

2. In making these various suggestions the writer is aware that some of them could with equal propriety be applied to the United States. The implication that some of the defects are common to both countries suggests they will not be easily or quickly remedied and that more study is needed.

3. Nevertheless, the time to consider them seems to be here. Japan will need an efficient system of agricultural research as never before. Many of the stations are badly in need of repairs and new equipment must be provided in many cases for efficient operation. The fact that the Japanese Government is considering plans for an extensive (an expensive) organization for farmer education; that her educational system including presumably provisions for agricultural education is to be revised; and that reorganization of the agricultural associations, which in the past furnished much of the technical advice to farmers, is being discussed, indicates it is not too early to give these various matters the most serious consideration.



TABLE 1. -- IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS,  
BRANCH STATIONS, AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

Name	Location
Imperial Agricultural Experiment Station	1125 Nishigahara-machi, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo-to
Konosu Experiment Farm	Konosu-machi, Kita-Adachi-gun, Saitama
Tohoku Branch Station	Hanadate-mura, Senhoku-gun, Akita
Kariwano Branch Farm	Kariwano-machi, Senhoku-gun, Akita
Morioka Experimental Farm	Higashi-Aniwa, Morioka-shi, Iwate
Sambongi-Hara Farming Station	Rokunohe-mura, Kamikita-gun, Aomori
Hokuriku Branch Station	Shinmichi-mura, Naka-Kubiki-gun, Niigata
Tookai Branch Station	Ishinden-machi, Kawage-gun, Mie
Chugoku Branch Station	Tadera, Himeji-shi, Hyogo
Kyushu Branch Station	Hainuzuka-machi, Yame-gun, Fukuoka
Imperial Tea Experiment Station	Kanaya, Kanaya-machi, Haruhara-gun, Shizuoka
Imperial Horticultural Experiment Station	Okitsu-machi, Ihara-gun, Shizuoka
Tohoku Branch Station	Fujisaki-machi, Minami-Tsugaru-gun, Aomori
The Breeding Farm for Seedlings	Ninomiya-machi, Naka-gun, Kanagawa
Laboratory of the Bureau of Staple Food Administration	2 Hamazono-cho, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo-to
Branch Laboratory	Shinayo-mura, Mogami-gun, Yamagata

TABLE 2. -- IMPERIAL SERICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND BRANCH STATIONS

Imperial Sericultural Experiment Station	2 Chome, Koenji, Suginami-ku, Tokyo-to
Shinjo Branch Station	Shinjo-machi, Mogami-gun, Yamagata
Fukushima Branch Station	Shinhamacho, Fukushima-shi
Iizaka Branch Station	Iizaka-machi, Shinobu-gun, Fukushima



TABLE 2. -- IMPERIAL SERICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND BRANCH STATIONS (CONT'D)

Name	Location
Maebashi Branch Station	Iwakami-cho, Maebashi-shi, Gumma
Matsumoto Branch Station	Yotsuya, Matsumoto-shi, Nagano
Taketoyo Branch Station	Taketoyo-machi, Chita-gun, Aichi
Ayabe Branch Station	Ayabe-machi, Ikaruga-gun, Kyoto
Akashi Branch Station	Okuradani, Akashi-shi, Hyogo
Kumamoto Branch Station	Kamimizu-cho, Kumamoto-shi
Miyazaki Branch Station	Kirishima-machi, Miyazaki-shi
Kobuchizawa Experimental Rearing House	Kobuchizawa-mura, Kita-Koma-gun, Yamanashi

TABLE 3. -- IMPERIAL LIVESTOCK EXPERIMENT STATIONS, BRANCH STATIONS, &amp; LABORATORIES

Imperial Zootechnical Experimental Station Yagi-cho, Chiba-shi, Chiba

Nishi-Nasu Branch Station	Nishi-Nasu-machi, Nasu-gun, Tochigi
Nagano Branch Station	Toyozato, Kitamaki-mura, Minami-Saku-gun, Nagano
Chugaku Branch Station	Kawai-mura, Ano-gun, Shimane
Nemuro LBS a/	Nemuro-machi, Nemuro-gun, Nemuro-shicho, Hokkaido
Kushiro LBS	Tottori-mura, Kushiro-gun, Kushiro-shicho, Hokkaido
Tokachi LBS	Otofuke-mura, Kato-gun, Tokachi-shicho, Hokkaido
Hidaka LBS	Urakawa-machi, Urakawa-gun, Hidaka-shicho, Hokkaido
Iburi LBS	Oshamambe-machi, Yamakoshi-gun, Oshima-shicho, Hokkaido
Tsukisappu LBS	Toyohira-machi, Sapporo-gun, Ishikari-shicho, Hokkaido
Kitami LBS	Engaru-machi, Mombetsu-gun, Abashiri-shicho, Hokkaido
Aomori LBS	Shichinohe-machi, Kamikita-gun, Aomori
Noheji Branch of Aomori LBS	Noheji-machi, Kamikita-gun, Aomori
Iwate LBS	Takizawa-mura, Iwate-gun, Iwate
Miyagi LBS	Nishiosaki-mura, Tamatsukuri-gun, Miyagi
Akita LBS	Jinguji-machi, Semboku-gun, Akita
Fukushima LBS	Saigo-mura, Nishishirakawa-gun, Fukushima
Omiya LBS	Omiya-shi, Saitama
Nagano LBS	Mitsui-mura, Kitasaku-gun, Nagano



Kitamaki Branch of Nagano LBS	Kitamaki-mura, Minamisaku-gun, Nagano
Shizuoka LBS	Fujioka-mura, Sunto-gun, Shizuoka
Okazaki LBS	Okazaki-shi, Aichi
Hyogo LBS	Issai-mura, Ibo-gun, Hyogo
Tottori LBS	Narumi-mura, Tohaku-gun, Tottori
Shimane LBS	Kawai-mura, Ano-gun, Shimane
Kochi LBS	Kataji-mura, Kami-gun, Kochi
Tokushima Branch of Kochi LBS	Matsushima-mura, Itano-gun, Tokushima
Kumamoto LBS	Nishigoshi-mura, Kikuchi-gun, Kumamoto
Miyazaki LBS	Kobayashi-machi, Nishimorokata-gun, Miyazaki
Kagoshima LBS	Makisono-machi, Aira-gun, Kagoshima
Imperial Veterinary Laboratory	Nishigahara-machi, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo-to
Kodaira Office	Kodaira-machi, Kita-Tama-gun, Tokyo
Shichinohe Branch Station	Shichinohe-machi, Kamikita-gun, Aomori
Chugoku Branch Station	Wadayama-machi, Asoko-gun, Hyogo
Kyushu Branch Station	Taniyama-machi, Kagoshima-gun, Kagoshima
a/ Livestock Breeding Station	

TABLE 4. -- PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS AND LABORATORIES

Japan Agricultural Laboratory	1026-4 Shimo-Takaido, Suginami-ku, Tokyo
Experimental Farm	1800 Minami-Sawa, Kume-mura, Kita-Tama-gun
Ohara Agricultural Research Institute	736 Sumiyoshi-cho, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama
Institute of Natural Scientific Research for Agriculture and Rural Life Owner: Central Agricultural Association	16 Yokoami, Honjo-ku, Tokyo
Plant Resources Laboratory	1656 Kashiwara-mura, Iruma-gun, Saitama



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TABLE 4. -- PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS AND LABORATORIES (CONT'D)

Name	Location
Central Seedling Experimental Farm of Nippon Noji Co, Ltd	Okami, Kanda-mura, Naka-gun, Kanagawa
Mitg Seedling Experimental Farm of Nippon Noji Co, Ltd	817 Miwa, Midorioka-mura, Higashi-Ibaraki-gun, Ibaraki
Homma Farm Owner: Shinsei Goshi Kaisha	21 Yokomichi, Sakata-shi, Yamagata
Shiraoka Agricultural Experiment Station Of Nissan Kagaku-Kogyo Co, Ltd	1472 Shiraoka, Shinozu-mura, Minami-Saitama-gun Saitama
Nawa Insectarium	18-2 Omiya-machi, Gifu-shi, Gifu
Nippon Noyaku Co, Ltd, Agr Chemical Exp Sta	86 Nishi-Shiro, Nagano-cho, Minami-Kawachi-gun, Osaka
Agricultural Exp Sta of Nippon Tokushu Nayaku Seizo Kaisha, Ltd	
The Agricultural Pharmaceutical Laboratory Of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd	2 Muro-machi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo-to Laboratory (burned down)
Farm	4 Fukazawa-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to
Daido Noyaku, Ltd	3223 Togasaki, Towa-mura, Kita-Katsushika-gun, Saitama
Sankyo Lab for Agr Chemicals Owner: Sankyo Co, Ltd	16-3 Nagarahamadori, Oyodo-ku, Osaka
Sankyo Experimental Farm for Agricultural Chemicals	1041 Yasu-machi, Yasu-gun, Shiga



Oshima Chemical Lab	931-2 Shimo Ochiai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo-to (burned)
Serum Institute of the Japanese Veterinary Medical Association	Iwamura-machi, Kita-Saku-gun, Nagano
Yokoyama Branch Office	Yokoyama-mura, Minami-Tama-gun, Tokyo
Meguro Branch of the Kitasato Institute For Infectious Diseases	653 Karasaki-cho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to
Oshida Institute	533-1 Koiwa-machi, Edogawa-ku, Tokyo-to
Institute of the Central Poultry Association	188 Hotanishinden, Hotani-machi, Kita-Tama-gun, To
Sericultural Experimental Station of Nippon Sanshiseizo Co, Ltd	1239 Genchi, Tsukama, Matsumoto-shi, Nagano
Yamanashi Experimental Mulberry Farm	Iwasa-machi, Higashi-Yatsushiro-gun, Yamanashi
Okinawa Branch Station	Mawashi, Shimajiri-gun, Okinawa
Laboratory of Katakura Kogyo Co, Ltd	184 Omiya, Omiya-shi, Saitama
Okumura Raw-silk Laboratory	55 Uchigawara-cho, Koyama-Shita, Kami-Kyo-ku, Kyoto
Fiber Experimental Station of Nippon Sanshiseizo Co, Ltd	3898 Konosu-machi, Kita-Adachi-gun, Saitama
Institute of Universal Technology of Foods	273 Maruami, Yono-machi, Kita-Adachi-gun, Saitama
Mitsui Research Institute of Food Owner: Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd	36 Masago-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo-to
Research Department of the Canned Food Association of Japan	(destroyed by fire)
Shokucho Gakko	317-3 Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo-to



Shima Chemical Lab	931-2 Shimo Ochiai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo-to (burned down)
Forum Institute of the Japanese Veterinary Medical Association	Iwamurata-machi, Kita-Saku-gun, Nagano
Yokoyama Branch Office	Yokoyama-mura, Minami-Tama-gun, Tokyo
Meguro Branch of the Kitasato Institute For Infectious Diseases	653 Karagasaki-cho, Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to
Shida Institute	583-1 Koiwa-machi, Edogawa-ku, Tokyo-to
Institute of the Central Poultry Association	188 Hotanishinden, Hotani-machi, Kita-Tama-gun, Tokyo
Agricultural Experimental Station of Nippon Sanshiseizo Co, Ltd	1239 Genchi, Tsukama, Matsumoto-shi, Nagano
Yamanashi Experimental Mulberry Farm	Iwasa-machi, Higashi-Yatsushiro-gun, Yamanashi
Okinawa Branch Station	Mawashi, Shimajiri-gun, Okinawa
Laboratory of Katakura Kogyo Co, Ltd	184 Omiya, Omiya-shi, Saitama
Mumura Raw-silk Laboratory	55 Uchigawara-cho, Koyama-Shita, Kami-Kyo-ku, Kyoto
Member Experimental Station of Nippon Sanshiseizo Co, Ltd	3898 Konosu-machi, Kita-Adachi-gun, Saitama
Institute of Universal Technology of Foods	273 Maruami, Yono-machi, Kita-Adachi-gun, Saitama
Mitsui Research Institute of Food Owner: Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd	36 Masago-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo-to
Research Department of the Canned Food Association of Japan	(destroyed by fire)
Shokuchu Gakko	317-3 Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo-to



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TABLE 4. -- PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS AND LABORATORIES (CONT'D)

Name	Location
Noson Kogyo Shidosho (guiding office)	Kamo-machi, Minami-Kambara-gun, Niigata
Toyo Canned Food Laboratory Owner: Toyo Kanzone Senchu Gakko	Terabata, Kawanishi-machi, Kawabe-gun, Hyogo
The Institution Part of Alimental Industrial Co, Ltd	Yuno-machi, Date-gun, Fukushima
Laboratory of Gifu Brewing Association	26 Miedera-cho, Gifu-shi, Gifu (burned down 9th July, 20th year of Showa)
Nagano Prefectural Distillation Laboratory Owner: Nagano-ken Shuzokumiai Rengo Kai	419 Tsumatoga, Nagano-shi, Nagano

TABLE 5. -- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CARRYING ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN JAPAN

Universities	
Tokyo Imperial University, Faculty of Agriculture	Hongo-ku, Tokyo
Kyoto Imperial University, Faculty of Agriculture	Yoshida, Kyoto
Kyushu Imperial University, Faculty of Agriculture	Fukuoka,shi, Fukuoka
Tohoku Imperial University, Institute of Agricultural Research	Sendai-shi, Miyagi
Hokkaido Imperial University, Faculty of Agriculture	Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido
Osaka Imperial University, Department of Science and Technology	Osaka-shi, Osaka



Tokyo University of Literature and  
Sciences

Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo

Colleges

Morioka College of Agriculture and  
Forestry  
Tokyo College of Agriculture and Forestry  
Tokyo College of Agricultural Education  
Chiba College of Horticulture  
Gifu College of Agriculture and Forestry  
Mie College of Agriculture and Forestry  
Utsunomiya College of Agriculture and  
Forestry  
Tottori Agricultural College  
Miyazaki College of Agriculture and  
Forestry  
Kagoshima College of Agriculture and  
Forestry  
Obihiro Veterinary College

Uyeda, Morioka, Iwate

Fuchu-machi, Tokyo  
Komaba-machi, Meguro-ku, Tokyo  
Matsudo-machi, Chiba  
NaKa-machi, Inaba-gun, Gifu  
Tsu-shi, Mie  
Mine-machi, Utsunomiya, Tochigi

Yoshikata-machi, Tottori  
Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki

Kami-Arata-machi, Kagoshima

Obihiro, Hokkaido

High Schools

Matsue High School  
Matsuyama High School  
Seijo High School  
Urawa High School  
Yamagata High School

Nishikawatsu-machi, Matsue, Shimane  
Mochida-machi, Matsuyama  
Seijo-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo  
Urawa, Saitama  
Yamagata-shi, Yamagata



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TABLE 6. -- PREFECTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, BRANCH STATIONS, AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

## HOKKAIDO

Name	Location
Administration, Agricultural Products and General Affairs Section of the Hokkaido Agricultural Experiment Station	97 Hochiken, Kotori, Sapporo-gun, Ishikari-shicho
Kamikawa Branch Station	Koriyama-mura, Ishikari-gun, Ishikari-shicho
Biei Subbranch	Biei-machi, Kamikawa-gun, Kamikawa-shicho
Teshio Subbranch	Teshio-machi, Teshio-gun, Rumoi-shicho
Kutchan Subbranch	Kutchan-machi, Abuta-gun, Shiribeshi-shicho
Toshima Branch Station	Ono-mura, Kameda-gun, Toshima-shicho
Setana Subbranch	Setana-machi, Setana-gun, Hiyama-shicho
Hiyama Subbranch	Assabu-mura, Hiyama-gun, Hiyama-shicho
Hidaka Subbranch	Shizunai-machi, Shizunai-gun, Hidaka-shicho
Tokachi Branch Station	Obihiro-shi, Kasei-gun, Tokachi-shicho
Kushiro Subbranch	Tottori-mura, Kushiro-gun, Kushiro-shicho
Nemuro Branch Station	Shibetsu-mura, Shibetsu-gun, Nemuro-shicho
Wakkanai Subbranch	Tsuiichi-machi, Abashiri-shicho
Kitami Branch Station	Kitami, Abashiri-shicho
Bushiu Subbranch	Bushiu-machi
Yayakita Volcanic Ash Experimental Field	Abira-mura, Yufutsu-gun, Iburi-shicho
Bibai Mud Ash Experimental Field	Bibai-machi, Sorachi-gun, Sorachi-shicho
Mombetsu Heavy Clay Experimental Field	Mombetsu-machi, Mombetsu-gun, Abashiri-shicho
Wassamu Pyrethrum Experimental Field	Wassamu-mura, Kamikawa-gun, Kamikawa-shicho
Shunamatsu Potato Experimental Field	Eniwa-mura, Chitose-gun, Iburi-shicho
Sapporo Corn Experimental Field	Sapporo-shi, Sapporo-gun, Ishikari-shicho
Iwamizawa Wet-land Rice Experimental Field	Iwamizawa-machi, Sorachi-gun, Sorachi-shicho
Memambetsu Wheat Experimental Field	Memambetsu-machi, Abashiri-gun, Abashiri-shicho
Koshin Sugar Beet Experimental Field	Taisho-mura, Kasei-gun, Tokachi-shicho



Makomanai Oats and Rye Experimental  
Field

Toyohira-machi, Sapporo-gun, Ishikari-shicho

Livestock Section of the Hokkaido Agri-  
cultural Experiment Stations

Shinkonianai, Toyohira-machi, Sapporo-gun,  
Ishikari-shicho

Takikawa Sheep Farm  
Kitami Horse Breeding Farm

Takikawa-machi, Sorachi-gun, Sorachi-shicho  
Kunneppu-mura, Tokoro-gun, Abashiri-shicho

AOMORI PREFECTURE

Aomori Prefectural Agricultural Experi-  
ment Station

Sunamori, Kuraishi, Nakage-mura, Minami-Tsugaru-gun

Kizukuri Branch Station  
Gonohe Branch Station  
Fujisaka Experimental Farm  
The Potato Experimental Farm  
The Hemp Experimental Farm  
The Vegetable Experimental Farm

Kizukuri-machi, Nishi-Tsugaru-gun  
Kami-Araida, Gonohe-machi, Sannohe-gun  
Aisaka, Fujisaka-mura, Kamikita-gun  
Oochise, Rokunohe-mura, Kamikita-gun  
Motomura, Sambongi-machi, Kamikita-gun  
Ishie, Shinjo-mura, Higashi-tsugaru-gun

Aomori Prefectural Apple Experimental  
Station

41 Botandaira Fukutami, Yamagata-mura, Minami-  
Tsugaru-gun

Kennai Branch Experimental Station

Nakui-mura, Sannohe-gun

Injurious Insects Laboratory

Fukunoda, Itayanagi-machi, Kita-Tsugaru-gun

The Young Fruit-rot Experimental Station

Shimizu-mura, Naka-Tsugaru-gun

Aomori Prefectural Sericultural Experi-  
mental Station

32 Tateno, Shichonohe-machi, Kamikita-gun

Aomori Prefectural Stock Breeding Farm

48 Osawa, Shichinohe-machi, Kamikita-gun

Aomori Prefectural Fowl Breeding Farm

Sawamukai, Gonohe-machi, Sannohe-gun



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TABLE 6. -- PREFECTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, BRANCH STATIONS, AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS (CONT'D)

## IWATE PREFECTURE

Name	Location
Iwate Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	12 Nakano Daitaro, Oaza mukai, Morioka
Kimoe Branch Experimental Station	69 Yokaichi, Atago-mura, Esashi-gun
Kunohe Branch Experimental Station	Kamidachi, Karumai-machi, Kunohe-gun
Tono Experimental Farm	Shiroiwa, Matsuzaki-mura, Kamihei-gun
Iwate Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	55 Tokiwa, Mizusawa-machi, Isawa-gun
Ichinohe Branch Station	51 Makimae, Ichinohe-machi, Ninohe-gun
Rokuhara Experimental Mulberry Farm	Nishine, Kanegasaki-machi, Isawa-gun
Iwate Prefectural Stock Farm	Sunagane, Takisawa-mura, Iwate-gun
Sotoyama Branch Farm	Yabukawa-mura, Iwate-gun
Iwate Prefectural Fowl Breeding Farm	Imotamukai, Makiberi-mura, Iwate-gun

## AKITA PREFECTURE

Akita Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	Izumi-shintei, Akita
Odate Experimental Farm	Higashidai, Odate-machi, Kita-akita-gun
Obonai Experimental Farm	Obonai-mura, Semboku-gun
Yonaizawa Experimental Farm	Yonaizawa, Kita-akita-gun
Akita Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	80 Higashi-Matsuzawa, Yuzawa-machi, Okachi-gun



Akita Prefectural Stock Farm

Oiwada, Kawazoe-mura, Kawabe-gun

Akita Prefectural Fowl Breeding Farm

Odate-machi, Kita-akita-gun

## MIYAGI PREFECTURE

Miyagi Prefectural Agricultural Station

Higashi-tanichi, Iwanuma-machi, Natori-gun

Branch Experimental Station

Suwa, Furukawa-machi, Shida-gun

Miyagi Prefectural Saito Hoon Agricultural  
Branch Station

1-4 Ushigai-machi, Kogota, Tota-gun

Miyagi Prefectural Stock Farm

Kannonzaki, Shiroishi-machi, Katta-gun

Kami Miyagi Prefectural Stock Farm

Kiribu, Shikama-mura, Kami-gun

## GUMMA PREFECTURE

Gumma Prefectural Agricultural Experimental  
Station

28 Maeshirota, Maebashi-shi

Kizaki Horticultural Branch Station  
Kamiko Experimental Farm  
Katashina Experimental Farm

Kizeki-machi, Nitta-gun

address unknown

Higashiogawa, Katashina-machi, Tone-gun

Gumma Prefectural Sericultural Experimental  
Station

187 Maeshirota, Maebashi-shi

Sosha Branch Station  
Numata Branch Station

2324, Kannonzawa, Sosha-machi, Gumma-gun

1860 Juodo, Numata-machi, Tone-gun

Gumma Prefectural Stock Farm

Kogure, Fujimi-mura, Seta-gun



TABLE 6. -- PREFECTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, BRANCH STATIONS, AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS (CONT'D)

