy were covered in considerable detail. The National Forest Nursery at Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture, has a heated germinator which is used to check the results of the color method test. It was stated by the nurseryman that the germinator gave the better results, more comparable to those secured in the seedbeds.

(3) A new type seed estraction plant was being constructed at the Mito nursery. Essentially it consists of two electrically heated drums which revolve at the rate of about 40 R.P.M. A slit near the bottom of each drum permits the seed to be removed as it separates from the cone. This equipment has not been tested as yet consequently it was not possible to examine data regarding temperatures, moisture content of the seed extracted, drying time and other pertinent information so essential to proper and efficient operation. It was pointed out

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that a large amount of experimental work must be done before the kiln is used for the extraction of large quantition of seed. Without such data there are grave dangers of lowering germination with excessive heat or failing to open the cones with too low temperatures. Moreover, seed removed from the extractory may have too high a moisture content for immediate storage. Redrying will be necessary which will require lower temporatures than used in opening cones.

(4) Insects and diseases are considered serious problems everywhere. In several places wildlings are used because seedlings are seriously infected by red dry dicease during the first year. It develops in hot humid weather and must be controlled by liberal applications of Bordeaux Mixture. Insects are present to a varying degree at all nurseries. A wide variety of methods are employed to control the population. None are reported to be effective but promising leads are developing from the use of various chemical compounds. Equipment used in the application of Bordeaux Mixture was inspected at several points. Most of the nurserymen demonstrated and explained the techniques used in applying fungicides to seedlings and transplants.

5. Recommendations: Recommendations will be incorporated in the final report.

1 Incl
Itinerary
Persons interviewed

/s/ Floyd M. Cossitt
FLOYD M. COSSITT
Visiting Expert Consultant
Forestry Division

Copies furnished:
C. A. Section
Tokyo C. A. Region

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7 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Ibaraki Prefecture, 30 April - 4 May 1951

1. Team was made up of Messers Kemske, Hoshimiya, Freidrick and White, whose reports on details are attached.

2. Contacts were chiefs of Agriculture and Forestry Dept, Administration Section, Agricultural Co-operative Section, Fisheries Dept and sub-sections. Also contacted were chiefs of MAF and Prefectural Food Sections, Food Kodan, and Food Dealers Co-operative; Fertilizer handled by Ag. Section Chief; Chiefs of E.I.B. section, deputy chief Commerce and Industry and chief of Roads, Rivers and Harbors, Housing and City Planning. Further contacts were chiefs of Prefectural Labor Relations Commission, Labor Policy Section, Employment Security Section, Labor Standards Bureau and W&M Bureau. Mito PESO was visited, also.

3. SUMMARY:

a. Natural Resources - Ibarkai, seemingly, is the only Kanto prefecture to establish an Agricultural Co-op School for Co-op employees. Their new building is nearing completion. The last 11 co-operatives have promised to complete transfer of old Nogyokai assets by 31 May. Some of the delay in land registration is due to delay in establishing reclaimed land prices. Land consolidation plan for this year has been completed. Due to lack of budget, no increase can be made in Farm and Home advisors. A forestry problem is present; an insect "matsukemushi" is defoliating some 3,000 cho of forest land. Fishery officials are the most conservative in Kanto Region. They are now just starting to conduct field guidance and take an active interest after visiting Shizuoka in co-op establishment, boat insurance and assets transfer program.

b. Distribution and Industry - Ration rejections continue to decline and blackmarket carrier activity is decreasing. No concrete plans have been developed to insure payments by retailers to wholesalers of staple foods. Fertilizer receipts averaged over 70% of April 30 demands. Textiles lead a general consumer goods price decline, although production and construction materials, especially non-ferrous metals, remained up. Eight of 20 plants surveyed report labor force has increased as has operating equipment and profits due to the Korean War. All 1951 FY planned Public Works were completed on schedule. 10-20% budget increases have been approved for FY 51. Fewer houses, but better fire-proof ones, are planned for this year. All roads under five-year plan have been retored to pre-war levels, and desire to pave additional roads in their city-planning program (disapproved by Transportation Ministry). Transportation situation is not critical.

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c. Labor - Labor Policy Section officials feel that it would be advisable to turn Labor Relations Commission conciliation over to them. LRC reports the continuing tendency of labor and management cases to the LRC and the courts simutaneously; with conflicting decisions often resulting. LRC decisions appear to be favoring management. Improvement in delinquent wage payments has been noted. Need for labor education was again emphasized.

Reparations: Routine reparations inspections were made of plants 14-03, 14-04, 14-06 and 14-12. At plant 14-12 the authorized and dead storage machinery were in extremely poor condition.

P. S. KEMSKE

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

4 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Economics Surveillance - Ibaraki Prefecture (1-2 May 1951)

1. Contacts: (1) Agriculture and Forestry Department: Agriculture Administration Section, Agriculture Co-operative Section, Agriculture Extension Section (2) Agriculture Land Department: Reclamation Section, Agriculture Land Section, Land Improvement Section (3) Fisheries Department: Fisheries Production Section, Fisheries Administration Section.

2. Natural Resources:

a. Agriculture Co-operatives:

(1) Officials are negotiating for a ¥2 million loan. Object to render direct assistance to co-ops in need of guidance. Definite action to be determined during May.

(2) Result of stress on asset transfers was reflected in the promise (to Mr Kemske in writing) of 11 delinquent associations to complete transfers by 31 May 1951: MAF target-date, 30 June 1951.

(3) The building to house the Ibaraki Prefecture Agriculture Co-ops Association School is scheduled for completion during May. The school in temporary quarters is now in its fourth year. Students total 120 including five girls. The number of applicants and crowding of classrooms reflect the interest created in the desire for knowledge in the fields of co-ops management and office problems.

(4) Guidance programs were found to be in need of increase in prefectural activity: Ken officials expressed lack of confidence on the part of farmers to accept known maxims and implications resulting from consolidation of co-ops and increase in capitalization.

b. Land Reform: The need for step-up in encouraging land registration was indicated by the goal of 98% during May 1951, and slow progress revealed during April. The rate of progress is apparently dependent on establishment of reclaimed land price in local areas by MAF. The land consolidation program is virtually out of the planning stage, as only 35 cho remain to be announced. This will be accomplished as minor land alterations are made and the land registered. The land reclamation project will stay at 30% of goal due to lack of funds. ¥1 billion is required to convert upland to paddy land as originally scheduled.

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c. Agriculture Improvement:

(1) Five of the 14 farm advisors were designated supervisors: one for each of five supervisory districts. This will enable them to concentrate on health, kitchen, and 4-H projects.

(2) Farm and Home Advisors totaling 300 will be increased to 370. Problem: inability to pay for increase in base salaries without MAF consideration.

d. Forestry:

(1) Officials are in process of assembling basic information on forests in preparation for conservation programs to be required with the enactment of the Forestry Law.

(2) Foresters desired that pine bark beetle control stress be discontinued in favor of a new menace called "matsu kemushi," Dendrolimus rematu, Walker. 3,000 cho, or approximately 900,000 koku is infested in Kashima and Namekata gunn.

(3) Reforestation requirements are practically in accord with yearly cuttings, due to a planned reforestation program. Whereas 27,750 cho was in need of reforesting during FY 1946, the present requirement is 6,000 cho.

e. Fisheries:

(1) Continued prodding of fishery officials to conduct field guidance work is finally showing some results. Nine transfers of fishery association assets during April have brought the total to 20, with 52 pending. Officials are to be dispatched during May to give assistance. The gap between the number of fishery groups holding preliminary meetings and receiving approvals was being reduced due directly to prefectural guidance.

(2) Fishery officials are sponsoring a ¥500,000 program called the "Fisheries Co-operative Association Education Movement." This idea was borrowed from Shizuoka upon our suggestion. Detailed survey of each co-op is being made, the basis upon which will result in a comprehensive guidance program.

(3) The MAF boat insurance goal was topped: 583 insured as against quota of 550. This reflected a delayed but nevertheless commendable part played by officials.

(4) In order to facilitate repayment of fishermen debts (Mutual Aid, Ship Construction Fund), prefectural authorities have made possible the loan of ¥57 million to fishermen for rehabilitation purposes. Loans are backed by prefectural guarantee.

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3. Summary:

a. Agriculture co-op guidance programs will be continued with the help of two million yen for direct contact instruction. The Agriculture Co-op School for co-op employees continue to receive deserved attention of prefectural officials and farmers. Asset transfers will be "completed by 31 May 1951."

b. Some delays in the land registration program can be attributed to delay in establishing reclaimed land prices in some areas. The land reclamation project is at a standstill and will remain as such pending an additional one billion yen required. The land consolidation plan for the current year has been completed.

c. Specialization is now possible as five supervisors were selected from among 14 farm advisors. The plan for increasing the number of Farm and Home Advisors is stymied by lack of funds resulting from hike in base pay.

d. Prefectural foresters are compiling basic forestry data to be used in application of conservation programs to be required by the new Forestry Law. A matter of concern appears to be the defoliating insect now infesting 3,000 cho of forest land: "matsu kemushi."

e. Fishery officials are now starting to conduct field guidance work, as evidenced by a pronounced change of attitude and which has resulted in some progress in the co-op establishment, boat insurance, and assets transfer programs. Education programs and loan negotiations were some of the other activities taken up recently by the officials.

DAVE HOSHIMIYA

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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5 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Cooperatives, Ibaraki

1. Conferred on 3 May 1951 with Messrs. Kawano and Ueda of the Agricultural Cooperative Section of Ibaraki Ken. They are now concentrating on instructing the cooperatives in how to close out their accounts at the end of the fiscal year and how to revise their bylaws to conform to recent revisions the cooperative law. Emphasized the importance of giving members an accurate report of the status of then cooperative and of holding elections after the members have received this report, not before.

2. Eighty of the most difficult cooperatives and four federations were audited by the Kencho during the past year. 187 cooperatives were audited by district employees. This leaves 298 cooperatives that were act audited. Special guidance is being given to 55 cooperatives. This year the Kencho cooperative staff has been increased from 35 to 45. With this increase it should be passible to audit all cooperatives. Management fuidance is to be given by the Cooperative Management Improvement Society which receives financial support from the Kencho the cooperative federations, and MAF.

3. At the present time 17 cooperatives have had to suspend withdrawals. This is seven and one more, respectualy than was reported six months ago. However, the Kencho does not expect a rum on the cooperatives during the next two or three months before cash begins to corce into the cooperatives again.

4. Visited the cooperative school building which is nealing completion on the campus of the agricultural high school in Mito.

5. On 4 May visited the Mito Dairy Cooperative. This cooperative is composed of 90 farmers who have cows. The dairy pasteurizes the milk and sells it locally and produces a little buther. It also has three bull for use of members.

6. Also visited the Niihara Agricultural Cooperative. It is a butter-than-average cooperative, but has some problems and opportunities for improvement. Nihara Mura is a butter-than-average farming area, but has a relatively big spread between the richer and poorer farmers. The poorer farmers received land under the land reform, but no capital with which to build building or make necessary inprovements. So they are contenually in debt. They need long-term, low-interest loans.

7. Summary:

During the past six months the number of agricultural cooperatives in Ibaraki that have had suspended withdrawal of deposits have increased from

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ten to seventeen, and cooperatives with limitations on withdrawals have increased from 27 to 28. Withdrawals will coutinue to be limited during the next two or three months, ~~but~~ the Kencho does not anticipate a run on cooperative deposits. The Kencho reports progress along several lines, including auditing of cooperative accounts and nearing completion of the cooperative school building.

HENRY G. WHITE

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OUTLINE OF IBARAKI-KEN AGRICULTURAL CORP. UNION'S SCHOOL

1. This school was established for the purpose of:

a. Overcoming the existing business depressions in agricultural communities, not depending upon old agricultural management and enterprise, but standing on new economical policy and advanced culture.

b. Progressing democratization of agricultural communities with new youngsters having modern senses, passions to work and power to practice.

2. Applicant to this set-up is supposed to be:

a. Anyone who is engaged in agriculture and is a volunteer to establish a new democratic agricultural community.

b. Aged over 18 years.

c. Anyone who can take full courses (48 days).

3. The school is located at the Mito Agricultural High School, Mito City, at present, but a new building with dormitory is under construction. (Expected to be completed in June.)

4. Courses to be taught in the school are:

a. Theory and Practice of the Agricultural Corp. Union.

b. Agricultural Economy and Agriculture & Forestry Administration.

c. Agricultural techniques.

d. General culture.

e. Special course.

f. Thesis (Submitted when a course is completed).

These courses are to be brought up in 2 to 5 days each month thru January to December.

5. Monthly tuition is not required. Students are to pay only for necessary book and dormitory expenses.

M. MASAKI
KaCAR

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7 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Distribution & Industry Surveillance - Ibaraki Prefecture - 3-4 May 1951

1. Distribution:

a. Staple Food:

(1) Ration rejections by general consumers continued to decline during April. Officials predict the lowest refusal rate for wheat and barley during any February - April period. Bread made from imported wheat is gaining in popularity.

(2) The principal complaint of the new staple food distribution system appears to center about the relatively small retail profit margin. No concrete plans have been developed to insure payment of wholesalers for credit sales to retailers.

b. Fertilizer: Fertilizer receipts averaged 71% of demand at the end of April. Current shortages and slight price increases are not viewed with particular alarm.

2. Economic Investigation Bureau: EIB reports a 10% decrease of the amounts of illegally transported staples impounded, attributing this to lack of carrier activity. Personal observation, however, indicated considerable activity of this nature on trains moving in the direction of Tokyo. General consumer prices, lead by textiles, continued to decline during April.

