

any political party affiliations and had all outward signs of being representative fishermen.

e. Kojima Bay Reclamation Project

Reclamation of Kojima Bay has been in progress for many years. A recently approved scheme will cut off the bay from the Inland Sea making it fresh water. This cut off will not be accomplished for 4 more years but current reclamation activities are already having a very bad affect on the fish catch compelling fishermen to go farther out to sea to catch fish as pointed out in paragraph 3.b. above.

In addition to cutting off the sea it is planned to reclaim about two-thirds of the bay. One-third on the eastern and western ends respectively, leaving an opening in the middle. This will be devastating to members of 16 Cooperatives in that area unless some measures are taken. Current plans of cooperatives in that area are to cooperatively culture fresh water fish and/or shellfish. Numerous other plans are being considered but the aforementioned seems to be the only logical solution.

It was recommended by the undersigned that the 16 cooperatives should come together and form a maximum of 3 - 4 cooperatives so as to create stronger economic organizations to overcome this problem. They are talking of establishing a federation for the 16 cooperatives but it was pointed out by the undersigned that organization of the federation would only create another organization for fishermen to support and it could not achieve the same degree of cooperation that financially sound and successful cooperatives can. These recommendations were very well taken and there is reason to believe that they may be carried out.

4. Conclusions:

a. Cooperative officials have not grasped the meaning of a cooperative and what it can do through good management for the fishermen especially during times such as these. This tends to uphold the belief that cooperative officials are non-progressive and feel that the fishermen always have and always will be the lowest class of people in Japan and that there is a dire need for qualified management personnel.

b. Prefectural Government Fisheries Officials realize the necessity of eliminating unnecessary small cooperatives by encouraging them to amalgamate however, according to the Cooperative Law, they are not allowed to do anything unless specifically requested by one or more parties. Of course, this is never done because none of the cooperatives want to close up for fear of "losing face". Most cooperative officials worry more about losing their job than they do about the fishermen.



5. Recommendations:

a. That prefectural governments be given authority through MAF Ordinance to make a survey of cooperatives in each prefecture to determine possibilities of success of each cooperative and as a result of this survey make recommendations for amalgamation of any unsound cooperatives after consideration of all existing circumstances.

b. That prefectural governments also be given authority to increase qualified personnel wherever necessary to complete the survey and follow it up as mentioned in paragraph 5.a. above and to educate cooperative management personnel. This appears to be the only method by which the fisheries cooperative movement can be a success.

*Richard A. Neis*

RICHARD A. NEIS, DAC  
Natural Resources Division  
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

Since action on the recommendations, Par 5 a, b, above, will have to come from the Central Government, the recommendations will be included in the August Activities Report. NRS, Fisheries Division will take what action they deem necessary.

*George K. Blackwood*

GEORGE K. BLACKWOOD, DAC  
Chief, Natural Resources Division



Int. Res. Division

File No.

D-12-NELS

HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 182

14 August 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Hamada and Hagi,  
7 - 11 August 1950

TO : Chief,  
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region  
APO 182

1. Purpose:

To ascertain through spot-checks of Fishermen's Co-operatives, the progress of fisheries programs.

2. Background:

O.D. #13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

3. Discussions:

The Hamada City Fish. Coop. (Shimane-Ken) and the Hagi City Fish. Coop. (Yamaguchi-Ken) were visited and the following information was gathered:

a. Organization of Coops. and Financial Condition

The assets of the former fishing assn. have not been transferred to either coop. visited. No serious problems on the transfer were noted in Hamada and the Coop. President reported that it would be completed by the end of August 1950. However, the division of assets and liabilities at Hagi has become very complex. Full details of the situation will be explained in a later paragraph. The Coop. at Hamada has realized the necessity of having a strong economic base for their coop. and have taken necessary steps. There are 628 full-time fishermen members and current capital stock is ¥1,034,550. When first organized in August 1949, each share was valued at ¥1,000 but recently they have increased the value to ¥5,000 and are collecting the additional ¥4,000 on each share in instalments over a 3 year period. Of the total membership 352 have deposits in the coop. amounting to ¥2,523,866 which earns C.4 sen per ¥100 per day. The coop. has loaned ¥1,076,500 to 16 members @ 3.0 sen per ¥100 per day for construction of

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boats. All production by the members is handled by the coop. which gives the coop 4% commission on members catch and 5% commission on fish handled for non-members. Total production for 1949 was 1,348,338 kan and from 1 Jan.- 30 June 1950. was 788,406 kan. Approximately 85% of these amounts is catch of the coop. members. Only 2% to 3% of the catch is not reported as it is consumed by the fishermen. Payment to fishermen for the catch is made the same day the fish are brought to the coop. market. In Hamada fishermen are in arrears on the payment of taxes but none have had their boats or gear attached by the tax office. It was learned in Hagi that 3 or 4 fishermen have had their gear attached but are allowed to use them. It was also reported in Hagi that taxes for 1949 are in some cases, 12 times higher than in 1948 and will result in further attachments by the Tax Office because they cannot pay it.

b. Fuel and Fishing Gear Supplies

The coop. president at Hamada reported a severe shortage of fuel oil but could not substantiate this with any figures. Members are reportedly not buying blackmarket oil nor receiving advanced allocations. This is very doubtful if there is actually an oil shortage. Fishing gear supplies are sufficient only because many fishermen cannot pay the price and are making old gear last as long as possible.

c. Fishing Boat Insurance

Of a total of 140 powered boats and 213 non-powered boats at Hamada, 40 of the powered craft have insurance coverage. Encouragement is given at all meetings of the fishermen to utilize this insurance.

d. Fisheries Rights Reform

There are approximately 1,000 eligible voters in Hamada for election of the Sea-area adjustment committee. Six meetings have been held with fishermen of the Hamada coop. to explain details of the new law and reform program. There are only 7 candidates for the sea-area in which Hamada is located, one of which is the Hamada coop. president. There are only 7 elected positions open on the committee which means there will be a non-contested election on 15 August 1950.

e. Problem at Hagi City

On arrival at the Hagi coop, representatives of all 4 coops of Hagi City and the chairman of the property Disposal Board had gathered to discuss the problem of the division of assets and liabilities of the former assn. with the undersigned. A 7 hour conference followed from which the following pertinent information was obtained:



- (1) Upon dissolution of the old fishing assn., the Hagi coop, Hagi Central Coop, Kashigahama coop, and the Tamaeura Coop. were organized.
- (2) On closing the books of the old assn., assets were ¥20,192,000 and liabilities were ¥27,097,000 which includes ¥4,000,000 in unpaid debts to the assn.
- (3) All coops except Tamaeura had agreed to take over their proportionate share of assets and liabilities of the old assn. Mr. Yamane, President of Tamaeura Coop. continues to disagree because he felt that his membership did not understand why the old assn. was in the red.
- (4) At the time when the old assn. was formed, members gave parcels of land, property, buildings, etc. and received their value in shares of the old assn. At the time of dissolution of the old assn., it was unanimously agreed by all members that these properties would be returned to them at the former book value because most of them were essential to their fishing operations and could not be purchased by them at current prices. Sale of these properties at current values would lessen the liabilities considerably but would also affect future fishing operations. This action is illegal according to the law but was allegedly condoned by both the Yamaguchi Ken-cho and the Fisheries Agency in Tokyo because of the economic affect it would have on the fishermen.
- (5) Mr. Yamane said he would agree to take over the liabilities assigned him if it could be guaranteed by the old assn. officials that his share of the ¥4,000,000 in bad debts would be paid.
- (6) Mr. Yamane felt he was being discriminated against in that he was being treated as if he were a communist and requested the undersigned to sit in on a private conference with him. (This request was refused.)
- (7) Mr. Yamane did not or could not give sound answers to any of the questions given by the undersigned and was always attempting to jump around from one point to another be-



cause he evidently could not give any sound reasons. Most answers were aimed personally at other representatives present.

- (8) Mr. Yamane finally ran out of answers and said he would call a meeting of members of his coop. the following day to have the entire problem explained to them and if they agreed to the present disposal plan, he would. He also requested the presence of the undersigned. (Inspections scheduled at Senzaki on the following day were then cancelled).
- (9) The meeting was gathered the following day with about 1/3 of Tamaeura coop. members present and a number from the Tamaeura Branch of the Hagi City Coop. Soon after the meeting started and while questions were being put to Mr. Ozaki (who compiled the transfer papers), members of the Hagi City Branch Coop. began loud outbursts of communist accusations against the Tamaeura coop President and members.
- One person from the Branch coop. grabbed Mr. Yamane and was about to strike him when the undersigned stepped in and quelled the Branch Coop. group. A strong rebuttal was also given and the meeting then proceeded without any further interruptions.
- (10) As further explanations were given by Mr. Ozaki, questions of the Tamaeura Coop members became more and more baseless and uncertain. From that point on Mr. Yamane began twisting answers of Mr. Ozaki and again started making personal remarks about him and old assn. officials present. The meeting was then closed because no settlement could possibly be reached and the fishermen had to go to work.

(11) Mr. Yamane's Background

Mr. Yamane has been prosecuted and convicted for making statements against the Occupation Policies (under Ordinance 311) and will begin a 10 month sentence for this in September 1950. Further information on Mr. Yamane's past actions can be obtained from par. 3b. of Field Trip Report of the undersigned dated 17 July 1950.