## YAMAGATA PREFECTURE

Name	Location
Yamagata Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	Hasegawa, Mikka-cho, Yamagata-shi
Yamagata Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	463 Koshirokawa-cho, Yamagata-shi
Oishida Branch Station	Imajiku, Oishida-machi, Kita-Murayama-gun
Oitama Yamagata Prefectural Stock Farm	Akutsu, Takahata-machi, Higashi-Oitama-gun
Mogami Yamagata Prefectural Stock Farm	Takahaji, Shinjo-machi, Mogami-gun
Yamagata Prefectural Fowl Breeding Farm	Miyaumi, Nishi-Arase-mura, Akumi-gun

## FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE

Fukushima Prefectural Experimental Agricultural Station	Toramaru-cho, Koriyama-shi
Shinobu Branch Experimental Station	Hirano-mura, Shinobu-gun
Aizu Branch Experimental Station	Bange-machi, Kawanuma-gun
Inawashiro Experimental Farm	Inawashiro-machi, Yama-gun
Takami Experimental Farm	Iho-mura, Minami-Aizu-gun
Soma Experimental Farm	Hohata-mura, Soma-gun
Fukushima Prefectural Tobacco Experiment Station	Minamimoto-cho, Funehiki-machi, Tamura-gun



Fukushima Prefectural Sericultural Experimental  
Station

Aizu Branch Station  
Hara-machi Branch Station  
Tadami Experimental Station

Fukushima Prefectural Stock Farm

Fukushima Fowl Breeding Farm

12 Kitamoto-cho, Yanagawa-machi, Date-gun

4 Yahata, Ichiki-mura, Kita-Aizu-gun  
Sakurai, Hara-machi, Soma-gun  
Tadami, Inokita-mura, Minami-Aizu-gun

Jizogahara, Arai-mura, Shinobu-gun

111 Shinmei-cho, Koriyama-shi

IBARAKI PREFECTURE

Ibaraki Prefectural Agricultural Experimental  
Station

Ishioka Experimental Farm  
Niihara Experimental Farm  
Iwai Experimental Farm  
Ikisu Experimental Farm  
Ryugasaki Experimental Farm

Ibaraki Prefectural Sericultural Experimental  
Station

Sekimoto Branch Station

Ibaraki Prefectural Cocoon Testing Station

Aso Branch Office  
Mito Branch Office  
Munamichi Branch Office

345 Hosoya, Ono-mura, Higashi-Ibaraki-gun

Ishioka-machi, Niihari-gun  
Niiharai-mura, Niihari-gun  
Iwai-machi, Sashima-gun  
Ikisu-machi, Kashima-gun  
Ryugasaki-machi, Inashiki-gun

2182 Atago-cho, Mito-shi

Sekimoto-machi, Makabe-gun

1208 Shimo-Takatsu-cho, Tsuchiura-shi

Aso-machi, Namekata-gun  
Mito-shi  
Munamichi-mura, Yuki-gun



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TABLE 6. -- PREFECTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, BRANCH STATIONS, AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS (CONT'D)

## TOCHIGI PREFECTURE

Name	Location
Tochigi Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	1874-7, Imaizumi-machi, Utsunomiya-shi
Tochigi Branch Experimental Station	42 Sonobe-machi, Tochigi-shi
Horigome Original Seedlings Farm	Horigome, Sano-shi
The Hemp Experimental Farm	Minami-Oshihara, Kami-Tsuga-gun
Tochigi Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	Kamitori-dani, Oyama-machi, Shimo-Tsuga-gun
Tochigi Prefectural Stock Farm	Gionbara, Yakushiji, Kawachi-gun

## SAITAMA PREFECTURE

Saitama Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	1440 Ageojuku, Ageo-machi, Kita-Adachi-gun
Tamai Branch Experimental Station	1372 Kuboshima, Kumagaya-shi
Koshigaya Branch Experimental Station	3017 Koshigaya-machi, Minami-Saitama-gun
Irumagawa Branch Experimental Station	333 Irumagawa-machi, Iruma-gun
Saitama Prefectural Tea Experimental Station	967 Toyooka-machi, Iruma-gun
Saitama Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	1201 Kumagaya, Kumagaya-shi
Chichibu Branch Station	683 Omiya, Chichibu-machi, Chichibu-gun
Kawagoe Branch Station	44 Shinjuku, Kawagoe-shi



Saitama Prefectural Stock Farm 1649 Toro-machi, Omiya-shi  
 Chichibu Branch Farm 6281 Omiya, Chichibu-machi, Chichibu-gun

## TOKYO PREFECTURE

Tokyo Public Agricultural Experimental Station 208-3 Fujimi-cho, Tachikawa-shi  
 Edogawa Branch Station Shikabone-cho, Edogawa-ku, Tokyo-to  
 Itabashi Branch Station 1388-3 Shakujii-Tanihara-cho, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo  
 Tokyo Public Sericultural Experimental Station 2525-2 Shibasaki-cho, Tachikawa-shi  
 Okutama Branch Station Umizawa, Hikawa-machi, Nishi-Tama-gun  
 Tokyo Public Stock Farm 208-3, Fujimi-cho, Tachikawa-shi  
 Asakawa Branch Farm Kami-Kunugida, Asakawa-machi, Minami-Tama-gun  
 Tokura Branch Farm 253 Tokura-mura, Nishi-Tama-gun  
 Kasumi-mura, Calf Breeding Farm Kasumi-mura, Nishi-Tama-gun

## KANAGAWA PREFECTURE

Kanagawa Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station 1018 Okamoto, Ofuna-machi, Kamakura-gun  
 The Original Seedling Experimental Station 791 Yahata, Ono-machi, Naka-gun  
 Nebugawa Experimental Farm 599 Nebugawa, Kataura-mura, Ashigarashimo-gun  
 Tobu Experimental Farm 1255 Yodogawara, Kawasaki-shi  
 Kanagawa Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station Naka-Chinden, Ebina-machi, Koza-gun  
 Kanagawa Prefectural Stock Farm Arima-mura, Koza-gun



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TABLE 6. -- PREFECTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, BRANCH STATIONS, AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS (CONT'D)

## CHIBA PREFECTURE

Name	Location
Chiba Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	706 Miyako-machi, Chiba-shi
Awa Branch Station	Kamegahara, Tateyama-shi
Sawara Experimental Farm	Sawara-machi, Katori-gun
Ichihara Experimental Farm	Ichihara-mura, Ichihara-gun
Unakami Experimental Farm	Unakami-mura, Ichihara-gun
Naruto Original Seedling Farm	Naruto-machi, Sambu-gun
Matsudo Original Seedling Farm	Matsudo-machi, Higashi-Katsushika-gun
Kozu Original Seedling Farm	Kozu-mura, Imba-gun
Kaijo Experimental Farm	Omei-mura, Kaijo-gun
Chiba Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	793-8 Yokaichiba-machi, Sosa-gun
Kamogawa Branch Station	Kamogawa-machi, Awa-gun
Chiba Prefectural Cocoon Testing Station	226-3, Samukawa-cho, Chiba-shi
Mineoka Chiba Prefectural Stock Farm	Maru-mura, Awa-gun
Kimitsu Station	Minato-machi, Kimitsu-gun
Sakura Chiba Prefectural Stock Farm	Sakura-machi, Imba-gun
Chiba Prefectural Sheep Breeding Farm	Toyama-mura, Imba-gun

## YAMANASHI PREFECTURE

Yamanashi Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	Shimogawara-cho, Kofu-shi
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The Cotton Experimental Farm Gakuroku Branch Station Horticultural Branch Station Yamanashi Prefectural Industrial Laboratory Industrial Branch Station	Ryuo-mura, Nakakoma-gun Fukuchi-mura, Minami-Tsuru-gun Yamanashi-mura, Higashi-Yamanashi-gun Shimo-Yoshida-machi, Minami-Tsuru-gun Uenohara, Kita-Tsuru-gun
Yamanashi Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	517 Kawata, Koun-mura, Nishi-Yamanashi-gun
Kobuchizawa Branch Station	2202 Kobuchizawa-mura, Kita-Koma-gun
Yamanashi Prefectural Stock Farm	Tomioka, Hinoharu-mura, Kita-Koma-gun
Sumiyoshi Branch Farm	Naka-Kogawa, Sumiyoshi-mura, Nishi-Yamanashi- gun

## SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE

Shizuoka Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	851 Kita-Ando-machi, Shizuoka-shi
The Vegetable Experimental Station The Original Seedling Farm for Rice and Wheat Original Seedling Farm for Wheat and Sweet Potato Fuji Branch Station The Cold High Lands Experimental Farm	Yoshikawa-mura, Hamana-gun Saigo-mura, Ogasa-gun Tomioka-mura, Iwata-gun Yoshiwara-machi, Fuji-gun Gotemba-machi, Sunto-gun
Shizuoka Tea Experiment Station	1806 Kurasawa, Kawashiro-mura, Ogasa-gun
The Growth-Farm of Seedlings	Shimo-Nakabayashi, Udo-mura, Abe-gun
Shizuoka Citrus Experiment Station	2840 Komagoe, Shimizu-shi
Experimental Farm for Extermination for Snow Scale	Nishiura-mura, Takata-gun



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TABLE 6. -- PREFECTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, BRANCH STATIONS, AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM (CONT'D)

## SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE (CONT'D)

Name	Location
The Experimental Farm for the Early Satsuma Orange	Ibara-mura, Ibara-gun
The Experimental Farm for Late Orange	Taga, Atami-shi
Shizuoka Horse-radish Experimental Station	Yugashima, Kami-kano-mura, Tagata-gun
Shizuoka Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	70-1 Ta-machi, Shizuoka-shi
Matsuzaki Branch Station	330 Ena, Matsuzaki-machi, Kamo-gun
Shizuoka Prefecture Cocoon Testing Station	70-1 Ta-machi, Shizuoka-shi
Mitsuke Branch Station	Mitsuke, Iwate-machi, Iwata-gun
AICHI PREFECTURE	
Aichi Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Section	Sakaime, Anjo, Anjo-machi, Hekikai-gun
Kiyosu-Branch Station	Kiyosu-machi, Nishi-Kasugai-gun
Tamano Experimental Farm	Tamano, Asahi-mura, Nakashima-gun
Fukugama Original Seedlings Farm	Fukugama, Anjo-machi, Hekikai-gun
Toyohashi Experimental Farm	Ueda-machi, Toyohashi-shi
Inabashi Experimental Farm	Inabashi, Inabu-machi, Kita-shidara-gun
Utsumi Fruit Experimental Farm	Utsumi-machi, Chita-gun
Aichi Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	334 Koga, Hotei-machi, Niwa-gun



Iwatsu Branch Station	Dannoue, Iwatsu-machi, Nukada-gun
Experimental Station for the Improvement of Sericulture in Mountain Villages	Kamizakura, Hongo-machi, Kita-Shidara-gun
Otani Rearing Station for Original Silk-worm Eggs	Otani, Kosugaya-mura, Chita-gun
Tomio Rearing Station for Original Silk-worm Eggs	Tomio, Shimoyama-mura, Nukada-gun
Ran Rearing Station for Original Silkworm Eggs	Ran-mura, Shimoyama-mura, Nukada-gun
Aichi Prefectural Silk Scientific Experiment Station	16 Fuchidoori, Toyokawa-cho, Toyokawa-shi, Hoi-gun
Aichi Prefectural Filature Experimental Station	179 Maeda-Minami-cho, Toyohashi-shi, Hoi-gun
Aichi Prefectural Stock Farm	2-1 Mamimatsu, Yoshiai-cho, Okazaki
Aichi Prefectural Fowl Breeding Farm	Shinome, Anjo-machi, Hekikai-gun
Kiyosu Branch Farm	Kiyosu-machi, Nishi-Kasugai-gun
Aichi Prefectural Stallion-breeding Farm	Sakauba, Toyone-mura, Kita-Shidara-gun
NAGANO PREFECTURE	
Nagano Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	363 Naka-Gosho, Nagano-shi
Shimo-Ina Branch Station	Ichida-mura, Shimo-Ina-gun
Kikyo-ga-hara Experimental Farm	Hirooka-mura, Higashi-Chikuma-gun
Iiyama Experimental Farm	Omichi-Higashi, Iiyama-machi, Shimo-Minochi-gun
Kashiwabara Experimental Farm	Minokura, Kashiwabara-mura, Kami-Minochi-gun
Sugadaira Plateau Development Farm	Sugadaira, Naga-mura, Chiisagata-gun
Asama Plateau Development Farm	Obayashi, Miyota-mura, Kita-Saku-gun



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TABLE 6. -- PREFECTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, BRANCH STATIONS, AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS (CONT'D)

## NAGANO PREFECTURE (CONT'D)

Name	Location
Nagano Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	120 Okada, Nagano-shi
Ueda Branch Station	Tokiwa-jo, Ueda-shi
Matsumoto Branch Station	Asahi-machi, Matsumoto-shi
Iida Branch Station	Zakoji-mura, Shimo-Ina-gun
Tokura Branch Station	Tokura-machi, Hanishina-gun
Ikeda Branch Station	Ikeda-machi, Kita-Azumi-gun
Iiyama Experimental Station	Iiyama-machi, Shimo-Minochi-gun
Nagano Prefectural Stock Farm	Shikayama, Kita-Yama-mura, Suwa-gun
•Matsumoto Branch Farm	2455 Arigasaki, Matsumoto-shi
Nagano Prefectural Fowl Breeding Farm	Kurita, Nagano-shi

## GIFU PREFECTURE

Gifu Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	Matamaru, Nanasato-mura, Motosu-gun
Hida Branch Station	Furukawa-machi, Yoshiki-gun
Tono Branch Station	Nakatsu-machi, Ena-gun
Nanno Original Seedlings Farm	Imao-machi, Kaizu-gun
Gifu Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	Shinkano, Naka-machi, Inaba-gun
Shimotado Rearing Station for Original Silkworm Eggs	Tsunoya, Shimotado-mura, Yoro-gun



Mino Rearing Station for Original Silkworm Eggs	Kameno, Mino-machi, Mugi-gun
Furukawa Experimental Farm for Mulberries	Furukawa-machi, Yoshiki-gun
Katano Experimental Farm for Mulberries	Katano, Takayama-shi
Takayama Gifu Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	513 Sanno-Kawara, Morishita-cho, Takayama-shi
Oi Gifu Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	686 Dodone, Oi-machi, Ena-gun
Gifu Prefectural Stock Farm	Makigahara, Kiyomi-mura, Ono-gun
Takatomi Branch Farm	Takatomi-machi, Yamagata-gun

## NIIGATA PREFECTURE

Niigata Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	1013 Nagakura, Yamadori-mura, Koshi-gun
Sado Branch Station	Kanazawa-mura, Sado-gun
Horticultural Experimental Farm	Niitsu-machi, Naka-Kambara-gun
Horinouchi Experiment Farm	Horinouchi-machi, Kita-Uonuma-gun
Niigata Prefectural Demonstration Station for Agricultural Products	Kamijo, Kamo-machi, Minami-Kambara-gun
Niigata Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	265 Sambongi, Gosen-machi, Naka-Kambara-gun
Koide Branch Station	Inokuchi, Yunotani-mura, Kita-Uonuma-gun
Niigata Prefectural Mulberry Experimental Station	381 Hiebae, Ojiya-machi, Kita-Uonuma-gun



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 TABLE 6. -- PREFECTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, BRANCH STATIONS, AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS (CONT'D)

NIIGATA PREFECTURE (CONT'D)

Name	Location
Niigata Prefectural Cocoon Testing Station	c/o Koide Branch Station, 239 Koide-Shima, Koide-machi, Kita-Uonuma-gun
Niigata Prefectural Stock Farm	Tanauroko, Morimachi-mura, Minami-Kambara-gun
Joetsu Branch Farm	Honjo-machi, Takada-shi
Niigata Prefectural Fowl Breeding Farm	Maki-machi, Nishi-Kambara-gun

TOYAMA PREFECTURE

Toyama Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	194 Taro-mura, Toyama-shi
De-machi Horticultural Experimental Station	Taromaru, De-machi, Higashi-Tonami-gun
Sankan (high and cold district) Experimental Farm	Kojima, Yamada-mura, Nei-gun
Toyama Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	2870 Kamishin-machi, Nei-gun
Toyama Prefectural Stock Farm	Kasuga, Osawano-machi, Kami-Niikawa-gun

ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE

Ishikawa Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	Yoneizumi-machi, Kanazawa-shi
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Kurayama Experimental Farm  
 Unoke Experimental Farm  
 The Rice Local Experimental Farm  
 Ishikawa Demonstration Station for Farming  
 with animal power

Koyanagi, Kurayama-mura, Ishikawa-gun  
 Unoke-mura, Kahoku-gun  
 Fujino-machi, Nanao-shi  
 Matsunami, Mokuro-mura, Suzu-gun

Ishikawa Prefectural Sericultural Experimental  
 Station

c/o Ishikawa Prefectural Office, Kanazawa-shi

Ishikawa Prefectural Cocoon Testing Station

3 Shokawa, Tsubata-machi, Kahoku-gun

Ishikawa Prefectural Stock Farm

Kushi-machi, Komatsu-shi

#### FUKUI PREFECTURE

Fukui Prefectural Agricultural Experimental  
 Station

34-7 Machiya-cho, Fukui-shi

Ono Experimental Farm  
 Minemami Experimental Farm  
 Hosorogi Experimental Farm

Kamisho-mura, Ono-gun  
 Kokoji, Mikata-gun  
 Hosorogi-mura, Sakai-gun

Fukui Prefectural Sericultural Experimental  
 Station

13 Machiya-cho, Fukui-shi

Ono Branch Station  
 Shimbo Rearing Branch Station

Ono-machi, Ono-gun  
 Shimbo-mura, Sakai-gun

Fukui Prefectural Stock Farm

Kubo, Kami-Kitano-machi, Fukui-shi

#### SHIGA PREFECTURE

Shiga Prefectural Experimental Station

Shibukawa, Haruta-mura, Kurita-gun



Experimental Farm for Dead-stem Diseases of Mulberry	1254 Jussenbo, Go-mura, Takeno-gun
Kyoto Prefectural Stock Farm	Nomura, Kogawa-mura, Yosa-gun
Kyoto Prefectural Sheep Breeding Farm	Ono, Ikuta-machi, Ikaruga-gun

## OSAKA PREFECTURE

Osaka Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	Minihara-cho, Sakai-shi
Experimental Farm for Rice, Wheat and Rape	Tatetsu-machi, Nakakawachi-gun
The Experimental Farm for Vegetables	Araki-machi, Kishiwada-shi
The Experimental Farm for Oranges	Minami-Ikeda-mura, Izukita-gun
Osaka Prefectural Stock Farm	Kuraji, Katano-machi, Kita-Kawachi-gun

## NARA PREFECTURE

Nara Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	90 Shijo, Unebi-machi, Takaichi-gun
The Tea Experiment Branch Station	1157 Sakabata, Horen-cho, Nara-shi
Nara Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	2280 Hagihara, Haibara-machi, Uda-gun
Oyodo Branch Station	1268 Higakimoto, Oyodo-machi, Yoshino-gun
Nara Prefectural Stock Farm	Shima-Take, Uda-machi, Uda-gun



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TABLE 6. -- PREFECTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, BRANCH STATIONS, AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS (CONT'D)

## MIE PREFECTURE

Name	Location
Mie Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	1809 Eshima-cho, Suzuka-shi
Iga Branch Station of the Original Seedlings Farm	Oda-machi, Ueno-shi
Nanse Branch Station of the Original Seedlings Farm	Oka-machi, Take-gun
Kinan Agricultural Demonstration Station	Koshiyama-mura, Minami-muro-gun
Mie Prefectural Tea Experimental Station	42 Kameda, Kameyama-machi, Suzuka-gun
Mie Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	2304 Fujikata, Tsu-shi
Ayama Branch Station	101 Marunouchi, Ueno-shi
Doai Branch Station	559 Ono, Komata-machi, Doai-gun
Mie Prefectural Cocoon Testing Station	12 Takasago, Tsuoki, Tsu-shi
Mie Prefectural Stock Farm	Suga Toyoda-mura, Ichishi-gun

## WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE

Wakayama Prefectural Experiment Station	157 Ota, Wakayama-shi
Kinan Branch Station	Shimosato-mura, Higashi-muro-gun
The Experimental Farm for Rice Stem Borer	Minabe-machi, Hidaka-gun



Wakayama Prefectural Sericultural Experimental  
Station

795 Amano-mura, Ito-gun

Wakayama Prefectural Stock Farm

Atsuso-mura, Nishi-muro-gun

HYOGO PREFECTURE

Hyogo Prefectural Agricultural Experimental  
Station

365 Kita-Oji-cho, Akashi-shi

Tajima Branch Station  
The Horticultural Experimental Farm  
The Experimental Farm for making Sake  
The Breeding Farm for Vegetables  
The Experimental Farm for Tobacco  
The Experimental Farm for Fruits  
The Breeding Farm  
Hiraoka Experimental Farm

Wadayama-machi, Asaki-gun  
Ryogen-mura, Muko-gun  
Fukuda-mura, Kato-gun  
Aboshi-machi, Ibo-gun  
Iwaoka-mura, Akashi-gun  
Kami-Naizen, Sumoto-shi  
Aihara-mura, Tsuna-gun  
Hiraoka-mura, Kako-gun

Hyogo Prefectural Sericultural Experimental  
Station

961 Nebu, Hidaka-machi, Kinoshiki-gun

Experimental Mulberry Farm for prevention  
of damage by snow

Takasue, Oba-mura, Mikata-gun

Hyogo Prefectural Cocoon Testing Station

Nebu, Hidaka-machi, Kinoshiki-gun

Takeda Branch Station

Takeda-machi, Asako-gun

Hyogo Prefectural Stock Farm

Imajuku, Himeji-shi

Tajima Branch Farm  
Yoshikata Cattle Breeding Farm  
Awaji Branch Farm  
Mihara Breeding Farm  
Mitachi Branch Farm