3. Commerce & Industry: Production and construction material prices, especially nonferrous metals and lumber, remained high, although no noticeable increases were registered during April. Mine timbers are becoming more scarce as a result of higher prices paid for other wood products. The recent drop in the Tokyo silk market has had little effect upon the mills in Ibaraki. Approximately 40% of the 20 plants surveyed have been able to increase their labor force and/or operating equipment as a result of increased U S procurement activity.

4. Public Works: All work planned for the 1950 fiscal year was completed on schedule. The public works budget for 1951 fiscal year has been approved tenatively, and represents increases ranging from 10 to 20% for all projects. Despite an increase of funds, however, fewer houses will be constructed as emphasis will be placed upon the erection of fire-proof buildings. The Road Section reports that all roads earmarked for restoration to pre-war levels under the 'five year' program have been completed, and complain that permission to pave additional roads has been disapproved by the Ministry of Construction.

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5. Transportation: Although rolling stock shortages continue, this situation does not appear critical. Every effort is being made to reduce the "turn-around" time for all stock.

6. Reparations: Routine reparations inspections were made at (14) - C5,C4,C6 and 12. Security and maintenance were satisfactory except 12 (Nippoi Sangyo) where authorized use and dead storage machinery were in deplorable condition.

7. Contacts: Staple Food: Messrs Iwagami and Nakajima, Prefectural Food Office; Nomoto, Chara, MAF Food Office; Kuno, Food Kodan; Sawahata, Food Dealers Co-op.

Fertilizer: Chief, Prefectural Agriculture Section; Chief, Food Section.

MIB: Mr Uchida, Chief, Ibaraki MIB; Chiefs of each Section.

Commerce & Industry: Mr Morita, Deputy Chief, Commerce & Industry Section.

Public Works: Chiefs of Road, River & Harbor, Housing, and City Planning Sections.

EDWIN F. MARSULLO

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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4 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip, Ibaraki, 30 April - 1 May 1951, Labor

1. Purpose of trip was to introduce Economics Section Chief to officials of Ibaraki LPS, ESS, LSB, W&MB, and to members of the Prefectural LRC. Explanation of the new Civil Affairs set-up was given. It was made clear that the six economics officers will not specialize, either by subject or prefecture; that their mission is one of surveillance; and that they will expect from the Japanese officials a clear statement of progress and problems when they make their surveillance visits. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to discuss current problems and to present KeCAR observations regarding subjects that will require attention in the future.

2. Labor Policy Section:

Need for continued co-operation among local labor agencies was stressed. It was emphasized that local LPO's must continue to justify their existence. Inquiry was made concerning the report that there is a movement afoot to turn LRC conciliation functions over to the LPS. LP officials stated that they had heard of no such actual proposal but that they thought it would be an advisable move. It would, however, necessitate changes in existing legislation. Labor Education Sub-section reported that Ibaraki is carrying on a program of labor education in the secondary schools, but that the lack of such education on the part of teachers in general is little short of woeful. At a meeting of all LPO Chiefs on 27 April, goals were set up for the promotion of collective bargaining agreements.

3. Employment Security Section:

The CP continues to wield its influence among day laborer groups. Day laborers have been warned that any work-stoppage or failure to perform a full day's work will result in the exclusion of such delinquents from the rolls of those eligible for day labor jobs. In cases where day laborer groups bypass and PESO and go directly to the local government authorities with their demands, these authorities will first consult the PESO or the ESS before taking any action whatsoever. In connection with May Day, the following demand was received and refused by the PESO's: May Day should be a holiday with pay; the daily wage should be raised to ¥250; female workers should have a seven-hour day but receive pay for eight-hours. ESS officials expressed interest in the suggestion that the VTC's set up evening courses for day laborers. They stated that their campaign of canvassing daily workers to offer vocational training has not met with notable success.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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4 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip, Ibaraki, 30 April - 1 May 1951, Labor

1. Purpose of trip was to introduce Economics Section Chief to officials of Ibaraki LPS, ESS, LSB, W&MB, and to members of the Prefectural LRC. Explanation of the new Civil Affairs set-up was given. It was made clear that the six economics officers will not specialize, either by subject or prefecture; that their mission is one of surveillance; and that they will expect from the Japanese officials a clear statement of progress and problems when they make their surveillance visits. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to discuss current problems and to present KaCAR observations regarding subjects that will require attention in the future.

2. Labor Policy Section:

Need for continued co-operation among local labor agencies was stressed. It was emphasized that local LPO's must continue to justify their existence. Inquiry was made concerning the report that there is a movement afoot to turn LRC conciliation functions over to the LPS. LP officials stated that they had heard of no such actual proposal but that they thought it would be an advisable move. It would, however, necessitate changes in existing legislation. Labor Education Sub-section reported that Ibaraki is carrying on a program of labor education in the secondary schools, but that the lack of such education on the part of teachers in general is little short of woeful. At a meeting of all LPO Chiefs on 27 April, goals were set up for the promotion of collective bargaining agreements.

3. Employment Security Section:

The CP continues to wield its influence among day laborer groups. Day laborers have been warned that any work-stoppage or failure to perform a full day's work will result in the exclusion of such delinquents from the rolls of those eligible for day labor jobs. In cases where day laborer groups bypass and PESO and go directly to the local government authorities with their demands, these authorities will first consult the PESO or the ESS before taking any action whatsoever. In connection with May Day, the following demand was received and refused by the PESO's: May Day should be a holiday with pay; the daily wage should be raised to ¥250; female workers should have a seven-hour day but receive pay for eight-hours. ESS officials expressed interest in the suggestion that the VTC's set up evening courses for day laborers. They stated that their campaign of canvassing daily workers to offer vocational training has not met with notable success.

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4. Labor Relations Commission:

The Commission is planning a publicity campaign for the celebration of its fifth anniversary in May. Educational meetings, forums in co-operation with the LPO's, and publication of information regarding important decisions by the LRC will be features of the campaign. LRC members reported that the tendency persists for management and unions to take cases to the LRC and the courts simultaneously. The reason for this appears to be that most cases invlove unfair labor practice charges and require court injunctions "to maintain the status quo. Also, decisions are prolonged in the LRC, and quicker decisions are preferred. Nevertheless, dissatisfaction with court decisions is frequent. The members also reported that it is the opinion of unions in general that decisions in the LRC should be participated in by management and labor representatives as well as by neutral members. When it was pointed out that it is the function of the management and labor members to acquaint the neutral members regarding facts and technicalities, in order to enable them to make just decisions, the union representative replied that despite this, since 1949, LRC decisions have seemed to go largely in favor of management. The implication was that neutral members, in making their decisions, are yielding to the current trend of management supremacy.

5. Labor Standards Bureau and Women's & Minors' Bureau:

Improvement in delinquent wage situation has been noted. Present average length of arrears is one month. 311 establishments and approximately 4,000 workers are involved. They are small-scale industries. Need for more education regarding the LSL and the functions of the LSB, LSIO, and W&MB was emphasized, as well as need for co-operation among local labor agencies. It was advised that education regarding the LSL and LS agencies should begin in the lower secondary schools. This idea is already being carried out in Shimodate and Mito. LS officials reported that the tendency continues for workers to fear the retaliation of management when they report LSL violations. Frequently they refuse to give their names, and occasionally even refuse to give the exact name and location of the plant involved.

6. Summary:

Field trip to Ibaraki was made for purpose of introducting Economics Section Chief to officials of the LPS, ESS, LSB, W&MB, and to members of the LRC. New CA set-up was explained. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to discuss current problems and to present KnCAR observations regarding subjects which will require attention in the future. Labor Relations Commission report that tendency still exists for labor and management to take cases to the LRC and the courts simultaneously; and often receive divergent decisions.

RALPH FRIEDRICH

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

fk

23 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Trip to Ibaraki Prefecture, 9 - 13 April 1951: Labor Rallies, Union-management Conferences, and Introduction of New Economics Officer to the Japanese Officials Concerned with Labor.

1. Seven conferences were held with the following Japanese officials for the purpose of acquainting Mr. Tom with the respective officials, their status and organizational set-up as well as their respective duties and responsibilities.

a. Economics Department chief, Labor Policy Section chief, Employment Security Section chief, Unemployment Insurance Collection Section chief and subsection chiefs of these three sections.

b. Chairman and secretariat chief of Prefectural Labor Relations Commission and Labor Section chief.

c. Four section chiefs of Ibaraki Labor Standards Bureau.

d. Women's and Minors' Bureau Ibaraki field representative.

e. Chief of Mito local Labor Standards Inspection Office.

f. Chief and staff of Mito local Public Employment Security Office.

g. Chief and staff of Mito local Labor Policy Office.

2. Three labor rallies were conducted with the following attendance:

	Tsuchiura City	Hitachi City	Mito City
Management representatives	20	50	40
Union members	230	215	241
Unorganized workers	0	0	16
Total	250	265	277

Grand Total: 812

Labor officer delivered a talk at each of the rallies to empasize the necessity of signed collective bargaining agreements in Japan, to clarify the management prerogatives and personnel rights, and to present the three

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types of committee recommendable in place of the traditional management council. Extremely encouraging participation by the audience was manifested during the questions-and-answers period which followed the principal talk at each of the rallies. Especial concern was expressed by the questioners over the maintenance of livelihood and workers' security vs. layoffs due to slack work or poor bisiness conditions. Other questions concerned the seniority rule and its coordination with efficiency and skill, union shop provisions, grievance machinery and arbitration, determination of work load and overtime relative to the management's right to determine the extent of working force, the nature of the production and research committee, etc.

3. Brief conferences were held with the union and management representatives at Hitachi Plant of Hitachi Co. Ltd. (Hitachi Seisakusho), and at Hitachi Copper Mine of Nippon Mining Co. Ltd., in Hitachi City. The former plant employs approximately 6,700 permanent employees and approximately 100 temporary laborers. The latter employs approximately 4,500 permanent employees, of whom refinery workers and mining workers are organized into separate local unions respectively, plus about 50 temporary laborers. There is no controversy over the problem of temporary workers vs. permanent workers. In both of the plants, the temporary laborers are employed on miscellaneous unskilled jobs of temporary or seasonal duration. Both plants have signed collective bargaining agreements in March 1951. Both of them contain grievance machinery but no arbitration. Seniority clause is not yet incorporated in either of them.

Hitachi Plant agreement is signed between the company head office in Tokyo and the Hitachi Workers Union Federation which represents approximately 27,000 members of 22 local unions throughout the country. The management officials stated that the management and the federation have agreed to include arbitration at the final step of the grievance machinery in the next-year contract, since they have yet little experience in handling grievance and also have yet little respect for the slow-moving Labor Relations Commission as the possible arbiter. According to the management officials, however, the definite seniority clause is hardly to be expected because the union still claims for the ides of full-employment and accordingly would not admit the management's right to determine the number of workers to be laid off. Also, at least for the time being, top level management is not inclined to accept length of service as the only or exclusive standard in cases of layoff.

A good sign of independence on the part of the unions in this area was noticed. Taga Plant local and Wire Plant local of the Hitachi Co. Ltd. have built their own union halls outside the company compounds. Hitachi Plant local is going to build one very soon.

SUMMARY:

1. Seven conferences were held with Japanese officials at the prefectual and local level concerned with labor matters, for introducing Mr. Tom.

2. Three Labor Rallies were conducted in Tsuchiura, Hitachi and Mito for the purpose of encouraging collective bargaining agreements. Total attendance was 812. Active interests in the labor officer's presentations were demonstrated during the questions-and-answers periods.

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3. Conferences were held with union and management representatives at Hitachi Plant of Hitachi Co. Ltd. and at Hitachi Copper Mine of Nippon Mining Co. Ltd. Both plants have signed collective bargaining agreements recently.

MARTIN T. CAMACHO

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

19 April 1951

SUBJECT: Forestry in Gunma, Tochigi, and Ibaraki Prefecture

1. During the period 4-14 April 1951 Mr. Floyd Cossit, visiting reforestation and nursery expert to NRS was accompanied on an inspection of nursery and reforestation activities in Gunma, Tochigi and Ibaraki Prefectures. On 4 April the Arbor Day Ceremony in Gunma Prefecture was attended. On 5 April a national, prefectural and private nursery were visited. On 6 April experimental plantings of exotic trees near Yokokawa were inspected, and seed storage facilities and techniques at Maebashi Regional Forest were reviewed. On 7 April the denuded area in the vicinity of the Ashio Copper Co. was viewed.

2. On 8 April erosion control construction near Chuzenji was inspected, and on 9 April a Tochigi prefectural nursery was inspected. On 10 April the Tomobe and Mito national forest nurseries and reforestation operations near Kasama were inspected. On 11 April coastal sand dune plantations at Matsumura and a private nursery at Susanoya were visited. On 12 April private plantations near Fukuroda were inspected, and on 13 April private nurseries and the Takahagi national forest experiment station nursery were visited.

3. It was gratifying to observe that all recommendations made by this headquarters were concurred in by Mr. Cossit.

4. During the period 4-14 April 1951 Mr. Floyd Cossit, visiting reforestation and nursery expert to NRS was accompanied on an inspection of nursery and reforestation activities in Gunma, Tochigi, and Ibaraki prefectures. It was gratifying to observe that all recommendations made by this headquarters were concurred in by Mr. Cossit.

DONALD J. MAIBACH

Annex 1b

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

kn

19 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

DUBJECT: Forestry in Gumma, Tochigi, and Ibaraki Prefectures

1. During the period 4-14 April 1951 Mr. Floyd Cossit, visiting reforestation and nursery expert to NRS was accompanied on an inspection of nursery and reforestation activities in Gumma, of nursery and reforestation activities in Gumma, Tochigi and Ibaraki Prefectures. On 4 April the Arbor Day Ceremony in Gumma Prefecture was attended. On 5 April a national, prefectural and private nursery were visited. On 6 April experimental plantings of exotic trees near Yokokawa were inspected, and seed storage facilities and techniques at Maebashi Regional Forest were reviewed. On 7 April the denuded area in the vicinity of the Ashio Copper Co. was viewed.

