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- (1) Box no. 2988
- (2) Folder title/number: (14) (end)
Field Trip Reports - Mr. M.S. Colehour
- (3) Date: July 1950 - Apr. 1951
- (4) Subject:
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FIELD TRIP REPORTS - MR. COLEHOUR

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2. 5 Aug. 50	Monthly Activities Report of Mr. Colehour	
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Nat. Res. Division

File No.

D-12-Colehour

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSC/mn

CCAR 319.1

9 January 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi and Shimane Prefectures,
3 - 6 January 1951TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Morris S. Colehour, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Agriculture Extension

- (1) Central Government Law Number 163, 2 July 1948.
- (2) Paragraph 5 of Operational Directive Number 12, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 12 April 1950.
- (3) Appropriate Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP, publications.

b. Forest Conservation

- (1) Imperial Government Law No. 43 (Basic Japanese Forestry Regulations) April 1907 and subsequent pertinent amendments thereto.
- (2) Paragraphs 3 and 4 of O.D. No. 14, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.
- (3) Appropriate Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP, publications.

2. PURPOSE:

a. Agriculture Extension

- (1) To hold 4-community conference on individual project accomplishments of 4-H clubs at Fukawa-machi, Otsu Gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

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(2) To evaluate overall progress in all phases of Extension by towns and villages in Abu Gun.

(3) To inspect 1951 summer orange crop in Hagi-shi and to determine if production will be seriously affected by plant disease, noxious insects, weather and other factors.

b. Forest Conservation

(1) To evaluate local-level coordination of all phases of Forest Conservation in Mino and Kanoshi Guns of Shimane Prefecture, especially nursery seedling production and yearly reforestation programs of local forestry associations in above guns.

(2) To expedite approval of forestry management plan for Ogawa-mura of Kanoshi Gun, Shimane Prefecture.

(3) To evaluate progress being made on Insect Control and Reforestation by Yamaguchi Prefecture Forestry Department.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension

Conference held at 0930 on 4 January 1951 at Fukawa-machi Town Office. Conferees included Mr. Fukada, representing chief of Yamaguchi Prefecture Agriculture Improvement Section, Otsu Gun Extension officials, and extension advisers and 4-H club leaders from Fukawa, Hiyoki, Misuni, Mikatsuka and Shiraki.

This officer emphasized following objectives of 4-H program:

(1) Undertake individual projects to teach members the simple farming techniques which they must know to become practicing farmers.

(2) Recruit younger members between the ages of 10 and 21 years of age.

(3) Sponsor projects which will encourage more girls to join local 4-H clubs.

- (4) Stabilize local clubs by adding new members frequently and sponsoring interesting programs.
- (5) More volunteer leaders are needed to give members better understanding of club's future and to help them conduct projects which will ultimately produce a profit.

Extension advisers and 4-H leaders reported following trends in club activities:

- (1) Agricultural Research clubs are gradually developing into 4-H groups and eventually will lower age range of members down to boys and girls of 16 to 23 years of age.
- (2) Few volunteer leaders have been trained to date in Otsu Gun. Area extension committeemen are assisting extension advisers in guiding local 4-H clubs as to individual projects and conducting of regular meetings.
- (3) As in rest of prefectures, girls are far in minority in membership at local level.
- (4) Individual projects are very popular. However, few members are undertaking those which will either show a profit within a short period of time or which will require several years to complete.
- (5) Area extension committees in some cases are encouraging 4-H projects by granting small subsidies to individuals for studies of crops grown locally. Actually, the extension adviser allows the club member to assist him in simple farming techniques at demonstration farms. Cost of keeping the project records and minor expenses such as travel involved to obtain chemicals or special tools for the demonstration farms are examples of how the subsidy is spent.
- (6) Keeping of complete farm operation books is popular with the future farmers. Some have faithfully recorded all transactions at their respective families' farms for several years and claim they realize the need for continuous farm account projects.
- (7) Local clubs are self-sustaining through nominal dues. However, the membership charge has been so low, generally ¥30 to ¥50 per year, that clubs in Otsu Gun plan to increase this amount to approximately ¥100 per member annually in the near future.

Conference held at 1330 on 4 January 1951 at Hagi City Public Hall. Conferees included Mr. Fukada, extension advisers and officials of Abu Gun and municipal officials of Hagi, Oi, Nago, Sanmi and Akiagi.

Abu Gun officials reported that barring unexpected setbacks, the 1951 summer orange crop of the Gun will likely total 5,000,000 kan, a "bumper" year. If this figure is realized, it will equal the 1949 crop. Hagi City produces 60% of the Gun's citrus fruit annually with farmers receiving nearly ¥100,000,000 for above-normal yields.