Horibata, Okura-mura, Yabu-gun  
Wakayama, Onsen-machi, Mikata-gun  
Unoyama, Sumoto-shi, Tsuna-gun  
Okumi, Enami-mura, Mihara-gun  
Mitachi, Himeji-shi



TABLE 6. -- PREFECTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, BRANCH STATIONS, AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS (CONT'D)

## OKAYAMA PREFECTURE

Name	Location
Okayama Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	218 Kitakata, Okayama-shi
Mimasaka Branch Station	Yamakita, Tsuyama-shi
The Horticultural Experimental Farm	Saiden-mura, Jodo-gun
Original Seedling Farm for Rice and Wheat	Takamatsu-machi, Kibi-gun
Mimasaka Experimental Farm	Kume-mura, Kume-gun
The Experimental Farm for Rushes (tatami)	Hayashima-machi, Tsukubo-gun
The Experimental Farm for Peppermint	Nishi-Tomii, Kurashiki-shi
The Experimental Farm for Sweet Potatoes	Nishi-Tomii, Kurashiki-shi
The Experimental Farm for Potatoes	Ushimado-machi, Oku-gun
Okayama Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	2249 Ninomiya, Tsuyama-shi
Okayama Prefectural Stock Farm	1690 Kami-Ibuku, Okayama-shi
Chiya Okayama Prefectural Stock Farm	Chiya, Chiya-mura, Atetsu-gun
Nanatsukahara Hiroshima Prefectural Stock Farm	Shimohara, Yamauchi-Higashi-mura, Hiba-gun

## HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE

Hiroshima Prefectural Agricultural Experiment Station	Saijo-machi, Kamo-gun
Fukuyama Branch Station	Kawaguchi-machi, Fukuyama-shi
The Experimental Farm for Vermifuge Chrysanthemum	Shigei-mura, Mitsugi-gun
Kabe Experimental Farm	Kabe-machi, Asa-gun



Hiroshima Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	1677 Shobara-machi, Hiba-gun
Shin-ichi Hiroshima Prefectural Animal Industry Demonstration Station	Shin-ichi-machi, Ashina-gun
Midorii Hiroshima Prefectural Fowl Breeding Farm	Midorii-mura, Asa-gun

## TOTTORI PREFECTURE

Tottori Prefectural Experimental Station	Yoshinari, Tottori-shi
Nishihaku Branch Station	Hatagasaki, Yonago-shi
The Experimental Farm for Cotton	Kusaka-mura, Tohaku-gun
The Experimental Farm for Upland Rice	Urayasu-machi, Tohaku-gun
The Experimental Farm for Vegetables and Fruit	Tsunoimura, Iwami-gun
Tottori Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	Agei-machi, Tohaku-gun
Tottori Prefectural Stock Farm	Matsutani, Akasaki-machi, Tohaku-gun

## SHIMANE PREFECTURE

Shimane Prefectural Agricultural Experiment Station	1940 Shioge-machi, Izumo-shi
Hamada Fruit and Vegetable Experiment Farm	2208 Kurokawa, Hamada-shi
Akana High and Cool District Experimental Farm	912 Akana-machi, Iishi-gun
Arashima Fruit-tree Experimental Farm	1715 Arashima-mura, Nogi-gun
Shimane Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	1992 Shioya-cho, Izumo-shi



TABLE 6. -- PREFECTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, BRANCH STATIONS, AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS (CONT'D)

## SHIMANE PREFECTURE (CONT'D)

Name	Location
Yakawa Branch Station	Yakawa-mura, Nita-gun
Shimane Prefectural Stock Farm	Nogi, Nogi-mura, Yatsuka-gun
Yakawa Branch Farm	Yakawa-mura, Nita-gun
The Foal-breeding Farm	Ikeda, Sahime-mura, Ano-gun

## YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE

Yamaguchi Prefectural Agricultural Experiment Station	Hiho, Ouchi-mura, Yoshiki-gun
Tokusa Branch Station	Tokusa, Tokusa-mura, Abu-gun
Bofu Experimental Farm	Iwabata, Mure, Bofu-shi
Hirose Experimental Farm	Hirose-machi, Kuga-gun
Yamaguchi Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	Kuga-machi, Kuga-gun
Ota Branch Station	Ota-machi, Mine-gun

## KAGAWA PREFECTURE

Kagawa Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	220 Momoai, Busshozan-machi, Kagawa-gun
The Experimental Farm for Fruit-trees	Arai, Hayuka-mura, Ayauta-gun
The Experimental Farm for Olives	2051 Kojin, Nishi-mura, Shozu-gun



Experimental Farm for Field-crops Sakaide Experimental Farm Kagawa Prefectural Soy Laboratory	2519 Kitachi, Ikeda-machi, Shozu-gun Hiraike, Fukue-machi, Sakaide-shi Kachiyama, Nishi-mura, Shozu-gun
Kagawa Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	2340 Iketo-nakashiro, Hirai-machi, Kita-gun
Kashima Original Silkworm-egg Rearing House	Unuma, Tonosho-machi, Shozu-gun
Kagawa Prefectural Stock Farm	c/o Kagawa Prefectural Agricultural Experi- mental Station, Momoai, Busshozan-machi Kagawa-gun

## TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE

Tokushima Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	11-2 Aukui-cho, Tokushima-shi
Ikeda Branch Station Tomioka Branch Station Ikuhina Orange Experimental Farm	Ikeda-machi, Miyoshi-gun Tomioka-machi, Naka-gun Ikuhina-mura, Katsuura-gun
Tokushima Prefectural Experimental Sericultural Station	Kamoshimo-machi, Oe-gun
Iwakura Branch Station	Iwakura-mura, Mima-gun
Tokushima Prefectural Stock Farm	2 Kami-Yoshino-machi, Tokushima-shi
Shonai Ehime Prefectural Stock Farm	Fukunaridera, Shonai-mura, Shuso-gun

## EHIME PREFECTURE

69 Ehime Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	718 Dogo, Matsuyama-shi
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TABLE 6. -- PREFECTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, BRANCH STATIONS, AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS (CONT'D)

## FUKUOKA PREFECTURE

Name	Location
Fukuoka Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	Futsukaichi-machi, Chikushi-gun
Buzen Branch Station	Izumi-mura, Miyako-gun
Chikugo Branch Station	Hainuzuka-machi, Yame-gun
The Experimental Farm for Oranges	Mitsutomo-mura, Yame-gun
Itoshima Experimental Farm	Fuku-mura, Itoshima-gun
Fukuoka Prefectural Cocoon Testing Station	Kawarada, Ono-mura, Chikushi-gun
Fukuoka Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	Kawarada, Ono,mura, Chikushi-gun
Fukuoka Prefectural Stock Farm	Misawa, Mikuni-mura, Mii-gun
Fukuoka Prefectural Fowl Breeding Farm	Hokonoura, Dazaifu-machi, Chikushi-gun

## SAGA PREFECTURE

Saga Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	Kanya-cho, Saga-shi
Kasuga Horticultural Experimental Station	Kasuga-mura, Saga-gun
Mitsuse Cool District Experimental Farm	Mitsuse-mura, Kanzaki-gun
Imari High District Experimental Farm	Imari-machi, Nishi-Matsuura-gun
Saga Agricultural Labor Laboratory	73 Masabara-machi, Saga-shi



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TABLE 6. -- PREFECTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, BRANCH STATIONS, AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS (CONT'D)

## KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE (CONT'D)

Kumamoto Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	100 Suizenji-machi, Kumamoto-shi
Kumamoto Prefectural Stock Farm	Sakae, Goshi-mura, Kikuchi-gun
Amakusa Branch Farm	Nonto-Baba, Hondo-machi, Amakusa-gun

## OITA PREFECTURE

Oita Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station	425 Kamihira-machi, Oita-shi
Experimental Farm for High and Cool Districts	Shimoji, Kuju, Naori-gun
Experimental Farm for Shichito-rush	Minami-Kizuki, Kitsuki-machi, Hayami-gun
Experimental Branch Station for Oranges	Tsukumi-machi, Kita-Amabe-gun
Iuzen Experimental Farm	Yakkan-mura, Usa-gun
Oita Prefectural Experimental Station for the Agricultural Products Industry	1321 Maizura-machi, Oita-shi
Beppu Demonstration Laboratory for Agricultural Products Industry	Hama-cho, Beppu-shi
Oita Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station	492 Nagaoki, Oita-shi
Oita Prefectural Cocoon Rearing Station	6244 Oita, Oita-shi
Oita Prefectural Stock Farm	Kuju, Kuju-machi, Naori-gun
Demonstration Farm for Horse Utilization	Kuju, Kuju-machi, Naori-gun



## MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE

<b>Miyazaki Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station</b>	246 Kyojuka-machi, Miyazaki-shi
Kawaminami Branch Station	Onigakubo, Kawaminami-machi, Koyu-gun
Nango Orange Experimental Farm	Nango-machi, Minami-Naka-gun
Miyakonojo Experimental Farm	Ichimanjo-cho, Miyakonojo-shi
<b>Miyazaki Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station</b>	3515 Tsunehisa, Miyazaki-shi
Miyakonojo Branch Station	Ichimanjo-cho, Miyakonojo-shi
<b>Miyazaki Prefectural Stock Breeding Farm</b>	Hirohara, Takaharu-machi, Nishi-Morokata-gun
Miyazaki Prefectural Fowl Breeding Farm	1 Tenma-cho, Miyazaki-shi

## KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE

<b>Kagoshima Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station</b>	320 Kamoike-cho, Kagoshima-shi
Kanoya Branch Station	392 Nakana, Kanoya-shi, Kimotsuki-gun
Tarumi Citrus Branch Station	246 Tagami, Tarumi-machi, Kimotsuki-gun
Chiran Tea Branch Station	3350 Nagasato Chiran-machi, Kawanabe-gun
Kumage Branch Station	4406 Nishinomote-machi, Kumage-gun
Oshima Branch Station	750 Kanahisa, Naze-machi, Oshima-gun
Makurazaki Black Tea Experimental Farm	Higashi-Shikakago, Makurazaki-machi, Kawanabe-gun
Hokusatsu Experimental Farm	2706 Maeme, Hishikari-machi, Isa-gun
Ibusuki Sweet Potato Breeding Experimental Farm	1340 Jyu-cho, Ibusuki-machi, Ibusuki-gun
<b>Kagoshima Prefectural Sericultural Experimental Station</b>	Yuda, Higashi-Ichiki-machi, Hioki-gun



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TABLE 6. -- PREFECTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, BRANCH STATIONS, AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS (CONT'D)

## KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE (CONT'D)

Name	Location
Osumi Branch Station	Yokoyama, Oaira, Kanoya-shi, Kimotsuki-gun
Minami-Satsu Branch Station	Fukumoto, Yamakawa-machi, Ibusuki-gun
Oshima Branch Station	Itsube, Naze-machi, Oshima-gun
Kurino Mulberry Farm	Kurino-machi, Aira-gun
Shikine Kagoshima Prefectural Stock Farm	Kami-no-dan, Shikine-mura, Aira-gun
Kamoike Kagoshima Prefectural Stock Farm	215 Korimoto-cho, Kagoshima-shi
Sendai Branch Farm	Kumanoshiro-machi, Sendai-shi
Oshima Branch Farm	Naze-machi, Oshima-gun



TABLE 7. - IMPERIAL, PREFECTURAL, AND PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS OF JAPAN CLASSIFIED AS TO SUBJECT MATTER AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

Directing Agency & Subject Matter	Type of Institution					Total
	Main Stations	Branch and Sub-stations	Experimental Farms	Service Establishments	Research Labs	
<b>Imperial</b>						
Crops						
Agricultural Ex Sta	1	5	4	0	0	10
Horticultural Ex Sta	1	1	0	1	0	3
Tea Experiment Sta	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lab of Bureau of Staple Foods Administration	0	0	0	0	2	2
Animal Industry, Zootechnical Exp Sta	1	3	0	26	0	30
Veterinary Laboratory	0	0	0	0	4	4
Sericulture Exp Ex	1	10	0	1	0	12
Subtotal	5	19	4	28	6	62
<b>Prefectural</b>						
Special Problems	1	0	6	0	6	13
Crops						
General	46	76	60	21	1	204
Horticultural	4 a/	10	28	3	1	46
Industrial	6 b/	2	18	1	0	27
Animal Industry						
Livestock	0	1	0	79	0	80
Poultry	0	0	0	12	0	12
Sericulture	44	36	6	26	0	112
Subtotal	101	125	118	142	8	494
<b>Private</b>						
Foods	0	0	0	0	10	10
Crops	6	0	3	1	1	11
Animal industry	0	0	1	0	4	5
Agricultural chemicals	3	0	1	0	4	8
Sericulture	2	0	0	0	3	5
Subtotal	11	0	5	1	22	39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>595</b>

a/ Includes independent stations for citrus fruits, apples, and horse-radish  
 b/ Includes independent stations for tea and tobacco

TABLE 8. - DISTRIBUTION OF CROP, ANIMAL, AND SERICULTURE PREFECTURAL STATIONS AS TO LAND AREA AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH

Land Area (hectares)	Number of Stations							Total
	Crops			Animal		Sericulture		
	Main Stations	Branch Stations	Experimental Farms	Livestock Farms	Poultry Farms	Main Stations	Branch Stations	
Less than 5.0	13	53	68	15	11	29	25	234
5.1 - 10.0	25	16	16	9	2	10	11	69
10.1 - 15.0	14	7	11	5	0	1	1	39
15.1 - 20.0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	6
20.1 - 25.0	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	8
25.1 - 30.0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
30.1 - 35.0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
35.1 - 40.0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
40.1 - 45.0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
45.1 - 50.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
More than 50	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>402</b>
Average Size (Ha) a/	8.29	6.24	4.28	147.53	4.22	5.40	3.90	27.45
Smallest (Ha)	0.5	0.32	0.5	0.1	0.44	0.6	0.41	None
Largest (Ha)	32.1	13.0	14.0	522.0	5.9	20.5	11.0	None

a/ Weighted



TABLE 9 - DISTRIBUTION OF PREFECTURAL AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AS TO FLOOR SPACE AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH

Floor Space (Square Meters)	Number of Stations							
	Crops			Animal		Sericulture		Total
	Main Stations	Branch Stations	Experiment Farms	Livestock Farms	Poultry Farms	Main Stations	Branch Stations	
0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	6
1 - 1,000	6	47	90	19	8	4	18	192
1,001 - 2,000	14	9	5	21	2	9	12	72
2,001 - 3,000	12	1	0	14	1	14	6	48
3,001 - 4,000	7	1	0	4	1	6	5	24
4,001 - 5,000	5	0	0	4	0	1	1	11
More than 5,000	8	0	0	3	1	5	1	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>371</b>
Average Size $\bar{x}$ (Sq M)	4,675	730	401	1,323	1,479	2,860	1,580	1,796
Smallest (Sq M)	100	100	20	78	379	421	32	None
Largest (Sq M)	59,697	3,207	1,824	7,926	5,329	9,872	5,811	None

<sup>a/</sup> Weighted

TABLE 10 - DISTRIBUTION OF PREFECTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AS TO GREENHOUSE SPACE AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH

Greenhouse Area (Square Meters)	Number of Stations					
	Crops			Animal Industry	Sericulture	Total
	Main Stations	Branch Stations	Experimental Farms			
0	18	35	78	84	84	299
Less than 100	14	17	12	0	1	44
101 to 200	16	3	2	0	0	21
201 to 300	1	3	2	0	1	7
301 to 400	2	0	0	0	0	2
401 to 500	0	0	0	0	0	0
More than 500	3	0	0	0	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>376</b>
Average area $\bar{x}$ (Sq M)	159	101	100	0	123	136
Smallest (Sq M)	4	5	18	0	15	None
Largest (Sq M)	9,679	299	388	0	230	None

<sup>a/</sup> Included only stations having greenhouses

TABLE 11 - PROPORTION OF BUDGET EXPENDED FOR RESEARCH, STUDENT TRAINING, EXTENSION WORK, AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES BY THE VARIOUS TYPES OF PREFECTURAL STATIONS OF JAPAN, 1946

Type of Station	Percent of Total Budget Expended				Number of Stations Reporting <sup>a/</sup>
	Research	Student Training	Extension	Service	
Crops experiment	64	5	3	28	195
Livestock farms	14	1	5	80	28
Poultry farms	8	1	0	85	10
Sericulture	44	10	2	44	23
<b>Average <math>\bar{x}</math></b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>None</b>

<sup>a/</sup> Based on 1946 questionnaire from the prefectural stations to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

<sup>b/</sup> Weighted



TABLE 12. - TRAINING OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Institution	Number of Scientific or Technical Employees							Total
	With Doctorate	Graduates of					Without Academic Training	
		Uni- versity	College	High School	Training Institute	Others		
<b>Central (Imperial) Stations</b>								
Imp Agr Exp Stations	2	104	45	14	0	1	0	166
Imp Hort Exp Stations	1	13	21	16	0	0	0	51
Imp Tea Exp Station	1	6	1	2	0	0	3	13
Lab Bur Staple Foods Adm	4	17	8	15	0	0	0	44
Imp Zootechnical Exp Sta	4	57	57	62	0	0	3	163
Imp Veterinary Lab	3	17	51	37	0	0	0	108
Imp Sericultural Exp Sta	13	32	75	111	45	11	14	301
Subtotal	28	226	258	257	45	12	20	846
<b>Prefectural Stations</b>								
General Crops Stations	6	211	302	461	39	120	50	1,589
Horticultural Stations	0	11	22	66	1	8	1	109
Industrial Crops Stations	1	12	9	16	1	10	0	79
Livestock and Poultry Farms	0	29	114	209	2	29	16	399
Sericultural Stations	1	3	313	104	78	147	5	651
Subtotal	8	266	760	1,286	121	314	72	2,827
<b>Private Institutions</b>								
Crops	5	33	26	25	1	3	0	93
Agricultural Chemicals a/	1	12	18	11	1	2	1	46
Subtotal	6	45	44	36	2	5	1	139
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>3,812</b>

a/ Fertilizers, fungicides, and insecticides

TABLE 13. - AVERAGE ANNUAL BUDGETS FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS FOR THE PERIODS 1936-40 and 1941-45

Type of Station	Annual Budget	
	Average for 1936 - 40 (yen)	Average for 1941 - 45 (yen)
<b>Central (Imperial) Stations</b>		
Imperial Agr Exp Stations	684,078	1,334,373
Imperial Hort Exp Stations	85,533	178,754
Imperial Tea Experimental Stations	36,537	57,870
Lab of Bureau of Staple Food Adm	123,000	260,000
Imperial Zootechnical Exp Stations	494,250	756,236
Imperial Veterinary Laboratory	593,111	881,471
Imperial Sericultural Exp Stations	1,240,000	1,540,000
Subtotal	3,256,709	5,011,704
<b>Prefectural Stations a/</b>		
General Crop Stations	4,480,019	8,974,562
Horticultural Stations	264,009	518,036
Industrial Crops Stations	232,667	338,562
Livestock and Poultry Farms	2,445,655	3,396,460
Sericultural Stations	2,218,995	3,555,148
Subtotal	10,041,345	17,082,768
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,298,054</b>	<b>22,094,472</b>

a/ This table does not include data for the Yamaguchi and Saga Agricultural Stations, the Iwate and Gifu Sericultural Stations, the Tokyo, Yamanashi, Shimane, and Tokushima Livestock farms, and a few branch stations and experimental farms in other prefectures.



TABLE 14. - PREFECTURAL AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS CO-OPERATING WITH THE IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF TEA AND IN BREEDING RICE, WHEAT, AND BARLEY

Prefecture	Improvement of Tea	Paddy Rice	Upland Rice	Wheat	Barley
Hokkaido	0	1	0	1	0
Iwate	0	0	0	1	0
Miyagi	0	1	0	0	1
Akita	0	0	1	0	0
Fukushima	0	0	0	0	1
Ibaraki	0	0	1	0	1
Gunma	0	0	0	1	0
Saitama	1	1	0	0	0
Niigata	0	1	0	1	0
Ishikawa	0	0	0	0	1
Shizuoka	1	0	0	0	0
Gifu	0	1	0	0	0
Kyoto	1	0	0	0	0
Aichi	0	0	0	1	0
Nara	1	0	0	1	0
Mie	0	0	1	0	1
Hyogo	0	1	0	0	0
Tottori	0	0	1	0	0
Shimane	0	1	0	1	0
Okayama	0	0	0	1	0
Hiroshima	0	0	0	0	1
Shime	0	0	0	1	0
Fukuoka	1	0	0	0	1
Saga	0	0	0	1	0
Kumamoto	0	1	0	0	0
Miyazaki	1	0	0	1	0
Kagoshima	1	0	1	0	0
Number	7	8	5	11	7

TABLE 15. - PREFECTURAL AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS CO-OPERATING WITH THE IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION IN STUDIES OF FERTILIZERS AND OF DAMAGE FROM COOL SUMMER WEATHER, SNOW, DROUGHT, INSECTS, AND DISEASES

Prefecture	Fertilizers	Cool Summer Weather	Snow Blight	Drought	Insects and Disease
Aomori	0	1	0	0	1
Iwate	0	1	0	0	0
Miyagi	0	1	0	0	0
Akita	0	1	0	0	1
Yamagata	0	1	0	0	1
Fukushima	0	1	0	0	0
Ibaraki	1	0	0	0	1
Tochigi	0	0	0	0	1
Niigata	0	0	1	0	0
Toyama	1	0	1	0	0
Ishikawa	0	0	1	0	0
Fukui	0	0	1	0	0
Nagano	1	0	0	0	1
Shizuoka	1	0	0	0	0
Shiga	1	0	0	0	0
Kyoto	0	0	1	0	0
Hyogo	1	0	0	1	0
Wakayama	0	0	0	0	1
Shimane	0	0	0	0	1
Okayama	0	0	0	0	1
Hiroshima	1	0	0	0	0
Yamaguchi	0	0	0	1	0
Kagawa	1	0	0	1	0
Shime	0	0	0	0	1
Fukuoka	1	0	0	1	0
Saga	0	0	0	0	1
Kumamoto	1	0	0	0	0
Oita	0	0	0	0	1
Number	10	6	5	4	12



TABLE 16. - NUMBER OF PREFECTURAL AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS PARTICIPATING IN BREEDING OR CULTURAL PROJECTS WITH DESIGNATED CROPS

Crop	Number of Stations <sup>a/</sup>	
	Breeding Projects	Cultural Projects
Rice	35	42
Wheat	25	35
Potatoes	8	7
Barley	6	8
Sweet Potatoes	4	8

<sup>a/</sup> One and possibly more stations conduct both breeding and cultural projects with soybeans, corn, pyrethrum, oats, and hemp; one or more participate in cultivation experiments with rape, and at least one station is engaged in breeding yellow lupine.