2. On 8 April erosion control construction near Chuzenji was inspected, and on 9 April a Tochigi prefectural nursery was inspected. On 10 April the Tomobe and Mito national forest nurseries and reforestation operations near Kasama were inspected. On 11 April coastal sand dune plantations at Matsumura and a private nursery at Suanoya were visited. On 12 April private plantations near Fukuroda were inspected, and on 13 April private nurseries and the Takahagi national forest experiment station nursery were visited.

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DONALD J. HAIBACH

Annex 1b

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

fk

19 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Labor Rallies, Tochigi and Ibaraki, 16 - 18 April 1951

1. One labor rally was conducted in Tochigi Prefecture and two in Ibaraki, with the following attendance breakdown:

	Tochigi City	Koga City	Mizukaido
Union members	113	53	181
Employers	36	15	15
Union officials	(?)	37	(?)
Unorganized workers	12	0	45
Students	661	0	0
Teachers	13	0	0
General public	15	0	30
Total	850	105	271

Grand Total: 1226

2. Agenda was the same as for previous rallies. It was noted that, although insufficient attention has been given to the subjects of grievance machinery and seniority up till now, audiences displayed decided interest in these matters. Union members were advised to center their educational programs around such matters as these instead of occupying themselves with the vague generalities of "culture" and economic philosophy. Particular interest was shown by both employers and workers in the distinction between discharge for cause and discharge (lay-off) for economic reasons. There was evidence of good co-operation between the Prefectural Information Section and the Labor Policy Section in the arrangements for the rallies.

3. Two labor rallies was conducted in Ibaraki and one in Tochigi for the purpose of encouraging collective bargaining agreements. Total attendance was 1226.

RALPH FRIEDRICH

Annex 1a

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km

16 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Economic Surveillance, Ibaraki Prefecture, 9 - 13 April 1951

1. Contacts: Conferred with the Economics Chief; Agricultural Improvement Office and subdivisions; Agricultural Co-operative Section; Fisheries Production Section; Farmland Department and subdivisions; Prefectural Foodstuff Section; MAF Food Office; Commerce and Industry Division and subdivisions; Civil Engineering Section and subdivisions; Land Transportation Office; EIA; Labor Policy Section; Employment Insurance Collection Section; Labor Relations Commission and Labor Standards Bureau.

2. Natural Resources:

a. Land Reform.

(1) Due to the failure of registration offices to increase their clerical personnel, the local agricultural land commissions are still being called upon to assist in the land registrations. This deprives the commissions of clerks who are needed for other programs. (i.e. land tenure agreements, land consolidation, etc.)

(2) To date 13 of the 19 "model" consolidation sites have entered in-to the 60-days inspection period. Several more are expected to enter into the inspection period before long. It was reported that two of the "model" sites having land registration problems will circumvent the 60-days period and effect physical exchange of land prior to the completion of necessary work on land consolidation.

(3) Because someone in Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has unofficially indicated that it is not in favor of direct transactions of land at the present time because he feels that land reform program will be drastically changed after the peace treaty is signed. Ibaraki's ALS is not too enthusiastic for direct sales of farmland. However, as a matter of policy, the ALS will hold a dissemination meeting for the "gun" farmland officials on 15-16 April.

(4) Ibaraki thinks it is a little premature to have the land reform program handled by a different make of organization. It fears that emphasis on land reform program will be reduced to the extent that it will endanger the security of new farm owners established under Owner Farmers Establishment Special Measures Law.

(5) Arable Land Section believes that the contemplated long. term loans for farmers will help to improve the land and make land consolidation much more practical. The section is apprehensive of the effects the

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long term loans will have on the banks which will have to take the added risks of poor collateral.

(6) Land reclamation - Approximately 2,100 cho of government acquired land is slated for resale during the coming fiscal year. Presently occupying the attention of the Land Reclamation Section is the need to straighten out the mess that the recently dissolved prefectural Agricultural Land Commission made of the land reclamation projects which had not been resold to farmers.

b. Agricultural Co-operatives.

(1) Of Ibaraki's 438 Agricultural Co-operatives the 55 in poorest financial condition are receiving close attention by the prefectural co-operative section. Individual guidance specialists have been assigned to six of this 55 - 1 from the prefecture and five from the guidance federation.

(2) The prefecture has modified the MAF five year capital increase plan to accomplish the goal in three years with each member having a minimum of ¥3,000 in capital stock.

(3) In some 50 towns and villages where two or more co-operatives have been organized the prefectural officials have recommended consolidation to strengthen their operations.

(4) It is anticipated that the school for co-operative employees will benefit the stronger co-operatives rather than the weaker ones as only the wealthier ones can afford to pay the cost of attendance. Plans call for the school to start in May with an attendance of 90, part for a six month course, part for a six day course.

(5) The prefectural nogyokai is expected to complete registration of liquidation by 30 April. Of the 11 local nogyokai all except those in court are expected to be complete by 30 April. It is reported that the courts have been instructed to expedite cases involving nogyokai.

c. Agricultural Improvement.

(1) This year 70 Farm and Home Advisors will be hired about July or August (after election). Due to the raise of salary base, a deficit of 9 million yen has been caused and at the present time MAF is trying to iron out the problem.

(2) A supervisory system will be put into effect about 1 May, by dividing the prefecture into five Regions. One Region covers 9 to 14 local extension districts. The Regional supervisors will be stationed at the Kencho, but they will be out in field 2/3 of their time so as to cover each local extension district twice a month. These five Regional supervisors will be selected among the current 14 part time liaison advisors. Subject-matter specialists now spend 50% of their time out in field.

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(3) It was suggested that the Extension Chief should instruct the Advisors on the distribution of their time and evaluation of the progress of their work.

(4) A Miss Ninomiya has been appointed chief of Home Improvement Division, Extension Department, Agricultural Improvement Office, She formerly was Professor on Home Economics at Jissen (Practice) Women's College, Tokyo. Currently the work of several agencies overlap the home extension program but a meeting has been arranged to define functions so that they will be coordinated more closely in the future. Heretofore the Home Improvement Program, has emphasized Food Improvement and Store improvement, but in the future health and kitchen arrangement will receive more attention. 4-H clubs; at the present time there are 12 Home Improvement Clubs and 1 girls 4-H club. No materials have been prepared for project work yet.

d. Fisheries.

(1) Ibaraki is receiving 70% of cotton material and 45% of Petroleum estimated to be required. They have petitioned the Fishery Agency and ESB for more and expect an increase in allocation probably about June.

(2) The Fishery Administration Section has already notified the co-operatives of the revision of the co-operative law. They are now waiting for the enforcement order. The revised law, pleased the prefectural officials as they now can enforce their guidance recommendations in auditing, inspection and maximum loans. Where transfer of liabilities was made with the assets of the old associations the co-operatives have requested lower interest charges on loans, but without favorable result.

(3) Sixty percent of the Fishery Co-operatives have not completed transfer of assets and liabilities from the old associations. However some progress is being made.

3. Distribution and Industry:

a. Food Distribution: Officials reported that rice ration refusals were nil and that it was too early to predict on ration refusals of other staple foods because statistical data were not available. Distribution of foodstuffs between wholesalers and retailers was experiencing difficulties in Kashima-gun due to lack of warehousing facilities and the remote location of the distribution terminal which is on the extreme end of the Prefecture. Prefecture is conducting a survey for a more suitable location of the terminal which will be more centrally situated. Rice wholesalers do not possess warehouses or trucks, and their function appears to be no more than legalized brokers in the distribution of rice.

b. Fertilizer Distribution - Retail price of fertilizers is showing a slight decline and officials stated that no further price increase is anticipated. 70% of the Spring planting requirements have been received.

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to date; and 85% is anticipated by the end of May. Fertilizer supply in the prefecture is short but not critical.

c. Public Works - Road conditions in the prefecture continued to be bad in spite of large expenditures made on their maintenance and repairs. City planning in front of Mito Railway Station remain 'status quo' during the past year, although the officials claimed that work was being accomplished on the project. It appears that officials are not interested in efficiently accomplishing public works projects but to accomplish the minimum on maximum expenditures.

d. Petroleum Distribution - Allocations of both gasoline and diesel fuels are insufficient for current requirements, according to officials. Approximately 33% and 50% of demands for diesel fuels and gasoline, respectively are allocated. Supply of POL was sufficient to cover all allocation coupons. Poor road conditions was stated for excessive consumption of fuel. Vehicle operators are complaining of poor road maintenance in spite of the collection of road taxes.

e. Mining - Joban Coal Mine operators are continued to be hampered in their mining operation by insufficient transportation. Operators are adjusting production in accordance with the availability of freight cars. Competitive buying of timber by the pulp industry is increasing the price of mine timbers which works a hardship on mine operators. Coal shipments to Tokyo is scheduled at 10,000 metric tons but only 80% of goal is being achieved.

f. Transportation in General - Freight backlog is increasing at the railway freight terminals due to insufficient number of freight cars available. Insufficient allocation of fuel to gasoline and diesel powered trucks is not helping matters. Possible utilization of water transportation is being considered as a means to alleviate the situation.

g. Medium and Small Enterprise - Production among small manufacturers has increased but continued to be plagued by lack of operating capital. Program to underwrite the short term loans to small business has not solved the problem or its ills.

h. EIA - Law enforcement agencies during March had apprehended 822 illegal carriers and confiscated a total of 20,576 KG of staple foods. Illegal processings of staple foods at retail ration points have been uncovered. Price survey by EIA has disclosed that retail prices on cotton goods have declined 30% in Mito City. With the new crop about to be harvested edible oils and fats prices are expected to slump. Iron and steel prices are levelling off. Prices on lumber are expected to decrease. Miso and Shoyu showed no price change during the current month. Prices on all consumer goods are expected to taper off because of lack of buying power. Reparations - Inspected 14-05 and 14-11.

4. Labor: Labor matters were on a quiet basis and appeared to be progressing satisfactorily.

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5. SUMMARY:

a. Natural Resources - Land registrations continue to be delayed due to shortage of personnel in the registration offices.

With the exception of two villages all 19 land consolidation areas will soon enter the 60 day inspection period. The two exceptions have 100% approval of the farmers and will proceed with actual exchange without inspection and without registration.

The consolidation of the three existing committees into one Agriculture Committee is not popular with prefectural agricultural officials.

The law providing long term loans for farmers, foresters and fishermen has engendered a hopeful attitude.

Prefectural officials have devised plans to assure the completion of the capital increase compaign for agricultural cooperatives in three years instead of the five years allowed.

Except for court-bound cases the nogyokai should be completely liquidated and registered by the end of the month.

The extension service has devised a supervisory plan for local agents which will go into effect about 1 May.

A Home Improvement specialist has been employed.

The transfer of assets and liabilities from the old fishery associations to the cooperatives is progressing slowly.

b. Distribution and Industry - The newly established rice wholesalers appear to operate as brokers and have neither warehouses or trucks.

The retail price of fertilizer is showing a slight decline. The supply is short but not critically so.

Allocation of gasoline and deisel fuel contine to be far short of demand.

Transportation, both rail and truck, is below demand. Freight backlogs are building up. Joban Coal mines have cut their production 20% to avoid unduly large stockpiles.

The retail price of cotton goods have decreased 30%. Other items are expected to show some decline.

c. Labor: The labor scene is tranquil.

C. F. TOM

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Ibaraki file

30 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Fisheries - Ibaraki Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #13, subject: "Fisheries," dated 12 April 1950.

2. Visited and conferred with officials of three FCAs (Lake Kasumigaseki) and the Marine Products Promotion Station in Ibaraki Prefecture 27 - 29 March 1951.

3. The MPP Office located at Tsuchiura City adjacent to Lake Kasumigaseki is a branch administrative office of the prefectural government and experimental station. This station is typical. Revenue producing activities are stressed, budgets are padded and include unnecessary or fictional items, culture ponds are dilapidated, office staff is excessive, patrol boats are inadequate to cope with violations (politics involved when criminals are apprehended), and experiments are stressed over conservation or restocking programs. Estimates of production for Lake Kasumigaseki and Lake Kitaura are 3.5 million Kan for 1949 and three million for 1950. Production has steadily decreased the last ten years due to lack of conservation programs. The potential of the lakes is estimated at over 30 million Kan. As a means of comparison the Imba swamp in Chiba Prefecture, although much shallower and 12 times as small produces one million Kan because of good practices.

4. The three co-operatives visited (Ushiwada, Mihari, Otsu and Kihara) were found to be alike and presumably similar to others located along the two lakes. Assets were not transferred due to fishermen indifference and lack of official guidance. Revenues are principally for salaries and office expenses. None of the co-operatives devoted capital for restocking programs although production decreases indicated its need. Subsidy of course was desired. Catch records were not kept by any of the co-operatives. Estimates indicate a decrease of 20% during 1950 as compared to 1949. Fuel and netting requirements were being fulfilled.

5. Summary:

Fisheries production in the Lake Kasumigaseki and Lake Kitaura areas in Ibaraki Prefecture is on the decline, due to maladministration and insufficient guidance. A concerted educational program based on co-operative management and conservation projects is necessary to realize maximum lake production, which is estimated at ten times the present production.

DAVE HOSHIMIYA
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1c

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Hiraki file

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20 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Land Reform - Ibaraki

1. Reference: OD #12, subject: "Agriculture," dated 12 April 1950.

2. To study the progress made in the remaining land reform activities, conferences were held with the heads and assistants of prefectural Agricultural Land Section and Land Reclamation Section.

