f. Twelve fishing associations and eight receiving agencies throughout the prefecture were visited. The visits indicated that fishermen are deviating portions of their catch to the blackmarket. Coastal checks conducted by the coast guard and strict surveillance exercised by the police aid in the retraction of fish to legal channels.

g. The law enforcement agencies of this prefecture have only one patrol boat for the surveillance of blackmarket activities along approximately 170 miles of coastline. Reports from these agencies indicate an increase of blackmarket activities at sea while on land there appears to be a decrease. A few items confiscated and put into legal channels were: hemp, rope, sweet potatoes, charcoal, fertilizer, fish, and rice.

5. Mining

Five mines visited during the month revealed the usual shortages of cable, tires, tubes, iron and gasoline. The financial condition in the mines is poor with as much as a two month delay in the payment of employees. The housing projects at the mines were also stopped due to the lack of funds.

6. Incentive Goods

The agricultural cooperative associations are distributing about 43% of the incentive goods with the other 57% being distributed by textile retailers. Although the textile retailers have been making satisfactory distribution of incentive goods since August 1948, the agricultural cooperative associations are of the opinion that they should be the sole distributors as they are responsible for the collection of staple foods for which these incentive goods are distributed, and feel that this method of distribution would effect closer relations between the farmers and officials.

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7. Forestry

a. During the month, the trees infested by pine bark beetle amounted to ½ cho. The trees included in this area were cut, peeled and burned.

b. Due to the carelessness of forestry employees and drivers of charcoal operated trucks, approximately ¥793,000 damage resulted from forest fires. An excellent protective measure against forest fires was defeated when a measure to establish a forest ranger program was rejected by the Central Government.

Third Counsel SCAP.

c. A forestry nursery in the northwestern sector of the prefecture was visited. The nursery's initial planting consisted of approximately

3,000 young trees. The sole existing bottleneck in the operation of this nursery is the abdence of a standard water supply, a manual bucket system is used. It is anticipated that this system will improve in the near future.

8. Transportation

a. Tire shortage prevents the truck companies of this prefecture from utilizing all of their available trucks. For the first quarter of 1949 a total of 594,456 miles were covered with 1,314 trucks. For this same period 832 tires were received against 4,968 required. The average load per truck in this prefecture is approximately 4.3 tons. The average life of truck tires is about 9,315 miles. The short life of tires is attributed to the poor condition of the roads.

b. Although there was a decrease in all transportation during this period, it has been reported that essential commodities were received and shipped according to schedule.

9. Construction

a. The construction of 175 dwelling houses, under public works, is planned for 1949 in this prefecture at a cost of approximately 30 million yen.

b. Illegal construction of dwelling houses and business establishments were noted during this period. Although these discrepancies were brought to the attention of Ken officials they were reluctant on taking disciplinary action. The violators were, however, informed of the proper procedure in securing a permit and materials for construction; also publicity programs to indoctrinate the people as to the necessity of building permits and the purchasing of materials at legal prices have been and are being disseminated.

10. Reparations

a. The Nakayama Iron Works, Fuso Metal Industries, a reparations facility, submitted an application through Japanese channels for authorization to transfer to their sister plant, the Steel Tube Works, Fuso Metal Industries, Ltd. at Amagasaki City, Hyogo Prefecture, seven (7) sets of parts of gas producers, which are now idle in the Nakayama Plant. The Nakayama Works planned to put these sets into operation but due to financial conditions the plans were abandoned. The sets which are idle are deteriorating slightly and sinking in the foundation. The plant has thirty-six (36) units of gas producers which are not being used.

b. The plants inspected during this period indicated that the custody and maintenance of reparations machinery and equipment, continued to be satisfactory. All minor discrepancies observed were pointed out to the custodian and corrective action taken.

c. An explosion in the melting furnance, caused by a live round of ammunition, caused considerable damage to the furnance and buildings of the Fuso Metal Plant. There were no injuries reported.

11. Restricited Industrial Operations

a. Two representatives of the USSR visited the Kainan Shipyard and the Gobo Shipyard to inspect tugs being constructed for the USSR. Each shipyard is constructing two tugs each, with one at each yard completed. Due to the typhoon it was impossible for the representatives to put the tug at the Gobo yard through the final tests prior to acceptance.

b. The fitting of the engine of a wooden vessel over 100 tons, the Kishu Zosen K. K., has been 70% completed during the month of June.

c. No unauthorized shipbuilding was noted during this reported period.