TABLE 17. - NUMBER OF PREFECTURAL AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS PARTICIPATING IN SPECIFIED PROJECTS OR LINES OF WORK NOT SPECIFIED AS TO CROPS

Projects or Lines of Work	Number of Stations
Control of diseases and insects	47
Fertilizers and manures	40
Relation of climate to crop production	23
Soils (kind of work not specified)	22
Manufacture or processing of agricultural products	22
Agricultural machinery	18
Variety tests as distinguished from breeding	17
Growing and distribution of seeds and seedlings	13
Crops and methods for high altitudes	10
Storage and preservation of agricultural products	7
Utilization of agricultural products	7
Fungicides	6
Sequence of crops	3
Insecticides	3
Double cropping	1
Drought damage	1
Control of weeds	1

TABLE 18. - PREFECTURAL SERICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS PARTICIPATING IN SPECIFIED RESEARCH PROJECTS

Research Projects	Number of Stations
Rearing silkworms	37
Breeding silkworms	23
Manuring mulberry fields	22
Training mulberry trees and gathering leaves	19
Breeding mulberries	16
Disease and insect pests	16
Variety tests of mulberries	15
Race tests of silkworms	15
"Eri-silk"	14
Catch cropping in mulberry fields	12
Utilization of by-products	8
Snow damage of mulberry trees	4
Grafting mulberries	1

TABLE 19. - SIZE OF PLOTS AND NUMBER OF REPLICATIONS USED FOR FERTILIZER EXPERIMENTS WITH RICE, WHEAT, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND SWEET POTATOES

Size of Plot (square meters)	Number of Experiments	Number of Experiments in which the Number of Plots for Each Treatment		
		One	Two	Three
0.5 to 1.0	28	3	6	5
1.1 to 5.0	1	1	ND	ND
5.1 to 10.0	1	1	ND	ND
10.1 to 20.0	19	12	ND	ND
20.1 to 30.0	5	1	4	ND
30.1 to 40.0	13	5	1	ND
More than 40	1	1	ND	ND
TOTALS	68	24	11	5

ND No data available

TABLE 20. - AREA OF MULBERRIES AND PRODUCTION OF COCOONS AND OF RAW SILK IN JAPAN, 1878-1945

Years	Mulberry Area (1,000 Ha)	Total Production		Cocoons per Hectare of Mulberries (kilograms)	Raw Silk per Hectare of Mulberries (kilograms)	Raw Silk per M T Cocoons (kilograms)
		Cocoons Raw Silk (1,000,000 Kg)	Raw Silk (kilograms)			
1878 - 1882	ND	42.3	8.36	ND	ND	197.6
1883 - 1887	ND	40.9	11.79	ND	ND	288.2
1888 - 1892	233.5 <sup>a/</sup>	49.1	16.93	210.3	72.5	344.7
1893 - 1897	267.9	72.7	26.25	271.4	97.9	361.1
1898 - 1902	302.2	92.8	31.05	307.5	102.7	334.6
1903 - 1907	345.1	109.2	37.44	316.4	108.5	342.9
1908 - 1912	434.4	148.1	57.67	340.9	132.8	389.4
1913 - 1917	457.6	193.7	77.80	423.4	170.0	401.6
1918 - 1922	521.1	246.7	111.70	473.4	214.3	452.8
1923 - 1927	551.8	304.3	151.37	551.5	274.3	497.2
1928 - 1932	650.8	366.8	203.83	563.6	313.2	555.7
1933 - 1937	588.7	329.4	208.95	559.5	354.9	634.3
1938 - 1942	499.4	284.5	196.46	569.7	393.4	690.5
1938	543.8	282.2	209.4	519.0	385.1	742.0
1939	527.8	340.6	201.9	645.3	382.5	592.8
1940	528.2	328.3	207.5	621.5	392.9	632.0
1941	489.3	261.9	195.1	535.2	398.7	744.9
1942	408.1	209.4	168.4	513.1	412.6	804.2
1943	359.9	202.6	119.9	562.9	333.1	591.8
1944	302.2	151.4	92.3	501.0	305.4	609.6
1945	211.7	88.8	49.0	419.4	231.4	551.8
1946	193.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

<sup>a/</sup> 4 years only, 1889 to 1892  
ND No data available

TABLE 21. - AREA, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD OF RICE IN HOKKAIDO, 1885 to 1945

Period	Area (hectares)	Production	
		Total (metric tons)	Kilograms (per hectare)
1885 - 1887 <sup>a/</sup>	1,236	2,490	2,015
1889 - 1892	2,103	3,996	1,900
1893 - 1897	4,111	6,577	1,600
1898 - 1902	10,559	14,491	1,372
1903 - 1907	18,951	36,740	1,938
1908 - 1912	35,325	68,757	1,941
1913 - 1917	53,890	95,835	1,778
1918 - 1921 <sup>b/</sup>	77,599	163,426	2,106
1923 - 1927	129,439	269,992	2,086
1928 - 1932	183,645	300,421	1,636
1933 - 1937	188,067	381,677	2,029
1938 - 1942	179,818	391,184	2,176
1938	184,866	524,337	2,836
1939	184,455	514,269	2,788
1940	181,313	292,915	1,616
1941	177,225	206,900	1,167
1942	171,231	417,497	2,438
1943	164,662	455,596	2,767
1944	152,769	438,755	2,872
1945 <sup>c/</sup>	144,205	151,157	1,048

<sup>a/</sup> 3 years only  
<sup>b/</sup> 4 years only  
<sup>c/</sup> Estimate of 20 September 1945



TABLE 22. - AREA AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA OF JAPAN OCCUPIED BY NEW HYBRID VARIETIES OF WHEAT AND DISTRICTS WHERE EACH IS GROWN

Variety	Area		Districts
	Hectares	Percent of Total	
Norin No 20	83,394	9.6	Kyushu, Shikoku
Norin No 26	48,693	5.6	Kanto, Tokai
Norin No 50	41,480	4.8	Kanto
Norin No 45	41,932	4.8	Kyushu, Shikoku
Shima-shinriki	36,801	4.2	Kyushu, Shikoku
Norin No 9	29,372	3.4	Kanto, Tokai
Norin No 16	25,767	3.0	Kanto, Tokoku
Norin No 34	19,645	2.3	Kyushu
Norin No 52	18,492	2.1	Chugoku
Norin No 44	17,195	2.0	Tonoku
Norin No 27	16,795	1.9	Kanto
Norin No 36	16,500	1.9	Kyushu
Norin No 53	15,408	1.8	Tokai
Norin No 30	14,950	1.7	Tokai
Norin No 4	14,871	1.7	Western Honshu
Norin No 24	13,300	1.6	Northern Honshu and Snow Districts
Norin No 25	9,423	1.1	Western Honshu
Norin No 43	9,358	1.1	Western Honshu
Norin No 39	9,150	1.1	Northern Honshu
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>482,526</b>	<b>55.7</b>	

Source: Terao, H., Imperial Agricultural Experiment Station

TABLE 23. - JAPANESE AND ENGLISH NAMES AND CAUSAL ORGANISM OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DISEASES OF THE LEADING FOOD CROPS OF JAPAN

Japanese Name	English Name	Causal Organism
Rice Diseases		
Imochi-byo	Blast	Pericularia oryzae Br et Cav
Monguro-byo	Schrotiosis	Hypochnus sasakii Shirai
Koguro-kinkaku-byo	Stem rot	Helminthosporium sigmoideum Cav
Shiro-hagare-byo	Bacterial leaf blight	Pseudomonas oryzae U et I
Goma-hagare-byo	Sesame spot	Ophiobolus miyabeanus Ito
Ishiku-byo	Dwarf	Virus
Oka-ishiku-byo	Yellow dwarf	Sclerospora oryzae Br
Bakanae-byo	"Bakanae"	Gibberella fujikuroi (Sw) /Wr
Nae-fuhai-byo	Seedling rot	Achlya spp
Wheat Diseases		
Kurosabi-byo	Stem rust	Puccinia graminis Pers
Aka-sabi-byo	Leaf rust	Puccinia triticina Erik
Kisabi-byo	Stripe rust	Puccinia glumarum (Shm) E et H
Hadaka-kurobo-byo	Loose smut	Ustilago tritici (Pers) Jens
Ami-namagusa-kurobo-byo	Bunt	Tilletia tritici (Ejerk) Wint
Maru-namagusa-kurobo-byo	Bunt	Tilletia laevis
Udonko-byo	Powdery mildew	Erysiphe graminis DC
Yuki-gusare-byo	Snow blight	Typhula itoana Imai, Fusarium spp, Pythium spp
Aka-kabi-byo	Scab	Gibberella saubinetii (Mont) Sacc
Ishiku-byo	Mosaic	Virus
Shima-ishiku-byo	Take-all	Ophiobolus graminis Sacc
Tachigare-byo	Take-all	Ophiobolus graminis Sacc
Johan-byo	Stripe	Cephalosporium gramineum Hish et Ikata
Barley Diseases		
Yuki-gusare-byo	Snow blight	Typhula itoana Imai, Fusarium spp, Pythium spp
Akasa-bi-byo	Leaf rust	Puccinia anomala Rostr
Hanyo-byo	Stripe	Helminthosporium gramineum R
Kisabi-byo	Stripe rust	Puccinia glumarum E et H
Kurosabi-byo	Stem rust	Puccinia graminis Pers
Udonko-byo	Powdery mildew	Erysiphe graminis DC
Akaka-bi-byo	Scab	Gibberella saubinetii Sacc
Kata-kuboro-byo	Covered smut	Ustilago hordei K et S
Hadaka-kuboro-byo	Loose smut	Ustilago nuda K et S
Kabu-gusare-byo	Foot rot	Corticium gramineum I et M
Ishyuku-byo	Rosette	Virus
Tachigare-byo	Take-all	Ophiobolus graminis Sacc
Namagusa-kuboro-byo	Stinking smut	Tilletia panicis B et R
Sweet Potato Diseases		
Kokuhan-byo	Black rot	Endoconidiophora fibriata
Potato Diseases		
Eci-byo	Late blight	Phytophthora infestans De Bary
Virasu-byo	Virus Diseases	Virus



TABLE 24. - CROP LOSSES FROM THE MAJOR DISEASES OF THE THREE IMPORTANT CROPS IN JAPAN  
(1,000 metric tons)

Crop	1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		Average	
	Amt	%	Amt	%	Amt	%	Amt	%	Amt	%	Amt	%
Rice	435	5.2	74	0.7	137	1.5	85	1.0	212	3.3	167	2.0
Wheat	60	4.1	37	2.8	19	1.8	49	3.6	32	3.5	44	3.5
Barley	33	2.1	27	1.6	20	2.0	53	3.8	58	6.6	42	2.8

TABLE 25. - AREA AND PRODUCTION OF RICE AND WHEAT IN JAPAN, 1878-1945

Years	Rice			Wheat		
	Area	Production		Area	Production	
	1,000 hectares	1,000 metric tons	Metric tons per hectare	1,000 hectares	1,000 metric tons	Metric tons per hectare
1878 - 1882	2,527	4,482	1.773	362	286	0.790
1883 - 1887	2,805	5,068	1.953	391	351	.898
1888 - 1892	2,713	5,829	2.149	429	422	.984
1893 - 1897	2,752	5,651	2.053	441	510	1.156
1898 - 1902	2,813	6,372	2.266	470	573	1.217
1903 - 1907	2,862	6,793	2.374	449	486	1.082
1908 - 1912	2,933	7,588	2.587	470	649	1.381
1913 - 1917	3,030	8,286	2.735	508	757	1.490
1918 - 1922	3,083	8,838	2.867	529	822	1.552
1923 - 1927	3,089	8,700	2.816	469	769	1.648
1928 - 1932	3,203	9,070	2.833	493	869	1.763
1933 - 1937	3,168	9,414	2.970	683	1,261	1.846
1938 - 1942	3,161	9,534	3.016	794	1,504	1.894
1938	3,194	9,880	3.093	719	1,228	1.708
1939	3,166	10,345	3.267	739	1,658	2.244
1940	3,152	9,142	2.900	834	1,792	2.149
1941	3,156	8,274	2.622	819	1,460	1.783
1942	3,138	10,027	3.195	856	1,384	1.617
1943	3,085	9,444	3.061	803	1,094	1.362
1944	2,954	8,784	2.973	831	1,384	1.665
1945	2,994	6,445	2.152	722	896	1.241

Source: 1878-1932 Nasu, S. Aspects of Japanese Agriculture, A Preliminary Report - Institute of Pacific Relations, 1941  
1933-1945 Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

TABLE 26. - AREA AND PRODUCTION OF COMMON BARLEY AND NAKED BARLEY IN JAPAN, 1878-1945

Years	Common Barley			Naked Barley		
	Area	Production		Area	Production	
	1,000 hectares	1,000 metric tons	Metric tons per hectare	1,000 hectares	1,000 metric tons	Metric tons per hectare
1878 - 1882	598	575	0.962	402	495	1.231
1883 - 1887	612	696	1.137	522	638	1.222
1888 - 1892	638	753	1.180	606	701	1.162
1893 - 1897	644	873	1.356	657	904	1.376
1898 - 1902	646	940	1.455	674	999	1.482
1903 - 1907	656	968	1.476	684	891	1.303
1908 - 1912	653	1,026	1.571	674	1,040	1.543
1913 - 1917	583	1,066	1.828	692	1,132	1.636
1918 - 1922	522	963	1.845	643	1,051	1.635
1923 - 1927	456	893	1.958	545	930	1.706
1928 - 1932	385	800	2.078	486	933	1.920
1933 - 1937	336	745	2.217	442	830	1.878
1938 - 1942	359	758	2.110	438	874	2.000
1938	355	688	1.938	411	710	1.723
1939	351	844	2.405	406	934	2.300
1940	338	818	2.420	402	869	2.162
1941	358	707	1.975	466	937	2.011
1942	392	734	1.872	505	919	1.820
1943	380	573	1.508	481	733	1.523
1944	424	781	1.842	504	913	1.812
1945	399	502	1.258	475	686	1.444

a/ Data for 1878 - 1937 calculated from Nasu, ibid p 110. Data for 1938 - 1945 from Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.



TABLE 27. - AREA AND PRODUCTION OF TEA IN JAPAN. 1878-1945 a/

Years	Area (hectares)	Total Production (metric tons)	Production (kilograms per hectare)
1878 - 1882	ND	15,522	ND
1883 - 1887	ND	23,138	ND
1888 - 1892	ND	26,560	ND
1893 - 1897 <sup>b/</sup>	58,290	31,369	538.1
1898 - 1902	52,303	28,298	541.0
1903 - 1907	49,633	26,252	528.9
1908 - 1912	48,821	31,054	636.1
1913 - 1917	48,267	35,490	735.3
1918 - 1922	47,225	36,852	780.3
1923 - 1927	43,540	36,637	841.4
1928 - 1932	39,697	39,160	986.4
1933 - 1937	38,718	47,012	1,214.2
1938 - 1942	38,847	58,623	1,509.1
1938	39,525	54,682	1,383.4
1939	39,771	57,430	1,438.7
1940	40,409	58,180	1,437.8
1941	38,528	61,865	1,601.5
1942	35,904	60,958	1,697.8
1943	34,013	56,401	1,658.2
1944	31,255	47,075	1,506.1
1945	28,708	27,137	945.3

a/ Includes Okinawa, 1878 - 1911 only

b/ 4 years, 1894 - 1897

ND No data available



NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION  
REPORT NUMBER 59  
15 October 1946

LIST OF NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION REPORTS

Report No.	1. Classified	31 Oct 45
Report No.	2. Classified	13 Nov 45
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Report No.	4. Culture and Utilization of "Kozo" and "Mitsumata" for the Manufacture of High-Grade Paper in Japan	24 Nov 45
Report No.	5. Ownership and Administration of Japan's Forests	27 Nov 45
Report No.	6. Administration of the Japanese Mining Industry	1 Dec 45
Report No.	7. Rice Crop Losses from Adverse Weather Conditions in Japan Proper in 1945	11 Dec 45
Report No.	8. Stockpiles of Logs and Lumber in Japan	11 Dec 45
Report No.	9. Unusual Materials as Foodstuffs in Japan	17 Dec 45
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Report No.	11. Estimate of the Forestry Situation in Hokkaido	28 Dec 45
Report No.	12. Sources of Phosphate for Japan	31 Dec 45
Supplement to NRS Report No. 12 (Sources of Phosphate for Japan, 31 Dec 1945)		15 Mar 46
Report No.	13. Forest Areas, Forest Composition, and Standing Timber by Volume in Japan	10 Jan 46
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Report No.	27. Production, Consumption, and Stockpiles of Bamboo	5 Apr 46



## LIST OF NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION REPORTS (CONT'D)

Report No.	28.	Estimate of the Pulpwood Situation in Japan	15 Apr 46
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Report No.	57.	Nickel Deposits in Japan	30 Sep 46
Report No.	58.	The Forestry Situation in Northern Honshu	10 Oct 46
Report No.	59.	The Agricultural Experiment Stations of Japan	15 Oct 46



NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION

REPORT NUMBER 59

15 October 1946

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(Subject to Change)



*DCR*

December 23, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, STATE-WAR-NAVY  
COORDINATING SUBCOMMITTEE FOR THE FAR EAST

Subject: Draft Paper on Policy for the Reform of Japanese Agriculture.

*894.61*

There is attached for consideration of the Subcommittee a draft paper on "Reform of Japanese Agriculture".

894.61/12-2346

James K. Penfield  
State Department Member

Enclosure:

Draft paper, as stated.

A true copy of the signed original  
*M.S.S.*

CS/1A

*894.61/12-2346*

<i>[Signature]</i>	STP Unit
<i>CE</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
JA:JKPenerson:mls	
12-23-46	

*JCP*  
FE

*[Signature]*

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE INCOMING TELEGRAM

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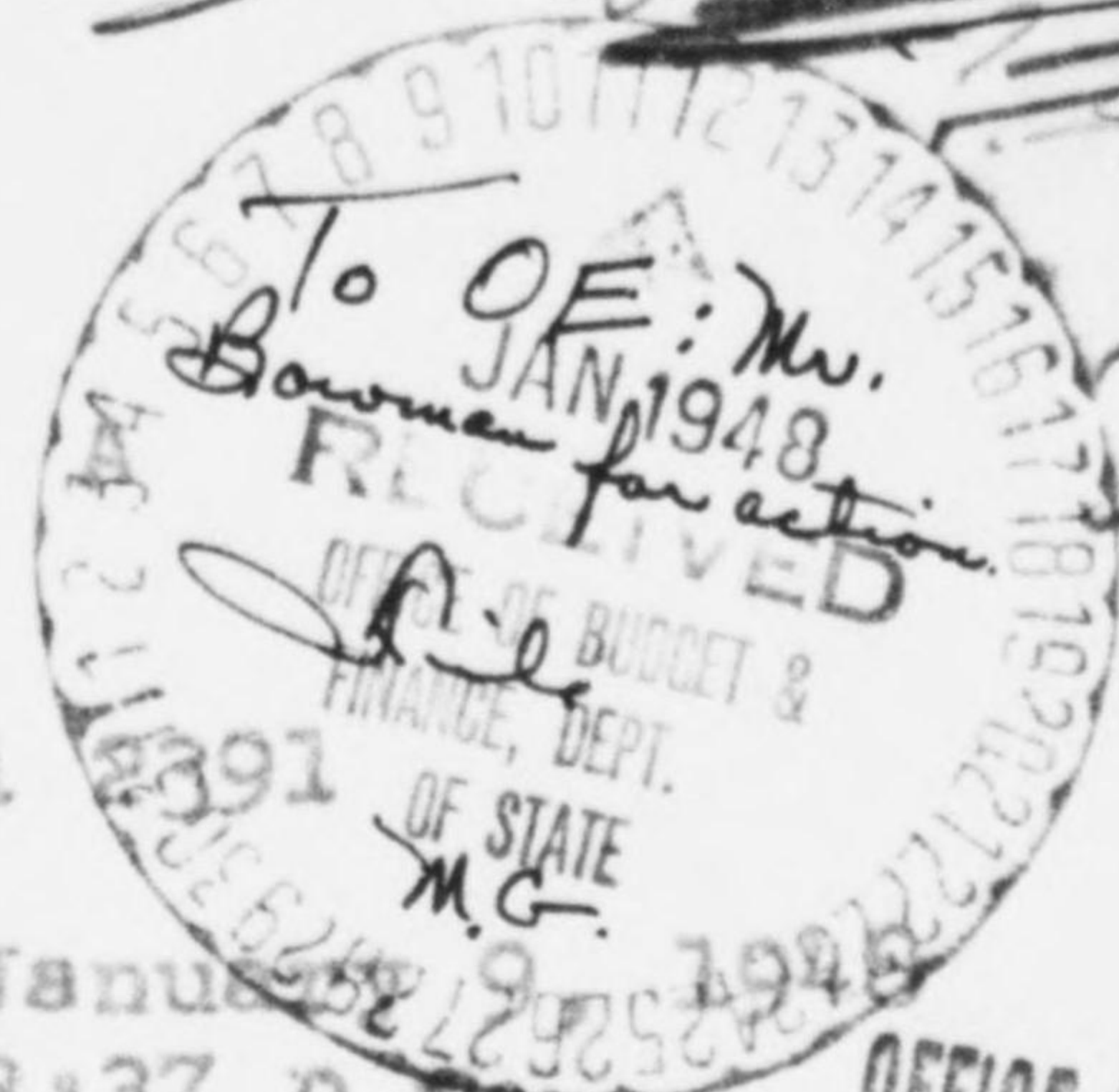
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DIVISION OF OCCUPIED AREAS Control  
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
JAN 13 1948  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



*De/R*

Rec'd January 9 1948  
3:37 P.M. FINANCIAL & DEVELOPMENT POLICY  
OFFICE OF  
JAN 13 1948  
TO OE  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FROM: Tokyo  
TO : Secretary of State  
NO : 322, December 24

FROM SCAP TOKYO JAPAN FROM SEBALD TO DEPT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON D C AND TO STATE DEPT NO G 57852 SEBALD'S SVCTEL. REDEFSVCTEL UNN. JANUARY 5.