3. Land registrations - The local agricultural land commissions of Ibaraki are not responding to the continuous prodding of the Agricultural Land Section in the land registration program. Though they have been told repeatedly that the deadline is 31 March 1951, the local commissions appear to be in no hurry to process the papers for registration offices' approval. As of the last report, the commissions had sent to the registration offices less than 88% of the papers for registration of pasture land and homesites.

4. Land tenure agreements - Recent prefectural decision on methods of adjusting land rents has given impetus to the land tenure contract program. Though it is still too early to get an accurate progress report, the prefectural ALS has noted that in at least three "guns", the progress percentage was over 40%. The prefectural officials expressed confidence that all contracts will be drawn before the end of April.

5. Land consolidation - With the exception of one "model" site, the land consolidation towns and villages for 1950 FY will be able to announce their exchange plans before 31 March 1951. These towns and villages have been fortunate in receiving an average of 100,000 yen support from their community's budget.

6. Problem of land utilization - Ibaraki's Agricultural Land Section is confronted with the problem of deciding whether non-accredited agricultural schools' enormous tracts of land should be reduced in size and released to the farmers. An example is the agricultural school at Tomobe which owns 39 cho of arable land and twice that amount of reclaimable land. With only 100 students enrolled at the present and prospect for enlargement of enrollment very small, the prefecture believes that 39 cho is too much for that school. However, it is afraid to state openly the amount of land the school should have until MAF who endorses the school makes its commitment. The prefecture recognizes the fact that most of these scholastically unrecognized schools are utilizing the land primarily for alleviating the food situation rather than for training purposes.

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7. Summary:

a. Ibaraki's land consolidation program is proceeding according to schedule.

b. Land registrations and land tenure agreements will not be completed by 31 March.

c. There are many non-accredited agricultural schools that are holding on to huge tracts of agricultural land primarily for alleviating the food problem rather than for training purposes.

JAMES KIMOTO
Natural Resources Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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20 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Forestry, Ibaraki Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #14, subject: "Forest Conservation," dated 12 April 1950.

2. The national forest nursery at Tomobe was inspected and conferences were held with prefectural foresters, two local extension agents and one guidance man of Nishi-Ibaraki-gun during the period 15 - 16 March 1950.

a. Nursery: Seedling lifting operations were in progress. Seedlings were being properly protected and the nursery was in fine shape. The new irrigation system (¥300,000) is installed and is waiting the repair of its motor-pump. A class-room building, a compost shed and an extension to the cow barn have been completed with counterpart funds. A four-passenger automobile (¥800,000) bought with these funds was also viewed.

b. Extension and Management Guidance: Both local agents were new to their gun office but still devoted about 30% of their time to non-extension activities. About 60% of their time is in the field. When they joined the gun staff another man was transferred out of the gun office. Likewise when the management guidance man joined the staff another man was transferred. Apparently this is another reason why local men are engaged in other than extension and management on many occasions.

c. Insect Control: About 4,300 Koku of beetle infested timber have been treated to date in this fiscal year with 2,000 Koku remaining. However it is all infested with secondary insects. Control orders have not been issued nor is it contemplated to issue such orders.

3. Summary: During the period 15 - 16 March 1950 the national forest nursery at Tomobe was inspected and conferences were held with prefectural and local foresters. The Tomobe nursery is in fine shape and is now well equipped as a result of counterpart funds. An irrigation system, new buildings and an automobile were in evidence. When the two extension agents and one management guidance man joined the Nishi-Ibaraki-gun office, two other gun

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forestry employees were transferred to other office. The result is the new men are now spending part of their time in non-extension and non-management activities. This is additional evidence of the failure of local offices to consider the extension and management programs as important individual programs and of the use of these programs merely to continue their regular activities.

DONALD J. HAIBACH
Natural Resources Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

tn

19 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Ibaraki Prefecture, 14 - 16 March 1951.

1. Reference: Operational Directive No. 17, subject: "Economics," dated 1 March 1951.

2. Distribution and Industry:

a. Conferred with officials of the local Economic Bureau. Controls against staple food violators were reported decreased after the completion of rice delivery. Confiscations decreased approximately 50% over previous month. Officials reported fifth grade wheat allocated to Shoyu producers were not used for the intended purpose but disposed illegally since prices were better. Edible oil prices dropped considerably due to release of Kodan stocks.

b. Mr. Iwakami, assistant chief, Food Section reported rejections decreasing due to favorable acceptance of coupon system. No rice rejections reported. Recent retailer and wholesaler registrations completed without any serious difficulty. Present difficulties resulting from lack of personnel at Kencho and district offices.

c. Mr. Hara, Forestry Section reported sufficient supply of charcoal on hand. Price dropped 15% since February. Present price ¥230 per bale. No production shortage foreseen next winter.

d. Mr. Ishii, Agricultural Administration Section reported fertilizer receipts improving. If present favorable transportation situation continues, no serious shortage expected for spring planting. Prices showed slight increases over the previous month.

e. Conferred with Mr. Yamamoto, Sumiya and Mizusawa, Engineering Section. All public works projects planned for 1950 JFY expected to be completed by end of March. Inclement weather slowed progress on roads but at present going smoothly. River projects (flood control) meeting slight difficulty due to increase in price of steel wire baskets. Substitutes being used. Material price increases will reduce the number of projects considerably during 1951 JFY if budget is not increased substantially.

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f. Mr. Watanabe, Construction Section reported Finance Corporation housing loans fell short of quota by approximately 15% due to late start. Finance Corporation considering purchasing land for lease to aid prospective home builders during 1951 JFY. Kencho has no plan to date to give financial aid to home builders due to lack of budget.

g. Mr. Yamamoto, Land Transportation Office reported fuel allocations for the fourth quarter increased an average of 30% over previous quota but still short of requirements by 50%. The increase of an average of 80 vehicles per month is the chief reason.

h. Mr. Morita, assistant chief, Commerce and Industry Section reported all control associations required to be dissolved were completed. Approximately 50% of small and medium enterprise co-operatives were reported unnecessary. No work being done by these Kumiais chiefly due to lack of co-operative spirit, co-operative purchase is difficult, no material distribution and lack of responsibility by the officers.

i. Routine reparations inspections conducted on plants 14-1, 7, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19 and 20. Custody and maintenance were found adequate with the exception of plants 14-7 and 14-10 where machines were found covered with dust and rust. Scrap confirmation check completed at 14-04. Items were found properly destroyed. Inspected 27 items requested for scrap release at 14-10. Recommend all items for scrapping.

M. MURASHIGE
Distribution and Industry Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Ibaraki
File

km

17 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Cooperatives, Ibaraki

1. Reference: OD #12, 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."

2. Conferred in Mito on 8 March 1951 with representatives of ten of the twelve village nogyokai that have not completed transfer of assets. Urged them to complete the transfer before the end of March. Transfer has been delayed in six of the twelve villages by the establishment of two or more cooperatives in the place of the single nogyokai. These cooperatives have been unable to agree on decision of the nogyokai assets. Three of these villages have also become involved in lawsuits due to officers' illegal acts or uncollected debts. These court proceedings cannot be completed this month. Completion of registration may be possible in the other three villages that have more than one cooperative. Transfer of the assets of four other nogyokai is also delayed by dishonesty of officers who in two cases are standing trial. None of these four show any promise of completion in March. Transfer of the assets of the other two nogyokai can be completed this month, making a total of five that can be completed.

3. Conferred on 9 March with Mr. Kawano, chief of the Agricultural Cooperative Section of Ibaraki regarding progress in cooperative work and with representatives of the Agricultural and Forestry Bank regarding transfer of the assets of the prefectural nogyokai and other matters. Liquidation of the prefectural nogyokai has been delayed by rent due the nogyokai by the Agricultural Cooperative Welfare Federation, by a suit for illegal disposition of fish meal, and by collection of an overdue loan. These matters show promise of completion during April. Also visited the two cooperatives in Katakura-mura whose dispute has delayed transfer of nogyokai assets. There is some prospect of eventual consolidation of these two cooperatives, but advised them to complete transfer of nogyokai assets now although not satisfactory to one of the cooperatives.

4. SUMMARY: Ibaraki has been making a serious attempt to complete transfer of nogyokai assets before the end of March, but it will be impossible to complete the job in some seven or eight cases involving law suits and other disputes. However, some of these can be settled in April. Representatives of the Agriculture and Forestry Bank in Ibaraki report that the cooperatives are better prepared to meet farmers' needs for cash this spring than last, but that the increase in price of fertilizer may result in considerably greater withdrawals this year.

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The capital increase program is considerably behind the goal set for the end of this fiscal year.

H. G. WHITE
Natural Resources Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

File 300.1

fk

12 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Home Demonstration Program and Women's Activities in Agricultural Co-operatives, Ibaraki Prefecture

1. Reference is made to Operational Directive number 12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."

2. A conference was held with the Chief, Agricultural Improvement Section (Mr. Oishi), the Chief of the Home Demonstration Division (Mr. Shin) and the acting Home Improvement Specialist (Miss Mineyu) to discuss the home demonstration program. One home adviser (Miss Nomotake) went to the States to study the home demonstration program. An examination for prospective home advisors was given 6 - 9 February; 11 took it and nine passed. Three of these are already working in District offices, three will be hired as soon as possible and the remaining three are not interested in working. Ibaraki sent no one to the home economic's course at Tokyo Women's University on advice from the MAF. A Tokyo ex-school teacher has been selected by the MAF to take the Home Improvement Specialist position in Ibaraki. The following field trips were made:

a. Katsuda District (Miss Sekiguchi): The home advisor had been assigned here two months ago but had been working at the Kencho since July. She works mostly thru the Home Demonstration Clubs, 4-H Clubs and Women's Clubs. A farm house, built by a non-professional farmer who acquired one cho five tan of reclaimed forest land, was inspected. He had installed an improved stove for ¥470 and is planning to improve his kitchen during the coming year. Another farm house with an ¥800 improved stove was also inspected. A bamboo pipe from water well to bath tub was made to save the housewife "mileage."

b. Hitachi District (Mrs. Saito) and Takahagi District (Miss Sakamoto): Both home advisors had been working for six months doing mostly lecture work. A course for farm daughters was being given in proper ways to entertain guests. About 30 girls were in attendance. No work had been started on home improvements.

3. A conference was held with the Chief, Agricultural Co-operative Section (Mr. Kono) to discuss women's activities. About 10% of the co-operative members are women, mostly widows. About 125 cooperatives have Women's Savings Clubs, but none have Women's Divisions. Nothing is being done to encourage women participation in agricultural co-operatives.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

4. Summary

Ibaraki did not send a representative to attend the home economics course at Tokyo University, due to advice of MAF. Women are not participating actively in Agricultural Co-operatives. Widows are for the most part the only women members.

DOROTHY LATHAM
Natural Resources Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

4. Summary

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DOROTHY LATHAM
Natural Resources Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

File 300.4

fk

12 March 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Home Demonstration Program and Women's Activities in Agricultural Co-operatives, Ibaraki Prefecture

1. Reference is made to Operational Directive number 12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."

2. A conference was held with the Chief, Agricultural Improvement Section (Mr. Oishi), the Chief of the Home Demonstration Division (Mr. Shin) and the acting Home Improvement Specialist (Miss Ninoyu) to discuss the home demonstration program. One home adviser (Miss Momotake) went to the States to study the home demonstration program. An examination for prospective home advisors was given 5 - 9 February; 11 took it and nine passed. Three of these are already working in District offices, three will be hired as soon as possible and the remaining three are not interested in working. Ibaraki sent no one to the home economic's course at Tokyo Women's University on advice from the MAF. A Tokyo ex-school teacher has been selected by the MAF to take the Home Improvement Specialist position in Ibaraki. The following field trips were made:

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b. Hitachi District (Mrs. Saito) and Takahagi District (Miss Sakamoto): Both home advisors had been working for six months doing mostly lecture work. A course for farm daughters was being given in proper ways to entertain guests. About 30 girls were in attendance. No work had been started on home improvements.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

4. Summary

Ibaraki did not send a representative to attend the home economics course at Tokyo University, due to advice of MAF. Women are not participating actively in Agricultural Co-operatives. Widows are for the most part the only women members.

DOROTHY LATHAM
Natural Resources Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

File
300.5

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2 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Fisheries - Ibaraki Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #13, subject: "Fisheries," dated 12 April 1950.

2. Conferred with prefectural fishery officials and personnel of two fisheries co-operative associations in Ibaraki Prefecture re fisheries.

3. The prefectural government is negotiating with MAF, Central Bank, etc. to relieve the financial stress on some fishermen. Nine co-operatives and two federations owe government and private banks ¥311,470,000 which was borrowed in 1947 as "ship construction fund." Plans are to reduce the interest rate from 12% to 7%. In addition prefectural officials are negotiating for a loan of ¥80,000,000 from the Central Bank for co-operatives to initiate or strengthen group sales functions. Ibaraki fishermen are noted for "inability" to pay. Decrease in fish catch, lowering of catch value, and increase in production expenses are blamed. Much of the funds were used for building purse-seiners. Lack of foresight by all concerned is evident as sardine production drops have been steadily downward while mackerel production has steadily increased.

4. Lack of official and fishermen planning in balancing deficits was also evident in the poor record shown in the Fisheries Mutual Aid Program. The 28 fixed-net operators concerned have drawn ¥17,500,000 of which ¥4,772,668 was repaid. Final payments were due 30 September 1950. Fishermen have also failed to deposit anything towards the assigned goal of nine million yen. No-one seems concerned of the fact that 10% deductions on fish catch is required by participants. Inability to pay showed certainly not preclude some planned taken effort at least. Production statistics do not bear out the serious plight of fixed-net operators. The course taken apparently is advantageous to repaying all debts and being taxed accordingly. Investigation will be continued.