12. Economic Investigation Board

a. The relationship between the Economic Investigation Board and other law enforcement agencies appears to be very good. The EIB with the cooperation of the Wakayama Police are continuing their investigation into the Kaiso District Office regarding 100,000 yen appreciation money. The results of the investigation have indicated, thus far, that the office is 100,000 yen short. The person in charge died a few months ago and that no one in the office is familiar with the bookkeeping of appreciation money. The investigation is not completed. When and if it is completed the results will be noted. The EIB, Osaka Regional Office, states that appreciation money is illegal if it is collected from consumers of staple foods, and if added to the legal price of those staple goods. Legal or illegal appreciation money was collected in practically every gun in this prefecture.

b. The local EIB has carried out investigations as set forth by their regional office in conjunction with the investigations submitted to them locally.

c. A noteworthy point is that many times the EIB have a cut and dried case which is turned over to the procurator who in turn finds no violation as the procurator is reluctant in prosecuting within his limits due to political affiliations. The EIB was reluctant in investigating illegal construction of a local newspaper building for fear that the newspaper would publish derogatory remarks about the EIB.

13. Economic Recovery Program

Although considerable progress in the 9 Point Program has been made during the past month, the majority of the time was spent in organizing and preparing for the tour of prefecture by the different committees during the month of July. The objective of the July lectures and discussion tour is to acquaint and impress in the minds of all that the 9 Point Economic Program is not a monthly, weekly, or daily, but a continuous program.

HEADQUARTERS
YAMAGATA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 7 UNIT 4

Reports Control
Symbol MG-11(R2)

Annex D

to

Prepared by:
GUY L. MABIE
LAC CAF-9

Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the month of June 1949.

ECONOMICS SUMMARY

1. Agriculture:

a. Lack of rain during the month of June caused a water shortage that seriously hampered the transplanting of rice seedling in Akumi and Kitamurayama-guns. It is estimated that approximately 4,639 chobu was affected as of 10 June 49. Later reports indicate that the final damage will be somewhat reduced due to last minute rain-fell.

b. Representatives of this Headquarters visited the areas of Yonezawa, Yamagata, Tsuruoka, Tobishima, and Kaminoyama to check the progress of the Agrarian Reform Program in Yamagata Prefecture.

c. Land Reform:

(1) Prefectural Government officials report no action has been taken to release the 7,000 chobu of government owned pasture land in Yamagata Prefecture.

(2) Progress of writing the new tenancy contracts is being delayed because of the tentative Farm Rent revision.

(3) The farmers of Nakanuma-mura have requested that the Prefectural Government use their village to set up a model for applying the Agricultural Land Improvement Law. This project will be planned during this growing season and put into operation at the time of the harvest completion.

d. Agricultural Cooperative Associations:

(1) Due to transplanting of rice seedlings there was very little activity on the part of the farmers toward Cooperative Association development.

(2) Election of Cooperative Officials of five village has not been completed. For those completed the results were as follows:

BASIC: Annex D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the month of June 1949. (Cont'd)

Number of reelected officials 1,991.

(2) Number of newly elected officials 956.

Of the 956 newly elected officials, 351 were former Nogyo Kai officials.

(3) The town of Higashine continues to have trouble in holding its Nogyo-Kai liquidation meeting. A ¥1,500,000 blackmarket fertilizer deal, which did not materialize, is the main source of trouble.

e. Land Reclamation:

(1) 76266 chobu of land was purchased for reclamation purposes; cumulative total of lands purchased is 27,163.9.

(2) No reclamation land was sold during the month of June; cumulative total of lands sold is 3,544.5.

2. Crop Collections

a. 1,431,064 koku of the 1948 rice crop has been collected.

b. Of the 1949 crops, 7.9 koku of wheat and 154 kon of white potatoes have been collected.

3. Food Distribution:

a. Interprefectural rice shipment plan of 83,333 koku for the month of May completed on 24 June.

b. Out of the total receipts of 8,820 lbs. of Class E canned goods, for April and May school lunch program, 4,940 lbs of canned beets were unfit for consumption. Replacements have been received and are now in the process of distribution. (Reference to special report, this headquarters, subj: "Spoilage of Canned Goods", dated 9 June 1949).

c. Prefecture's March distribution plan of 690 M. Tons of imported cereal have been completed during the past month. As of 30 June, approximately 710 M. Tons of imported cereal have been distributed from the April distribution plan of 913 M. Tons, and 367 M. Tons from the May distribution plan of 385 M. Tons, respectively.