4. Conclusion:

a. The Hamada City Coop. is an economically sound Coop. and could very well be designated as a model cooperatives

b. The item mentioned in par 3e (4) is illegal but is the will of the fishermen and should receive due consideration especially since the Occupation is currently attempting to inspire democracy amongst the fishermen and also because of its economic importance.

c. Even though Mr. Yamane may not be a registered communist he is very definitely using communist tactics by creating confusion and unrest between the fishermen of Hagi City for no good reason whatsoever because neither he nor members of his coop. will receive any benefit from the confusion he has created.

5. Recommendation:

That further intervention by Civil Affairs in the problem at Hagi be kept to a minimum unless other directions are received from SCAP because of its political implications.

*Richard A. Neis*  
RICHARD A. NEIS, DAC  
Natural Resources Division  
Economics Section



*Ind. File*HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 182

24 July 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report, Hiroshima Prefecture,  
17-21 July 1950TO : Chief  
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region  
APO 182

1. Purpose of trip: To ascertain through spot-checks of Fishermen's Cooperatives, the progress of fisheries programs.
2. Background: O.D. #13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.
3. Discussions: The following information on the fisheries programs were obtained through visits and conferences at the various installations listed below:

Nigata Fish. Coop Assn., Kure City  
Kawajiri Fish. Coop. Assn. Kawajiri-son  
Yasuura Fish. Coop. Assn, Yasuura-cho  
Akitsu Fish. Coop. Assn, Akitsu-son  
Takehara Fish. Coop. Assn, Takehara-cho  
Itozaki Fish Market, Mihara City  
Mihara Fish. Coop. Assn, Mihara City  
Sanba Fish. Coop. Assn, Onomichi City  
Onomichi Fish. Coop. Assn, Onomichi City  
Onomichi City Office

a. Fishermen's Coops. - The Coops. at Kawajiri, Yasuura, Akitsu and Takehara have not had the former association assets transferred to them as yet. All except at Kawajiri where the police have confiscated the books for an alleged act of extortion, reported that they would have the assets transferred by 31 Aug 50. The only appreciable fluctuation in membership was found at the Onomichi Coop. where there has been an increase of 170 making a total of 289 members since organization of the Coop. in Oct 49. These new members were members of the former fishing association but at the time of dissolution they broke away from all organizations and later decided to join the Coop.

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The Coop. at Takehara has established a market for its 21 members in competition with the town operated market. This is not too difficult because the town market sells only cold storage fish from Shimonoseki whereas the Coop. market sells fresh fish. The Nigata Coop. will soon be designated as a "MODEL COOP" by the Hiroshima Kencho. This Coop. is exceptionally well managed by a middle-aged fisherman who volunteered for the job without pay.

b. Financial Conditions - None of the coops. visited have sufficient capital stock. The Kawajiri Coop. has no capital stock. The Coop. members refuse to purchase stock in this Coop. because of the alleged misappropriation of funds of the former association as mentioned in the previous paragraph. At the time of registration of the Coop., a clerk made out the papers stating the coop. had ¥26,000 in capital stock and used the Coop. president's signature stamp without his permission. Legally, the Coop. is not registered and should not be operating. The only Coops. with credit and savings programs are Nigata and Mihara. Members of the Yasuura, Nigata, Onomichi and Sanba Coops. are participating in the MAF Bank savings program. This consists of purchasing ¥1,000 bonds for a fixed period of 1 year which earns 3% interest for annum. There is also a lottery connected with this program with cash prizes ranging from ¥30 to ¥150,000. This program appears to be very popular in Hiroshima-ken. None of the Coops. visited have borrowed money except for revolving funds for fish catch and fishing gear and all are cognizant of the current necessity for economizing.

c. Production and Non-reported Fish Catch - Comparison of production figures for Jan-Dec 1949 and those for Jan-30 Jun-1950 reveal production to be considerably higher than that of last year. One reason for this is that much fish was black-marketed last year because of the controls and resultantly was not reported. Listed below are the Coops. and current percentages of the fish catch which is not being reported through channels:

Mihara	- 10%	Akitsu	- 35%
Kawajiri	- 10%	Yasuura	- 5% - 10%
Onomichi	- 30%	Takehara	- 1%
Nigata	- 10%	Sanba	- none

d. Fuel and Fishing Gear Supplies - Fuel shortages ranging as high as 50% were reported by all Coops. except Sanba which has no powered boats. This has not seriously affected production because when the fishermen run out of oil they either row the boats by hand or buy oil on the black-market. Supplies of fishing gear are sufficient since fishermen are not buying as much as before because of the high prices.



e. Fishing Boat Insurance - Of the 8 Coops. visited the only one participating in the fishing boat insurance program was at Nigata where all 28 powered boats are insured and 5 of 51 non-powered boats are insured. The other coops. have reportedly done everything in their power to encourage their members to use this insurance without any response. In some areas, the fishermen had insurance on their boats before but since there were no damages they let it drop.

f. Fisheries Rights Reform - A very high degree of interest in the Fisheries Rights Reform program was found in all areas. Numerous meetings have been held with fishermen to explain provisions of the new law. In the areas visited, 3 candidates, 1 from Mihara and 2 from Onomichi, have registered for election to the Bingo Sea Area Adjustment Committee. No campaigning is expected. Information material from the Kencho and the Fisheries Agency are being distributed to the fishermen.

g. Itozaki Fish Market - This is a private concern with a capital stock of ¥2,000,000. It supplies fish to Mihara City, the northern district of Kamo-gun, the central district of Toyota-gun and the southwest district of Mitsugi-gun totalling approximately 15,000 residents. Main supplies of fish are brought in from the Inland Sea Area during the months from April thru September and from Nagasaki, Oita, Miyazaki, Ehime and Shimane-kens during October through March. Most of the fish is sent to the market by boats except that from Shimane which is sent by truck or rail. All fish arrive in excellent condition. Fish are currently bringing a little higher price than when controlled but these are slowly going down.

h. Problem at the Yoshiwa Coop. (Onomichi City) - At the request of the Hiroshima-ken Fisheries Section representative who accompanied this reporter on the trip and the Economics Section of Onomichi City Office, a conference was held with 4 fisherman members of the Yoshiwa Coop. regarding a complaint an illegal election whereby a Mr. Genba was elected as the Coop. president. Full details of the election were obtained and it appears that the entire complaint lies in whether Mr. Genba is a fisherman or not and whether he is eligible for regular membership in the Coop. The Ken Fisheries Section has previously agreed that he is a fisherman and the Economics Section of the City Office and the 4 fishermen present feel he is not. This problem stems from friction started a few years ago. Many substantial accusations against Mr. Genba were made which even the Ken Fisheries Section knew nothing about however, no opinion or definite conclusions were given by the undersigned until further investigations have been made.



4. Conclusions:

a. Although the transfer of assets from fishing associations to the Coop. has not been completed in all areas visited, there is reason to believe they will be completed within the next 2 months.

b. As usual, the Fishing Boat Insurance program is not being accepted by the fishermen.

c. Continued instruction by the Kencho on Coop. management is essential.

d. Large amounts of fish production are not being reported through official channels resulting in lower fuel allocations. This includes fish eaten by fishermen's families and those sold or bartered through outlets other than the Coops. or fish markets.

5. Recommendations:

That the problem mentioned in paragraph 3h. above be completely investigated for any breaches of the law.

*Richard A. Neis*

Richard A. Neis, DAC  
Economics Section  
Natural Resources Division



HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 182

S-6-G

17 July 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Okayama, Tottori, Shimane  
and Yamaguchi, 10-13 July 1950

TO : Chief  
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region  
APO 182

1. Purpose of trip: To ascertain through conferences with prefectural officials and spot-checks of Fishermen's Cooperatives and other interested organizations, the progress of fisheries programs.

2. Background: O.D. #13, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, subject: "Fisheries", dated 12 April 1950.

3. Discussions:

a. Interviewed Mr. Kobayashi, Fisheries Section chief, Mr. Ikeda, l/c of Fishermen's Cooperatives, Mr. Aoki, l/c of Fisheries Rights and Mr. Hayashi, l/c of Fishing Boat Insurance of Okayama Prefectural Government (10 Jul 50) and obtained the following information:

Fishermen's Cooperatives - Seventy-two (72) cooperatives have been formed to date in Okayama-ken. This figure includes 1 production Coop. One (1) prefectural federation has also been organized (See field trip report dated 27 Jun 50). A prefectural credit federation has already been approved by the MAF but, they are having difficulty in raising the amount of capital stock required in their Articles of Incorporation. Mr. Ikeda believes this will be accomplished by 31 Jul 50.

Of a total of 65 former Fishing Associations in Okayama-ken, only 11 or 17% have completed the transfer of their assets to the coops. Target date for the completion of this phase has been set at 31 Aug 50 however, actual completion will not be until Nov or Dec 50.

There are 4 areas in Okayama-ken which are having difficulty in the division of assets because they must be transferred to more than 1 coop. These areas are; Tanoura (Shimotsui) with 3 coops. replacing 1 old association, Kotoura with 3 coops. replacing 1 old association, Fukuda with 2 coops.