5. Boats incured as of 31 January 1951 total 172 powered and 188 non-powered (total 360) as against the FA quota of 400 powered and 150 non-powered (total 550). Quotas are to be fulfilled by 31 March 1951, it was believed, as 170 more boats were insured during February. Lack of information down to fishermen level was evidenced by interviewed. Quotas represent 15% of the powered and 9% of the non-powered tide-water vessels in Ibaraki.

6. No radio co-operatives are established. The prefectural station at Nakaminato will be operated by the Federation in addition to the station at Kujihama owned by the local co-operative. The prefecture will subsidize.

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and consequently retain control over the two stations. ¥700,000 or 60% of the operating expense will be covered by prefectural fund. This is not considered illegal but nevertheless does not conform to the principals of no subsidization and no control over private radio concerns.

7. The Taga-machi Kawarago FCA and Kawarago FCA were found to be established from one fishery association. Memberships are 120 and 43 respectively. Made of fisheries and area of fisheries are similar. Personnel factors were involved in this split. Only the larger co-operative is managing to operate at a profit. Activities of both co-operatives are very limited. The only source of revenue is by assessment on catch. No savings or credit programs were evident. Capitalization was fully paid in the larger and 2/3 paid in the smaller co-operative. Marine productions for January - December 1950 were 37,700 Kan for the Taga-machi Kawarago FCA and 3,500 Kan for the Kawarago FCA. Slight production decreases were noted in the latter co-operative as compared to the year 1949. Production for January and February of this year appear below average due to inclement weather, absence of harbor facilities, and small size of boats (largest 5 M/T). Fuel requirements are 20% fulfilled, with the balance purchased illegally. Fishermen complained that although 4th quarter allocations were received, dealers have no stock. Fuel shortages are based on 20 fishing days monthly. Actual fishing days during February was 1 - 2 days. Netting materials were not in short supply. The fisheries rights reform program will prove to be of no benefit to either the two co-operatives or members. The two fixed-net right owned will go to Mr. Abe Gosaku of Ose, Ibaraki, the present operator. The irony of this is that as Mr. Abe operates fixed nets in Ose which is about five miles northward, he has contracted for the operation of the local fixed-net grounds, solely to prevent another operator from gaining this position which would effect the production of his nets in Ose. The local fishermen are prohibited from contracting any one else in accordance to written agreement, which Kencho officials have drawnup and affixed seals. The fixed-nets therefore are not in operation in this town.

8. Summary:

a. Prefectural fishery officials show disregard for deficits of local co-operatives. Repayment plans for money borrowed from banks are not followed.

b. Boat insurance program is progressing satisfactorily. Increase in information program needed as less than 15% of the powered vessels in Ibaraki are insured.

c. Two co-operatives visited in Taga-machi were found to be too small as economic units and showed amalgamate. Activities of the co-operatives are limited, and source of income inadequate. Guidance needed.

DAVE HOSHIMIYA
Natural Resources Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

tn

26 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Ibaraki Prefecture, Date: 19 - 24 February 1951

REFERENCE: Operational Directives Numbers; 9, 10, 11 and 15

1. Public Works:

a. Roads: Progress of the five year road maintenance and repair program has been slow and far behind the original schedule. Officials reported that 86% of the allocated work for the 1951 FY had been completed, as of 1 February 1951. Shortage of gravel, due to rail transportation inadequacy, has hampered road surfacing work, especially in the Tsuchiura area. National highway #6 is 90% complete. Gasoline allocation continued to be short of requirements; approximately 70% of needs were available. Officials anticipated reduction in the 1951 FY budget.

b. Rivers and Harbors: Storm damage rehabilitation work continued to lagged behind schedule with only emergency repair work undertaken because of the limited budget. Work schedule for the current FY on medium and small rivers has been 81% completed; and progress on the major rivers and harbor projects is as follows:

River improvement	85%
Flood control	80%
Harbor improvement	80%

c. City Planning: The open air market in front of the Mito railway station is scheduled to be cleared by 31 March 1951 to make room for a wider thorough fare. Officials stated that progress had been slow due to lack of budget and negotiations with land and building owners on the matter of land readjustment where real estate is taken for public use. The progress of the city planning projects scheduled for the current fiscal year are listed below:

Mito	70%
Hitachi	100%
Takahagi	100%
Toyoura	100%

d. Housing and Construction: A total of 300 homes will be constructed through the home loan program during the

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fiscal year but officials stated that the actual expense of processing a home loan application costs the Prefectural Government ¥1500 as compared to the allowance of ¥600 granted by the Ministry of Construction, per application. Officials anticipated that relatively less homes will be constructed through private finances because of the rise of building material prices within recent months.

2. Electric Power: Conference sponsored by Kanto Haiden K. K. was held at the Kencho and the instructions contained in PUC regulation #56 were discussed. Kanto Haiden stated at the conference that through cooperation of the large and small consumers, the electric power peak load during the period 1630-2030 hrs. had been leveled off and the power situation had showed more improvement than any other prefecture in the Kanto Block. Thermo generating plant at Hitachi City (10,000 KW capacity) is operating at full capacity.

3. Rail Transportation: In clement weather during 15 - 17 February caused a slow down of rail transportation but rail officials stated that the situation, as a whole, was improving. The Joban Coal stockpile as of 31 December 1950 was 130,000 metric tons but this back log had been reduced to 73,904 metric tons by 15 February 1951. Schedule has been set to move 320,000 metric tons of coal to Tokyo during March. An average of 9,694 metric tons of coal is moved, per day, from the Joban Coal fields during the current month.

4. Food Distribution: Total of 1,212 retail rice distributors had qualified as rices retailers with former Kodan employees predominated by cornering 62% of the total number of registered rice consumers in the Prefecture. No difinite information was obtained on the selection of rice wholesalers.

5. Fertilizer: Officials were perturbed and much concerned over the low reserves of fertilizers formerly within the prefecture. Recent survey had disclosed that 30%, 24% and 6% of the spring requirements in Nitrogenous, phosphatic, and potassium fertilizers respectively were available in the Prefecture. Facing both transportation difficulties and production back logs by the chemical fertilizer factories, officials anticipate an acute shortage of fertilizer during spring planting season.

6. Medium and Small Enterprise: Stringency of cash continued to restrict the operation of the small manufacturers. Sales accounts were generally for three months or longer periods. Prefecture Government is initiating a program along the lines of encouraging small manufacturers to organize into industrial cooperatives as a means to collectively negotiate and study mutual problems. Increase of ten cooperatives were reported by officials for the current month.

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7. Critical Materials: The Joban Coal Mining Association reported that critical shortage of mining timber exists in the Joban Area as reserves had dwindled to 7,519 koku or ten days supply. This condition, according to mining officials resulted from shortage of transportation and the flow of lumber to wood pulp manufacturers who are paying higher prices than the mining industry. As a step to avoid competitive purchases of timber the Joban Coal mining Association has requested the Governor for the purchase of timber from the Central Government owned forests located in the prefecture. Hitachi Ltd., Mito Works stated that the present stock piles of iron and steel scrap amounted to one months' supply and availability of scrap iron and steel at Government ceiling prices was almost impossible. (Price control regulation #20, dated 2 February). KIA reported producer price of charcoal down to ¥210 per hyo and expected further price decline. It was estimated that 20,000 hyo of charcoal are back-logged at the producers. Price trends on cotton textile goods is up. Soap is disappearing from the retail display.

8. Enforcement: Increased enforcement activities were noted as KIA, NRP and MP apprehended 716 illegal staple food carriers during January and confiscated a total of 23,191 kg of staple foods. KIA reported that the number of carriers had not increased but the amount of illegal staple food carried by individual carrier was becoming less to escape detection.

9. Reparations: Routine surveillance inspections were made of the following reparations installation:

a. Hitachi Heiki K. K. (14-08)
b. Hitachi Ltd Takahagi Plant (14-02)
c. Omiya Koku Kogyo K. K. (14-03)
d. Fuchu Sangyo K. K. (14-06)
e. Fuknzawa Tekkosho (14-05)
f. Nippei Sangyo K. K. (14-12)
g. Nippon Piston Ring K. K. (14-04)

The case of Toko Sangyo K. K. (14-10) involved in illegal sale of reparations equipment will be tried by Mito District Court during March, according to Prefectural Officials, upon receipt of instructions from Higher procurator office on prosecution of violators (Liaison cases).

LEONARD N. IDA
Distribution and Industry Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

File 300.3

km

26 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agriculture Improvement Program in Ibaraki

1. Reference, Operational Directive #12, 1950.

2. The following major items were discussed with prefectural A. I. officials:

a. Budget: Because of a raise in wage base for civil servants (¥600 million increase) and because prefectural revenue will be chiefly from business admission, and entertainment taxes (while former residents' tax will be collected by local governments), budget next year will be conservative. No itemization has been made, but the breakdown for the three sections under the A. I. Office will be as follows:

Extension.....	65%
Research (Experiment Station)..	27%
Training.....	8%

b. Personnel: MAF allocation for new extension personnel is 79 (9 specialists, 67 farm advisors, 3 home advisors). This increase has been tentatively approved by prefectural administration within overall prefectural T/O.

c. Extension planning: The soundest system of extension planning seen to date is that of Ibaraki Prefecture. The Extension Section prepared a form or outline to be used by local extension offices in formulating plans for next year. The form consists of 4 parts:

Part 1 - Analysis of Areas in the local district (soil, social, educational level, etc.)
" 2 - Needs and policies on improving situation
" 3 - Calendar of events
" 4 - Plan of work (for each problem to be solved). Includes the need, the present situation, objectives, methods of procedure, and date of action.

To assist advisors in program planning, a pamphlet called "How to plan and execute programs" was prepared; it incorporates information provided by this headquarters. The plans submitted by Shimodate Extension Office was examined and commended by the writer. These plans will have two very important purposes: (1) reference in preparation of prefectural programs by specialists; and (2) basic reference in the supervisory work.

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d. Supervisory organization: Follow-up on previous discussions revealed that the prefectural officials were still studying a good supervisory organization before setting one up. An excerpt of report on Northwestern supervisors workshop was provided the officials as reference.

e. New A. I. Office organization: Shizuoka sent a representative recently to study Ibaraki's new organization. The writer raised the following question which other prefectures showed concern: Will the new organization slow down administrative procedures by setting up an additional position (office chief)? To this query the officials replied "No," substantiating their remark by explaining that the A. I. Office Chief has many powers delegated by the A-F Department chief. The result has been greater efficiency.

3. Conclusions:

No serious problems are anticipated in the budget and personnel situation next year. The extension planning system in Ibaraki is excellent, making farm advisors responsible for analyzing the local situation, defining their needs, and preparing a plan of work. The new A. I. Office does not increase red tape as other prefectures seem to think.

NOBUO YOSHIOKA
K. JENEYE
Natural Resources Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

File 300.30

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26 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agriculture Extension, Ibaraki Prefecture

1. Reference: Operational Directive #12, subject: "Agriculture," dated 12 April 1950.

2. Visited the youth training farm at Nagaoka-mura, Higashi-Ibaraki-gun to observe activities and training program for 1951 FY. Mr. Kondo, farm director, was interviewed.

3. Present enrollment is 28 regular students and 20 part time girl students. Enrollment plans for FY 1951 is 30 regular and 10 graduate students. Workable area per student will be 2.5 tan. Letters were sent to district offices to help stimulate the enrollment. Farm advisors are expected to be of little assistance in obtaining high caliber pupils since only 30% have visited the farm. The farm is staffed with one director, four technicians and two assistants. Educational plans are based on 65% practical work and 35% academic. Seven groups of projects are slated and academic studies consist of 520 hours, to be done during the winter months. Part time training program include farm leisure season training, girls training, sewing and flower arrangement. Emphasis was placed on early completion of draft plans, all programs have a definite objective and too many projects with inadequate supervision would do more harm than good. Facility improvement for FY 1951 include pump station, stable, kitchen and roof.

4. Summary

Visited the youth training farm at Nagaoka-mura, Higashi-Ibaraki-gun. Expect enrollment to increase 18 over previous year. Farm advisors are expected to be of little more assistance in the enrollment program. Training plan is 65% practical work and 35% academic studies.

K. K. JENEYE
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1b

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

File
320.7.

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2 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Land Reform - Ibaraki Ken

Attended the first meeting of the Ibaraki Prefecture Land Commission 30 January at Mito City. Reelections were held after the former commission was ordered dissolved 10 November 1950 for improper management and lack of adherence to land reform procedures. Two independents of the former commission were reseated. Breakdown of commissioners by party affiliation is as follows; independent four, social democrat one, liberal four, and communist one. Agenda included election of chairman and vice-chairman, planning on schedule of land purchase and sales. A request for Ken officials to submit detailed accounts of the "Onuki District Case" was made so that a resurvey could be made of the land purchase cancellation effected by the former commission which led to its dissolution.

DAVE HOSHIMIYA
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1b

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

File
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31 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Forestry, Ibaraki Prefecture

1. Reference:

a. Operational Directive #14, subject: "Forest Conservation," dated 12 April 1950.

b. Memo for Record, subject: "Forestry, Kanagawa Prefecture," dated 1 February 1951.

2. The period 22 - 24 January 1951 was spent in Ibaraki Prefecture with forestry officials, in inspections of pine bark beetle infestations and in conferences on forestry programs.

3. Forestry Extension:

a. All specialists attended the school for Eastern Japan specialists held in Ibaraki Prefecture 16 - 24 January 1951. Officials requested MaCAR's help in selling the governor on the need for extension agent travel expenses for the balance of the fiscal year. Increased funds are anticipated from the central government next fiscal year. No information, other than monthly schooling, is being passed on to village extension agents.