BASIC: Annex D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the month of June 1949. (Cont'd)

4. Fisheries:

a. Fish catch totalled 136,791 kon or an 87 percent production decrease over May's high production of 1,102,272 kon. Sardine and mackeral comprised approximately 70 percent of the total catch.

b. Approximately 20 percent of the total net and cotton thread requirements and 30 percent of the total petroleum requirements, respectively, are being purchased through illegal channels.

c. Fishing Cooperative Association Programs:

(1) Two coastal Fishing Cooperative Associations, namely Kamo and Toyoura, held their preparatory meetings during the month of June. Constituent General Meetings were held by two river Fishing Cooperative Associations. The meetings held at Toyoura and Mogami Fishing Cooperative Association were attended by prefectural officials.

(2) Shikoura Fishing Cooperative Association's application for the formation of the Cooperative was approved by the Prefecture on 23 May, but the association has not completed registration with its principal office, due to insufficient collection of fees from its members.

(3) The large sardine catch and the transplanting of rice seedlings prevented the fishermen from making any large movement toward cooperative organizing.

5. Mining:

a. Coal:

(1) June coal production amounted to 12,579 M. Tons, or 89 percent of the quota. Financial difficulties among the small scale mines continues to be the main factor in the failure to meet the monthly quota.

(2) Coal shipments totalled 13,744 M. Tons.

b. Metal:

(1) Production and shipments for the month of June are as follows:

BASIC: Annex D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the month of June 1949. (Cont'd)

	Production (M. Tons)	Shipments (M. Tons)
Iron Ore	1,720	1,194
Pyrite	2,954	3,467
Sulphur	502	489
Gold Ore	210	203
Copper (Concentrate)	500	929

(2). Repair work to damages inflicted by the earthquake in May have been completed at Zao Sulphur Mine.

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(3) Three laborers were reported killed at Namekawa Iron Mine, caused by an unexpected landslide.

6. Incentive Goods:

a. Spot-checks on district and village offices in co-relation with the incentive goods receiving agencies revealed that, on the whole, the incentives are being shipped out immediately upon receipts and delivered to the farmers. Despite the financial difficulties on part of the farmers, distribution has progressed satisfactorily during the past month, due mainly to the income received from the early vegetable crop.

b. Allocation breakdown of incentives to each farmer for the 1949 summer crop program was completed during the past month.

7. Forestry:

a. A conference was held at the conference room of the prefectural forestry association federation, attended by prefectural government, district office forestry officials and members of Young Trees Association on June 6. In the conference, reforestation measures for 1949 to accomplish reforestation of 4,000 chobu were planned.

b. A survey of the reported large scale damage that could be expected in case of an anticipated major land slippage at the Nanokizawa area, and affecting Yamagata City, indicated that the fears were groundless, and that existing preventive measures, plus planned future measures, would effectively prevent such damages.

c. Progress continues in the elimination of pine bark beetle damage by prefectural government and local forestry cooperation. Destruction of injurious insects is being done by burning bark and twigs, setting up "bait trees", and installing bird houses to attract birds. A continuing program of education is in process.

d. Trees from 3 chobu of national forest and 32 chobu of private forest land that were infested were cut down and peeled, the bark and twigs were burned.

e. Salvage of timber from these infested trees was 1537 koku.

f. Salvage from these cut trees and removed from the forest area was 1537 koku.

g. Estimation of infestation remaining in the prefecture includes 66.5 chobu of forest land with 8538 koku of timber affected.

8. Petroleums

a. Oil production totalled 1,220 kiloliters during June, a decrease of 9 kiloliters over the previous month. Poor geological conditions in the Ishinazaka oil field attributed to the .9 percent production decrease.

Initial production was made at oil well No. 13, in the Narahashi field on 6 June. Production from this well totalled approximately 195 kiloliters during June.

Drilling operation of oil well No. 14, also in the Narahashi field, commenced on 25 June, and has reached a depth of 225 meters. Cementing is being done, at present, and the well is expected to produce by 10 July.

b. On 7 June, a new natural gas field was discovered at Aza-Nakano, Oaza-Mura, Higashi Murayama Gun, by the Yamagata Natural Gas Company. A large reserve is predicted in the field covering 2,000,000 tsubo. At present, one well is producing an average of 1,000 cubic meters daily at a depth of 60 meters. An air-lift pump is now being installed on the second well. A monthly production of 60,000 cubic meters by the two wells is being anticipated by the company. Drilling of 5 additional wells is being contemplated.

Analysis of the gas by the Prefectural Industrial Laboratory is as follows:

Carbon Dioxide	11.90 percent
Methane Gas	87.76 percent

Bicarbonic Hydrogen	.34 percent
Caloric	8,400

Plans are now being made to lay a pipe line to Yamagata City, a distance of 7 kilometers, commencing in October 1949. Utilization of the gas for domestic uses and by the city's 45 motor cars and buses is being anticipated.