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replacing 1 old association and Muniage with 2 coops. replacing 1 old association. Difficulties stem from various reasons of minor importance. Mr. Ikeda expects settlement of these disputes by Oct 50. The Ken Fisheries Section has held numerous meetings with coop. officials to encourage and explain the transfer phase. Prefecture clerks are not being dispatched to assist in paper work connected with the transfer unless a specific request is made to the Kencho by the coop. for such assistance. In many areas the fishing associations' assets are very few and of little economic importance to the coop. and the coops. are therefore not very interested in them. The Tanoura Coop. is the only coop. known to be paying rent for the use of old association assets.

Fisheries Rights - The following statistics were obtained regarding the current number, type and ownership of rights in Okayama-ken:

Ownership

<u>Type</u>	<u>Individuals</u>	<u>Fish. Assns.</u>	<u>Companies</u>	<u>Cities, Towns &amp; Villages</u>	<u>MAF</u>	<u>Total</u>
Exclusive	-	75	-	3	-	78
Fixed-Net	14	933	18	-	3	968
Demarcated	39	119	8	-	6	172
Special	-	162	-	-	-	162
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1289</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1380</b>

The 18 fixed-net rights were purchased by construction companies for reclamation however, all rights were not reclaimed. Those rights not reclaimed are still being used by the fishermen. The 9 rights purchased by the MAF were also reclaimed.

Five (5) Sea-areas have been set-up in this prefecture with an estimated total of 20,000 eligible voters. No departures from the law as regards voter eligibility have been made by the Governor. Mr. Aoki states, "The Governor has too much power under the Fisheries Law".

From early March 50 till the end of May 50, the Ken Fisheries Section made the rounds of all fishing villages gathering fishermen together and explaining the provisions and meaning of the new Fisheries Law. In addition to distributing information material forwarded by the Fisheries Agency, the Kencho has published posters and are using the local radio station for spot reports.



An excellent poster showing the operation of a Fisheries Adjustment Committee and expulsion of the feudalistic bosses was printed in 500 copies and distributed throughout fishing areas on 15 June 50.

Fishing Boat Insurance - The following statistics were obtained on the number of boats and the number insured to date in Okayama-ken:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>No. insured</u>	<u>%</u>
Powered -	3878	775	19.9%
Non-powered -	<u>5609</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>.89%</u>
Total	9487	825	8.7%

Nineteen (19) boats applied for damages during the 1949 fiscal year. Of this number only 1 boat was completely destroyed. Total amount of damages paid was ¥116,470. Fish Coops. are handling the insurance program at the village level and are receiving no compensation for this work. Ken and Coop. officials are making use of every opportunity to encourage fishermen to purchase insurance however, reception by fishermen is still very slow.

b. Kuban-son Fish. Coop. Assn. Okayama-ken (10 July 50)

Date of organization - 23 May 49

Membership - 163

Capital Stock - ¥48,600 (All paid)

Each share - ¥200

Membership in this coop. was 222 in 1940 and 230 at time of dissolution. The loss of 67 members during the transition was due to the expulsion of "bosses" and non-fishermen. The Coop. Chief would like to increase the capital stock of the association but because of the poor financial condition of the fishermen, has made no definite plans. No savings or loan programs are in effect at this coop. What little money is saved by the fishermen is either deposited in Postal Savings of the Ag. Coop. which is in the same building as the Fish. Coop. The Coop. has not borrowed any money for purchasing oil and fishing gear but instead, the Coop. Chief puts out his own money to purchase these goods and is not charging any interest. (He is not loaning cash to members). The former association had no assets whatsoever to transfer to the Coop. (not even a table or chair) and no action has been taken to execute a paper transfer as yet.



Production during the 1949 calendar year totalled 18,130 kan valued at ¥12,355,000. The Coop. market (loaned to them) is approximately 2 kilometers from the office. All fish produced are not sold thru the market but to dealers that come out to purchase the fish. No record of these sales is kept by the fishermen and when the Coop. makes their production report thru channels the direct sales of fish to dealers is estimated. The Coop. Chief reports that at the present time, approximately 50% of the catch is not reported by the coop. This includes both fish sold directly to dealers and fish eaten or bartered by fishermen.

A reported fuel and gear shortage of 80% and 30% respectively was given. Blackmarket supplies are even scarce. Current price of blackmarket oil is ¥4,000 per drum whereas the official price is ¥2,200 per drum. Production has not been greatly affected by the shortage of oil as the boats are very small and can be rowed when necessary.

The total number of boats operated by the members of this coop. include 74 powered (average size - 1 ton, 4 HP) and 70 non-powered (average size - 0.5 tons). Forty-five (45) of the powered boats are covered by insurance.

The principle types of fisheries engaged in are small trawling (by row-boat), hand cast net, dip net and long line.

Coop. members are operating 3 exclusive fisheries rights and 2 demarcated fisheries rights which are all owned by the former fish. assn. There is a total of 260 eligible voters for the adjustment committee elections in this area. Members of 20 other coops. comprise the total voting strength of this, the Kojima Bay Sea-Area. Meetings have been held with the fishermen to explain provisions of the new fisheries law.

c. Tottori-ken Fish. Coop. Assn. Federation (11 July 50)

Date of organization - 22 Sep 49

Membership - 42 Coops.

Capital Stock - ¥3,900,000 (All paid)

Each Share - ¥5,000

Assets of the old prefectural fishing association were transferred to the Ken federation in Mar 50. This is probably one of the first prefectural association to transfer its' assets to the Ken federation in Japan. These assets totalled ¥64,000,000 in value, of which the main items include the following:



- 9 Buildings
- 1 Marine Motor Repair Shop
- 1 Shipyard (30 ton boat capacity)
- 5 Trucks
- 4 Oil tanks - capacity 150,000 liters, 100,000 liters, 100,000 liters and 80,000 liters.

The federation also took over ¥62,000,000 in liabilities from the old association. These liabilities are nearly all paid now. As of 31 May 50, the federation has borrowed ¥61,000,000 from the MAF Bank and Ken Credit Federation which is being used as a revolving fund for the purchase of oil and fishing gear.

The federation handles approximately 75% of all fish produced in Tottori-ken. Three (3) markets are operated; one each in Tottori, Yonago and Kurayoshi and also consigns fish to Osaka from the port of Sakai. A 5% commission is charged on fish handled by the markets and a 3% commission is charged on fish consigned from Sakai. An average of 8% commission is charged on all other goods such as oil and fishing gear which are handled by the federation.

Information and educational programs conducted by the federation include publishing of a monthly newspaper in 2000 copies (for approx. 7000 members) and printing of various leaflets, posters and pamphlets. Meetings are held with Coop. chiefs and information and guidance is given. Mr. Shimizu, 1/c of Coop. guidance opined that Coops. in Tottori-ken need much assistance especially along management lines since most of the Coop. personnel are new and inexperienced.

This federation has 21 officials of which 7 were officials of the old prefectural association, 71 full-time employee and 19 part-time employees. Full-time employees number 15 less than the old association.

Mr. Hayashibara, vice-president of the federation reported that they are having much trouble with unlicensed fish mongers in Tottori City which are affecting their sales and lowering the sanitary conditions of fish sold to the consumers. These fish mongers receive their fish supplies from fisherman in Hyogo prefecture who bring their fish on the early morning train to Tottori. They cannot purchase fish from the Tottori fish market because they are not licensed retailers. The mongers set up their street-side business on the main street from the R.R. Station between the station and the fish market. Local police bodies have reportedly made many unsuccessful attempts to chase these people away. (This problem was brought to the attention of Mr. Stradley by this reporter).



d. Tajiri Fish. Coop. Assn., Tottori-ken (11 July 50)

Date of organization - 1 July 49

Membership - 340

Capital Stock - ¥1,069,000 (All paid)

Each share - ¥500

Fishermen's Deposits - ¥130,000 (as of 30 June 50)  
(Interest on deposits in 2.8 sen per ¥100 per day)

Loans to Fishermen - None

All assets except fisheries rights have been transferred from the old association to the Cooperative. Total value of these assets was ¥2,505,000. There were no major items other than 3 buildings. There were no liabilities from the old association.

The coop. has borrowed ¥785,000 as of 30 June 50 from the MAF Bank for the purchase of oil and fishing gear.

Production from Jan-Dec 49 was 463,528 kan. Approximately 65% of the catch is landed at Sakai for consignment by the federation. An 8% commission is charged on fish landed at Tajiri. Also 8% is charged on fish landed at Sakai but 3% of this goes to the federation for handling the fish and Tajiri receives the remaining 5%. No commission is charged on fuel oil or fishing gear.

Supplies of oil and lubricants are reportedly 20% short of requirements and are 30% less than that received thru the former link system. The price of black-market oil in this area nearly the same as the official price. Fishing gear supplies are sufficient.

The main types of fishing engaged in by members of this coop. are eastern trawlers and pole and line. From these, an average yearly income of from ¥60,000 - ¥70,000 per fisherman is derived.

The total number of boats owned by coop. members are 127 powered and 15 non-powered. Only 1 powered boat is covered by insurance. Fishermen in this area feel they do not need insurance and the coop. is not applying very much pressure.