4. Management Guidance:

a. Management plans will cover 100,000 cho of the 193,000 cho of private forest by the end of 1950 FY. Plans covering 37,400 cho were developed in the 1950 FY. This included the revision of plans covering 9,100 cho (actually new plans made to replace those burned during the war). It is expected that 91 plans will be developed and two plans revised during the 1951 FY. Officials feel that 84 men (two per management unit) will be required rather than the 42 expected to be authorized next year.

b. No action to revise management palns nor make temporary cutting and planting plans has been taken as a result of the Forestry Agency's instruction of 26 October 1950 to that effect. The same reasons listed by Kanagawa Prefecture (Memorandum for Record, dated 1 February 1951, subject: "Kanagawa Prefecture Forestry" for the absence of action were given. The same information reported in Kanagawa in regard to new forest resource data was also reported.

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5. Reforestation:

a. A survey on the suitability of land for reforestation under the Temporary Measures Reforestation Law is being conducted and is expected to be completed soon.

6. Pine Bark Beetles:

a. The "most serious" infestations of insects in Ibaraki Prefecture were inspected. A considerable amount of defoliation of black pine by Matsu-kimushiga (Dendrolimus spectabilis) is occurring along the coast south of Mito. No trees were dying, but officials felt that it paved the way for Matsu-no-kikui-mushi, another secondary insect. Site condition, being very sandy, are poor. A trace of Matsu-no-shirahoshi-zomushi was found in a five year black pine plantation. Some larva were found in the stump of a tree supposedly cut for control purposes. A caterpiller, resembling a pine tip weevil, was also infesting a considerable number of main and lateral stems. Officials stated this insect Kemushi (the scientific name was unknown to them) never broke out in serious numbers.

b. A pine stand planted for sand dune fixation at Namisaki was inspected. Control of small amount of Matsu-no-kikui-mushi had been accomplished. Site conditions were very poor, and many people were observed raking the litter and cutting the limbs for fuel. The prefecture was spending thousands of yen trying to establish additional cover on the sea ward side of this planting. The fallacy of spending such huge sums for plant cover and at the same time taking no action to stop illegal cutting and raking in such protection forests was pointed out by the KaCAR representative.

7. Summary:

a. Officials requested KaCAR help in getting the governor to realize the need of extension agent travel expenses for the balance of the fiscal year.

b. The story of no action on revision of management plans and development of temporary cutting and planting plans, as directed by the Forestry Agency's letter of 26 October 1960, was the same as that given in Kanagawa Prefecture. So was the story on the completion of new forest resources data as directed by the Forestry Agency.

c. A survey of land to be designated for reforestation under the Temporary Measures Reforestation Law is to be completed soon.

d. Only a trace of a primary insect was found in an inspection of the "most serious" infestations in the prefecture. A pine needle defoliator is prevalent along the coast south of Mito, but no trees are dying. A pine tip weevil (Kemushi, scientific name unknown) was observed in a young pine plantation, but officials report it never does serious damage. The fallacy of spending huge sums to establish protection forests for sand dune fixation and to control secondary insects in such stands, while at the same time

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encouraging site deterioration by permitting illegal raking of litter and cutting of branchs for fuel, was pointed out.

D. J. HAIBACH
Natural Resources Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

file
300.5

31 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Fisheries - Ibaraki Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #13, subject: "Fisheries," dated 12 April 1950.

2. Conferred with officials of the Fisheries Section and Fisheries Administration Section, Ibaraki Prefectural Government, 30 - 31 January 1951, re co-operative establishment, assets and fishery rights transfer, inland fisheries, fishery rights adjustment and compensation, and fishermen compensation for damages sustained by the Mito Air to Ground Range.

3. The co-operative establishment, assets and rights transfer programs continue to lag inspite of prefectural efforts. Special group and district meetings designed to expedite the above programs have created little impression. Eight co-operatives remain to take additional steps for establishment, and 65 asset transfers are still required, as only six have been approved. Fishery rights (exclusive) transfers involving 11 river fishery associations will not be made due to delays in other programs. Prefectural officials are "hinting" for the creation of single river rights for maximum coordination in river management problems.

4. Fishery rights compensation for Ibaraki is ¥113,982,000. Statistics compiled by prefectural officials reveal what is believed to be the rightful compensation, is ¥352,347,000. This substantiates the contention that unrecorded catch exceeds 100% of the reported catch instead of the popular 10% - 15%.

5. The national government allocated ¥22,408,000 to fishermen suffering catch loss due to the Occupation Forces installations in Katagai (Chiba) and Mito (Ibaraki)- 60% of the amount or ¥13,367,000 will be paid to those formerly utilizing the area now limited to the Mito Air to Ground Range. Although the prefectural government application to the MAF denoted a loss of 397,181 Kan valued at ¥64,440,000, all concerned were satisfied. The "thumb-rule" of over estimating and subsequent expert deductions held true. The compensation program covered losses during the period 1946 - 1949 for Mito and 1948 - 1949 for Katagai. Complaints of unequal distribution were heard from two recipient parties. The complaints were based on "loss of face." Neighboring fishermen were able to get away with catch figures inflated in more extreme proportions. Accurate evaluation of catch statistics on the basis of individuals were not possible in many cases, which resulted in differences in compensation rates inspite of the fact that made of fisheries and catch quantities

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were in actuality similar. Attempts are being made for settlements.

6. The inland-waters fisheries program for the 1950 FY was budgeted at ¥1,293,000 which indicated a maximum post-war program of river stocking. Salmon, carp, sweat fish, and "wakasagi," eggs included in the current program will be supplemented by the addition of "funa," frogs and eels the next fiscal year. Although a record catch was believed probable during the 1950 calendar year, statistics were not available.

7. Summary:

a. The co-operative establishment, rights and assets transfer programs continue to lag.

b. MAF fishery rights compensation was ¥113,982,000 as compared to ¥362,347,000 requested by the prefecture.

c. Compensation to fishermen affected by the Kito Air to Ground Range totaled ¥13,367,000. Although admittedly high, complaints were heard by some recipients, who were victims of "loss of face." That is, some were able to get more for free than others. This is a local problem which should be settled soon.

d. Ibaraki inland-waters fisheries program during the current fiscal year indicated a maximum post-war effort. Unlike other prefectures, much of the river stocking is in the form of eggs, and thus accomplished very cheaply. Mortality is claimed to be around 25%. The program of stocking rivers will be stepped up the next fiscal year.

DAVE ROSHIMIYA
Natural Resources Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

File 300.1

km

31 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Cooperatives, Ibaraki

1. Reference: OD #12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture".

2. Conferred on 25 January 1951 with Mr. Kawano, chief of the Agricultural Cooperative Section of Ibaraki Ken regarding the Minami Yamanouchi Agricultural Cooperative (See M/R's of 16 Dec 50 and 25 Jan 51) and other cooperative problems. Asked him to send in data on cooperative trends.

3. On 26 January visited Kashima-gun where agricultural cooperatives are in worse condition than elsewhere in the ken. Conferred with district and branch federation officials and visited two cooperatives, one of which was just across the line in the next gun (see paragraph 4). One of the chief difficulties in this area is the large number of cooperatives. In Kashima-gun there are four villages with two cooperatives in each village, two villages with three cooperatives in each village, and one village with four cooperatives. Visited the latter village, Shingu mura, and conferred with representatives of three of the cooperatives regarding the need for consolidation and strengthening of the cooperatives and for completion of transfer of Nogyokai assets. The membership of the four cooperatives is as follows: 365, 62, 42, and 21. The three smaller cooperatives each cover only one buraku but do not include all farmers in the buraku. The largest and smallest cooperative already favor consolidation. The other two agreed to call membership meetings to vote on consolidation. Received report on the Hakota-machi Agricultural Cooperative which has already developed rehabilitation plans.

4. Visited the Akitsu-mura Democratic Agricultural Cooperative in Namegata-gun. There are two cooperatives in this mura, just across the street from each other. One has 400 members the other 370. The Akitsu-mura Democratic Agricultural Cooperative has gotten into bad financial condition due to lack of capital, failure to collect loans to members and perhaps other causes. This makes it difficult to negotiate consolidation with the cooperative across the street which is in better financial condition. However, the members favor increasing their invested capital so it should be possible to rehabilitate the cooperative.

5. Summary: On 25 Jan 51 conferred with the chief of the Agricultural Cooperative Section of Ibaraki Ken. On 26 January conferred with district, branch federation, and cooperative officials in Kashima-gun and visited two local cooperatives, one in Kashima-gun and one in Namegata-gun.

HENRY G. WHITE
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1b

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

tn

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD 29 January 1951

SUBJECT: Field Surveillance, Ibaraki, 22 - 27 January 1951

I. REFERENCES: Operational Directives Numbers 9, 10, 11 and 15 Dated 10 April 1950.

II. PUBLIC WORKS:

1. Roads - The 1950 FY scheduled work on the 5 years road program was 79% completed as of 31 December so officials predict 100% completion by 31 March. The principal difficulty is said to be gravel shortage in the southern part of the prefecture due to lack of freight car accommodation.

2. Rivers and Harbors - Mr. Mizusawa, chief of the section reports that work is ahead of schedule on this program for the 1950 FY.

The rehabilitation, improvement, maintenance, "Sabo" construction programs on rivers and harbors as of 31 December 1950 are as follows:

a. Rehabilitation of rivers:

No. of places damaged	No. of places rehabilitated	Completion
446	419	83%

b. Rehabilitation of harbors:

No. of places of harbors	No. of places rehabilitated	Completion
7	7	100%

c. Improvement of medium and small rivers:

Name of river	% of completion
Sakura	
Koise	55%
Higashi Mire	80%
Momiya	60%
Ono	32%
Konuma	50%
	70%
Average	58%

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d. Maintenance of rivers:

Work has been done on the Nakagawa, Konuma, Kuji, Ono and Sakura rivers with the average % of completion being 75.5%.

e. General "Sabo" work:

Name of rivers and "Sawa"	Completion
Takita Sawa	65%
Takita River	75%
Mae River	75%
Tataraba River	60%
Ushigoy Sawa	70%
Benten "	75%
Kashima "	60%
Inata "	30%
Kusa "	100%
Sasa "	100%
Sakura River	80%
Average	72%

f. Repairing of harbors:

Name of harbors	Completion
Ohtsu	65%
Hitachi	65%
Kuji	63%
Nakaminato	58%
Hayaki	20%
Tsuchiura	100%
Average	62%

No problems of any kind are reported.

3. City Planning - No difficulties in this program are reported in any other location than in Mito where officials are finding it difficult to widen roads as projected in compliance with a City Planning Law received in 1947 due to objections made by home and shop owners who live and do business on land needed for road construction. This matter has been brought to the Central Government Authorities but no solution has resulted because the money paid by the Government for the land is said to be too small. Mito City has completed 70% of the 1950 FY scheduled program.

4. Housing and Construction - Construction under the prefectural Housing Program for the 1950 FY will be completed in accordance with scheduled plans according to responsible officials. No special problems are reported in as much as most

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of the needed materials, etc. were purchased before the drastic price increases. The only problem reported is difficulty in securing suitable land. Housing Loan Applications as of 20 January numbered 500 and of these, 297 have already submitted blueprints and 280 applications approved.

III. DISTRIBUTION:

1. Staple Foods:

a. Rejections of staple foods are expected to be smaller in January than in previous months particularly due to the fact that the retail price of rice increased 20% on 1 January while the price of other grains which were usually rejected remained the same.

b. Elimination of the Kodan is progressing satisfactorily. As of 15 December, 1,700 applications for retail dealers' licenses had been received of which 161 were withdrawn by 14 January. Registration is expected to be completed by 26 February at which time an estimated 1,300 applications are expected to be elected as authorized retail dealers.

c. Rice Collections by 31 January are expected to be 97% of quota but due to transportation shortages caused by lack of freight cars, approximately 10,000 M/T of rice due for shipment to other areas are reportedly still in government warehouses in Ibaraki.

d. Due to last year's flood, many farmers who suffered crop damages are requesting return rations the prefectural government has requested additional allocations of 44,000 koku for distribution.

2. Charcoal - Production in 1950 is estimated to be 10% greater than 1949 in Ibaraki but due to the shortage of operating funds producers are now confronting difficulty to buy woods for material. Wholesalers are also short of money so charcoals needed in this prefecture are reportedly being sent to Tokyo buyers. Transportation is also reported to be a problem in as much as this industry receives low priority for allocation of freight cars.

3. Fertilizer - Mr. Fujita of the prefectural fertilizer section reports that the situation of critical spring fertilizer distribution is due to short supplies caused by the lack of transportation and current high prices. It is reported the fertilizer is needed most in the month of January through March therefore it is recommended manufacturers be encouraged to fill domestic demands first before exports are made. Sufficient storage space is said to be available. Potassium and phosphate are said to be the shortest in supply.

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IV. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:

1. Small and Medium Enterprise:

a. As of 22 January, 344 small and medium sized enterprise cooperatives had been organized as follows:

Industrial corps	.....	145
Commercial "	.....	90
Enterprise "	.....	95
Trust "	.....	10
Federations	.....	4 *
Total	.....	344

* 2 Industrial and 2 commercial.

2. Electric Power - Power supply situation is slightly better than January last year but thermal rates has been a big factor in keeping production down.

3. Labor - The unemployment problem is said to be getting worse so labor unions are reportedly more willing to cooperate with company's policy.

4. Raw Materials - Costs of materials are increasing; particularly for metals such as iron, steel, copper, zinc, lead, etc. while lumber is becoming more difficult to secure.