"Re War RAD 473, 11 December 1947, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry estimates acreage (in 1000 hectares) and production (in 1000 metric tons) staple food crops Japan for 1947 as follows: (acreage figure given first, production figure second), rice 8,950 and 2,870; wheat 777 and 604; barley 517 and 353; naked barley 647 and 436; white potatoes 2192 and 227; sweet potatoes 4,312 and 377."

Disregard Sebald's 320 re Edwards. Sebald's 320 re reference message from Habana is true.

SEBALD

NOTE: Message delayed in transmission.

RB:RA

*No Action Reg'd*  
*Feb - 06, 1948*

*Sh*  
*W. J. ...*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
JAN 30 1948

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JAN 26 1948  
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894.61/12-2447

PERMANENT RECORD COPY: THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R CENTRAL FILES WITH NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.



755

*Handwritten initials/signature*

CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED & RECORDED  
IN SWNCC

*H. H. G. M.  
5/6/47  
file*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, SWNCC

Subject: Proposed Amendment to SWNCC 356, Reform of Japanese Agriculture

It is recommended that, in view of the cable comment contained in C-51749, April 12, 1947, which was recently received from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Tokyo, SWNCC 356 be approved with the following amendment:

Suggested addition to Appendix "C", Part One and end of paragraph 4--"The government should refund the amount paid on the principal by owner, at time of resale by owner to government."

J. H. Hildring  
State Department Member  
State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee

894.61/4-2847

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CSM

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4/28/47

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Confidential File

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R E S T R I C T E D

FROM: GHQ SCAP Tokyo, Japan

TO: War Department for WDSCA ES

NR: C 51749

12 April 1947

Reurad W-95919, date time group 102112A. SCAP comments regarding SFE 185 subject "Japanese Land Reform" being forwarded by air mail 12 April 1947. Suggested addition to Appendix "C" part one, at end of paragraph 4, "The government should refund the amount paid on the principal by owner, at time of resale by owner to government", conforms with Japanese legislation as approved by SCAP.

End

CM IN 2167

(13 April '47)

R E S T R I C T E D



1007

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: May 28, 1947

TO : JK - Mr. Martin

FROM : NA - Mr. Borton

SUBJECT: Attachment of Reference Documents

The attached document has been approved and initialed by NA.

There have recently been a number of instances where papers originating in JK and received in NA and the JK Secretariat for clearance have not had the reference documents attached. In the present case, for example, copies of SWNCC 356 and C-51749 were not appended and appreciable time and effort was required to obtain them. It is believed the clearance process could be expedited if you would advise drafting officers in JK to attach all pertinent documents, indicating on the documents, where desired, that they should be returned to them by the office at the end of the routing list.

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2875

FW 694.61/6/1847

DCR - ITP Unit

al DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUN 2 1947

NA:RAF:pm

June 3 3606  
A-H  
Miss Kerner!



**CONFIDENTIAL**

*ack*  
*June 18, 1947*  
*1007*

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, SWNCC**

**Subject: Proposed Amendment to SWNCC 356, "Reform of Japanese Agriculture".**

It is recommended that, in view of the comment received May 1, 1947 from the Supreme Commander in cable C-51749, SWNCC 356 be amended as follows:

Add the following sentence at the end of paragraph 4 in Appendix "C": "The government should refund the amount paid on the principal by the owner, at the time of resale by the owner to the government."

It is further recommended, in view of the comment later received from the Supreme Commander in his letter of April 14, 1947, that SWNCC 356 be amended as follows:

a. Add the following as a new sub-paragraph following sub-paragraph "d.", in paragraph 1 Appendix "C":

"e. All agricultural lands owned by corporations whose principal objectives are other than cultivation, and any or all portions of agricultural lands owned by any corporation which may be deemed suitable by the government for purchase and re-sale to cultivators."

b. Delete the following at the end of the first sentence in paragraph 7 of Appendix "C": "and to the prefectural assemblies, at the prefectural level".

c. At the end of paragraph 9 in Appendix "C", delete the word "averaging", and insert the words: "which can probably be expected to average about".

d. Insert the following after the fifth word of paragraph 12 in Appendix "C": "as soon as practicable".

e. After the

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894.61/6-1847

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*CS 17 AS*

*1195*



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e. After the first sentence of paragraph 13, Appendix "C", insert the following: "It is believed desirable that some land should remain under tenant cultivation."

f. Delete the last three sentences of paragraph 13, Appendix "C", and insert the following in their place: "Consideration should be given to transferring to such organizations, prior to completion of the land reform program, some or all of the lands to be reserved for tenant cultivation; this transfer, of course, to be conditional upon agreement by such organizations to use the land for rental purposes only. This transfer could be effected through compulsory sale to the government by some or all non-absentee landlords of the land now retained by them for renting purposes, and through subsequent government sale, or grant in leasehold, of these lands to the organizations in question."

J. H. Hilldring  
State Department Member  
State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee

JK:R Owen:tms

5/19/47

ESP

**CONFIDENTIAL**



A-H General Hilldring

June 12, 1947

A-H Mr. Rudlin

Attached Proposed Amendments to SWNCC 356, "Reform of Japanese Agriculture".

1. The above amendments are proposed in the light of SCAP's comments on SWNCC 356, a report by the Subcommittee for the Far East on "Reform of Japanese Agriculture".

2. The first amendment provides that where a person who has bought land from the Japanese Government under the Agriculture Reform Program wishes to sell it (the Government being the only permissible purchaser during the next thirty years) the Government should refund the amount already paid on the principal by the owner.

3. The second amendment brings within the provisions of the Agricultural Reform Program all agricultural lands of any corporation whose main purpose is not cultivation and any or all portions of the agricultural lands of any corporation which may be deemed suitable by the Government for purchase and resale to cultivators.

4. The third amendment has the effect of making Government agencies which are concerned with the program responsible only to the Diet and not also to the prefectural assemblies.

5. The fourth amendment conveys the idea that this program should result in household maintenance units which can be expected as a matter of probability rather than certainty to average about one cho in size.

6. The fifth amendment provides that as soon as practicable farmers renting agricultural land should do so under written leases to be filed with and approved by a Government agency.

7. The sixth amendment makes explicit, in the context of safeguards already provided for, the desirability of having some land in Japan remain under tenant cultivation.

8. The seventh amendment makes permissible rather than mandatory the transfer of certain lands, prior to the completion of the reform program, to cooperatives, tenant farmers unions or new organizations established for the sole purpose of renting land to tenant farmers.

9. I recommend that you approve these amendments and sign the attached memorandum to the Secretary, SWNCC.



SECRET

*Marked*  
FILE  
Signed Dec 9  
in SANACC  
10/28/47  
Wm

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY, SANACC

SWNCC 356, "REFORM OF JAPANESE AGRICULTURE".

It is most desirable that SCAP be provided with FEC guidance in his efforts to bring about the democratization of farmers' organizations in Japan. This is especially true now when legislation on this subject is being introduced in the Japanese Diet.

A statement of policy on this subject has been contained in SWNCC 356, "REFORM OF JAPANESE AGRICULTURE". That paper deals essentially with the economic aspects of land reform. Now it has been returned to SFE for shortening, it is believed desirable to remove from it the sections on reform of farmers' organizations in order that SANACC may consider them separately with a view toward reaching a very early agreement on a paper which may be presented to the United States Member of the Far Eastern Commission for consideration by the FEC.

*XP  
894.52  
894.5032*

The attached paper sets out those portions of SWNCC 356 dealing with reform of farmers' organizations. It is introduced for early consideration by SANACC.

*not shown  
FEC*

Charles E. Saltzman  
State Member  
State-Army-Navy-Air Coordinating Committee

Doc. ID	100-100000
Auth.	FEC
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A-S:WARudlin;lk (10/23/47)	(written concurrences on other blue
A-S:PPClaxton;AM (10/28/47)	file copy)

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894.61/10-2847

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NWB

RAF

Attached forwards statement by SCAP official urging Japanese farmers to take an active, personal interest in organizing the new agricultural cooperatives (which will replace the National Agricultural Association) and announcing rules governing the dissolution of the National Agricultural Association.

NB. This statement was recently reprinted in an FEC Circular.

MG





UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

*John U-560*  
*John*  
DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

No. 1487

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RECEIVED  
DIVISION OF OCCUPIED AREAS  
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
FEB 3 - 1948

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1948 JAN 13 AM 9 30

SUBJECT: Statement Encouraging Participation of All Farmers in the Formation of New Agricultural Co-operative Organizations.

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*Frank Schuler*  
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*Labor-enc*  
*Com-enc*

The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to enclose five copies of the text of a statement released for publication on December 17, 1947 by Lieutenant Colonel H. G. SCHENCK, Chief of the Natural Resources Section of this Headquarters, urging the active participation of all farmers in the establishment of new democratic Agricultural Co-operatives (organized under the provisions of Law No. 132, November 7, 1947) which will replace Japan's National Agricultural Association (Zenkoku Nogyokai). The latter is to be dissolved in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 133 passed by the Japanese Diet on November 7, 1947. (Laws No. 132 and 133 were published in Official Gazette No. 6,255 of November 19, 1947 which was forwarded to the Department without a covering despatch on November 21, 1947. Translations of Official Gazette No. 6,255 will be available in approximately one month and will be forwarded in the same manner).

894.61/12-3047

Enclosure: *att* *att* *att*

Press release issued by General Headquarters, Far East Command, December 17, 1947 (five copies). *2 copies att*  
*LE*

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY

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*894.61/12-3047*



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330  
17 December 1947USAT GENERAL PATRICK DEPARTS FOR KOREA

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--The USAT General Patrick, after a 10 day stopover at Yokohama for repair to damages incurred while enroute from San Francisco, sailed this morning for Jinsen, Shanghai, and San Francisco. A total of 110 passengers were embarked at Yokohama, including 10 officers, 94 enlisted men and six DAC's.

-0-

KANSAN ACCOUNTS FOR 31 POINTS IN IX CORPS BASKETBALL LOOP GAME

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SENDAI--Clifford French, Kansas City, Kans., went on a 31 point scoring rampage here last night to lead IX Corps Headquarters Co. to a 52 to 46 victory over APO 309 in the IX Corps Basketball League. Herb Agase, Evanston, Ill., and Kenneth MacCloskey, Westfield, N. J., were high for the losers with 16 and 15 points, respectively.

In the opening game of the twin bill 3d MRS toppled IX Corps Special Service, 45 to 24, as Jack Steffen, Waukesha, Wis., collected nine markers.

-0-

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Copies of the statement made this morning at a press conference by Edward C. Welsh, Chief of the Antitrust and Cartels Division, ESS, are available in the PIO Press Branch Library.

-0-

FOOD OFFICIAL ARRIVES TO ADVISE IN ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM FOR IMPROVING STANDARDS OF FISH INSPECTION

Milton P. Duffy, Chief of the Bureau of Food and Drug Inspection, California State Department of Public Health, has arrived in Tokyo to serve as advisor to SCAP's Natural Resources Section in setting up a program for improving standards of fish inspection, with special reference to fish scheduled for export to the United States.

Beginning in 1936, Japanese fishing interests exported frozen tuna to California for canning purposes and until 1941 these shipments continued in increasing amounts. The fish was subjected to U. S. Food and Drug Administration inspection and also to inspection by Mr. Duffy's California State Department of Public Health officials. Because Japanese standards of fish inspection were not as high as those enforced in the United States, losses due to spoilage ranged from 10% to 50% on some lots and such valuable food had to be condemned.

In order to avoid a repetition of this waste at a time when there is a world-wide shortage of food, Mr. Duffy will remain in Japan for 90 days to assist the Japanese Government in establishing a more efficient fish inspection system.

(more)

(over)



..Enclosure to Despatch No. 1487 dated December 30, 1947, from Office of the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, entitled "Statement Encouraging Participation of All Farmers in the Formation of New Agricultural Co-operative Organizations".

Mr. Duffy has completed 33 years of service in the California State Department of Public Health and NRS Fisheries Division officials anticipate that he will be able to encourage establishment of policies concerning fish handling and processing which will have a lasting effect on the Japanese fishing industry.

Mr. Duffy resides at 575 Pierce Street, San Francisco.

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SCAP OFFICIAL URGES JAPANESE FARMERS TO TAKE ACTIVE, PERSONAL INTERESTS IN ORGANIZING NEW AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

Lt. Col. Hubert G. Schenck, Chief of SCAP's Natural Resources Section, today urged Japanese farmers to take an active, personal interest in organizing new agricultural co-operatives in order to be certain they are democratically controlled by the farmers themselves.

"Farmers must make sure that the new co-operative organizations they join are true farmer-controlled co-operatives," Colonel Schenck warned. "The new co-operative laws, which became effective Dec. 15, purposely provide eight months for the dissolution of Japan's National Agricultural Association (Zenkoku Nogyokai) and its affiliated associations in cities, towns, and villages. This will give farmers enough time to organize new co-operatives built on democratic foundations, without government control and without domination by unfriendly interests. Every farmer should take part in the election of officers who will conduct the business of the new co-operatives."

Under the new Agricultural Co-operative Association Law, all National Agricultural Associations must hold dissolution meetings no later than Feb. 15, 1948, and must be completely dissolved by Aug. 15, 1948.

Regulations governing the dissolution of each village, town, city, or prefectural agricultural association will be decided at a general membership meeting at which two-thirds of the members must be present to make a quorum. A minimum of 10 days public notice must be given of the time, place, and purpose of the meeting. The law also provides that the board of directors or its liquidator must give a financial report and an inventory of its properties to the auditors of the association seven days before the meeting.

This financial report and inventory must be presented to the members for approval at the general meeting and the members must elect a Property Disposal Board of not less than five nor more than nine members. Three-fourths of this board must be farmers actively engaged in cultivation, livestock raising, or sericulture. This board will also make recommendations for the disposal of NAA property, which may be transferred to one of the new agricultural co-operatives organized under the new Agricultural Co-operative Association Law.

-2-

U. S. A. T. GENERAL MEIGS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE AT YOKOHAMA DEC. 22 WITH 200 TONS OF CHRISTMAS PACKAGES FOR TROOPS IN JAPAN AND KOREA

Carrying some 200 tons of Christmas packages for the troops and other occupation personnel in Japan and Korea, the General Meigs is expected to reach Yokohama in time for delivery to addressees before Christmas Day, Far East Command postal authorities reported today.

(more)

-2-



Enclosure to Despatch No. 1487 dated December 30, 1947, from the Office of the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, entitled "Statement Encouraging Participation of All Farmers in the Formation of New Agricultural Co-operative Organizations". officials anticipate that he will be able to encourage establishment of policies concerning fish handling and processing which will have a lasting effect on the Japanese fishing industry.

Mr. Duffy resides at 575 Pierce Street, San Francisco.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMIAND  
Public Information Office

Press Release:

1330  
17 December 1947

USAT GENERAL PATRICK DEPARTS FOR KOREA

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA--The USAT General Patrick, after a 10 day stopover at Yokohama for repair to damages incurred while enroute from San Francisco, sailed this morning for Jinsen, Shanghai, and San Francisco. A total of 110 passengers were embarked at Yokohama, including 10 officers, 94 enlisted men and six PAC's.

-0-

KANSAN ACCOUNTS FOR 31 POINTS IN IX CORPS BASKETBALL LOOP GAME

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SENDAI--Clifford French, Kansas City, Kans., went on a 31 point scoring rampage here last night to lead IX Corps Headquarters Co. to a 52 to 46 victory over APO 309 in the IX Corps Basketball League. Herb Agase, Evanston, Ill., and Kenneth MacCloskey, Westfield, N. J., were high for the losers with 16 and 15 points, respectively.

In the opening game of the twin bill 3d MRS toppled IX Corps Special Service, 45 to 24, as Jack Steffen, Waukesha, Wis., collected nine markers.

-0-

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Copies of the statement made this morning at a press conference by Edward C. Welsh, Chief of the Antitrust and Cartels Division, ESS, are available in the PIO Press Branch Library.

-0-

FOOD OFFICIAL ARRIVES TO ADVISE IN ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM FOR IMPROVING STANDARDS OF FISH INSPECTION

Milton P. Duffy, Chief of the Bureau of Food and Drug Inspection, California State Department of Public Health, has arrived in Tokyo to serve as advisor to SCAP's Natural Resources Section in setting up a program for improving standards of fish inspection, with special reference to fish scheduled for export to the United States.

Beginning in 1936, Japanese fishing interests exported frozen tuna to California for canning purposes and until 1941 these shipments continued in increasing amounts. The fish was subjected to U. S. Food and Drug Administration inspection and also to inspection by Mr. Duffy's California State Department of Public Health officials. Because Japanese standards of fish inspection were not as high as those enforced in the United States, losses due to spoilage ranged from 10% to 50% on some lots and much valuable food had to be condemned.

In order to avoid a repetition of this waste at a time when there is a world-wide shortage of food, Mr. Duffy will remain in Japan for 90 days to assist the Japanese Government in establishing a more efficient fish inspection system.

(more)

(over)



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : FE - Mr. Penfield

DATE: February 4, 1948.

FROM : NA - R. Fearey

SUBJECT: SFE 185/1, "Policies Concerning Japanese Agriculture".

You will recall that you and Mr. Hamilton asked me to discuss with General McCoy and Mr. Whitman three alternative procedures for dealing with the above paper. I wrote the alternatives down after our meeting, as in Appendix I, and shortly afterward took them up with General McCoy and Mr. Whitman, whose reactions are set forth in Appendices II and III. You will see that both prefer Alternative 3, i.e. to put a U.S. policy paper such as SFE 185/1 into the FEC.

A further development is the submission of the P&O view on SFE 185/1 (Appendix IV). An official in the Army Department who prefers to remain nameless tells me that it was written by Colonel Byroade pretty much on his own authority and was not seen or approved at "higher levels". He (the above-mentioned official) says that the paper will probably be withdrawn and a new CAD-P&O paper submitted to SFE. He feels quite sure, however, that though this new paper will be milder, the higher levels of the Army Department will not be willing to approve 185/1.

In view of the decision last week to go ahead with the submission of a revised FEC-230 to the FEC, my personal view is that we should also go along with the decision to submit an agrarian reform policy paper. It seems clear, however, that there will have to be a great deal more discussion of SFE 185/1 between the State and Army Departments (I hope not as much as over FEC-230, though it begins to look that way) before an agreed U.S. position is reached.

I believe Mr. Whitman still hopes for an opportunity to discuss the matter with Mr. Butterworth as proposed in his memo of last week.

*Perhaps this would be the most constructive next step*

*RAF*

NA:RAF/hhc

894-61/2-448



APPENDIX IAlternative Procedures Proposed by  
Mr. Penfield and Mr. HamiltonAlternative No. 1

Restate the problem to read something like: to determine U.S. policy towards FEC 042/1 (agrarian reform paper introduced by the Soviet member). The paper would contain a review of the Soviet paper and would list the various changes which would have to be made in it to make it acceptable to the U.S.

Alternative No. 2

To instruct General McCoy to take the position with regard to the Soviet paper that it was inappropriate for such a paper to be submitted in view of the fact that General MacArthur had already carried forward a comprehensive agrarian reform program under the broad authority and instructions contained in his basic directives. General McCoy would be asked to point out that a paper such as that proposed by the Soviet member would be a purely ex post facto treatment of the problem, and that the proper thing for the Soviet member or any other member of the Commission to do if he found fault with the reform program currently being implemented in Japan would be to call for a review of the SCAP directive of December 9, 1945 to the Japanese Government, or of some other SCAP action with regard to agrarian reform, in accordance with paragraph II, A, 2, of the terms of reference of the Far Eastern Commission as set forth in the Moscow communiqué.

Alternative No. 2

To adopt SFE 185/1 with certain textual changes in paragraph 6a.



APPENDIX IIMr. Whitman's Comments on Alternatives in  
APPENDIX IAlternative No. 1

There would be three disadvantages to this course:

1. We have repeatedly and definitely promised the other members of the FEC that we would submit an agrarian reform paper. The British and Soviets have been reminding us of that obligation about every month or every two months, though they have not done so in the last six weeks or so.

2. In specifying the unsatisfactory provisions of the Soviet paper, we would also have to specify what would be satisfactory to us, with the result that we would have taken a position in the matter the same as if we had submitted our own paper.

3. The danger of the U.S. formally approving a Soviet agrarian reform paper providing for the far reaching farm reforms now being carried out in Japan would be about as great as for us to initiate a paper of our own specifying these reforms.

Alternative No. 2

The disadvantages here are:

1. That we have promised to submit a paper.

2. That we have several times submitted ex post facto policy papers of our own (for example FEC 230, the arms paper, the agricultural associations paper, etc.) so we would scarcely be in a position to say that a Soviet agrarian reform paper at this stage was inappropriate.