Only 1 exclusive and 3 special fisheries rights are operated by this coop. None of the members own individual rights. Meetings have been held with the fishermen by coop. and Ken officials to disseminate information on the rights reform program. Fishermen do not seem very interested because the reform will have very little effect upon them.



Port improvement work is being carried on at the present time in Tajiri port. This consists largely of repairing and enlarging the breakwaters. It is a national government project and costs nothing to the coop. The Kencho pays approximately 10%.

e. Interviewed Mr. Date, Fisheries Section Chief; Mr. Misaki, l/c of Fishermen's Cooperatives, Mr. Shindo, l/c of Fisheries Rights and Mr. Tomita l/c of Fishing Boat Insurance of Shimane Prefectural Government (12 July 50) and obtained the following information:

Fishermen's Coops. - From the 113 former fishing associations, 130 coops, 2 processing coops., 1 prefectural federation, 1 prefectural credit federation and 4 district federations have emerged. Thirty-one (31) of the old associations have transferred their assets to the coops. Target date set by the Ken-cho for completion of the transfer of assets is 30 Sep 50 however, doubts were expressed as to whether or not it would be completed or near completion by that date. The fishing associations of Saigo and Minami located on the Oki Islands are having trouble dividing their assets to 2 and 3 coops. respectively. At Minami, trouble stems from bad bookkeeping by the old association. The trouble in Saigo comes from non-agreement by the 2 parties on division of the assets. Mr. Misaki reports that difficulties in other areas is merely the lack of qualified personnel to effect the transfer.

The 4 district federations in Shimane-ken are superfluous in the minds of ken officials however, nothing has been done by them to encourage dissolution or amalgamation of these federations since they were authorized under the Coop. Law to organize them. One of these federations located in Gotsu (Naka-gun) has only 3 coop. members with a total membership of 317. Another federation in Etomo-cho has only 4 coop. members. The Ken federation has 84 coop. members but is not operating as a federation should in the eyes of this reporter. It has only 2 or 3 employees. Functions such as sale of fish for members and supplying of oil and fishing gear are all sub-contracted to private concerns. It has no information or guidance programs to speak of and is generally speaking, doing nothing.

Fisheries Rights - All of the following fisheries rights in Shimane-ken are owned by fishing associations except 27 which are owned by individuals:

Exclusive -	171
Fixed-Net -	240
Special -	224
Demarcated-	58
Total	693



Four (4) sea-areas have been formed with an estimated total voter eligibility of 28,000 for the coming Adjustment Committee election. No changes have been made by the Governor regarding voter eligibility requirements. Prefecture, City, town, village and district office personnel have conducted meetings with fishermen in their respective areas regarding the fisheries rights reform and the new Fisheries Law. Posters have been printed and distributed by the Kencho and local radio and newspapers are being utilized. According to Mr. Shindo, fishermen in Shimane-ken are generally not interested in the reform program.

Fishing Boat Insurance- Of the following number of boats in Shimane-ken only 199 powered and 23 non-powered boats have insurance coverage:

Powered - 3,037 (Average size - 6 tons)

Non-powered - 12,246 (Average size - 0.5 tons)

Fish. Coops. handle all paper work on the insurance at their respective level and receive compensation of approximately ¥8 per ¥1,000 of contracted insurance. Boat insurance does not appeal to fishermen in this area because of the high rates. Mr. Tomita reports that everything feasible is being done to point out the economic necessity of this insurance.

f. Honjo-mura Fish. Coop., Shimane-ken (12 July 50)

Date of organization - 8 June 49

Membership - 168

Capital Stock - ¥87,550 (all paid)

Each Share - ¥50

Fishermen's Deposits - ¥197,423.19 (as of 30 Jun 50)  
(Interest - Less than 3 mo. - 0.5 sen per ¥100 per day  
Over 3 mo. - 4.7% per annum)

Loans to Fishermen - ¥8,333 (as of 30 Jun 50)  
(No interest)

As of 30 June 50, the coop. owed ¥160,000 to the MAF Bank which is due by Sep 50. Of this amount, ¥100,000 was used to transport fish by boat to the Yonago market.

All assets except fisheries rights have been transferred to the coop. Total value of these assets was ¥373,000. The only major item transferred was the office building.

Production from Jan-Dec 49 totalled 20,906 kan valued at ¥4,481,000 and from Jan-30 Jun 50 totalled 12,973 kan valued at ¥1,424,500. Approximately 5% of the total catch is unreported. According to the coop. chief, this years catch is the



worst in 40 years. A 5% commission is charged on all fish and fishing gear handled by the coop. Oil is sold at cost price. Average income for full-time fishermen is from ¥30,000 to ¥40,000 per year before taxes are taken out.

Supplies of oil are 50% short and nets are 30% short. This does not seriously affect production because boats are so small they can be operated by oars when necessary.

Of the total number of 4 powered and 130 non-powered boats, none are insured. Fishermen say that do not need any insurance because there is no danger of shipwreck in their fishing grounds in Nakanoumi Lake.

The principle types of fisheries used by these fishermen are:

- Beach Seine
- Hand Operated Trawl
- Gill Net
- Small Set Net
- Small Dredging Net
- Oyster Culture

There are 12 special and 4 fixed net rights operated by this coop. On 28 June 50, a Ken representative gathered the fishermen together and explained the provisions of the new fisheries law. This coop. is in the Nakanoumi Sea-Area and has 237 eligible voters for the coming election. Fear was expressed by the coop. chief regarding the possibility of fishermen from Shinjiko Lake dominating this sea-area adjustment committee. Fishermen of Shinjiko Lake are eligible to vote in this area.

8. Interviewed Mr. Miyauchi, Asst. Fisheries Section Chief, Mr. Nagami, l/c of Fishermen's Cooperatives, Mr. Sanae, l/c of Fisheries Rights and Mr. Iwamoto, l/c of Fishing Boat Insurance of Yamaguchi Prefectural Government (13 July 50) and obtained the following information:

Fishermen's Coops. - To date, 140 coops., 3 processing coops., 1 prefectural federation, 1 prefectural credit federation and 1 processing federation have been organized under the Coop. Law. Formerly Yamaguchi-ken had 111 fishing associations. Forty-three (43) of these associations have completed the transfer of assets to the coop. and 8 more are nearly completed. Two meetings have been held by the Kencho with the associations and forms and explanations on the transfer process were furnished but lack of qualified personnel seems to be the only detriment.



Another reason is that coops. are busy now because of the heavy fishing season. The target date set by the Kencho for completion of the transfers was 15 Jul 50 but as can be seen, this was not accomplished.

Approximately 80% of the coops. were in the red as of 31 Dec 49 at an average of ¥40,000 - ¥50,000 each. Mr. Nagami claims the Coops. need an estimated total of ¥68,000,000 to pay off old association liabilities and for purchasing oil and fishing gear.

Fisheries Rights - The following data is furnished regarding the number, types and ownership of rights in Yamaguchi-ken:

<u>Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Ownership</u>
Fixed Net	747	Individuals - 9
Demarcated	81	Fishing Assns. - 2,016
Special	1,002	Cities, towns & villages - 1
Exclusive	<u>198</u>	Companies - 2
Total - 2,028		

Six (6) sea-areas have been established in the Ken with an estimated total voter eligibility of 70,000. That part of Article 86 paragraph 1 of the Fisheries Law (Law #267 of 1949) which reads, "operates fisheries by means of a fishing boat or engages, in behalf of a fisheries operator, in gathering, taking or culturing of aquatic animals and plants by means of a fishing boat for a period over ninety days a year, shall have a right to vote and be eligible to election of commissioners of the Sea-area Fisheries Adjustment Commission." has been changed by the Governor of Yamaguchi in accordance with paragraph 2 of the same Article to include those who culture seaweed without a boat and those shellfish divers who do not use boats. This meant an increase of approximately 800 voters. In the field trip report of this reporter dated 16 Jun 50 paragraph 3 b. (3) states that 50,000 fisheries company employees were eligible to vote in the Shimonoseki area and only 1,412 coastal fishermen were eligible to vote in that area. These figures are erroneous claims Mr. Sanae. He claims there are only 3,000 fisheries company employees and 7,000 coastal fishermen eligible to vote in that area therefore making it almost impossible for the company employees to dominate the committee.

Ken officials have held meetings with fishermen in all areas to explain the new law to them. Posters and pamphlets on the subject were and are being printed and distributed and a weekly spot on the local radio is utilized.



Fishing Boat Insurance - There are 2 insurance associations in Yamaguchi-ken. One (1) is in Shimonoseki which handles deep sea fishing boat and the other is in the Kencho which handles coastal fishing boats. Of the total number of 7,150 powered boats, 1,100 are insured and of the 11,651 non-powered boats, 400 are insured.

Fishing boat owners are constantly being encouraged to insure their boats thru posters, pamphlets and numerous radio reports by the Fisheries Section Chief. The total number of claims during 1949 was 270 for coastal boats only and a total of ¥6,300,000 was paid against these claims. No data regarding deep sea fishing boat insurance claims were available.

h. MAF Bank, Yamaguchi Branch, Ogori (13 July 50)

Interviewed Mr. Nagayama, Vice-President of the Yamaguchi Branch of the MAF Bank regarding a complaint from the chief of the Tamaeura Fish. Coop., Hagi city that this bank refused to give them a loan. Following are the details given by Mr. Nagayama:

In Nov. 49, the Tamaeura Coop. went to the main office of the MAF Bank in Tokyo and requested a loan of ¥15,000,000. They were then referred to the Yamaguchi Bank. At that time the Yamaguchi Branch had very little money and they were informed by the President of the bank it would be impossible to loan that much money to them at this time especially since other coops. needed loans too.