5. Marketing - Export markets are reportedly increasing with most items lighters, rugs, artificial flowers, silk products, toys, etc. being sent to the US, India, SE Asia, Pakistan, Africa, etc. To stimulate trade, the prefecture maintains an office at the Zenkoku Bussan bldg. in Tokyo where officials meet with and act as liaison between buyers and sellers.

V. ECONOMIC CONTROLS: (KIA)

1. Staple Food Control - During 1950, the KIA, NRP and MPs are reported to have seized 22,054 persons violating staple food control regulations and to have amount of staples confiscated but a decrease in the number of persons seized.

2. Prices - Due to high prices of iron and steel in Tokyo and surrounding area, Ibaraki dealers are selling to Tokyo at KK prices causing local steel mills difficulty in obtaining raw materials. Timber prices are said to be so high that mines cannot afford to buy so KIA officials recommend price and distribution controls.

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VI. TRANSPORTATION:

1. Due to the present freight car shortage, much coal, lumber and charcoal etc were being stored in the prefecture as of 31 December 1950. It was reported by the KIA on 23 January that 60,000 KT of coal mostly in the Takahagi area, was in danger of spontaneous combustion. This proved to be true in as much as on 25 January during inspection in the Takahagi mining area, stored coal was found buring and could be seen from a distance of several miles. To help alleviate the freight car shortage, it is reported that the unloading time limit for freight cars has been cut from 23 to 16 hours.

2. Mr. Sakaba, chief of the Land Transportation Office reports a great need for fuel allocations for trucks to haul 700,000 KT of accumulated freight in the prefecture; this is represented by coal, timber, gravel, rice and cement.

3. Investigations are now being made by Mr. M. Takahashi of the KIA concerning advance petroleum allocations to both water and land vehicles but as yet, officials have nothing to report.

4. Mr. Sakaba and other of his office requested that efforts be made by this office to obtain permission for prefectural and other government officials be permitted to purchase and operate late model American automobiles. They are now permitted to use 1948 (1938?) model or older vehicles.

VII. ELECTRIC POWER:

1. Measures to reduce power consumption as reported to be planned during the KCAP conference in December have been taken with the exception of the installation of new meters. This has resulted in a reduction of power consumption during the peak load period by 7,000 KW. Hitachi Seisakusho and the Hitachi mine did much to help by cutting down operations during the peak load period of 1,700 - 2,000 hrs.

2. Small, medium and large consumers as well as labor groups are cooperating in the program staggering of Sunday holidays during the week better than in December. Ibaraki's Sunday power consumption is even greater than some of the other days of the week now.

VIII. COAL MINING:

1. Routine inspection was made of the Kaminoyama and Nakago coal mine of the Joban Ibaraki Tanko KK and the Takahagi mine of the Takahagi Tanko KK. At both mines the timber shortage has become a big problem due to the shortage of rail transportation. The price increase of wood said to be principally due to special demands caused by the Korean War and high bids by pulp mills is also a problem.

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2. Transportation - Transportation was a major problem until quite recently has ceased to be quite as important as heretofore in as much as freight cars assigned to this area has been increased. Both mine and prefectural officials, however, stated that even a slight decrease in the number of freight cars assigned to this area would cause a large accumulation of coal stocks very soon.

3. Accidents in 1950 as of 25 December 1950 at the Takahagi mine totalled 393 with 318 taking place inside the mines and 75 outside. The greatest number or 112 of the accidents was caused by mine walls caving in and or by falling stones in the mines.

4. At the time of the Red purge last year over 200 communists were discharged by the Takahagi Tanko KK but they are reported to be still living in the company's houses. The company has tried several times to eviot them to make room for other workers but have not succeeded yet. Accordingly, the Reds are constantly agitating the other workers still on the job and trying to cause trouble.

IX. SHIPBUILDING:

Routine inspection was conducted at the Shinko Zosen, Nakaminato Zosen and Hiraiso Zosen. Information received has been recorded on inspection forms which have been filed. The above-named companies reported big cuts in personnel due to lack of construction orders.

X. REPARATIONS:

1. Prefectural officials reported that the unauthorized removal and sale of reparations equipment from Toko Sangyo KK (14-10) has been turned over to the local procurator, Mr. Fujii and that he is investigating the case now.

2. Routine inspections of Hitachi Heiki KK (14-8) and Iwasa Tekkosho (14-11) indicated no specific discrepancies except several machines in use at Iwasa Tekkosho which were not maintained properly.

3. All machines and equipment applied for melt down scrap are recommended to be approved. Although some machines appeared to be economically usable but official of the company stated they were hostily made during the war, accordingly worn and inaccurate.

XI. CONCLUSIONS:

1. Public works programs appear to be progressing satisfactorily with principal difficulties being high material costs and the transportation shortage.rejections.

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2. Staple foods are decreasing as blackmarket prices rise. The principal difficulty in the staple food program is caused by the transportation shortages. The same problem is reported by the prefectural fertilizer distribution section.

3. Transportation difficulties have been reported by practically all industries. However, the coal industry reports they are now receiving just enough freight cars for them to continue round production.

4. Communists now residing in the Takahagi coal mine housing area refuse to pay rent more. Accordingly, some action should be taken to alleviate this condition.

5. The electric power conservation program appears to be progressing satisfactorily.

R. A. HASHITANI
Distribution and Industry Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

file

fk

25 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Surveillance Trip to Ibaraki Prefecture on 22, 25 January 1951

1. Meeting with Labor Policy Section personnel and 5 LRC members:

a. About 20 phonograph records on labor education have been received from the Labor Ministry, but not utilized. As in Yamanashi, lack of phonographs was the reason offered.

b. An inquiry to ascertain if persons who had visited the United States were lecturing upon their return, revealed that no labor representative from Ibaraki has ever been to the U.S., nor did anyone from other prefectures (who had been to the U.S.) lecture here.

c. All of the prefectural labor officials are opposed to the plan of empowering the LRC to conduct elections to determine the appropriate collective bargaining unit. They offered the standard reply: The time for such a change is not opportune. One man expressed the opinion that determination of the appropriate bargaining unit can be made by using the machinery available under the present LRC regulations. Another stated that the existance of disputes of this nature are extremely rare (only two cases in Ibaraki), and questioned the wisdom of enacting legislation to cover every isolated exigency which might arise. The LPS chief did not know how the problem of two or more industrial unions in one plant should be solved, but he was confident that he could find an immediate solution if confronted with a pragmatic problem. Also expressed was the opinion that jurisdictional disputes between rival unions in the United States, e.g., CIO, AF of L, UMW, etc., do not have a parallel in Japan. Disputes among unions in Japan are mostly ideological, and are being duly eliminated through the Red Purge, personnel retrenchment, etc. A total of 40 questionnaires were recently forwarded to leading labor unions, business men and groups, and learned men throughout the prefecture, to ascertain their views on this matter. Only eight unions replied, and all opposed the plan. All of the nine answers from the employers indicated disapproval. No other answers were received. The LRC employer representative had never heard of the plan prior to today's meeting and concluded that the management groups had evidently opposed the plan without bothering to familiarise themselves with it.

d. There are no instances of national unions conducting organization campaigns among the smaller unorganized shops in Ibaraki.

e. No action has been taken with regard to acquainting labor unions with the objectives of the United Nations as required by the Labor Ministry. The LPS chief appeared to know nothing about that aspect of the labor education program, but immediately expressed many vague plans for the future.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Prof. file

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25 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Surveillance Trip to Ibaraki Prefecture on 22, 23 January 1951

1. Meeting with Labor Policy Section personnel and 3 LRC members:

a. About 80 phonograph records on labor education have been received from the Labor Ministry, but not utilized. As in Yamanashi, lack of phonographs was the reason offered.

b. An inquiry to ascertain if persons who had visited the United States were lecturing upon their return, revealed that no labor representative from Ibaraki has ever been to the U.S., nor did anyone from other prefectures (who had been to the U.S.) lecture here.

c. All of the prefectural labor officials are opposed to the plan of empowering the LRC to conduct elections to determine the appropriate collective bargaining unit. They offered the standard reply: The time for such a change is not opportune. One man expressed the opinion that determination of the appropriate bargaining unit can be made by using the machinery available under the present LRC regulations. Another stated that the existance of disputes of this nature are extremely rare (only two cases in Ibaraki), and questioned the wisdom of enacting legislation to cover every isolated exigency which might arise. The LPS chief did not know how the problem of two or more industrial unions in one plant should be solved, but he was confident that he could find an immediate solution if confronted with a pragmatic problem. Also expressed was the opinion that jurisdictional disputes between rival unions in the United States, e.g., CIO, AF of L, UMW, etc., do not have a parallel in Japan. Disputes among unions in Japan are mostly ideological, and are being duly eliminated through the Red Purge, personnel retrenchment, etc. A total of 40 questionaires were recently forwarded to leading labor unions, business men and groups, and learned men throughout the prefecture, to ascertain their views on this matter. Only eight unions replied, and all opposed the plan. All of the nine answers from the employers indicated disapproval. No other answers were received. The LRC employer representative had never heard of the plan prior to today's meeting and concluded that the management groups had evidently opposed the plan without bothering to familiarise themselves with it.

d. There are no instances of national unions conducting organization campaigns among the smaller unorganised shops in Ibaraki.

e. No action has been taken with regard to acquainting labor unions with the objectives of the United Nations as required by the Labor Ministry. The LPS chief appeared to know nothing about that aspect of the labor education program, but immediately expressed many vague plans for the future.

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f. There are four films on labor education available to the LPS, plus three others of a general interest to union members. Each LPO averages one film showing per month.

g. 10,000 leaflets prepared to give the reader an insight into the history, aims, problems, etc. of labor unions in Japan are being published for distribution to middle school graduates sometime this week.

2. Employment Security Section:

a. Mito, Hitachi, and Tsuchiura City officials granted day laborers ¥500 each as a year-end allowance. Payments were made from local funds. The Tsuchiura mayor reportedly set the precedent, and mayors of the other two cities felt compelled to follow suit. Representatives of the Mito City day laborers held a conference with the governor today regarding payment of a ¥500 contribution from prefectural funds. This request was denied. The Employment Security Section Chief sees indication that day laborers will mount another year-end offensive of perhaps equal intensity during the early part of February. (Some of the rural areas use the lunar calendar wherein the new year begins on 6 February.)

b. At the Kanto Bloc ESS Chiefs' conferences, held semiannually, an agreement is made for the interchange of workers. In consequence of such agreements, during the past four months 60 workers from Ibaraki, transferred to other prefectures. From 1 January to 31 March 1951, 350 workers from other prefectures will transfer to Ibaraki, to be employed primarily in the spinning and weaving industries. Employers prefer outsiders because they are more apt to remain than local workers. There are no instances of abuse of this system.

c. Seven courses, ranging in duration from six months to one year, are being offered by prefectural vocational training schools. Among them are radio, automobile mechanics, architecture, pottery, bamboo products, etc.

d. Workers released from labor boss domination totaled 500 in October, 229 in November, and 612 in December. The number of bosses were 23, 16 and 27, respectively. None of the workers registered complaints. All violations were discovered through routine inspections by PESO officials. The standard procedure is to order the boss to dissolve and attempt to find direct employment for him as well as those employed under him. There have been no prosecutions for this malpractice since 1948.

3. Labor Standards Bureau:

a. Home industries are not nearly so numerous in Ibaraki as in Yamanashi, nor do they pose any particular problem to the LSB.

b. In August 1950, the worst month with reference to the number of dilatory wage cases, 192 establishments were ¥44,230,000 in arrears. In March 1950, the worst month from the financial standpoint, 110 companies were ¥53,520,000 in arrears. That there has been a slight but steady gradual decline is indicated by the December 1950 figure - 141 cases, ¥38,240,000 in arrears.

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c. Dectection of fraudulent Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance claims average approximately fourty each month. Average amount is between 600 to 800 yen. Demand for repayment and admonishment are the customary practice.

d. Fourteen factories with high accident rates were selected for guidance during 1950. Each factory was visited twice by the LSS and 12 times by the responsible LSIO. At the year's end it was found that accident decreases ranged from 6.77 to 52.67%. However at one factory, where production facilities had been greatly expanded, the accident rate increased by 53.08%.

4. Women's and Minors' Bureau: The chief and her assistant were attending a conference in Kanagawa during the time of this writer's visit.

5. Summary:

a. Phonograph records on selected labor education subjects are not being used, supposedly due to the lack of phonographs.

b. All prefectural labor officials are opposed to the plan of empowering the LRO to conduct elections to determine the appropriate collective bargaining unit, stating that the time for such action is not opportune.

c. There are no instances of national unions conducting organization campaigns among the smaller ununionized shops in Ibaraki.

d. Mito, Hitachi, and Tsuchiura City officials granted day laborers ¥500 each as a year-end allowance. Payments were made from local funds. Unions are now attempting to obtain a similar amount from the prefectural government.

e. LSS officials were instrumental in decreasing accidents at 14 different plants last year.

CHESTER J. PECK
Labor Relations Division

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

File
300.1

fk

25 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Co-operative losses, Ibaraki Prefecture

1. Mr. Okano of Minami Yamauchi A. C., in Ibaraki Prefecture came to see Mr. White in Tokyo on 6 January 1951. He had not been present when the cooperative was visited on 16 December 1950 (See M/R). On 9 January 1951 I had Mr. Kumasaka call the Kencho at Mito to ask them to take necessary action to assist the cooperative in carrying out rehabilitation plans.