9. Import - Export:

a. Items totalling ¥92,586,438.87 were exported from Yamagata Prefecture during the month of June 1949. This represents an increase of ¥86,463,884.57 in comparison to the previous reporting period.

b. Although the value of silk exported was almost ¥11,000,000 less than the previous month, it continued to be the leading item of export. With sewing machines again being in demand, particularly in the United States, machines valued at ¥15,363,052 were exported during the period.

10. Reparations:

a. The following Reparations plants were inspected during the month of June 1949:

(1) Nippi Industrial Co. (44-1)

(2) Sogo Engineering Co. (44-8)

(3) Yonezawa Sangyo K.K. (44-4)

(4) Yonezawa Shinko K.K. (44-5)

b. Reparations plant custodians were informed of contemplated reductions in personnel in accordance with instructions from higher headquarters.

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YAMAGUCHI CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM

Month of June 1949

SUBJECT: Economics Summary
(Annex D, RCS: MG-11) (R2)

PREPARED BY: Mr. Eugene M. Ten Eyck, DAC, CAF-9
Sgt Ernest B. Broadstreet
Sgt Peter P. Breitbach
Mr. Sam Sanada, DAC, CAF-5

1. Coal Production

The month of June saw the lowest coal production achievement recorded since the establishment of the Ube Coal Bureau. Against a production allocation of 304,600 tons, actual output amounted to 252,540 tons or 82.6% of the designated goal. While it represented an increase of 7,241 tons over June of the previous year, the figure nevertheless constituted a drop of 16,357 tons, compared with that of the previous month.

The decontrol of law grade coal and the adoption of the "Merit System" in the pricing of coal are two outstanding factors which have throttled production in the Ube Area. In general, the effect is negligible to the large mines but ruinous to the numerous small mines.

A Commendation Ceremony sponsored on 27 June jointly by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Ube Coal Bureau was attended and addressed by the Economics Officer. The ceremony commended six coal mines for increased efficiency in per capita output and improvement of caloric value of coal attained in the J.F.Y. 1948. Also commended were 13 employees cited for excellent individual contribution to coal production.

2. Low Grade Coal Consumption

In line with the recommendation of this Team, the Tokuyama Soda Company undertook extensive experiments in the efficient and economical consumption of low grade coal.

A report submitted to this Team by the Company on 28 June indicated that substantial success was attained

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in this effort through the use of a steam injector in a double-feeder stoker. The injector releases about 1% of boiler steam as forced draft and agitator into the ignition chamber to maximize the combustion of coal.

The report claims that coal with as low a calorie as 3,200 was effectively burned in a boiler unit originally designed to consume 5,000 calorie coal. It further maintains that the double-feeder stoker dispenses with the use of coal pulverization, thereby reducing operation costs.

This report is highly significant, if true, in view of the current dismal outlook of the coal industry in the Ube area.

3. Crop Delivery

Satisfactory progress is being maintained in the delivery of barley, naked barley and wheat, but white potato delivery is behind schedule. The following table shows the state of delivery of these crops as of 30 June.

Crop	Pre-Planting Delivery Quota	Delivery	Percentage
Barley) Naked Barley)	156,900 koku	52,021 koku	33.2
Wheat)			
White Potato	2,717,000 koku	582,878 koku	21.4

Note: Koku expressed in rice equivalent.

The corresponding deliveries in 1948 were 26.0% for barley, naked barley and wheat, and 39.3% for white potato.

4. Crop Quota Revision

According to the present schedule of the Prefectural Government, the revision of barley and white potato delivery quotas which are expected to be fixed on a prefectural level in Tokyo on 5 July, will be broken down and reallocated in Yamaguchi on a gun and city level by 13 July, on a town and village level by 20 July, and to the individual farmer by 31 July.

In its estimation of the crop delivery quota

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revision requirement as of 20 June, the Yamaguchi Crops Reporting Office of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry recommended a slash of the pre-planting delivery quota by 22% for barley crops and 27% for white potato. These figures were derived after taking into consideration increases in population and livestock as well as crop losses.

Reduction - Potato 19.4%
Cereal 19.4%

5. Rice Planting

Rice planting is well ahead of schedule throughout the prefecture. Against a pre-planting area allocation of 64,633 cho, a total of 51,610 cho or 79.9% of the allocated area was planted with rice as of 30 June. If normal weather prevails, rice planting is expected to be completed on or about 7 July which will place this prefecture about 10 days ahead of the previous year's planting schedule.

Last year's rice planting for the corresponding period stood at 44,748.9 cho or 69.0% of the 64,882.3 cho allocated.