The bank then went ahead with background investigation, etc. and found that books and records of the Coop. were in very bad shape. Negotiations continued between the Coop. Chief and the bank and a loan of ¥700,000 was finally agreed upon. Application was sent by the bank to the Tokyo office for approval. In the meantime, the Tokyo office issued instructions to all branch banks not to loan money to coops. that have not taken over the assets and liabilities of the old fishing associations. At that time the Hagi Fishing Association from which this and 2 other Coops were formed owed this bank ¥11,300,000. Of this amount ¥2,000,000 was overdue and the remaining ¥9,300,000 was due by 31 Jun 51. (According to Mr. Nagami of the Yamaguchi Kencho Fisheries Section, the Tamaeura Coop. is the only Coop. in Hagi objecting to the transfer of assets and liabilities).

Approval on the loan of ¥700,000 was received from Tokyo on 24 May 50. However, just at that time, rumors were heard by this bank that one of the Coop. employees had made off with ¥700,000 and was subsequently convicted and jailed. The loan was then held up by the bank because the net worth of the coop. had decreased because of the loss of funds.



Approximately 5 more requests for the loan were made by the Coop. chief and finally on 13 Jun 50 the bank agreed to establish a revolving fund for the fish catch of that Coop. which would be limited to ¥200,000 and would require fixed securities to that amount. The Coop. chief agreed to put up his own personal property as security. (This is allowed).

Immediately following, the chairman of the Hagi Fishing Association Property Disposal Board appealed to the bank saying that the Tamaeura Coop. chief was not cooperating in the transfer of assets and requesting the bank to use its influence in employing the Cooperation of that Coop. in the transfer of assets. The loan of ¥200,000 was then cancelled in view of the instructions from Tokyo previously mentioned.

Following this, the Coop. chief told the bank that he would take his problem to Civil Affairs and that he would never apply for a loan from this bank again.

The following information regarding loans available to coops. and terms were obtained:

- (1) Revolving funds for fish catch and fishing gear are available at 2.6 sen per ¥100 per day interest. This type of loan is limited according to past production figures, etc. of the coop. These loans run on a 2 to 3 months basis.
- (2) Loans for construction of facilities such as offices, warehouses, ice plants, boats, etc. can be had at from 9.5% - 10% per annum. Terms are all set according to the type of facility constructed and the annual return from such facilities. Terms on this type loan average 2-3 years.

If loans are not paid by the due date, investigation is made and when found that more time is needed to raise the money, terms are prolonged and 0.5 sen per ¥100 per day is added to the interest rate. However, when found that loans were not repaid for any substantial reason, the interest rate is boosted to 4 sen per ¥100 per day. During the 11 years that Mr. Nagayama has worked for this bank there has never been an occasion where securities were attached and sold at public auction for non-payment.

#### 4. Conclusions:

a. Generally speaking all fisheries programs are progressing satisfactorily with the exception of the transfer of assets from old fishing associations to the new coops.



b. The cooperative movement in Shimane is extremely poor. Very little attention is being paid to the economic condition of the coops. by the Prefectural Government.

c. From all outward signs, the MAF Bank in Yamaguchi was entirely within their rights according to their policies, etc. in refusing loans to the Tamaeura Fish. Coop. (Ref. par. 3 h.).

5. Recommendations:

a. That closer coordination be maintained with Shimane-ken on the cooperative movement. (This reporter has tentatively scheduled to appear and talk to all coop. chiefs in Shimane-ken at a meeting to be held in Matsue o/a 31 July 50).

b. That the complaint of the Tamaeura Coop. (Hagi city) mentioned in paragraph 3h. be dropped as far as C.A. is concerned.

c. That the problem regarding unlicensed fish mongers in Tottori city mentioned in paragraph 3c. be followed up by the Price and Distribution Division of this section.

*Richard A. Neis*  
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Economics Section



Nat. Res. Division *X*File *noted*  
*AK*HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 182 (Kure, Honshu)

16 June 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi-ken

To : Chief  
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region  
APO 1821. Purpose of trip: Orientation, to check Fishermen's Cooperative status and progress of all other fisheries programs.2. Background: Operational Directive #13, Civil Affairs Sections, GHQ, SCAP, dated 12 April 1950.3. Discussion:

a. Below is a discussion of information obtained from conferences and inspections conducted with officials of the Shimonoseki Branch, Taiyo Fishing Co., the largest fishing company in Japan.

- (1) This branch operates 72 two-boat trawlers (36 pr.), 21 otter type trawlers, 8 steel fish carriers (5,873.32 gross tons) and 87 wooden fish carriers (5,004.76 gross tons). All trawlers of this branch are operating west of 130° East Longitude. All two-boat trawlers are insured with private insurance companies and all other trawlers are insured with the Fishing Boat Insurance Assn. (quasi-government).
- (2) In accordance with SCAP recommendations this company, as well as all other companies is making a 25% reduction in the trawler fleet operating west of 130° East Longitude. This branch is reducing theirs to 50 two-boat trawlers and 16 otter trawlers which will be accomplished in two phases. The first in July 1950 and the second in December 1950. Subsequent discharges will number approximately 550 seamen. The Central Government is offering ¥1,500,000 for each trawler retired under this program. It was reported that many of these boats will be converted however, no definite plans could be presented.

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No. 2



- (3) The trawlers of this branch are currently operating 3 weeks per month and produced approximately 35,398 tons of fish during 1949. The reduction of the fleet as mentioned in the preceding paragraph will cause an estimated 25% reduction of last years catch however, if sufficient fuel can be made available to operate these boats 25 or 26 days per month, only a 10% reduction in catch will result.
- (4) There are three labor unions with branches at Shimonoseki. They are, The All-Japan Seaman's Union, the All-Japan Longshoreman's Union and the Taiyo Fishing Co. Office Workers' Union. Union activities are very quiet (very few communists) however, protests are expected from the Seaman's Union over the forthcoming dismissal of seamen as mentioned in par. 3a (2) above. Company branch officials reported that many seamen (approx. 100) will resign before the dismissal as they are former repatriates who only sought employment as seamen to tide them over during the acute food shortage. Since the food situation has improved tremendously, these men will probably resign before the dismissal.
- (5) This company operates the following facilities in Shimonoseki:
- 2 Ice Mfg., Freezing and Cold Storage Plants
  - 1 Processing Plant
  - 1 Fish-box Mfg. Plant
  - 1 Net Mfg. Plant
  - 1 Oil and Fat Refinery
  - 1 Canning Factory (contracted)  
(Taiyo Co. is controlling shareholder)
- (6) Inspection of the docking area and processing plant revealed many insanitary conditions. No fish was being unloaded at the docking area at the time of inspection but conveyors had not been cleaned for some time and the concrete floor area was pitted and broken allowing pools of water to collect. Both bunker-type and ordinary-type freight cars are being used which are shuttled to the dock area on a rail spur. Reportedly, sufficient ice is being used. This is probably true because since the decontrol of fish prices in April 50, quality of fish is of utmost importance to producers and shippers. About 30% of the production is transported by fish carriers which have adequate refrigeration and/or cold storage facilities. In the processing plant, concrete floors were also broken,



temporarily idle processing machines were rusty, very dirty and flies were rampant. The freezer and cold storage plant presented an entirely different picture. An atmosphere of cleanliness was prevalent. Duck-boards were used throughout and were clean. Temperatures in the quick-freeze rooms ranged from  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . to  $-28^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

- (7) A vigorous campaign of signatures on a petition to SCAP for extension of the MacArthur line is being initiated by the Teiyo Fishing Co. They are trying to obtain 1 million signatures.

b. Following is a discussion on each fisheries program based on information obtained at a conference of Fisheries Section officials of the Shimonoseki City Office:

- (1) Fishermen's Cooperatives - Ten ordinary Fishermen's Cooperatives have been organized in this city. There was formerly 1 Fishing Association with 7 branches. All assets other than fisheries rights have been transferred to the Coops. No difficulties were reported.
- (2) Financial Condition of Coops and Fishermen - Made the common complaint that prices of fishing gear is too high and prices of fish are too low. Fishermen are not using the Fisheries Bill System in this area but are borrowing from local loan sharks. No data as to the amount or interest rates could be given. None of the coops have had to freeze fishermen's deposits. Fishermen are reportedly in arrears in tax payments but boats and gear are not being attached by the local tax office.
- (3) Fisheries Rights Reform - Three meetings have been held with the fishermen to explain the new laws and procedures to be taken. Numerous conferences have been conducted by the prefectural office with City and coop officials giving them instructions. The Fisheries Rights Management Committee was elected on 4 May with 90% of eligible voters voting. A potential detriment to the reform program was reported. The reform is basically for the small scale coastal fishermen of which there are only 1,412 in this area however, there are also approximately 50,000 deep sea fishermen (laborers) that are eligible to vote in the election of the Sea Area Fisheries Adjustment Committee. Because of this, the coastal fishermen are afraid that the deep sea fisherman will dominate the aforementioned committee.