2. When I visited the Kencho on 25 January 1951 I got the latest report on progress in rehabilitation of the cooperative. A general membership meeting was called for 24 December 1950, but there was no quorum on 8 January 1951. At the meeting it was decided that the farmer president and manager must pay 1,560,000 yen of general losses, 302,000 yen on the salmon account, etc. If these amounts are not paid by 31 March 1951, they will be prosecuted. It may not be possible to collect the full amount but whatever is collected will help to restore members' confidence in the cooperative.

M. G. WHITE
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1b

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

File 300.1

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

18-19 January 1951

SUBJECT: Land Reform - Ibaraki

1. Reference: OD 12, subject: "Agriculture," dated 12 April 1950.

2. Land reform activities of Ibaraki prefecture were investigated on 18-19 January. Conferences were held with 1) Agricultural Land Section; 2) Land Reclamation Section; and 3) Kitanaka ALC members.

3. Land registrations

Slow progress in the land registration program was noted in Ibaraki prefecture. Although the same excuses were given, it is apparent that the local land commissions are not concentrating on effecting 100% registrations at the earliest possible date as of 31 December 1950. Ibaraki's land registration status was as follows:

Type of land	Purchase	Resale
Agricultural	98%	95%
Pasture	82.2%	82%
Homesites	85%	83%

4. Land tenure agreements

Prefectural guide for the readjustment of unusually low land rents is being rushed into completion so that land tenure agreements may be drawn up. To date, no tenure agreements have been effected.

5. Land consolidation and exchange

19 towns and villages with a total agricultural area of 3,692 cho are presently engaged in necessary preliminary work on land consolidation program. Only one village has advanced to the stage of drawing up a temporary exchange plan. Rest of the localities are still engaged in area and financial surveys. The prefectural government plans to effect land consolidation of 55,702 cho of agricultural land by end of

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1954 FY. To achieve this goal, the prefectural government requests that national subsidies for "land amelioration" be continued after this fiscal year.

6. Prefectural Agricultural Land Commision

Although the newly elected commision has only 2 former members, the prefectural Agricultural Land Section chief expressed concern over the rumor that the 2 reelected members are exerting their influence in winning over votes of other members. The chief asked this division to appear at one of the ALC meeting and give a lecture on responsibilities of a committee member.

7. Kitanaka-mura land controversy

Investigation was made of a land controversy which had been ensuing for the past year at Kitanaka-mura. It was learned that the local ALC had finally agreed to the purchase of approximately 1 cho of land belonging to C. Morita. This brought to a close an argument which had begun when prefectural ALC first ordered the land in question purchased.

8. Summary

a. Land reform programs are not progressing as rapidly in Ibaraki as in other prefectures of Kanto Region. More effort must be exerted toward the completion of land registration and land tenure agreement programs if Ibaraki hopes to meet the deadline of 31 March 1951. At the present time, 19 towns and villages undertaking the land consolidation program are still a long way from completion. Prefectural government intends to embark on an intensive publicity campaign to aid these 19 villages.

b. Land controversy at Kitanaka-mura was finally brought to a close recently when the local ALC decided to purchase 1 cho of land belonging to C. Morita resident landlord.

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13 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Improvement Program in Ibaraki

1. Reference, Operational Directive #12, 1950.

2. Conference was held with the new director of the Agricultural Improvement Office and with the Chief of the Extension Section to discuss the new organization and objectives for the coming year. The new organization, a model for Kanto Region, was effective 1 November 1950 and transfer of offices and personnel have been completed. The following advantages to the new organization are significant:

a. The new organization places research, extension, and training on an equal plane and under one director enabling greater integration and coordination.

b. Establishing the headquarters of the research, extension, and training sections at the site of the experiment station will contribute to closer relationship as well as administrative and operational efficiency; especially will specialists benefit from this arrangement.

c. The training program (Farm Advisors' Institute and Youth Agricultural Training Farm) will be given more importance than heretofore.

d. The Agricultural Improvement Program will be given a greater prestige and power due to its sub-department status. The Director attends meetings of department chiefs.

The Extension Section has the following sub-sections: specialists' group, extension (agriculture), home-improvement, youth club, and information. This organization seems very sound to the writer and is similar to that of state extension services in the U.S. Proper emphasis is given to the various functions and centralization of functions will contribute to effectiveness.

3. The writer explained the role of supervision in U.S. extension work. The Chief of the Extension Section admitted that he felt the need for a system of overseeing and guiding local extension workers but he had not seen it in terms of a "supervisory" organization; i.e., he could not define his problem. The problem of full-time regional supervisors was discussed--functions, size of regions, and location of offices. Principles were emphasized, but the Japanese officials felt that practical problems (e.g., housing of supervisors) make strict adherance to principles difficult.

4. The need for some kind of planning organization and system, on prefectural and local levels, was pointed out by the writer. The Japanese

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officials replied that the matter had been considered and that farm advisors will receive training in planning in January. By the end of February, local extension offices will submit plans. These plans will be studied by the subject matter specialists who will then plan a 1951 prefectural program. To assist the planning of local extension workers, 1950 prefectural plans as prepared by specialists and recently approved by the Prefectural Deliberation Committee (governor's advisory committee) will serve as reference. Specialists themselves will make local visits to provide guidance.

5. Other objectives for the year as seen by the writer included improving the specialists' work, planning information program in accordance with effectiveness of the various media as revealed by surveys, preparing a written inservice education plan, improving the training institute and youth training farm, and streamlining administration.

6. The youth specialist reported that a follow-up to the national meeting had been completed for farm advisors in a three day meeting. Leader-training meetings in guns will not be held until the next fiscal year for lack of funds. The writer pointed out the youth specialist should as much as possible delegate local training responsibilities to farm advisors. The problem of selecting leaders was discussed at length. Inasmuch as the preparation of project list, project record book, and project reference materials has not been started, the writer stressed that the youth specialist must enlist the assistance of subject-matter specialists.

7. Discussion was held with the Chief of the Training Section in regard to the improvement of the two institutes under his supervision. The basic problem seems to be procuring better caliber teachers in both institutes. The improvements as reported by the Tochigi Farm Advisors' Institute were explained to incite likewise changes in Ibaraki. The writer expressed skepticism in respect to the emphasis of spiritual or character training at the Youth Agricultural Training Farm. Such character training should prevail through all forms of education, but should be an integral part. The Training farm needs to improve the caliber of its personnel, farm management and school management. Only then will more students apply for admission.

8. A field visit was made to Shimo-Nakatsuma village, one of eleven selected communities undertaking rural planning under the guidence of the Prefectural AES. A Village Development Committee composed of 18 representatives from organizations and agencies had been formed for directing the program and a survey committee of 12 youths was organized to accumulate basic data. Surveys were started about 15 October (including land classification, land utilization. Natural disaster histories, water distribution system, land adjustment, food and fuel, farm management and commodities), and completed in early January. The next step will be the holding of a mass village meeting to gain the cooperation of the people and in conducting a public opinion survey on desired improvements. By the end of January, several sub-committees will be organized to prepare plans on living improvement, land use and improvement, and farm management improvement.

9. Conclusions:

a. An analysis was made on the new agricultural improvement organization. In principle and practice the overall organization and the organization

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of the extension service is the best in Kanto Region.

b. The clarification of the meaning of 'supervision' in extension work will contribute to the effectiveness of local extension work.

c. A planning organization (including prefectural and local levels) is being developed so that common understanding and coordination can be maintained.

d. Local planning as being stimulated in Ibaraki is sound in procedures, types and size of committees, basic surveys, participation of villagers.

e. The basic problem in the training institutes under the AI office is procuring of higher caliber teachers.

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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

3 January 1951

SUBJECT: Distribution & Industry Surveillance, Ibaraki Prefecture.

References: Operational Directives No 9, 10, 11 & 15

1. Public Works

a. Roads: Maintenance and repair work under the five year program continued to lag behind the original time table due to lack of funds. Approximately 85% of the allocated work for the 1950 FY had been accomplished to date. Transportation difficulties have continued to hamper operations in procuring vitally needed cement and gravel. Officials are seriously considering utilization of boats and trucks as a means to alleviate the condition resulting from poor availability of railway freight cars. Petroleum product allocations continued to be insufficient but officials stated that the situation was somewhat improving. National Highway No 6 at Ushiku and Okada-mura is now passable and the use of the detour has been discontinued. This part of the highway is under construction under the supervision of Kanto Construction Bureau.

b. Rivers & Harbors: Rehabilitation projects on rivers continued to be a serious problem as the officials estimate that 2 billion 400 million Yen will be required to completely rehabilitate the river, damaged by storms of the past four years. A total of 916 million Yen will have been expended by the end of this fiscal year but the solution is no-where in sight. Torrential improvement projects and normal repair projects are 68% and 76% respectively completed as of 15 December. Harbor repair and improvement projects are progressing on schedule according to the officials. Work allocated for the current fiscal year and amount accomplished is as follows:

Name of Harbors	% completed
Nakaminato	65
Kuji	64
Hitachi	65
Otsu	60
Hirakata	100
Hazaki	10
Tsuchiura	100

c. Housing & Construction: A total of 236 applications had been received as of 1 December requesting loans under the Home Construction Loan Program, of which nine applicants had qualified for full amount and 78 applicants were recipient of partial loans. The remaining applications are being processed. Officials estimate that 300 houses will be constructed during this fiscal year with the assistance of the home construction loans. Increasing cost of construction materials is now deterring factor in home construction, and according to officials, a rumor that the percentage on home loans will be increased to 85% of the total cost in February 1951, is causing some prospective builder to watch and wait.

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d. City Planning: City Improvement Projects at Takahagi, Toyoura, Taga and Hitachi had been completed for the current fiscal year. City planning project in Mito City is progressing very slowly as only 60% had been accomplished. This poor showing at Mito is due to uncooperative attitude of landowners. Officials reported miner labor disturbances at the PESO in Hitachi, Mito and Takahagi. It is believed that the disturbances were instigated by the Communists. The laborers had demanded a New Year's allowance of 1,000 yen per person and wage increase to 250 yen per day. 1,400 persons on relief are utilized on city planning projects per day. The officials stated that the prefectural budget had not provided for payments of such allowances and refused to accept the demands made by the relief workers.

2. Medium and Small Enterprise. Prefectural officials stated that 50 sub-contractors are now all operating, showing financial improvement. The Central Loan Bank has extended 100 million 800 thousand yen in short term loans to M & S Enterprisers. Trust-Guarantee Ass'n. (Shinyo Hosho Kyokai) had loaned to enterprisers a total of 55 million yen.

3. Fertilizer Distribution - Retail price on potassium sulphate showed slight increases while other types of fertilizers remained constant. Officials stated that no shortages are contemplated for the spring planting as remaining Kodan stocks are to be sold during the period January to March, 1951.

4. Petroleum Distribution - Officials of the Marine Transportation Office reported that the practice of advance allocation of fuel has been discouraged but that some advance allocations has been suspected. These cases have been referred to EIA for investigation. The over-all allocation of diesel oil for the third quarter is 42,200 kiloliters and shows an increase of approximately 1,000 KL over the corresponding period of 1949.

5. Staple Food Distribution - Trend on staple food rejections indicated a slight decrease with 1,300 metric tons rejected during November. Special allocation of 40 metric tons has been alloted for December for distribution to public institutions etc of which 23 tons has been accepted by consumers. Difficulty in obtaining sufficient number of railway freight cars was reported by officials. Glutinous rice for the New Year holidays is scheduled to be distributed by 25 December 1950.

6. Electric Power Distribution - Power shortage continued to exist within the prefecture with threat of possible power cut-off during peak load period in the dry season. The Employers Ass'n reported that the cooperation of Hitachi Plant, (6,000 KW) and Hitachi Copper Mine (9,000 KW) by reducing their respective loads to 50% during the hours of 1600 to 1900 has alleviated the present power shortage during the peak, but this alone was not sufficient when the power situation is expected to become more acute. Kanto Haiden stated that the major electric power consumers are cooperating with the electric power conservation program but that the small consumers are indifferent. In order to reduce the maximum power peak load the following steps has been taken to reduce electrical theft and line over-loading:

1. Installation of meters to meterless consumers
2. Replacement of fuses of smaller amperage
3. Intensive checks for by-passed meters

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The supplementary power allocation to consumers under 500 KWH and under 300 KWH are 190,000 KWH and 880,000 KWH respectively for December. No information was available on the Public Utilities Commission.

7. Enforcement: Tempo of the transportation controls on staple food has been stepped up. As the result for the period (20 Nov to 10 Dec) 48,295 Kg of staple food had been confiscated with 2,270 violators. MIA has investigated the books of the Potato Kodan (Imorui Kodan) and found a deficit of 120 million yen, as of 30 October. The case has been referred to the procurator who has impounded the Kodan records and have arrested two Kodan officials on charges of bribery and embezzlement.

8. Reparations - Inspection of Hitachi Heiki K K, Mito Plant (14-08) and release of land and buildings from reparations custody as requested in application (KLO No 1,897) is recommended on condition that Item No 14-08-2212 be transferred to the reparations area and a fence be erected separating tentative release area.

9. Mining - Routine inspection was made of Nihon Kogyo K K, Hitachi Mine and Suwa Mine. Both mines reported difficulty in obtaining timber due to transportation bottlenecks and price increases. All discrepancies found by the Mine Safety Inspectors have been corrected.

10. Transportation - Conferred with the Mito Railway Freight Car Distribution Section and the Coal Mining Industry Ass'n on present needs of railway freight cars. The Coal Mining Industry Ass'n stated that the number of freight cars obtainable fluctuate from day to day, causing coal loading difficulties as well as production operation since the mines do not have large storage spaces. Production of coal is now being regulated by the number of cars available. The Mito Railway Division reported that they were using all available means to send empty cars to the Johan Coal areas but the over-all requirements is such that everyone cannot be satisfied.

LEONARD N IDA
Distribution and Industry Div