6. Food Distribution

A total of 13,950 tons of staple foods was rationed in June. Of this amount, 9,287 tons or 67% consisted of indigenous rice. It was necessary to alter the June ration plan of distributing 1,235 tons of newly harvested white potato to about 500 tons due to the poor rate of white potato delivery. The difference was adjusted by an equivalent increase in the distribution of newly harvested wheat and barley, made possible by a large early delivery of these crops. The rationing of imported cereals amounted to 1,300 tons.

Not a single case of staple food ration delay was reported in June.

In the investigation of "ghost" population ration, the Economic Crime Prevention and Statistic Section of the Prefectural National Rural Police unearthed 15 cases of violations in June, involving 16 persons and 6,099 man-days of ration. All 16 are being prosecuted.

In the same month, 95 persons were apprehended and prosecuted for blackmarketing staple foods. The principle items were rice which amounted to 857.65 kg and barley which totalled 288.9 kg.

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7. Fertilizer Production and Distribution

The following table shows fertilizer production recorded in June:

Factory	Fertilizer	Designated Production	Actual Production	%
Ube Chisso	Ammonium Sulphate	12,000	11,103	92.8
Toyo Koatsu	" "	1,000	703	70.3
Nissan Kagaku	Calcium Superphosphate	3,000	3,435	114.5
Nitto Ryuso	" "	2,300	2,509	109.1

Failure to achieve production goals by the two ammonium sulphate plants was attributed primarily to pyrite shortage brought about by a shipment strike imposed by labor unions of mines and smelters of pyrite ore.

Spring fertilizer allocation and distribution for this prefecture. (See Chart on next page).

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Spring Fertilizer Allocation and Distribution

As of 30 June

Fertilizer	Central Govt Allocation	Pref Govt Allocation		Kodan Receipt		Dealers Receipt		Farmers Receipt	
		M/T	%	M/T	%	M/T	%	M/T	%
N	18,363	18,314	99.9	18,363	100	18,110	98.6	17,905	97.5
P	9,117	9,036	99.0	9,117	100	8,937	98.0	8,890	97.5
K	2,477	2,476	99.9	2,477	100	2,465	99.5	2,451	98.9

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Lack of funds on the part of farmers and fertilizer dealers in certain limited areas and their reluctance or inability to take advantage of the 60-day sight draft are hampering the early consummation of the spring fertilizer distribution program.

It must be noted here that the present practice which legally permits a dealer to impose upon the Kodan a storage fee for fertilizer shipment stored in the dealer's warehouse until the former accepts the shipment is contributing towards delaying the transaction and ultimate distribution of fertilizer.

Autumn fertilizer quotas for this prefecture were received on 8 June. The Prefectural Government has completed 80% of the allocation of these quotas to the city, town and village units. The individual farmer is scheduled to receive his allocation by 30 June. The following table shows the extent of allocations and Kodan receipt of these fertilizers as of 30 June.

Fertilizer	Central Govt Allocation	Pref Govt Allocation to City, Town and Village Units		Kodan Receipt	
	M/T	M/T	%	M/T	%
N	9,917	7,899	79.7%	1,327	13.4
P	8,988	7,145	79.5	602	6.7
K	1,599	1,281	80.1	1,365	85.4

The Prefectural Government has petitioned the Central Government for an extra allocation of 44 tons of ammonium sulphate to replenish fertilizer dissipated from the soil by the torrential rainfall on 21 June. Of this amount, 23 tons is for 200 cho of paddy fields and the remainder for 400 cho of tobacco fields.

8. Forest Conservation and Reforestation

With the participation of some 400 local forestry officials and lumber mill operators, a forest conservation and reforestation conference was held on 11 June

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under the auspices of the Prefectural Government.

Addressing the conference as the chief speaker of the day, the Economics Officer dealt with the heavy overcutting of forests, it's inevitable destructive aftermath, the need for the elimination of waste and wrong use of timber resources, the effective substitution of timber with other more abundantly available resources, and the necessity of further strengthening the reforestation program and pine-bark beetle eradication movement.

9. Electric Power

The supply of electric power to all industries was sufficient in June, but temporary disruption of power transmission, though not serious was caused by the typhoon "Della". A negligible loss of ammonium sulphate production was attributed by the Ube Chisso to this disruption.

The tentative Government scheme of dividing Japan into seven electric power blocs with rates based on the cost of power generation in each bloc is being viewed with grave concern by local industrialists on account of the preponderance of thermal power output in the Chugoku region which, they believe, will make power rates prohibitive here.