- (4) Fishing Boat Insurance - Most fishermen have insurance on their boats. No other information could be given.
- (5) Supplies - City officials say that coastal fishermen receive only 1/3 of their requirements of fuel and cotton yarn and deep sea fishermen receive sufficient supplies of everything however, no data or information could be given to uphold their claims.

4. Conclusions:

- a. Sanitary conditions at the Taiyo Fishing Co. dock area and processing plant need to be improved.
- b. Due to the decontrol of fish prices, quality of fish has improved.
- c. Reduction of the trawler fleet and discharge of seamen will cause difficulties between labor and management in Shimonoseki.
- d. Reliability of information obtained in Shimonoseki City Office cannot be guaranteed as abstract and evasive answers were given to most questions asked. Lack of knowledge of the fisheries programs is very apparent. Fisheries Section officials stated they do not follow nor are interested in programs which they do not handle.

5. Recommendations:

- a. That the reduction of the trawler fleet and discharge of seamen be constantly checked to ascertain its effect.
- b. That SCAP policy be obtained regarding the signature campaign for extension of the MacArthur line which is being started by the Taiyo Fishing Co.

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HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 248 (Kure, Honshu)

Nat. Ref. Division

File No. *file* D-12-NRIS

28 April 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture  
25-27 April 1950

TO : Chief, Economics Section

1. Purpose: To ascertain progress in all Agriculture and Forestry programs with particular emphasis on financial conditions of Agricultural Cooperative Associations and breakdown of the 1950 pre-planting rice quota.

2. Background: Discussed with Mr O'Brien current status of all programs and received general outline of particular items to check.

3. Discussions:

a. Financial conditions of Agricultural Coops - Conferences were held with heads of the Prefectural Credit Federation (Ogori), Onoda Agricultural Coop (Onoda), Takachiho Agricultural Coop (Onoda) and Yamaguchi Agricultural Coop (Yamaguchi). Financial condition of each institution are as follows:

(1) Prefectural Credit Federation

Deposits -	31 Mar 50	31 Mar 49
	¥960,529,802.25	¥998,833,688.87
Loans -	¥416,907,753.02	¥217,900,558.14
Capital Stock -	¥ 10,100,000.00	¥ 3,930,000.00
	(Each share - ¥10,000)	
Fixed Assets -	¥ 6,463,306.00 (approx 15 million yen of ex Nogyo-Kai assets have not been transferred as yet)	

(2) Onoda Agricultural Coop. Assn.

Deposits -	31 Mar 50	31 Mar 49
	¥21,591,010.99	¥13,600,000.00
Loans -	¥ 9,485,077.71	¥ 3,251,251.10
Capital Stock -	¥ 325,800.00 (Each share - ¥300.)	

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Fixed Assets - ¥2,486,051.90

Net Profit for 1949 JFY - ¥17,106.82

(3) Takachiho Agricultural Coop. Assn.

Deposits -	31 Mar 50	8 31 Mar 49
	¥26,825,364.00	¥19,110,641.00

Loans -	¥ 7,431,296.00	¥ 3,542,000.00
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Capital Stock - ¥ 625,000.00 (Each share - ¥500.)

Fixed Assets - ¥ 1,112,397.00

Net Profit for 1949 JFY - ¥12,294

(4) Yamaguchi Agricultural Coop. Assn.

Deposits -	31 Mar 50	31 Mar 49
	¥5,615,786.04	¥3,797,374.35

Loans -	¥ 631,300.00	¥ 195,000.00
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Capital Stock -	¥ 251,730.00	paid
	828,300.00	unpaid
	¥1,080,030.00	total

Fixed Assets - ¥1,767,613.20

Net Loss for 1949 JFY - ¥545,394.82  
(Rough Breakdown is as follows)

Tax on Office Bldg.	-	¥112,000
Additional Bldg. Cost	-	24,000
Devaluation of Furniture etc.	-	25,000
Loss on Commodities	-	50,000
Interest on deposits	-	12,000
Overhead	-	96,000
Loss on sales of ex Nogyo Kai commodities	-	250,000

The Prefectural Credit Federation intends to increase their capital stock to ¥40,000,000 within the coming year. All of the coops visited have plans to increase their capital stock also e.g. Onoda coop plans to increase to ¥2,500,000 by subscribing additional shares; the Takachiho Coop will increase face value of each share as a starter to reach ¥4,000,000 and the Yamaguchi Coop has already started by calling a general meeting and arriving at an agreement that members will purchase 1 share for each 8 se of land they possess. This is also the reason for a large amount



of unpaid shares mentioned in par. 3 a(4) above. Losses sustained on incentive goods vary - Onoda Coop has a stock of ¥133,000 which they cannot sell at prevailing prices, the Takachiho Coop claims ¥60,000 loss while the Yamaguchi Coop lost nothing on incentive goods. According to the Prefectural Credit Federation, the huge loss at the Yamaguchi Coop is an extremely rare and isolated case. No petitions of bankruptcy have been filed in Yamaguchi prefecture and Credit Federation officials do not fear any such instances.

b. Breakdown of 1950 pre-planting rice quota - Conferences with prefectural and city officials of Onoda and Tokuyama revealed that quotas were broken down to cities and "guns" on 24 Mar., are 100% completed to the village level and 61% to farmer level in Yamaguchi prefecture. Tardiness for the prefecture is due to Mine-gun and Nanagata-son (Mine-gun) especially which is allegedly being hampered by communist agitation. Onoda city completed the breakdown to farmers on 18 April and was verified by spot-checks with farmers. Tokuyama city has completed 95% of the breakdown to farmer level. They received the quota on 2 Mar 50 but was disrupted by a mis-count in farm population making it necessary to revise retention and delivery quotas. Officials stated that it would be completed by 1 or 2 May. More definite action was recommended to prefectural officials in expediting quota breakdowns especially since they did not even meet the target date of 31 Mar which they themselves set.

c. Home Improvement service - The prefectural government currently hires 8 home demonstration agents and 1 specialist with only 5 of the agents actually in the field. The 5 field agents were hired in Jan 1950 and have since been assigned to areas to study customs, traditions, conditions, etc peculiar to those areas with no actual work being accomplished. Checks in Onoda and Tokuyama reveal that personnel from the prefecture office have conducted very successful meetings in these areas. Tokuyama city officials have established a model home which is open for inspection to women's groups and organizations. Also noted that the prefectural office has not distributed any information material with which to promote meetings locally.

d. Fertilizer distribution - The Fertilizer Kodan has received and distributed to cooperatives 75% of the Jan - July allocation. An estimated 43% of the allocation has already been purchased by farmers with the remainder still in coop warehouses. Operating officials were certain this fertilizer will all be sold at planting time (about 20 May) as farmers were not purchasing fertilizer because they do not have sufficient storage space to store until planting time. Very few farmers are refusing the fertilizer because of high cost. Those farmers in hard



financial straits are utilizing the Agricultural Bill System. All officials interviewed are urging farmers to purchase fertilizer before 1 July when prices increase and they are sure this will definitely result in a high rate of ration refusals. This is a topic of much discussion in agricultural circles at the present time.

e. Green Week - Prefectural Green Week programs consisted merely of those initiated on the national level and virtually directed to be carried out at the prefectural level. These were, the selling of green feathers by school children (similar to the Community Chest red feather) and holding appropriate ceremonies at which the Governor and vice-Governor planted trees. Forestry associations reportedly instituted information programs.

f. Pine Bark Beetle Program - According to a report compiled by the Prefectural Forestry Section as of 31 Mar 50, there remained only 4 cho of pine trees where the beetles have not been eliminated. This is difficult to believe but the section chief is certain of its accuracy. Current surveillance is being done by 2 men in the prefectural government and 1 man in each district office plus Pine Bark Beetle Elimination Committees in each city, town and village.

g. Special Problem - Assistant Chief of the Prefectural Credit Federation reported that the Government instituted a program this year whereby upon decision that farmers turned in some of their retention rice to meet quotas, the Government will return this amount to the farmers. Since the farmers have already received payment for this rice, they must pay for the rice returned. Most of the farmers can not pay for the rice immediately nor can village coops. Therefore, the burden has fell on the Credit Federation which cannot withstand it either. In the case of Yamaguchi-ken, it amounts to 60,000 koku or about ¥300,000,000. According to the plaintiff, this problem is currently being discussed in the MAF.

#### 4. Conclusions:

a. Generally, Agricultural Coops are balancing their budgets fairly well in Yamaguchi prefecture at the present time. At the village coop level deposits and loans are both increasing steadily but so far, deposits have increased at a higher rate. Deposits at the Prefectural Credit Federation remained rather steady while loans nearly doubled those of last year. This was because other prefectural federations borrowed large amounts to purchase ex Nogyo-kai property. No sharp decrease in deposits is noticeable through the year except at tax payment time in March.



b. Lack of initiative and outward fear of Communists seems to be the only detriment to the breakdown of 1950 pre-planting rice quotas to farmers.

c. The home improvement program continues to be lacking in resourcefulness and vitality however, some indication of effort was noted in Tokuyama.

d. Fertilizers, as soon as received by the Kodan, are distributed for purchase by farmers and prefectural and local officials are encouraging farmers to purchase their fertilizer prior to 1 July.

e. Green Week programs were definitely lacking. Entire lack of coordination of forestry programs between the prefectural government and local forestry associations is certain.

f. According to the prefectural Forestry Section Chief, the pine bark beetle program is well under control.