3. We don't want deliberately to invite FEC review of SCAP actions in the matter if we can help it.

Alternative No. 3

OE strongly prefers this course.



APPENDIX IIIGeneral McCoy's Comments on Alternatives in  
APPENDIX I

Dr. Blakeslee stated that General McCoy's views were as follows:

1. Inasmuch as the U.S. has repeatedly promised to submit a farm reform policy paper, this promise should be honored. Dr. Blakeslee said that General McCoy was disturbed over the fact that several similar U.S. commitments in the past had not been fulfilled.

2. It would be inadvisable to encourage members of the Commission to review acts or programs of the Supreme Commander in Japan.

3. It is desirable for the U.S. to submit policy papers on all our more important programs in Japan so that the Commission may have opportunity to approve them and build up a dossier of internationally agreed occupation policies.

General McCoy accordingly prefers Alternative 3 (to submit a U.S. policy paper) for much the same reasons as Mr. Whitman.



S E C R E TAPPENDIX IVSFE 185/2Page 129 January 1948*copy*STATE-ARMY-NAVY-AIR FORCE COORDINATING COMMITTEE  
FOR THE FAR EASTPOLICIES CONCERNING JAPANESE AGRICULTURE  
Reference: SFE 185/1Note by the Secretary

The enclosure, a memorandum by the P&O Member, is circulated for the information of the Subcommittee in connection with the reference.

J. B. CRESAP  
Comdr., USN  
Secretary



SECRETE N C L O S U R EPOLICIES CONCERNING JAPANESE AGRICULTUREMemorandum by the P&O Member, SFE

1. Although at the moment, the subject of Japanese Agriculture (and Land Reform) is not of direct military concern, certain long-range U.S. military views now being considered envision a Japan economically self-supporting and of potential value as a deterrent to further Soviet expansion in Eastern Asia. A program of socialization of Japanese agriculture, as complete as that proposed in this paper, even though already initiated by the SCAP, would tend to weaken the overall recovery of Japan, a recovery which would be essential at an early date should there be adopted by the U.S. Government the strategic concept of building Japan, to the extent practicable, into a bulwark against further Soviet expansion.
2. It is agreed that some deconcentration of large Japanese absentee landed estates is necessary and is in line with a deconcentration of excessive economic power, now being implemented. However, a recent public announcement of a moderation of the decentralization of Japanese industry has set a precedent for a reexamination of the idea of completely socializing Japanese agriculture.
3. Pending an exhaustive reexamination, on the highest U.S. political and military levels, of our long-range strategic aims in Japan, the U.S. Government should be extremely reluctant to confirm officially the socialization of Japanese agriculture.
4. Therefore, the P&O Member cannot concur in the Conclusions and Recommendations expressed in SFE 185/1.



FEB 16 1948

TOP SECRET

No. 28

To the  
Acting United States Political Adviser for Japan,  
Tokyo.

The Secretary of State encloses for the information of the Acting Political Adviser a copy of SFE 185/1, "POLICIES CONCERNING JAPANESE AGRICULTURE", which has not yet been approved by the Subcommittee for the Far East, and a copy of SFE 185/2, containing a memorandum by the Army Member of SFE on the same subject.

Also enclosed for the Acting Political Adviser's information is a copy of SANACC "STATUS OF PAPERS", 31 January 1948.

Enclosures:

- ✓ 1. SFE 185/1, copy no. 2.
- ✓ 2. SFE 185/2, copy no. 24.
- ✓ 3. Status of Papers, 31 January, copy no. 40.

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May 7, 1948

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SUPREME COMMAND FOR ALLIED POWERS

TOYKO  
180, Seventh

*see des 176*  
*894.61/3-1848*

FOR POLITICAL ADVISOR ( INFO. ARMYCHIEF OF STAFF)

NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION FOR WOLF I. LADEJINSKY FROM AGRICULTURE

Plan return Washington immediately. OFAR agreeable to extension but OSA request to East Command for pertinent information not answered. Detail to Japan expires May 10. You revert to leave without pay status subsequent that date.

*Marshall*  
*MB*

MARSHALL

894.61/3-1848

CS/V

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*[Signature]*

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DESP. 176 FROM TOKYO

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UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER  
FOR JAPAN

No. 176

Tokyo, March 18, 1948.

CONFIDENTIAL

MAR 26 1948

(For Department Use Only)

Subject: Report of Field Trip to NIIGATA to Investigate Group  
Collections and Land Reform.

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1948 MAR 25 PM 4 26

DC/M  
FAMILIES BRANCH

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of the Department copy of a report prepared by Mr. Wolfe I. LADEJINSKY of the Department of Agriculture, now serving temporarily as a research consultant in the Natural Resources Section of this Headquarters, regarding his recent investigation into food collections and land reform in Niigata Prefecture.

Mr. Ladejinsky spent five days in Niigata Prefecture interviewing members of the prefectural Military Government Team, the Governor and other Japanese officials, officers of the Prefectural Federation of the Japan Farmers' Union, local landholders and farmers, and members of prefectural and local land commissions. It is believed that his report will be of interest to the Department, and it is therefore forwarded in its entirety.

Niigata collections of those food crops which are subject to ration had reached 96 percent of the goal as of the date of Mr. Ladejinsky's visit. Much of the credit for the success of the program is attributed by Mr. Ladejinsky to the energy and tactfulness of the commanding officer of the Niigata Military Government Team, whose talks before farm groups on the significance of the food collection program were highly effective. The fulfillment of the collection quotas in Niigata Prefecture is not expected to leave the prefecture as a whole short of rice for local needs for the balance of the crop year, but certain communities may experience a shortage of rice and other food because of the maladjustment of quotas among the various counties and villages. Reallocation of the available supply within the prefecture is being considered as a means of coping with local imbalances.

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Tokyo's No. 176  
March 18, 1948

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The major portion of Mr. Ladejinsky's report is devoted to an analysis of the success of land reform in Niigata, where agriculture is characteristically devoted to one-crop rice production. Practically all of the land available for purchase from landlords and resale to tenants has already been taken up. Because the price paid the landlords is considerably below the ceiling price, there have been many appeals to the prefectural land commission against what the landlords believe to be very low prices. Out of 440 cases before the commission 90 percent involve price disputes.

A significant observation made by Mr. Ladejinsky is that probably throughout Niigata the land reform program is not being accompanied by any consolidation of holdings, and he concludes that the number of strips, after accomplishment of land reform, will be approximately as large as before. Reports from other prefectures indicate the same situation. Thus, no basis for rapid development in agricultural methods is being laid by the reform itself.

Persistent rumors that tenants are reluctant to avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase land are refuted by Mr. Ladejinsky's findings in Niigata. It was his observation that the tenants are eager to buy land and that the local land commissions should, therefore, have no trouble in finding buyers.

The outstanding feature of the reform in Niigata is the relatively small opposition offered by the landowners, who have not resorted to court action to test the constitutionality of land reform as landowners in several other prefectures have done. By querying a number of landowners, Mr. Ladejinsky was able to arrive at a partial explanation of their quiescent attitude. One reason which he puts forward is that the landowners all know that the authorities of the Occupation played a major role in the formulation of the Land Reform Law and that this fact restrained them from open opposition to its implementation. Another probable reason is that, during the first year of the Occupation, many landowners feared that their land might be confiscated without compensation. Hence, they experienced a sense of relief at the discovery that they were to be paid for it even though at prices below those they could command in a free market. Further, there is a strong tenant union movement in Niigata, a fact which may have induced the less disputatious landowners to submit quietly. In this prefecture landowners, Mr. Ladejinsky states, have never been a group apart from the land or from the people who cultivate the land. Their intimate knowledge of tenancy conditions therefore might have had something to do with the attitude that land reform is not altogether unreasonable. The most compelling reasons for the peaceful submission of the landowners is the low land rents now prevailing throughout rural Japan, rents being fixed by the Government at 75 yen per tan (approximately 1/4 acre), a value which, even at current official prices for rice, is but two percent of the value of the crop of such area. Land ownership, at least for the time being, is thoroughly unremunerative.

Mr. Ladejinsky observes that the small, resident, non-cultivating landowners are not so easily reconciled to their new status and will

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strive



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March 18, 1948

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strive for price adjustments in the sale of their land.

One all important problem resulting from land reform is the question whether tenants who are about to become owners will be able to maintain their new status with the setting in of a deflationary trend and an abundant supply of rice in the Far East. This question is uppermost in the tenants' minds. The economic security which they seek, Mr. Ladejinsky opines, will most surely be found in the creation of sound farm credit and taxation systems plus whatever improvements in agricultural techniques can be effected.

Leadership among what Mr. Ladejinsky calls "the hitherto suppressed peasantry" is now being developed, but the process is slow and the tenants' awakening to new political opportunities that will insure the development of rural democracy cannot be achieved speedily. In the meantime, the most likely prospect is a sharing of power between the dispossessed landlord group and the numerous, relatively enlightened class of farmer-owner cultivators. The real promise of rural democratization and the creation of new leadership lies in the new cooperatives, in which the liberated peasantry must assume an active part. Mr. Ladejinsky's interviews with farmers in Niigata demonstrated that they are not familiar with the impending changes in this field. A certain amount of leadership derived from the old agricultural cooperative associations is therefore inevitable under present conditions, and its usefulness ought not to be discounted; but it would imperil the cooperative movement if full control were captured by the old leadership.

Respectfully yours,

W. J. Sebald

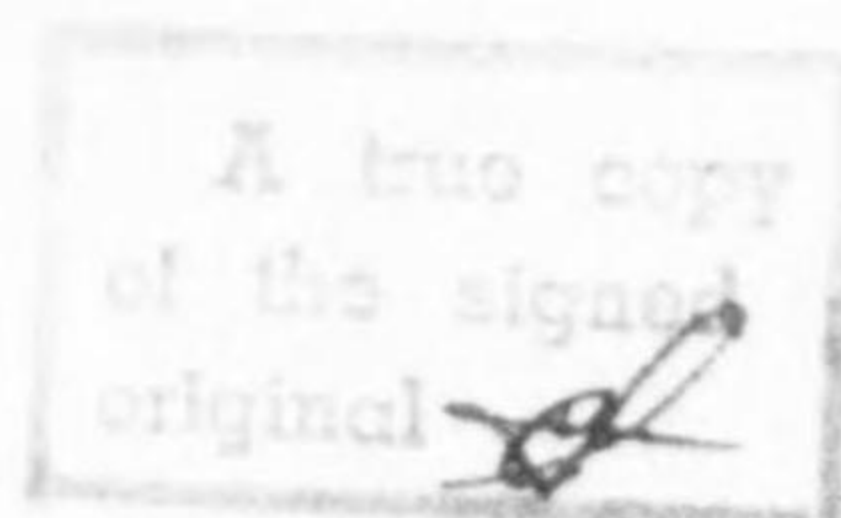
Enclosure:

Copy of memorandum by Mr. Wolfe I.  
Ladejinsky, Natural Resources Section,  
dated January 21, 1948, entitled  
Field Trip to Niigata Prefecture.

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(For Department Use Only)

Enclosure to Despatch No. 176  
dated March 18, 1948 from Tokyo,  
Japan, entitled "Report of Field  
Trip to Niigata to Investigate  
Group Collections and Land Reform".

## NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION

NR 200.4 (21 Jan 48)Ag

HGS/RHD/WIL/my  
21 January 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Niigata Prefecture

1. Authorization: LOCPO 3-2, 3 January 1948.
2. Mission: To investigate the progress of land reform in Niigata.
3. Personnel in Attendance: Mr. W. I. Ladejinsky, civilian consultant, and Mr. Motonaga Ohto, Japanese interpreter.
4. Itinerary: Departed from Ueno Station, Tokyo, at 0800 hours, 12 January 1948, arriving Niigata at 2230, on 12 January 1948. Departed from Niigata on 13 January, visiting villages of Awazu, Kugami and Kanazuka. Arrived Niigata on 16 January. Departed from Niigata on 17 January, arriving Tokyo 18 January 1948.

5. Persons Interviewed:

Lt. Col. Louis H. Cox III, CO Niigata MG Team  
 Capt. Thomas Savage, Economics Branch Niigata MG Team  
 Mr. Okada, Governor of Niigata Prefecture  
 Mr. Sato, T., Chief, Agriculture Land Division  
 Mr. Ishii, S., Chief, General Affairs Division  
 Mr. Tamai, Senior, Chairman, Niigata Federation of  
 Japan Farmers Union  
 Mr. Tamai, Junior, Vice Chairman Japan Farmers Union,  
 Member Niigata House of Representatives  
 Mr. Shirase, biggest landlord (2,000 cho) of Niigata  
 Mr. Tamaki, second largest landlord (1,000 cho)  
 Interviewed numerous members of prefectural and local  
 land commissions and farmers of Awazu, Kugami and  
 Kanazuka villages

6. Summary:

a. The food collection program in Niigata is being carried out successfully; its completion may be safely anticipated at an early date. The energetic leadership of the MG Team is largely responsible for the smooth execution of this rather difficult operation.

b. A ditty of a rural song of Niigata runs as follows: "It is too much to wish to own as much land as Mr. Shirase (2000 cho), but I do wish to own one cho of land." The progress of the land reform shows that Mr. Shirase disposed of his 2,000 cho, and many a tenant will get his much-hoped for cho of land. All land subject to sale has already been acquired by the government, and prospects of reselling the land to

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the tenants are good. To date, the constitutionality of the land reform has not been tested in Niigata.

7. Food Collections:

a. The purpose of the trip was to familiarize myself with the progress of the land reform program in Niigata. But upon reaching my destination it became obvious to me that there was no escaping taking a hand in the matter of food collections. Everybody talked and was concerned with the problem. The CO, Lt. Col. Cox, the Governor, Mr. Okada, and his political opponent, Mr. Tamai, briefed me in considerable detail on the progress of the food collections. Clearly, with 96 percent of the quota already carried out, the campaign was nearing successful completion.

b. This is significant in the light of certain rather difficult conditions prevailing in Niigata. The Niigata quota is 2,267,000 koku as against 2,038,000 koku in 1946, and actual collections that year of 1,883,000 koku. Production this year was about the same as that of last year. The farmers of this prefecture are rice producers only and have benefited from blackmarketing activities far less than the farmers closer to the large urban centers in southern Honshu or Kyushu and Shikoku. The political situation, too, did not favor the success of the food collection program. The defeated candidate of the gubernatorial elections was only too eager to make political capital out of the farmers' unfavorable reaction to the collection quotas.

c. Despite these adverse factors, the campaign has been proceeding smoothly; the danger of making food collections a political issue has been avoided. My observations lead me to the conclusion that the energy and diplomatic skill of Lt. Col. Cox are in a very large measure responsible for the creation of this "united front" as it were, thereby ensuring the success of the program, which might have otherwise bogged down in a morass of conflicting political interests. Col. Cox has made numerous trips into the countryside, and it has been my privilege to be in his party on one such occasion. His talks before farm groups on the significance of the food collection program have contributed greatly to the successful progress of the program in Niigata.

d. The fulfillment of the quotas need not necessarily place Niigata as a whole among the rice-deficit prefectures in the months to come. On the other hand, individual communities will experience a rice shortage. This will be caused by the unfair allocation of quotas among the various guns and villages. Such instances are almost unavoidable. At present there is a movement afoot to re-allocate the available supply within Niigata in order to take care of the communities and individuals hardest pressed by the original method of allocation.

8. Land Reform:

a. Niigata has a total of 224,000 cho of cultivated land, of

which

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March 18, 1948.

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which 80 percent is under paddy. It is a characteristically one-crop, rice-producing prefecture. More than half of the land is worked by tenants, and fully 85 percent of this land is paddy land. Relations between landowners and tenants have been rather difficult, and rent disputes have been numerous in years of good and poor crops. The land reform in Niigata struck fertile ground.

b. The original estimate (March 1947) of land subject to sale under the Land Reform was 92,000 cho. The second estimate (November 1947) reduced this figure to 82,000 cho. The prefectural officials explained this discrepancy in the following terms: the first estimate was based upon the "register book," while the second one is the result of an actual survey. The 92,000 cho included, presumably, 10,000 cho of non-farm land. The accuracy of the information furnished by the officials is subject to question. I found no evidence of an actual land survey; the more likely explanation is that all border-line and a number of non-border-line cases were decided in favor of the original holders.

c. Practically all of the land (82,000 cho) has already been purchased, and if the statements of officials and of farmers are to be accepted at their face value, all the sales to the government are bona fide. The price paid for the land is considerably below the ceiling, which is forty times the registered rent. The prevailing price ranges from twenty-two to thirty times the rent. Many landlords have appealed to the Prefectural Land Commission against what they consider a very low price. Out of 440 cases before the Prefectural Commission, 90 percent of them deal with price.

d. The very influential tenant-union organizations are eager to set prices at the lowest level possible. There is, however, a more compelling reason why the tenants themselves insist on such low prices. The explanation lies in the cultivation right enjoyed by many Niigata tenants. They paid the landowners for this right, which in practice gave them security of tenure. Such payments were over and above the customary rent, and were rather high in relation to the prewar price of land. Many a tenant feels, therefore, that the official prices under which the land is purchased under the reform must take account of the cultivation-right payment. Hence the downward adjustment of the official prices. The decisions of the Prefectural Commission have been mainly in favor of the tenants' claims. It is worth noting, however, that Mr. Tamai, the President of the Farmers' Union, admitted that many of the demands for price reduction are unreasonable.

e. The visits to villages of Awazu, Kugami and Kanazuka revealed that the local land commissions are actively preparing for the sale of land to the tenants. In one of the villages (Awazu) the Commission has on file the applications from the tenants who wish to buy land and terms of sale. A sample copy reads as follows: "The undersigned wishes to purchase the land mentioned below in accordance with the provision of Article 8 of the Enforcement Regulation of the Owner Farmer Establishment Special Measures Law upon the following terms." There

follows

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follows a statement as to the acreage, price and manner of payment. The same Commission has already prepared a tabular statement showing how much land will be sold to each tenant and at which price. The content of each sheet (one per tenant) shows that a great deal of effort has gone into its preparation.

f. Even a cursory examination of the sheets reveals that in this particular village, and probably throughout Niigata, consolidation of holdings as part of the land reform program is not taking place. Reports from other prefectures indicate the same situation. In short, the number of strips after the land reform will be approximately as large (some 90 million) as that before the reform.

g. In the early stages of the land reform program, a likely deterrent to its smooth execution seemed to lie in the reluctance on the part of some tenants to avail themselves of the opportunity to own land. Rumors that taxes, crop failures, and risks of ownership in general make it unwise for tenants to buy land were rife. Developments in Niigata have disproved this. According to the information furnished by members of local land commissions and interviewed farmers, the tenants are very eager to buy the land. Contrary to the opinion voiced by a tenant member (Communist by his own admission) of the Prefectural Commission, local commissions will have no problem in finding buyers. They are confronted, however, with one real problem: how to allocate equitably the land subject to sale. Tenant A cultivates 1 cho of a resident owner, and Tenant B cultivates 1 cho of an absentee owner. B can buy the 1 cho, while A cannot buy any. The commissions are aware of this problem, and to solve it in a manner satisfactory to all the would-be buyers will take the patience of Job and the skill of Solomon. But whatever it takes, the matter will have to be dealt with by the commissions in order to enable as many tenants as possible to enjoy some of the benefits of the reform.

h. The single, most outstanding feature of the reform in Niigata is the relatively small opposition offered by the landowners. To be sure, they dislike the reform, believe the prices to be too low, and undoubtedly exerted pressure on local commissions with a view to evading some of the provisions of the law. The fact remains, however, that they sold the land to the government, and have not resorted to court action to test the constitutionality of the Land Reform as landowners of other prefectures have done.

i. I was (and still am) quite puzzled by this quiescent attitude on the part of the landowners of Niigata, and I addressed myself to a number of them in search of a valid explanation. I am not sure that I found one, but the following is a summary of their views.

- (1) SCAP's backing of the reform. Every landowner knows that SCAP has played a major role in formulation of the land reform law. This fact restrained many a landowner from open "revolt" against the implementation of the law. The Governor of Niigata, Mr. Okada, was candid enough to tell me that he does not like the

reform

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reform; I carried away the impression that but for SCAP's stand in this matter he would certainly do all he could to impede its progress. What is true of Okada is true, of course, of numerous others in and outside of Niigata. Another factor, still potent, comes into play: the Japanese obedience to authority. In the feudal period they were obedient to the feudal lord; after the Meiji Restoration to the bureaucrats, Emperor and the Army, and now to the Occupation.