10. Deposits and Loans

Based on financial statistics compiled by the Shimonoseki branch of the Bank of Japan, total deposits registered in May by financial organs in Yamaguchi Prefecture amounted to 7,823,218,000 yen and loans 6,080,142,000 yen. Compared with April, they represent an increase of 315,498,000 yen and 44,460,000 yen respectively.

11. Agriculture

a. The "Della" typhoon hit this prefecture in the early morning hours of the 21st. Wind velocity fluctuated from 25 to 35 miles per hour and a 2.48 inch mean average rain fall was recorded. 1,488 cho of rice field, 140 cho of rice nursery, 210 cho of potato field (40 cho sweet potato), 75 cho of vegetables were inundated, totalling 1,938 cho of which 230 cho were completely washed away. Farmers began to dig the potatoes

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immediately after the typhoon. However, a 20% loss is anticipated due to rot caused by excessive moisture. The barley crop has been harvested so there is no loss except the possibility that the unthrashed barley will germinate. Extent of damage to young rice plants that were not washed away depends on the farmers. If mud and refuse can be removed rapidly these plants will survive. The Agriculture Cooperative Associations are trying to obtain seedlings from nurseries in less affected areas.

b. The opinion of this Section, based on field observations, is that the rice planting will be completed by 3 July except the above mentioned areas that were totally destroyed.

c. Conferred with members of Prefectural Land Reclaimation Section regarding the families that went, and will go to Hokkaido. The six families that were rehabilitated last year are satisfied. Two of the ten families to go this year have gone. A card was received from them saying that they too are content. The balance will be sent by September. The reason for the delay is review of the applications on hand (12) and the hope that more will apply so that the people in dire straits will be the ones to benefit most.

12. Forestry

a. Damage to forest areas caused by typhoon "Della" totalled ¥165,810,600. Three thousand odd koku of timber were destroyed, 10 charcoal storehouses and 1,700 bundles of charcoal were destroyed. 433 charcoal kilns and 3 saw-mills were wrecked. Erosion control works were damaged in 115 places causing erosion of 59 cho. 1,600 koku out of the 3,160 koku were salvaged, the charcoal kilns and storehouses a total loss (¥3,753,000), salvage of the saw-mills has begun but the extent of loss is unknown at present. The above damage will set the five year reforestation plan back so far that this prefecture can not compare its progress with others. Salvage work will be delayed for at least a month in some of the areas because roads must be cleared, repaired and, in some places, rebuilt.

b. A positive report on Pine Bark Beetle damage for this month is virtually impossible. There were 1,082 people employed during the month and on the 14th there were approximately 100 known trees left to be felled and stripped.

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c. Conferred with Prefectural Forestry Section Officials regarding forest fires for first quarter of 1949. Total damage amounts to 146.75 cho valued at ¥1,633,300. The most damage was done through carelessness on the part of individuals (127.95 cho, ¥1,479,000). Two fires caused by sparks from railroad locomotives amounted to ¥50,000 and carelessly thrown matches or cigarette stubs caused ¥70,800 damage. A farmer started a smudge fire to kill insects; the fire got out of control and before it was extinguished ¥10,000 damage was done.

13. Agricultural Cooperative Associations

a. Conferred with Mr. Shinzo Kobayashi, Chief of Agricultural Cooperative Section regarding liquidation of Nogyokai assets and membership in new associations. The Central Government will absorb the debts of the 25 bankrupt Nogyokais and will pay said debts in bonds, maturity date unknown yet. Aside from the bankrupt associations two remain to be liquidated, the other 152 have been completely liquidated.

b. According to statistics at least one member of each farm family is a member of a Cooperative. (123,286 families, 197,568 Cooperative Members). However, there are families that do not have representation. One of these areas is a small island off Senzaki. There are eight families, none of which belong to an Association. They have been encouraged to join the association at Senzaki but they claim it is too inconvenient.

Many farmers in isolated areas are not familiar with the functions and benefits of the Cooperative Association even though they are members. Pamphlets, posters, papers and radio programs have been published along with the media sent from Central Government. In spite of this fact many farmers do not read or listen to this information and those that do take advantage of the information seldom try to clear up question that puzzle them. After the liquidation of Nogyokais is complete the personnel now working on liquidation will be sent into the field and make personal contacts with the farmers. It is believed that the farmers will become more interested in their cooperatives if they see Government employees taking direct interest in their welfare. This will also help to seek out any possiole influence of old Nogyokai officials.

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c. Four "Village or Less" and 3 "Prefecture or Less" Cooperative Associations, and 2 Federations were approved by the governor during the past month.