5. Recommendations:

a. That concentrated efforts be placed on the home improvement program by this headquarters in order to foster in Japanese official's minds the importance and necessity of the program.

b. That recommendations be made to Japanese forestry officials to coordinate their programs with Forestry Assns. and other interested groups so that maximum results can be obtained in national programs and prefectural programs such as "Green Week".

c. That the special problem mentioned in par. 3 g. above be brought to the attention of SCAP officials at the forthcoming Natural Resources Conference in Tokyo as a solution is definitely needed in the very near future. Presumably other prefectures are in the same position.

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HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
ECONOMICS SECTION

*D-12-Blackwood*

CCAR 319.1 (D-B1)

17 October 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report to Okayama, Tottori, Shimane, and  
Yamaguchi Prefectures, 9-12 October 1950

TO : Chief  
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: G. K. Blackwood, Chief, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

O.D. 12 & 14

2. PURPOSE:

Routine surveillance of prefectural officials.

3. BACKGROUND:

None

4. DISCUSSION:

Crop Collection:

All prefectures are giving large estimates of damage to rice crop because of Kezia typhoon. The figures given were compiled from reports that were submitted when the typhoon damage looked its worse, however the prefectural officials will admit that now that things have settled and the water is all drained away that the figures given are higher than the actual damage.

Wheat and barley collection has progress by degrees in Tottori Prefecture but it is doubtful that the 100% completion of the quota will ever be attained certainly not by the deadline of 15 October.

Expediting teams have been formed from both the Gun and Prefectural Offices to try and complete the collection.



The Governor of Tottori has never made any trips to encourage Mugi collection. There have been occasions when he was out for some other purpose and said a few words on collection of Mugi. In Shimane Prefecture there have been cases of communist elements that have not turned in a single bale of Mugi. The police have been watching these farmers to try and catch them blackmarketing. If on the 16 October they have not turned in their Mugi then raids, according to law, will be carried out and all Mugi found will be confiscated. Two rice collection points were observed in Yamaguchi Prefecture where inspections were being made for early delivery of rice. Farmers talked to state that they could turn in more early rice than has been authorized thereby receiving more early delivery bonus but the prefecture would not ~~accept~~ it. The early delivery was set by MAF at 95,000 koku for the prefecture and would not pay bonus price for more than that amount.

Pine Bark Beetle Control:

The MAF is taking a more active part in the control program in Okayama because of the high infestation. A meeting is being held the latter part of the month between the MAF and representatives of Okayama, Kagoshima, Miyazaki, and Kumamoto to devise new plans for control work.

Okayama expressed the opinion that because each individual forest owner had to be notified to eliminate pine trees infested with the beetle the program was not operating as fast as it could be.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

Reports received on damage to 1950 rice crop by Kezia typhoon are not as severe as the reports indicated.

The governor of Tottori Prefecture has not personally helped the collection of Mugi as much as the undersigned thinks he should.

More positive action should result in pine bark beetle control in Okayama Prefecture with the MAF taking a more active part.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

*No comment*

HENRY C KEISEL, DAC  
Chief, Economics Section

G. K. BLACKWOOD  
Chief, Natural Resources Division



HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 182

D/GKB/mm

CGAR 319.1

17 October 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Hiroshima Prefecture, 6 October 1950

TO : Chief  
Economics Section

Nat. Res. Division

File No.

D-12-Blackwood

PREPARED BY: Mr. George K. Blackwood, Natural Resources Division

## 1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 12, Civil Affairs Section,  
General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,  
Subject: "Agriculture", dated 12 April 1950.

## 2. PURPOSE:

To inspect experiments in growing of hay for livestock  
carried out by Mr. Nomura, owner of a dairy in Ono-mura, Hiroshima  
Prefecture.

## 3. BACKGROUND:

Mr. Nomura, the owner and operator of a private dairy, was  
given alfalfa seed by members of Natural Resources Section, SCAP,  
for the purpose of experimentation of alfalfa growing in Hiroshima  
Prefecture.

## 4. DISCUSSION:

Mr. Nomura had planted the above mentioned seed in a small  
area on top of a hill. When the seed came up the stand was so thick  
that it was possible to transplant some of the plants to another  
area without loss of plants. During the growing season Mr. Nomura  
had been able to obtain four cuttings of hay. The hay obtained from  
the cuttings were fed to two of his best holstein cows so as to  
obtain results of affects on milk production and conditions of the  
cows.

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The alfalfa having been cut the fourth time will not be able to produce seed before winter consequently no seed can be harvested until 1951. It was suggested that next year the alfalfa be allowed to go to seed in order to expand the planted area.

Excellent results could be noted in milk production and general condition of the two cows that were fed the hay from the alfalfa cuttings. Daily production went up and general appearance of the hide of the cows had a silky rich color instead of a course look. It was suggested that instead of feeding two cows part of the time on alfalfa to feed one cow all of the time. The size of the plot was large enough to maintain one cow for approximately ten months of the year.

Experiments were also carried out with other hay crops, such as clover and kudzu. These experiments were very poor because of lack of planning. The kudzu, which is not only good for hay but for erosion control as well, was planted on top of the hill. The clover, which is not very good for erosion, was planted on the side of the hill. It was suggested that the two be changed to places where the best results could be obtained.

An attempt is being made to obtain some former Navy property in the vicinity of Iwakuni on which he plans to make a pasture for grazing his dry cows and to raise hay. This would benefit him very much but more than on farmer in the area would benefit if the land was broken up for farms.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

- a. Much better results could be obtained if the kudzu plots were exchanged with the clover.
- b. More conclusive results could be obtained by feeding alfalfa hay to one cow all the time instead of two cows part of the time.
- c. The alfalfa should be allowed to seed itself next year in order to enlarge the fields.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

GEORGE K. BLACKWOOD, DAG  
Chief, Natural Resources Div.  
Economics Section



HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
ECONOMICS SECTION

15 September 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Yamaguchi - Matsue - Tottori - Okayama,  
11 - 14 September 1950

TO : Chief  
Economics Section

1. Reference:

Operational Directive Number 12 and 14, Civil Affairs Section,  
General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 10 April  
1950.

2. Purpose:

Surveillance in accordance with reference Operational Directive.

3. Background:

None.

4. Discussions:

Yamaguchi Prefecture, 11 September 1950:

Wheat and barley collection reached 99.7% on September and was probably 100% on date of inspection but as reports had not been received from all district offices it could not be said for sure. Mr. Shibuya, Chief of Economics Section is sure that over 100% will be collected but would not say how much.

The rice crop still is estimated as better than average and if no damage is sustained from typhoon then Yamaguchi will experience a very good harvest. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry allocated 64,287 cho to be planted in rice and the prefectural officials estimated 63,350 cho was planted. Pre-harvest estimate of production, by prefectural officials is 1,215,200 koku in comparison to last year's 1,140,000 koku. Crop Reporting Office estimated 1,249,190 koku production for 1949.

Rice is already being harvested from early maturing varieties and Mr. Shibuya thinks that 12,000 koku will be harvested by 1 October. The peak harvest season is 10 October to 15 November.

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Report of Field Trip, Yamaguchi - Matsue - Tottori - Okayama, 11 - 14  
September 1950, By George K. Blackwood, dtd 15 September 1950

Shimane Prefecture, 12 September 1950:

Shimane had collected 74.4% of its revised quota on 31 August. Figures as of 10 September had not been compiled. Mr. Okubo, Chief of Economics Department thinks that 100% collection will be obtained by end of September.

Revised quotas were broken down to "buraku" level only. This was done because no accurate figures could be had on each farmers crop.

The Crop Reporting Office, although instructed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, did not supply estimates of production at the village level. They gave the figures on prefectural level. It is rather hard to believe that the Crop Reporting Office did not have village level figures since other Crop Reporting Offices did have them, and supplied the Prefectural officials with the figure.

In an efforts to try and get correct acreage figures for use by the prefectural officials it was suggested that the Crop Reporting Office be asked to give true figures of sample plots when plane table surveys are made.

Production estimates of Mugi varied between prefecture, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Crop Reporting Office. The prefectural estimate was 10,000 koku, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 14,000 koku and Crop Reporting Office 16,340 koku, over the pre-planting quota of 122,600 koku.

Rice harvest has started and 2 koku has already been turned in. Mr. Okubo expects to have collected 7-8,000 koku by 1 October.

There have been no plans made for collection of rice. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has established 96,900 koku for early delivery of rice with a premium of ¥1,000 per koku in September, ¥700 per koku 1 - 15 October and ¥400 per koku 15 - 31 October. Since the prefecture has only enough warehouse space for about 50% of the crop, the 96,900 koku early delivery quota is all that will be collected in September and October. The production seems to be about average.

Tottori Prefecture, 13 September 1950:

Mr. Nakahara, Chief of Agriculture and Forestry Department and Mr. Kishida, Chief of Food Division both were present at this discussion.