- (2) During the first year of the Occupation many landowners were very anxious about their future and fortunes. They feared that the land might be subject to outright confiscation. Mr. Shirase, the biggest landlord of Niigata (2,000 cho - and mainly paddy), and others who followed the press, were familiar with the Soviet proposal at the Allied Council that the land be confiscated. Hence the sense of relief at the discovery that the land was to be paid for though at prices below those it would command in a free market. I am of the opinion that this development would have played but a minor role in the attitude of the Niigata landowners if the reform had been initiated in late 1947 instead of late 1946. The first shock of the Occupation is wearing off, and the fears entertained by many that the Americans are out to take away their property have long since been dispelled.
- (3) The strong tenant-union movement in Niigata is unquestionably one of the reasons why the landowners chose to compromise and accept the reform, albeit grudgingly.
- (4) There is a fundamental difference between the average landowner - tenant relationship in Japan and that of the former European prototype, for instance. Except for the absentees, the Japanese landowners have never been really a group apart from the land and the people who actually cultivated the land. Many of them cultivate some of the land, and their intimate knowledge of tenancy conditions may have had something to do with the attitude that the land reform is not altogether unreasonable, or, at worst, an inevitable evil that must be accepted in one's stride.
- (5) One of the principal factors that induced some of the landowners, especially the big ones, to accept the letter of the reform, is the low land rentals

now

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now prevailing throughout rural Japan. There is probably no other occupation in Japan now less remunerative than that of renting out land to tenants. With rents fixed by the Japanese government at 75 yen per tan and the official price of rice rising from season to season, the current rent per tan of paddy land in Niigata is but 2 percent of the value of the crop of a tan of paddy. The price of rice straw alone from this unit of land is variously estimated from 500 to 1,200 yen. Big and small landowners feel that the rent is too small to warrant collecting. Since land ownership, at least for the time being, is thoroughly unremunerative, the reform is viewed by some owners (Shirase of 2,000 cho and Tamaki of 1,000 cho) as not the worse of the two evils: ownership under existing conditions and selling the land to the government at official prices.

j. As far as the landowners of Niigata are concerned the reform is as good as completed. Their opinions on what comes after the reform should be of great interest. With this view in mind I interviewed the biggest landlord of Niigata, Mr. Shirase, and a few landowner-members of the local land commissions. If I were to assume that Mr. Shirase correctly expresses the views of all the really big landlords of Niigata, then they are out of the land owning class for ever more. Mr. Shirase is through owning land or dealing with tenants. He is reclaiming four cho of land because he wishes to insure for his family an ample supply of food, and because he expects to continue to live in the village where nearly everybody is attached to the land. Should adverse economic conditions compel the new owners to dispose of the land, he, Mr. Shirase, would not buy any. Thirteen generations of dealing with tenants has come to an end with Japan's defeat. "Japan is beginning anew," Mr. Shirase remarked, "and I am beginning anew, not as a landlord but as a rural industrialist." The lumber mill he is now operating and the flour mill he is about to build bear witness to his statement.

k. The small, resident non-cultivating landlords are not so easily reconciled to their new status. They cannot weather the storm in the manner of a Shirase, the new village industrialist, or a Tamaki, the landlord-banker, now gone all banker. But even they know that they will not get the land back; what they will strive for is a price adjustment, and, above all, for the permission to cultivate the one cho of land that they now can retain as tenanted land.

l. The main after-reform concern of the tenants who are about to become owners is the maintenance of their new status. It was generally agreed among the people interviewed that no problem will be encountered as long as the present price structure and food shortage last.

Whether

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Whether they will be in a position to continue as owners with the setting in of a deflationary trend and the availability of an abundant rice supply in the Far East and East Asia, is the question uppermost in their minds. Many of them recall the days when economic depressions compelled them to sell their land and join the tenant ranks. This prewar experience justifies a most careful consideration of the problem on the part of the Japanese government, and not only from the point of view of controlling price prices. The Japanese government has been in this business since 1921, but price controls could not cure the almost chronic case of economic depression of rural Japan, and at a time when other segments of the country's economy were prospering. The reorganized cooperative system, if applied as intended, should do much toward the strengthening of the farmers' economic base. But neither the benefits derived from the land reform and the cooperatives, nor the price control protection may be sufficient to insure for the new owners what they want most: economic security. Sound farm credit and taxation systems, much talked about in the past but never acted upon, must be created in order to avoid the burdens of indebtedness and usury that weighed so heavily on the farmers of Japan in the prewar days. All of this, plus whatever technical improvements can still be effected on Japanese farms - these are the sureties that will enable an industrious and efficient tenant to maintain his newly acquired status of owner-cultivator.

m. The question of new leadership in the post-reform village is important indeed, for one of the main purposes of the reform is to supplant the old with one more nearly in accord with the economic, social and political considerations underlying the program. My talks and observations in Niigata lead me to the conclusion that the loss of economic power does not necessarily presuppose the loss of much of the prestige and leadership the landlords once enjoyed undisputedly. Aside from their old, intimate ties with everything in the community that calls for articulation, their superior political experience and group cohesiveness may stand them in good stead in getting hold of the leadership of the new cooperatives, thereby dominating the affairs of the community once again.

n. The development of leadership among the hitherto suppressed peasantry is beginning to take place now. The local land commissions and the farm unions, which are strongly developed in Niigata, serve now as schools for the new leadership. But it is a slow process, and their awakening to their new political opportunities that will insure the development of a rural democracy cannot be achieved speedily. Old habits and attitudes die hard; there is the danger, therefore, that the tenants, having acquired the land, might sink into easily satisfied complacency. Should that come to pass, the much hoped for new leadership would be long in coming. In the meantime, what one must look forward to is the sharing of the power between the dispossessed landlord group and the numerous and relatively enlightened class of the owner-cultivators of old.

o. The real promise of rural democratization and the creation of new leadership is in the new cooperatives. They can spell the difference between a truly successful land reform program and a program of limited achievement; the first points to the gradual creation of a rural

democratic

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democratic society, made up of progressive men who feel freedom and security in the possession of the land they till, actively participating in the affairs of their village; the second signifies only a transfer of the land from the landowners to the tenants, with no attempt on their part to assume the political and social responsibilities that go with their new economic status.

p. In the past the cooperatives were the centers of village activities, but the leadership was in the hands of the upper strata and it was not exercised for the benefit of all the social groups of the community. The newly reorganized cooperatives should correct that, but they can achieve their purpose only if the liberated peasantry becomes aware of the nature of the democratically organized cooperatives and assumes active participation in their affairs. Interviews with farmers in Niigata show that they are not familiar with the impending changes in this field. It is important, therefore, that no effort be spared in correcting the situation. A measure of old cooperative leadership is inevitable under present conditions, and its usefulness cannot be discounted. But the cooperatives must not be captured by that leadership in toto; they must become the principal training grounds for the new leaders if the main objectives of the land reform are to be achieved.

q. Not only officials, but farmers, too, are well familiar with the main provisions of the Law of Succession. Opinions elicited on the subject lead me to the conclusion that for some time to come this law will be honored in breach only. They keep on dying in the manner of old and they dispose of their property in the fashion dictated by long established customs and traditions. The Civil Code notwithstanding, they believe that dispersal of the property bodes ill to the rural economy of Japan. The present attitude will prevail until such time as the second, third, etc., sons and daughters begin to claim in court the shares to which they are entitled under the Civil Code. For the time being no such case of complaint has been registered in any of the courts of Niigata.

W. I. LADEJINSKY  
Department of the Army Consultant

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ACTION  
is assigned to

*file*

United States Political Adviser  
for Japan

Tokyo, May 13, 1948

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
RECEIVED  
JUL 16 1948  
OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE  
COLLECTIVE AND INFORMATION

DIVISION OF  
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

JUN - 1 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
JUN 11 1948  
SALTZMAN  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to FUKUOKA, SAGA, KUMAMOTO, OKAYAMA  
and KAGAWA Prefectures to Investigate Crop Collection  
and Land Reform.

DIVISION OF OCCUPIED AREAS  
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

*No action*  
JUN 15 1948  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

894.61/5-1348

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to this Mission's despatch No. 176,  
March 18, 1948, regarding a field trip to Niigata Prefecture to  
investigate crop collections and land reform, and to forward here-  
with a copy of another report prepared by Mr. Wolf I. LADEJINSKY  
of the Department of Agriculture, now serving temporarily as a re-  
search consultant in the Natural Resources Section of this Head-  
quarters, regarding the progress of food collections and land re-  
form in the prefectures of Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Okayama, and  
Kagawa. Mr. Ladejinsky spent twelve days in the five prefectures  
interviewing members of Military Government Teams, Japanese offi-  
cials, tenant-farmers, owner-cultivators and landlords. This re-  
port, like that sent to the Department with the despatch under  
reference, is believed to be of interest as reflecting the first-  
hand experience of a trained observer in the field of agricultural  
economics.

Mr. Ladejinsky, who is co-author with William M. Gilmartin of  
an article entitled "The Promise of Agrarian Reform in Japan" in  
the January 1948 issue of "Foreign Affairs", is reported to have  
been a student of and writer on Japanese agricultural problems since,  
at the latest, 1936, although he had never visited Japan until after  
the surrender. During the war he prepared materials on Japanese  
agriculture for the instruction and use of military government and  
lectured before classes in military government at the Universities  
of Michigan and Chicago. After the capitulation of Japan he served  
in the Natural Resources Section of this Headquarters, where he, to-  
gether with Messrs. William M. Gilmartin and R. S. Hardie, counseled

Japanese

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May 13, 1948

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Japanese officials in the framing of the basic land reform legislation: the Owner-Farmer Establishment and Special Measures Law and the Revised Agricultural Land Adjustment Law. It is believed that in this group of three persons, Mr. Ladejinsky's opinions carried the most weight. The somewhat optimistic note which Mr. Ladejinsky strikes in his two reports may be attributable to his keen interest in his subject and his intimate connection with the legal foundations of Japanese land reform.

The writer's observation, in his earlier report on Niigata Prefecture, regarding the effective work being done by Military Government Teams in connection with crop collections and farm land reform was confirmed in his findings in the five prefectures recently visited. It was also his impression that, to meet this year's crop collections, many farmers have drawn on their allowed retention of rice and other grains to make up their quotas. Collections have apparently depleted farm food reserves to a certain extent, lending some validity to the farmers' complaints and insistence that shortly the Government will have to provide them with a food ration.<sup>1)</sup> The cause of the situation, he states, lies in misallocation of quotas, in some cases deliberate, and in some unavoidable. Numerous petitions regarding quotas, deliveries, and the chances of rationing reach Military Government offices. Many of these petitions concern the manner in which the officials have discharged their duties and the methods they have used in assigning allocations. In the prefectures visited by Mr. Ladejinsky, crop collections were completed or were being completed ahead of schedule. This operation, however, was not carried out easily. It was possible, it is indicated, only because of the energy displayed by this Headquarters, the Military Government Teams, and the Japanese Government.

Considering the difficulties that have to be overcome, Mr. Ladejinsky believes that the planned ten percent increase in quota deliveries in the crop year 1948-49 is a most serious matter and will not be accomplished easily, if at all. He directs criticism particularly at the incentive goods offered farmers for complete and timely deliveries, commenting that rice wine should no longer, as in the past, be the mainstay of the incentive goods program. In this connection, he recommends that the volume of rice earmarked for processing into wine ultimately to be distributed among farmers should be reduced by not less than one-half. The incentive goods thus far distributed have been of little appeal to the farm women

of Japan

- 1) Mr. Ladejinsky's observations in this connection are corroborated by reports from other sources indicating that, in some districts, farmers have already had to apply for food rations. See article entitled "Japanese Farm Reform", "Nippon Times" for May 13, 1948, page 1.

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-2-

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of Japan, who make an important contribution to the raising of a crop, since these goods have been designed for male rather than female consumption.

Mr. Ladejinsky also lays considerable stress upon the defects of the program for the legal marketing of fish and vegetables and comments on excessive spoilage. Fishermen, he states, have shown a tendency not to put forth their maximum efforts in fishing operations. Controls on perishable foods, enforced since December 15, 1947, can, in his opinion, stand considerable revision and should, depending upon the local situation, be eased in some places and tightened in others.

A notable feature of this crop-year's collection campaign was the staunch support given by the late KATAYAMA Cabinet, which followed the policy of keeping prices down and enforcing deliveries by the use of strong measures. He concludes that the Cabinet, therefore, sided with the city against the countryside.

As in the case of his previous memorandum on Niigata, much of Mr. Ladejinsky's report is devoted to the accomplishment and success of the land reform program, under which a large part of land purchasing activity has been completed in the prefectures in question. From ten to twenty-five percent of the originally estimated amount of land subject to purchase by the Government has been acquired through surrender in lieu of payment of taxes. The selling of land to tenants has begun and will undoubtedly, Mr. Ladejinsky states, be completed by the end of the year. Many tenants stress concern over the financial risks that go with ownership, but in no case known to Mr. Ladejinsky was this anxiety strong enough to overcome their cherished hopes of becoming owner-cultivators. The majority of the tenants who have already bought land have made initial payments amounting to as much as sixty to seventy percent of the entire purchase price, a fact reflecting the money prosperity of rural communities. This phenomenon has not been so apparent in villages removed from large urban or industrial centers where farmers do not have the opportunity to sell their vegetables and other produce on the black market.

The farm union movement among the farmers in the prefectures which Mr. Ladejinsky visited has had much to do with the progress of land reform. In Kagawa eighty-one percent of the villages have branches of one or the other of the two dominant unions, the radical Japan Farmers Union (Nichino) and the more conservative National Farmers Union (Zenno). Union influence has made it possible in this prefecture for tenants to preside over forty-four percent of the local land commissions. (Thirty-one percent are presided over by owner-cultivators and twenty-nine percent by landlords.) The average percentage of tenant-chairmen for Japan as a whole is twenty-four percent.

owner-cultivator

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Owner-cultivator commission members on both the local and prefectural levels generally vote with the tenants and have been instrumental in persuading landlords to do likewise even on some rather crucial issues. In another way, however, the owner-cultivator has not been helpful. The problem of consolidation of small, local holdings has apparently not been affected by the progress of the land reform or any other program, Mr. Ladejinsky states. The owner-cultivator's land, which is not subject to the provisions of the reform, stands in the way of consolidation, which cannot take place until this class of farmer is compelled to submit his holdings to redistribution by land commissions.

Significant in the past year has been the decline in the land owners' opposition to the program. In the summer of 1947 some landlords initiated a number of suits for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the land reform law, but most of these cases, although no longer pending, have never come to trial. Rather than test the constitutionality of the reform laws, landlords in large numbers are now attempting, it is stated, to gain possession of tenanted land in order to raise food for their own consumption. The permission of the prefectural governor is necessary in order to terminate or rescind the leases given their tenants. The settlements in many of these cases have not been strictly in accord with the provisions of the law, but Mr. Ladejinsky is not certain that it is either feasible or advisable to insist on the letter of the law in every instance. The net results of the legal and illegal evictions is the increase of the so-called "small consumption farms", which are relatively less productive and do not contribute to the national food supply. The landlords involved in these eviction cases are, in the main, small scale resident owners who have found it impossible to live on the very small money rentals permitted them by law.

According to the provisions of the law, rents for rice fields may be as high as twenty-five percent of the value of the crop. However, with the progress of inflation, rents have become a fraction of one percent of that value. This fraction is reduced still further if one considers that the commutation of rent to a money basis, instituted by the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law of December 28, 1945, deprives the landlord and awards to the tenant the value of the rice straw, which is a bi-product of the crop. The value of the straw alone pays, Mr. Ladejinsky states, many times over the rent of the land. To correct this situation, Mr. Ladejinsky recommends that tenants be required by law to pay a rental bearing a reasonable relationship to the use they make of the land. He asserts that they are now in a financial position to do this and that the longer the present situation continues, the more difficult it will become for the tenants to realize that renting land at virtually no cost to themselves will not be possible much longer.

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One of the important complaints of the landowners is that the twenty-four year annuity bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65%, which they are given in exchange for their land, have been decreed by the Ministry of Finance to be non-negotiable within five years from the date of issuance. Mr. Ladejinsky believes that this complaint would be met if landowners were granted the opportunity to cash their bonds as circumstances dictate.

It was one of Mr. Ladejinsky's observations that the work of the land commissions which are the administrators and executors of the land reform program is seriously impaired by lack of funds and consequently by insufficient personnel. On some occasions it has been necessary for villagers to contribute voluntarily from their own finances to provide a commission with the minimum assistance to permit its continued operation.

The economic changes now taking place in rural Japan, Mr. Ladejinsky observes, have resulted in the improvement of the lot of the great majority of the farmers and in the worsening of that of the landlords. Political and social changes, parallel to the economic changes, are less obvious. The need for a new rural leadership has arisen, and the old order can persist in a new guise only in the event that no such new leadership emerges. Tenants and owner-cultivators now have the opportunity, Mr. Ladejinsky declares, and in fact are being compelled, to take an active part in the affairs which at one time were the sole preserve of the landowners, who with their loss of affluence have also lost some of their influence. The farm unions, the land commissions, and the agricultural co-operatives will supply much of the needed talent but not in the very near future. It is likely that leadership in the village in the time immediately ahead will be shared between the landowners and the other local groups.

Especially interesting, Mr. Ladejinsky comments, is the position of the Communist Party in the Japanese village. He notes that the party has lost influence because of the failure of its propaganda against land purchases by tenants. The main line of this attack was not against land reform as such, but against the particular type of reform now being carried out with its main emphasis on private rather than state, individual rather than collective ownership of land.

Drawing upon his first-hand knowledge of the mistakes of the Kerensky Government at the time of the Russian revolution, Mr. Ladejinsky evokes a picture of what might have happened in Japan had land reform never come about, asserting that the country might now be a cauldron of unrest and discontent, and fertile ground for communist agitation. In this connection, he believes tribute should be paid to the Supreme Commander's thorough appreciation of the lessons

of history

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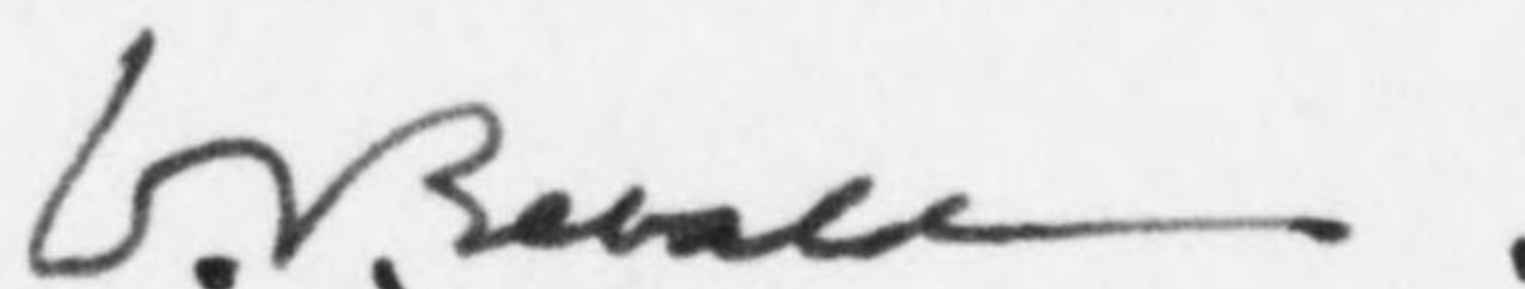
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of history and their proper application to the specific conditions that exist in Japan.

In conclusion, the writer surveys the effectiveness of the Military Government Teams which he calls the instruments through which it is hoped to impart new meaning to Japan's economy, polity, and society. He takes note of the fact that although some members of the military Government Teams take exception to the underlying principles of the land reform program, these differences of opinion do not adversely affect the enforcement of the reform, the effort to carry out which he regards as very impressive. However, Mr. Ladejinsky laments the exceedingly small personnel with which the Military Government Teams, burdened with many other duties besides surveillance of land reform, must operate. More and better personnel, he states, has been a basic need in the past; in the days ahead, it will be an absolute necessity.

Respectfully yours,


  
W. J. Sebald


Enclosure: 

Copy of memorandum by  
Mr. W. I. Ladejinsky,  
Natural Resources Section,  
dated March 22, 1948, entitled  
Field Trip to Fukuoka, Saga,  
Kumamoto, Okayama and Kagawa  
Prefectures.

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Enclosure to Despatch No. 281 dated May 13, 1948 from Tokyo, Japan, entitled "Report of Field Trip to Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Okayama and Kagawa Prefectures to Investigate Crop Collection and Land Reform".

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Natural Resources Section

NR 313 (22 Mar 48)A

HGS/RHD/WIL/my  
22 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Okayama and Kagawa Prefectures

1. Authorization: CP 201, 6 February 1948.
2. Mission: To investigate the progress of land reform in Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, Okayama and Kagawa.
3. Personnel in Attendance: Mr. W. I. Ladejinsky, civilian consultant, and Mr. Motonaga Ohto, Japanese interpreter.
4. Itinerary: Departed from Tokyo Station, Tokyo, at 1940 hours, 8 February 1948, arriving Takamatsu 1420, 9 February 1948. Departed from Takamatsu at 1405, 11 February 1948, arriving Okayama at 1639, 11 February. Departed 1120, 13 February, arriving Fukuoka 0030, 14 February. Departed 0930, 15 February, arriving Saga 1430, 16 February. Departed 1500, 17 February, arriving Kumamoto 1600, 17 February. Departed 1600, 18 February, arriving Fukuoka 1830, 19 February. Departed 1300, 20 February, arriving Tokyo 2000, 20 February.
5. Personnel Interviewed:  
Col. Robert E. Coughlin  
Lt Col W. H. Haviland  
Capt R. J. Charbonnel  
Sgt Gunner  
Lt Col Karl L. Springer  
Mr. A. F. McGimpsey  
Col S. C. Hilton  
Lt Col Charles L. Munske  
Capt V. J. Jones  
Mr. E. R. Mossman  
Maj William P. Keleher  
Capt Harry D. Gilpin  
Lt Col H. L. Shinaberger  
Maj K. D. Davison  
Mr. J. Blaine  
In addition, Japanese officials and a large number of tenants, owner-cultivators and landlords have been interviewed in the course of this trip.
6. Summary:
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a. The prefectures of Kagawa, Okayama, Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Saga have carried out the quotas assigned to them. It was not an easy chore, and but for the remarkable performance of the respective M. G. teams the problem of collections would still be with us - and very largely unsolved.

b. The land reform program is proceeding smoothly. Most of the land subject to purchase has already been purchased by the Government and a fair amount of land, varying from prefecture to prefecture, has already been sold to the tenants. In these prefectures the land will be sold and the reform carried out by the end of 1948.

c. The existing rental arrangement is an economic absurdity. In effect, the landlords receive next to no rent. This situation calls for consideration and corrective action.