14. Land Reform

a. Conferred with the Director of the Prefectural Land Department regarding subsidy for this fiscal year. Mr. Onozuka is of the opinion that the subsidy, ¥35,368,654, will be insufficient for the ensuing year.

b. One hundred and sixty cho of land remain to be sold, 130 will be sold in July and the remainder, now under dispute, will be sold in October.

c. Ninety-five percent (95%) of lump sum payments and 93% of the yearly payments have been received. 94% of the payments due 97% of the land owners in 10 land purchases have been paid.

15. Fisheries

a. A total of 17,698.6 tons of fish was landed during June with 28,900 fishing craft engaged during the month.

b. According to reports compiled by this section, 645 fishing boats were destroyed or sunk, 8 men died and 19 are still missing due to the "Della" typhoon.

c. Fourteen Fishing Cooperative Associations submitted Articles of Incorporation. All were rejected as inadequate to sound operation as well as not being up to law requirements.

d. Representatives of Prefectural Government Fisheries Section met with 237 representatives of the fishing industry during the month to discuss and clarify the reorganization laws. This is one of a series of such meetings that the Fisheries Section held and will hold. They are taking advantage of the experiences of the Land Department in the organization of the Agriculture Cooperatives. Sending qualified men into the field is considered the best means of guiding the progress of this program.

16. Transportation

a. All staple foods and perishables consigned for rail shipment this month were moved. Except for mine timbers, coal, and coke all other critical material

exceeded planned shipment. The above mentioned backlogs were due to conditions not connected with the railroad such as: strikes, shortage of pickup and delivery, low prices and decreased production.

b. One more permanent control point was built this month at a cost of ¥150,000. The present plan is to establish ten points but no date of completion has been set due to the irregular receipt of money. This project has relatively low priority.

c. ¥60,066,500.00 damage was done to roads and bridges by "Della" typhoon. Emergency repair will cost ¥11,961,158. The main road from Hiroshima to Shimonoseki is intact, though damaged, and organic transportation is operating normally.

17. Reparations

a. Sixteen reparations installations were visited during the reporting period. Custody and maintenance continues to be satisfactory in all plants inspected.

b. Allocation Notice No. 3-55, which allocates the Diesel Power Plant located in the Tokuyama Fuel Depot (45-07) to the Phillipines, was received on 22 June, 1949.

18. Shipbuilding

a. Reference SCAPIN 1954, Subject: "Change in Construction Plan of Steel Fishing Vessels", dated 5 January 1949, the 320 ton fish carrier being built by Hayashikane Shipyards for Toto Suisan is expected to be completed by 31 August 1949.

b. Reference Memorandum for the Ministry of Transportations, 569.7 (12 Feb 49)LSS/IND, dated 12 February 1949, Subject: "Conversion of Vessels", the 910 ton cargo vessel being converted by Kasado Dock KK for Amakasu Kisen KK was completed on 30 June 1949.

c. Reference SCAPIN 6447-A, 12 March 1949, Subject: "Construction of Wooden Cargo Vessels", the construction of two (2) wooden cargo vessels (200 tons each), for Motoyama Unyu Shoji KK by Jonan Zosen Tekko KK has not begun because of a repoited lack of capital.

d. Reference SCAPIN 6442-A, 7 March 1949, Subject:

"Application for Permission to Change Construction Plan of Fishing Vessels", the construction of a 150 ton purse seiner by Mitsubishi, Shimonoseki for Nihon Suisan has not yet begun owing to a reported lack of necessary capital.

e. Reference SCAPIN 6495-A, dated 2 April 1949, Subject: "Application for Permission to Construct Steel Cargo Vessels", the 695 ton vessel being built by Mitsubishi, Shimonoseki for Kyushu Shosen was launched on 28 June. (Instruction to be completed by 31 August 1949).

18. Fish

Conference was held at Shimonoseki on the 14th of June, attended by representatives from the Railroad Bureau, Nippon Express Company (Nittsu), Fish Shipping Association, and Fish Harbor Office, at which clearing of freight cars and the construction of a car-cleaning year were discussed.

At the present time, Freight Cars are being cleaned at siding running parallel to dock prior to loading of fish due to the lack of car cleaning yard. Water used for car cleaning is normally used for washing docks and does not have enough pressure to insure a thorough job of car cleaning. Poor drainage of docks and water draining into harbor after being used for car cleaning has resulted in harbor being in unsanitary condition.

Another factor that has hindered car cleaning has been the fact that cars are not cleaned at receiving end after unloading resulting in cars being ideal breeding places for maggots.