Sixty-eight point eight percent (68.8%) of the Mugi had been turned in as of 10 September. The 20th September has been set as the date to complete 100% collection. In view of the fact that only 5%



Report of Field Trips, Yamaguchi - Matsue - Tottori - Okayama, 11 - 14 September 1950, By George K. Blackwood, dtd 15 September 1950

was collected during the first 10 days of September it is doubtful that the remaining 32% will be collected by the 20th.

In an effort to justify low collection and also blame someone else for increased quota, Mr. Nakahara stated that, even though the Crop Reporting Office gave them the figures for towns and villages, they were 30% over what the actual production was.

The Crop Reporting Office estimated acreage as 14,560 cho against the prefectural estimate of 11,686 cho. The Crop Reporting Office estimated production at 138,980 koku against prefectural estimate of 101,700 koku.

The pre-planting figures given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry were, acreage 11,243 cho, production 101,356 koku, retention 95,656 koku and collection quota 25,700 koku.

Mr. Kishida says that in order to meet the 44,700 koku, the farmers will have to turn in 10% of their retention rice (9,000 koku). Since 14,000 koku remain to be collected this indicates that there remains 5,000 koku that should have been collected long ago but because of failure of prefectural officials to push the collection, was not.

In a further effort to make excuses for non-completion Mr. Nakahara stated that the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry promised that the 125% over quota price could be paid to partial farmers, who had no assigned quotas, for any amount that they might turn in, but later rejected the promise. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry said General Headquarters would not agree to such a policy.

The rice crop was very good up until the typhoon "Jane". There was practically no disease or insect damage but the typhoon caused 50,000 koku damage.

Estimate of planted acreage of rice show that 30,373 cho was planted against an allocation of 31,142 cho by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Estimates of production have not been made. However, because of the typhoon damage production will have to be considered as below average.

Okayama Prefecture, 14 September 1950:

Mr. Orishiro, in charge of Pine Bark Beetle Control, states that under the new law at least two surveys will be made each year, fall and spring, to determine the extent of pine bark beetle damage. After this survey is completed those forest owners that have pine bark beetle damage



Report of Field Trip, Yamaguchi - Matsue - Tottori - Okayama, 11 - 14 September 1950, by George K. Blackwood, dtd 15 September 1950.

are given an official notice that they should begin at once to use control measures. If at the end of one month no effort has been made by the forest owner to eradicate the pine bark beetle then the prefecture has the power to go in and cut the trees, peel and burn the bark and send the bill to the forest owner.

The owner is eligible for subsidy at the rate of ¥35.00 per koku for all trees cut, bark peeled and burned. A forest inspector will survey the owners land to see how much of the forest is infected. When the owner applies for the subsidy the forest is again surveyed to determine if the trees have been cut and the bark peeled and burned.

Prefectural officials seem to be very optimistic about the forest owners carrying out control measures under the new law. It was pointed out that if no more effort was made to enforce the new law than was made on the old law, it could very well fail to obtain results the same as the old one failed.

After the governor received the letter from Chugoku Civil Affairs Region on the use of unemployed labor to control pine bark beetle a conference was held with the Public Employment Security Office to ask for their cooperation in supplying labor, letters were also sent to the village mayors to encourage forestowners to use the unemployed in carrying out control measures.

No plans have been made for the use of the unemployed on a prefectural wide basis.

The prefecture has hired eight (8) subject matter specialists and 24 forest extension agents to complete the quota of the Forest Extension Service. Ten men attended the school given on Shikoku Island. All felt that they learned a good bit and were given a lot of ideas about what they could do but they feel the need for added schooling where they can go deeper into technical details.

The subject matter specialist and prefectural officials were having a school for the forest extension agents that started on 11 September and will close 17 September. Lectures on basic principles of the extension worker, forest management, latest laws and regulations, forest preservation, utilization of wood products, charcoal production and many others were given. These lectures were given by the subject matter specialists, prefectural forestry officials and visiting experts from experimental stations and colleges.

A few words of encouragement were given by the writer at the afternoon meeting of 14 September.



Report of Field Trip, Yamaguchi - Matsue - Tottori - Okayama, 11 - 14  
September 1950, by George K. Blackwood, dtd 15 September 1950

5. Conclusions:

Tottori Prefecture will have a difficult time completing their wheat and barley quota if it is not done before 1 October because of the fact that farmers will be busy harvesting rice.

6. Recommendations:

None.

GEORGE K. BLACKWOOD, DAC  
Chief, Natural Resources Division  
Economics Section, CCAR



Nat. Res. Division  
DRAFT

File No. D-12-Blk

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HEADQUARTERS  
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
ECONOMICS SECTION

31 July 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Yamaguchi, Shimane, Tottori  
and Okayama Prefectures, - 24-29 July 1950TO : Chief  
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region1. Purpose of Trip: To confer with Prefectural  
officials on Natural Resources problems.

2. Background: Operational Directives #12 and #14

3. Discussions:

a. Following officials were contacted:

Yamaguchi

Mr Shibuya, Chief Economics Department

Mr Kuwaki, Assistant Chief, Agricultural Affairs  
Chief, Section

Mr Okamoto, Forestry Section

Mr Kimura, Assistant Chief, Agricultural  
Development SectionShimane

Mr Arakawa, Chief, Forestry Section

Mr Matsumura, Chief Clerk, Agricultural Section

Mr Tanaka, Agricultural Development Section

Mr Tsuchiya, Co-op Section

Mr Sawai, Chief, Agricultural Experiment Station

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Field Trip Report, Yamaguchi-Shimane-Tottori-Okayama, 24-29 July  
George K Blackwood

Tottori

Mr Kano, Chief, Forestry Section

Mr Tanaka, Agricultural Development Section

Mr Yasuda, Agricultural Affairs Section

Okayama:

Mr Oki, Agricultural Improvement Section

Mr Kano, Chief, Agricultural Affairs Section

Mr Nozawa, Chief, Forestry Section

b. All Prefectures in Chugoku Region have asked for reductions in their quotas of wheat and barley. Each prefecture stated that they will have no trouble if their requests are honored. The following are the reduction asked:

Yamaguchi	60,000 Koku
Shimane	3,000 koku
Tottori	2,300 Koku
Okayama	120,000 Koku

c. The current rice crop is reported better than average in all prefectures visited. However, damage from rice blast has been reported but as yet has not become serious. Rice stem borer has also been reported but as yet not serious.

1. Pine Bark Beetle Control seems to be very good in all prefectures except Okayama, which has the distinction of being at top of the list in Japan for amounts of infestation. The following areas and volumes were reported:



Field Trip Report, Yamaguchi-Shimane-Okayama-Tottori, 24-29 July  
 George K Blackwood

Yamaguchi	381 cho	2,875 Koku
Shimane	30 "	ND
Okayama	350,000 "	170,000 "
Tottori	11 "	267 "

Okayama Prefecture is carrying out control measures but are not making strong enough efforts.

e. All prefectures are working in the second year of a 10 year reforestation program. Amounts to be reforested under the 10 year program are as follows:

Yamaguchi	10,000 cho/year
Shimane	3,000 " "
Tottori	1,600 " "
Okayama	3,000 " "

f. Gull fly damage to chestnut trees has been reported in all prefectures.

g. The hiring of agricultural extension agents in all prefectures is progressing satisfactorily. The following numbers have been hired:

	Hired	In process	Home agents
Yamaguchi	153	21	5
Shimane	128	6	1
Tottori	98	0	4
Okayama	237	0	14



Field Trip Report, Yamaguchi-Shimane-Tottori-Okayama, 24-29 July  
George K. Blomwood

Extension agents are giving good cooperation to farmers and 4-H clubs in all prefectures.

h. Upon investigation in Okayama prefecture of money provided for use of agricultural agents by the villages and towns it was found that the money is to be used to, rent office space, buy stationary and supplies, operate demonstration farms, and finance fairs and exhibitions.

4. Conclusions :

a. Even though damage to wheat and barley crop occurred in this region the quotas will not be hard to meet even if reductions are not received. This is based on the fact that Japanese farmers do not like to keep wheat and barley to eat but would rather sell to the government and get money.

b. In Okayama Prefecture the Pine Bark Beetle Control is not what it should be. The forest owners are waiting until winter time to carry out control measures which should not be done.

c. Damage by gall fly is bad but I do not think it occurred all in this year. It seems incredible that so much damage could occur in such a short time.

5. Recommendations:

a. That Japanese officials disseminate information to the farmers on the best uses of DDT and BHC to control



Field Trip Report, Yamaguchi-Shimane-Tottori-Okayama, 24-29 July,  
George K Blackwood

insects that are injurious to the rice crop.

b. Okayama Prefecture should accelerate their pine bark beetle control program. A program should be worked out between private owners, The forestry office, and public welfare whereby unemployed people could be used to help <sup>Cut</sup> ~~cut~~ pine trees and the trees could be sold as pulp to help defray expenses.

c. <sup>Further</sup> Investigation of money furnished by towns and villages should be <sup>Made</sup> ~~further investigated~~ before recommendations <sup>TO EXTENSION COMMITTEES</sup> are made. <sup>Can be Given</sup>

GEORGE K BLACKWOOD  
Chief, Natural Resources Division  
Economics Section

MORRIS S Colehour  
Natural Resources Division  
Economics Section