7. Food Collections

a. As was my experience in Niigata on a previous trip, every team was keyed to the whole problem of food collection. This was true even in instances where collections were completed. The teams realize that this is but the end of one phase, although the most important phase, of the problem. The day-to-day activities in connection with the perishable foods program are still with them, and so are the requests for rations on the part of many farmers. Before long, they will have to begin the all-important work of launching the 1948-49 production and collection campaigns.

b. I am under the impression that this year's collections have reached the limits of reasonableness, and, in some instances, have gone beyond. Many farmers have undoubtedly dipped into their retention allowance in order to make up their quota. The continued effort of the M. G. teams and Japanese Government to over-fulfill the quotas are failing despite the very attractive bonuses to farmers for above quota deliveries. Collections have apparently depleted farm reserves of food to some degree. The farmers' complaints and insistence on the fact that shortly the Government will have to provide them with a food ration is not altogether groundless. The cause lies in the cases of misallocation of quotas, some deliberate and some unavoidable. Lt. Col. Karl L. Springer, CO of Okayama Military Government Team, has well summed up the situation that prevails in the prefecture and probably in most other prefectures of Japan:

"The team is only one of forty six in Japan and if our experiences are 'carbon copies' of those of the other teams in trying to reach the rice and sweet potato quota on the deadline date, then something should be done to alleviate the inequities of allocations and retentions. Hundreds of petitions reach this office on quotas and deliveries, and, subsequent to quota delivery, on the chances of rationing. Most of the complaints were levelled at the officials for the manner in which they

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discharged their duties and the methods they used in assigning allocation quotas. The most flagrant case of injustice was the one in which an authorized official reported the population of a village almost 700 people short, thus reducing the retention by almost 700 koku of rice. Through the efforts of Military Government this case will probably be settled amicably for all concerned."

c. In the prefectures visited collections were completed or being completed ahead of schedule. It would be erroneous, however, to assume that the operation was carried out with ease. My observations in the rural communities and talks with the CO's and members of the teams indicate that success came about only because of tremendous drive on the part of SCAP, the teams and the Japanese Government. The farmers' inherent obedience to authority was clearly not sufficient to turn the corner. With few exceptions all means had to be employed, from diplomacy to stern measures (arrests, fines and confiscations in some prefectures), in order to collect a larger quota than the previous year. For this reason the planned 10 percent increase in the quota deliveries in 1948-49 is a most serious undertaking which will not be accomplished easily, if at all. The higher quota is based on an expected 10 percent increase in production, but this in turn rests on a number of expectations, some of which may fall short of realization. In reality, therefore, the farmer may be confronted with a 10 percent reduction in the 1947-48 retention.

d. In view of the magnitude of the program facing us, the best use must be made of every measure that will ensure its successful completion. In this connection the type of incentive goods offered the farmers for complete and timely deliveries is one of the measures worthy of the most careful consideration. The shortage of goods of all types leaves the Government with little or no choice as to what the farmers should be given. Yet one thing is certain: sake must no longer, as in the past, be the base of the incentive-goods program. My observations in village after village in Kagawa, Okayama, Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Saga lead me to the conclusion that sake bids fair to become a "drug" on the market as a collection-incentive item.

e. The farmers enjoy a drink, of course. Sake (in moderation), as a morale builder, source of energy and as an item of some importance in ceremonial and religious performances, is welcome. But what the farmers object to is the flood of sake, and one suspects that a Gallup poll among the womenfolk would reveal even stronger views concerning this matter. In the house of a small farmer in Saga prefecture I counted eighteen sho-bottles of this energy-builder; most of the farmers received appreciable quantities of the same. The village has enough sake to launch a battleship. There is another aspect which must not be overlooked; the case for food imports is weakened when the usage of an inordinate amount of grain for alcohol production and distribution is permitted. And whatever the quantity of grain used for brewing in the past crop-year, it is safe to suggest that the

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volume earmarked for processing and ultimate distribution among farmers should be reduced by not less than 50 percent.

f. The farm women of Japan contribute mightily to the raising of a crop; one is tempted to say that they are responsible for the lion's share of the work. But it would seem that the distribution of incentive goods (sake, work-clothes and cigarettes) has been aimed at the male rather than the female. The males scored again when the rubber-soled shoes intended for women were in many cases much too large for them. I have listened to many justifiable complaints on the subject of unequal distribution of goods between the two sexes. It would be well, therefore, for the planners of the incentive-goods program to keep in mind a statement made in the village of Mizuki (Fukuoka prefecture), and translated, perhaps a bit too liberally, by my capable Japanese assistant: "Since the Japanese farm women are not as civilized as the American women, they are not in the habit of smoking and drinking; sake and cigarettes have as little value for them as lipstick and facial cream have for men." Disregarding the quaint notion of what stamps a woman as civilized, it remains true nevertheless that closer attention ought to be paid to the "who is who" in the Japanese village in order to ensure a more proper sharing of incentive goods.

g. I had no occasion to study the actual operation of the fish and vegetable control program, nor am I familiar with its main provisions. I am merely recording what seems to be the prevalent opinion among the members of the teams regarding this program. Generally speaking, stress is laid on the difficulty of enforcing legal marketing of fish and vegetables. This difficulty stems from provisions contained and omitted in the law, as well as from the perishable character of the goods.

h. The nature of the problems encountered by an officer of the Okayama Military Government Team is essentially the same as the ones encountered in all the other prefectures visited. These are as follows: (1) wholesalers are registered only under the local law; (2) customers are not registered with the retailers; (3) the retailers keep no records as to the volume of fish and vegetables they receive from the wholesalers; (4) no customer purchase-books are used; (5) in many communities free sales of fish and vegetables are permitted, and the only measure enforced is the posting of official prices by the retailers. Poor transportation facilities and the almost total absence of refrigeration results in a great deal of spoilage, thus reducing still further the volume entering legal channels.

i. The supply of fish at official prices has noticeably declined in the prefectures of Kagawa, Okayama, Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Saga, according to the statements of the economic officers of the teams. But aside from attempts at evasion, the fishermen have shown a tendency of "lying down on the job" as far as actual fishing is concerned. The main reason is well known: inability to procure the requisite type and

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quantity of gear at official prices. And so long as this situation lasts, the volume of the fish-catch and the legal sales of fish will be equally retarded.

j. My own observations, plus talks with the members of the teams and with SCAP officials of Price Control and Rationing, cause me to believe that the fish and vegetable control measures, the enforcement of which was begun on 15 December 1947, can stand considerable revision, from the point of view of both tightening and easing the controls. The experience gained from the actual operation of the controls points to such a course of action. More specifically, it shows that what is good, say, for Saga prefecture, an agricultural Arcadia, as it were, is not good for Tokyo or the other large metropolitan centers. The need of vegetable and fish controls in the island of Shikoku, where the urban centers are few and small, is highly questionable, whereas the large industrial and urban centers of Honshu are in need of better, tighter, if fewer controls. It is a refining along these lines that might simplify the problem of control on the one hand, and ensure adequate and legal distribution of such products where they are needed most.

k. Despite the difficulties encountered in collecting this year's quota and the proddings employed to overcome them, one cannot but note the high degree of the farmers' compliance. The tendency of the peasant the world over, when unable to obtain for his produce a price with sufficient purchasing power in terms of capital or consumers' goods, is either to decrease production, or to consume more of his produce within his family, or to divert as much as he can to the black market, where prices are much higher than the official rates. The Japanese farmer did not resort to the first alternative, except only in so far as he attempted to shift some of his acreage to more profitable food crops. He resorted to black marketing, and, on occasion, at the expense of his own consumption levels. Generally speaking though, the Japanese farmer furnished the food for the city he has no special reason for liking, and in return he received cheap paper money. Since the end of hostilities the lot of the farmer has improved greatly, while that of the town has worsened measurably. It is incumbent upon the former to help the latter. The only question is whether he can be compelled to give until it really hurts, thus lending new meaning to the old feudal saying that "a farmer is like a sesamum plant; the more you squeeze the more you get", or whether we should stop short of that, thereby providing him with an incentive to maintain production and continue quota deliveries.

l. A notable feature of this year's campaign, as observed on the trip and corroborated by military government teams and other sources, is the unflinching support given by the Katayama Government to the collection program. The dilemma with which it was confronted was not a simple one; if it raised official food prices in order to placate the farmers and ensure deliveries, it increased the hardship of its principal supporters, whereas if it kept prices down and enforced deliveries by the use of strong measures, the result would be political

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alienation of the farmers. The government was compelled, by virtue of economic and political considerations, to risk the latter. In the basic political conflict between the interest of the farmers in free market prices for food and the interest of the urban population in rationing at low prices, it sided with the city as against the village. Only the next election will reveal the political price and Social Democratic Party will have paid for the step taken.

8. Land Reform:

a. The prefectures of Kagawa, Okayama, Fukuoka, Saga and Kumamoto represent some of the oldest regions of what has been referred to as Old Japan. This region differs not only from the more recently developed Hokkaido with its ample elbow-room, but from northern Honshu as well; it exemplifies to an extreme degree the basic feature of Japan's agricultural economy - too many farmers and too little land. The prefectures visited also have, without exception, too many landlords and too many tenants. Less than an acre per tenant family is almost the rule, and a holding of ten acres rented out to fifteen tenants is a normal pattern. Exorbitant rentals, reaching as high as 75 percent of the rice crop, were part of the pattern.

b. The fact that these prefectures have so many small landlords has given rise to problems that will be discussed in subsequent paragraphs. In the main they do not affect the progress of the land reform. A large part of the land purchase program can be considered accomplished, particularly when one adds the amount of land turned over to the government in lieu of taxpayments. The land acquired in the latter manner ranges from 10 to 25 percent of the originally estimated amount subject to purchase under the land reform law. Altogether, the Japanese government has already acquired 86 percent of the purchasable land in Fukuoka, 97 in Kagawa and Okayama, 99 in Kumamoto, and 123 percent in Saga. The case of Saga is significant, for this is one of the prefectures where the domination of the landlords over the tenants was supposedly impregnable and indisputable. This is perhaps the very reason why the land commissions are bent on completing the purchases at an early date.

c. The land has been purchased at official prices set for the respective prefectures. Inquiries elicited no evidence as to whether landlords and tenants have been entering into private financial arrangements to bolster up the price of land. My impression is that for the most part the purchases are bonafide, that, if anything, the tendency on the part of the tenants has been to reduce the price of the land to a minimum. They achieve this by subtracting from the official price of land the "cultivation right" price paid for by a tenant at one time or another. The cultivation right practice is widespread in Kagawa; less so in Okayama, Kumamoto and Saga, and it exists only in a few parts in Fukuoka. Where such rights do exist, the official price of land is reduced by 10 to 30 percent. In some villages such as Kojo village (Okayama prefecture), which I visited, it accounted for 40 percent of the official price of land. The tenants are entitled to these "refunds", and this is recognized by the landlords. Yet they are unanimous in the

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demand that they receive the full price of the land as provided under the law, and that the government shoulder the burden of the cultivation right payments. In view of the fact that the inflationary spiral has, to date, reduced materially the official prices fixed in early 1946, it would not be unreasonable for the Japanese government to review the "cultivation right" problem in the light of recent developments.

d. Sales of land to tenants have begun and will surely be completed by the end of the year. I visited Kabe village (Kagawa prefecture) when the land had already been sold to the tenants. One would have to see the remarkable statistical work of the local land commission to appreciate the earnestness and zeal with which it is carrying out the reform. A glance at the bar graphs, brightly colored, reveals the amount of land purchased and sold by the village as a whole and by buraku, while an excellent map records by actual measurement every plot of land sold to the tenants. It is of interest to note that the moving spirit of reform in this village is a Mr. Oyama, landlord-member of the commission. He not only sold all of his land, but succeeded in inducing twenty-five other landlords to part with all of their allowable retention, and ten other landlords to give up part of their allowable retention. This enabled a number of tenants to acquire land which they could not have bought otherwise. In Kumamoto some of the villages are setting aside a certain percentage of the purchased land (usually 10 percent) for such purpose.

e. I have listened to many a tenant expressing concern over the financial risks that go with ownership, but in no case that I know of was this anxiety strong enough to overcome the cherished hope of becoming an owner-cultivator. "A farmer without land," a tenant remarked, "is like a man without life." The initial payments of the majority of the tenants who have already bought land amount to as much as 60-70 percent of the purchase price of the land, which testifies to the cash-prosperity of the rural community. Yet the picture is spotty. Tenants in certain villages insisted that they cannot make large initial payments even though fully aware of the advantages of doing so. These villages are removed from large urban or industrial centers, and are denied the opportunities of growing and selling vegetables or trading other products in the blackmarket. Taxation, which they claim is levied on the theory that all farmers engage in black-marketing, and the purchase of fertilizer and other items at black-market rates, reduce their cash position still further.

f. The farm union movement in the prefectures visited, particularly in Kagawa, has had much to do with the progress of the land reform. In Kagawa, for instance, seventy-two villages have branches of the Japan Farmers Union, and sixty-two villages have branches of the National Farmers Union; only the remaining thirty-one villages are not "union-organized". The prefectural membership in both unions is 52,000. Its influence is clearly perceptible in the organization of the local commissions. Kagawa has a total of 171 local commissions,

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and in seventy-six of these the chairmanship is held by the tenants; owner-farmers account for 31 percent and landowners for 29 percent. The average percentage of tenant-chairmen is twenty-four for Japan as a whole; Kagawa with 45 percent is the leading prefecture in this respect.

g. In the course of the formulation of the land reform law, the question of owner-farmer representation in the land commissions came in for a great deal of discussion. It was felt then that their vote could seriously affect the course of the program. In short, will they side with the tenants or with the landlords? This was the question. It can be stated now that both on the local and prefectural levels the owner-cultivator commission members generally vote with the tenants. Landlords and tenants were agreed on this point. Their position has influenced also that of the landlords, many of whom do not wish to register openly their opposition to the reform. The unanimous vote of the commissions on rather crucial matters may be attributed, at least in some measure, to the stand taken by the owner-cultivators.

h. One of the elements that affect the sales of land and land adjustment in Kagawa and Okayama is water utilization, so vital in the raising of a rice crop. Kagawa is a case in point. The prefecture lacks good rivers from which the water could be diverted into rice fields, and is dependent for its supply on some 50,000 water pools. Often these pools or water utilization rights belong to the landlords, who in turn allocate the water to cultivating farmers. The pool is a property distinct from that of the land. Unless an adjustment is made, the landlord, especially if he is a cultivating one, is in a position to supply his own needs as he deems fit, and deny or restrict the use of water to his farmer tenants. The difficulties of land consolidation can be materially lessened if the water utilization right is settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. The land that has access to a good pool and is nearest to it is more valuable than the land that depends upon a poor one and is farther away from it. Clearly, all other conditions being equal, no consolidation can take place if the water supply is in question.

i. In none of the five prefectures can one find any visible signs of consolidation induced by the land reform or any other program. Indeed, this will be lacking until such time as the greater part of the land of a community is pulled together. This was illustrated in a practical way when a local land commission had the happy thought of taking me to the fields to show why so little consolidation is taking place under present conditions. It became quite obvious that if every piece of land were perfectly interchangeable, the owner-cultivator's land - not subject to reform provisions - stands in the way of consolidation. A land commission will continue, therefore, to sell a tenant a great many pieces of land instead of a materially reduced number of the same, let alone a holding of paddy or upland in one piece. The owner-cultivator must consent or be compelled to throw his land into the pool

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before the real work of land adjustment can commence, and the wasteful border lines begin to disappear.

j. As might have been expected, the landowners of Kagawa, Okayama, Fukuoka, Saga and Kumamoto are not in favor of the land reform law for reasons well known. I have encountered exceptions; on one occasion a landowner stated that as an individual he is at odds with the reform, but he supports it mindful of the national interest. The virtue of resolving the personal interest in favor of the national is not given to many, and Mr. Yamai's voice (of Rokka village, Kumamoto) may be only a voice crying in the wilderness. The more reason why his opinion should be recorded. On another occasion I listened to a landowner who put his finger on the need of a reform in the following telling words: "It is high time for the landlords to step one down and for the tenants to step one up so that the two may meet for the first time." These are instances of accepting the spirit of the program, and, admittedly, they are few in number. It is significant to note, however, that while to the great majority of the landowners the land reform is an unfortunate visitation, in the past few months the opposition to the program has not been actively pursued. Whatever the nature of the undercover agitation against the reform, it has had no adverse effect on the purchasing phase of the program. In the midsummer of 1947 some landlords of Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Saga initiated a number of court suits for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the land reform law. Since then most of these cases faded out without ever coming to trial. Only one such case is still pending in Kagawa, while another, a non-constitutional case, (also in Kagawa) is not without passing interest since its main prop is the supposed violation of the Potsdam Declaration. The plaintiff who had sold his land before entering the military service wishes to have the sale annulled because:

"The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives". (Potsdam Declaration, par 9)

Truly, one never knows.

k. The testing of the constitutionality of the Land Reform Law as a means of obstructing land reform has been abandoned. Instead, landlords in large numbers are attempting to gain possession of some of the tenanted land in order to raise food for their own consumption. The procedure is for a landlord to file an application with the Prefectural Governor in accordance with Art 9, Par 3 of the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law, which reads:

"Where a party to the lease of agricultural lands intends to terminate or rescind the lease or to refuse its renewal, an approval of the Prefectural Governor shall be obtained."

The number of such applications in Okayama Prefecture was 20,000 and in Fukuoka nearly 6,000. There are undoubtedly many cases that do not come up for a hearing at all. In Fukuoka prefecture 60 percent of the cases were decided in favor of the landowners; in Okayama half of the cases were settled in favor of the landlords, one-fourth in favor of the tenants,

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while the other cases were either withdrawn or pending. The settlement of many of them was not strictly in accord with the provisions of the law. Yet I am not at all certain that it is either feasible or advisable to insist that the letter of the law must apply in every instance. I am mindful in this connection of a remark made by a Japanese on the meaning of LAW; it was to the effect that to a Japanese of whatever walk of life law is 75 percent sentiment and only 25 percent law in the Anglo-Saxon sense. Consciously or unconsciously, this idea seems to play quite a role in dealing with disputes on eviction, where the acreage at issue is small, and where the attempt to retake and cultivate a piece of tenanted land is conditioned by a difficult food situation rather than by a consuming desire to obstruct the progress of the land reform. In the main, this is true of the prefectures mentioned; the 20,000 cases in Okayama prefecture involve a total of only 1,600 cho or .8 tan (less than one-fourth of an acre) per case. The net result of the legal and illegal evictions is the increase of the so-called "small consumption farms", which are relatively less productive and do not contribute to the national food supply. With the improvement in the food situation these "fly-by-night" farmers are likely to disappear.

l. Big or absentee landlords contribute but little, if at all, to the eviction problem. The main source is the "molecular" type of landlordism characteristic of the prefectures under discussion, and particularly the wartime instituted rental arrangement. This system deprives a resident non-cultivating landlord of rent so effectively that the question of relief for this group has been raised in some of the prefectures. The Kagawa Prefectural Land Commission unanimously agreed that the government should come to their aid in some way. The tenant representatives joined in the vote on the condition that the relief problem should be dealt with independently of the reform program, and that the latter should in no way be affected by relief considerations.

m. According to the provision of the land reform law, rents for rice fields can be as high as 25 percent of the value of the rice crop. Actually, the rents are a fraction of 1 percent of the value of the crop. This has come about as a result of war and postwar measures promulgated by the Japanese government to maintain control over distribution of food stuffs. Official food regulations require cultivators to deliver assigned quotas of staples to official agencies, part of the quotas delivered by the tenants representing the rental share due to the landlord. The collection agency then pays the landlord and tenant for their respective shares in cash. To induce tenants to deliver their full quota, they are paid a special production subsidy. In 1945, for instance, a tenant received the standard price of ¥ 150 for his own koku of delivered rice; for the koku (rent) he delivered in behalf of the landlord, the latter received ¥ 55, while the tenant received a subsidy of ¥ 95.

n. In accordance with the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law of 28 December 1945, payment of rent in kind was to be substituted by

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payment in cash (Art 9 - 2). In April of 1946 the Minister of Agriculture fixed the cash rentals on the following basis: where the rental for a tan of land was one koku, the rent was to be a flat ¥ 75; if 1.3 koku, the cash rent was to be ¥ 75 x 1.3 or ¥ 97.5. When the base of ¥ 75 per koku was adopted the official price of rice was ¥ 300. The official price of rice for the 1947-48 crop is ¥ 1,750 per koku, but the base cash rental per koku is still ¥ 75. What this means to the landlord with an allowable retention of tenanted land is illustrated by the following figures:

	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Price</u> (Official)	<u>Value of Crop</u>
Rice yield per tan	2 Koku	x ¥ 1,750	¥ 3,500
Wheat yield per tan	1.4 Koku	x ¥ 1,200	¥ 1,680
Total			¥ 5,180
Rent (base rent beginning 1 April 1946)			¥ 75
Ratio of rent to value of crop			.69 percent

This fraction of 1 percent is reduced still further if one considers an instance cited by a landlord-member of Fukuoka Prefectural Land Commission. His rental per tan of paddy level is ¥ 120; as a by-product, the tenant has 100 bundles of rice straw which he can sell at ¥ 30 per bundle, or a total of ¥ 3,000. The tenant has to sell only four bundles to pay his rent. The landlord may have exaggerated the price of straw, but it highlights a situation that prevails throughout Japan with but minor variations.

o. The tenants are sympathetic with the plight of the landlord with an allowable retention of tenanted land. But sympathy is all they are ready to give them, shielded as they are by a rental scheme which for all practical purposes spells no rent. It is for the Japanese Government to put an end to this situation, and it can do that by applying the rental provisions of the land reform law (Art. 9-8, Agricultural Adjustment Law). The tenants are in a position now to pay a legal, rental which has a reasonable relationship to the use they make of the land. By so doing the dissatisfaction with the land reform on the part of the small landowners would be allayed in some measure. The change should apply to the 1948-49 crop-year. It has been suggested that such a move might interfere with the progress of the land reform. It is not quite clear to me that it would, and admittedly the matter should be given the most careful consideration in attempting to set forth all the pros and cons. For the present I should like to point out that rents will not fall due until the very end of 1948 and early 1949. By then practically all the land will have been sold to the tenants. The new rent-rates cannot effect adversely a tenant's ability to make his 1948 initial payment for the land. The longer the present situation continues, the more difficult it will become for the tenants to realize that renting land at virtually no cost to themselves must run its course before much longer. It seems

advisable,

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