Fish Shipping Association has petitioned Railroad Bureau Office at Moji, Kyushu for action on budget for car cleaning yard submitted by Shimonoseki Railroad Office.

Public Health Center to spray dock area with DDT, weekly, if possible, to prevent pollution of docks.

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HEADQUARTERS
YAMANASHI CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 201

George H. Ossorio
BAC
Chief of Section

Report Control
Symbol MG-11(R1)

ANNEX D

TO

MONTHLY CIVIL AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1949

ECONOMICS SUMMARY

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1. Agriculture:

a. Crop Condition:

(1) Not withstanding earlier claims for expected crop damage with losses ranging from forty to fifty percent and, which was the basis for petitions of quota adjustments, the harvest appears to be normal. Several communities have turned in 150 to 180 percent of early delivery allocation. "Early delivery" allocation was collected as schedulodon 30 June against an allocation of 14,900 koku a delivery of 23,000 koku was obtained. This is 154% of allocation.

Wheat 10.1%
Potato 8.1%

(2) Rice planting is proceeding very satisfactorily; the young rice plants appear healthy. If present growing conditions continue a better than normal crop can be expected.

b. Agriculture Cooperative Associations:

(1) In contrast with early eargerness to form any number of cooperatives and federations, there appear indications that farmers are now giving thought to the advisability of fewer cooperatives and federations to avoid unnecessary duplication in functions, thus reducing service cost to themselves.

(2) The following associations were inspected on dates indicated:

(a) Shikishima-mura - 1-3 June 1949
(b) Akebond-mura - 3 June 1949
(c) Mutsuai-mura - 3 June 1949
(d) Sugawara-mura - 9 June 1949
(e) Taniamiya-mura - 10 June 1949
(f) Kamiyano-mura - 10 June 1949
(g) Kasugai-mura - 25 June 1949

In all above associations no complaints or discrepancies were noted.

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BASIC: Annex D to monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the month of June 1949

c. Land Reform:

(1) The following land commission were inspected on dates indicated:

(a)	Tatsuaka- mura	- 3 June 1949
(b)	Ogusa-mura	- 5 June 1949
(c)	Enzan	- 7 June 1949
(d)	Masusato-mura	- 30 June 1949

No complaints or irregularities were noted.

(2) Five cases of tenant dispute were appealed to the prefecture Land Commission during the month. Decision was made on four of these and one case was voluntarily withdrawn. There still exists however, a backlog of 76 cases pending action by the Prefectural Land Commission.

2. Crop Collection:

As of 30 June, 23,000 koku or 154% of the wheat and barley "early delivery" allocation had been collected. "Early delivery" allocation was 14,900 koku.

3. Food Distribution:

Distribution continues good down to rationing places. When the ration is other than rice, consumers in some instances delay one or two days to get their ration.

4. Incentive Goods:

Distribution status of incentive goods for 1948 crops continues good down to village level. Tickets for the new system in distribution of incentive goods have been issued down to village level.

5. Mining:

Coal production increased 10% for the comparable period in May. Other mine products showed an average increase of about 12%. The only exception was iron sulphide with a decease of 53%.

6. Forestry:

a. Reforestation:

The extent of reforestration program up to date has been very encouraging. The following tabulation gives extent of projected areas with percentages of reforestration completed.

BASIC· Annex D to monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the month of June 1949

Forest Classification	Area Planed	Area Reforested	Progress Percentage
Prefectural	606 cho	553.98 cho	91%
Private	2026 "	2426 "	121%
Special	185 "	165 "	91%

7. Construction:

a. There were 735 permits for construction of houses issued during June. This compares with 657 permits issued in May.

b. The overall quantity of construction materials received during the month increased 60% over last month.

8. Public Works:

a. Approximately 45.25 miles of roads and 6 bridges were repaired during the month.

b. The heavy rains following "Della" typhoon caused the following damage :

> At Sakae-mura, Minamikoma gun, about 80 meters of levee were broken by the swollen Fuji-kawa river and at Tomikawa-mura (Minamikima gun) 60 meters of roadway were washed away by the swollen Fuefuki river. The prefectural government estimates the cost of repairs of this damage at 30 Million yen.

9. Redistribution of Critical Materials:

An allocation of 5,550 kgs of scrap steel was made to the Teikoku Carbon Company Ltd.

10. Stimulation of Critical Industries:

Textile production increased 67% over last month. This is 112% over the April production.

11. Economic Investigation Board:

Relationship of EIB with the NRP is very good. Complete harmony and satisfactory relations exist in the function of these two units.

12. Reparations:

All reparation plants in the prefecture were inspected during the month. In all cases maintenance was found satisfactory.