Like Oshima Island in Yamaguchi Prefecture, farmers in the Hagi area derive 40% of their total farm income from citrus fruit. After gun officials reported production was gradually decreasing because the orange trees are more than 40 years old, it was suggested that they undertake an extensive program this year to plant superior seedlings.

This officer pointed out that since the citrus industry has grown rapidly in the past 25 years in the Hagi area, no time should be lost in replacing the mature trees with the best seedlings obtainable in Japan. Competition in the summer orange trade is already very brisk. Farmers in Shikoku Island and Shizuoka Prefecture are giving Hagi growers such increasing sales competition that unless strong counter-measures are taken by Abu Gun and prefectural authorities, lucrative markets now dominated by Yamaguchi fruit growers may slowly be lost.

Home improvement projects were stressed despite the lack of a Gun Improvement adviser. The woman who held this post resigned last month and no successor is expected to fill the vacancy until March or April. Meanwhile, volunteer "expeditors" are expected to stimulate some interest in burakus among women's groups and farm organizations.

Conferences held at 0900 on 5 January 1951 with Mika District Forestry Section officials, Iwami-Masuda, and at 1315 on 5 January 1951 with representatives of local forestry associations in Mino and Kanoashi Guns of Shimane Prefecture, also in Iwami-Masuda.

Conferees included Mr. Okada of the Prefecture Forestry Administration Section, Mr. Morimoto of the Prefecture Forestry Reforestation Section, Mr. Iwata, Mika District Chief, Mr. Mimura, chief of the district Forestry Section, and Mr. Katayama, chief of the Mika Branch of the Prefecture Federation of Forestry Associations.

Mika District Forestry officials hope to obtain a site in Hikimikame-mura in Mino Gun to establish a new prefectural seedling nursery during the 1951 fiscal year. The project has been undertaken to replace approximately 1 tan of nursery beds at the 1-cho Masuda Prefecture nursery completely washed away by the typhoon "Kezia" last fall. Approximately 28,000 seedlings were lost in the "wash-out",

including 15,000 of cypress, 12,400 of black pine and 600 of red pine.

Several farmers in Hikimikame have informed district officials they will be willing to convert crop upland which has produced mediocre yields of rice in recent years into a 3-tan forest nursery. Cuttings of mature cedar trees will be cultivated at the new site if the Prefecture Reforestation Section receives sufficient funds to open the nursery in the next fiscal year.

The additional nursery in Mika district is expected to boost seedling production there by 10,000 to 15,000. Current plantings at the seven private and one prefecture nurseries in the two guns are estimated at 903,488 seedlings.

The Masuda Prefecture nursery needs a dike to protect it from further washouts during excessive rainy periods. However, prefecture officials indicated that economic difficulties confronting the Prefecture Assembly, make it highly improbable that funds will be allocated for this urgent project.

Ten of the 11 Forestry Associations in Kanoashi Gun have approved management plans. Ogawa-mura with a decadent association is the only community in the Gun which has not completed approval of its management plan. Ten of the 19 associations in Mino Gun have approved their respective management plans to date.

Following trends in forest conservation were noted at district conference with representatives of forestry associations:

- (1) Many associations have practically ceased operations to prepare for the proposed change to two local-level forestry trade groups as outlined in pending Central Government legislation.
- (2) Reforestation quotas generally will be attained by most towns and villages in Mino and Kanoashi Guns during the current fiscal year.
- (3) Forest owners want distribution of reforestation subsidies by the Prefecture Forestry Department expedited.
- (4) Several communities in the Mika district are in urgent need of additional forest roads to cheapen transportation costs for hauling logs to the nearest railroad or lumber mill.
- (5) Agricultural Cooperatives with effective organizational leadership generally have almost eclipsed forest conservation groups by making farming the predominant rural

enterprise.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension

- (1) Profit-making projects for individual 4-H club members in Otsu Gun of Yamaguchi Prefecture are quite successful. Several boy members reported they have earned as much as ¥1,500 on raising poultry, and sheep and from growing staple food crops.
- (2) More volunteer leaders are needed for the 4-H program not only in Otsu Gun but throughout Yamaguchi Prefecture as well.
- (3) Citrus fruit growers in Abu Gun of Yamaguchi Prefecture expect to harvest a bumper crop of approximately 5,000,000 kan of summer oranges in May 1951, barring unforeseen losses from the weather or plant diseases.
- (4) Since most summer orange trees in Abu Gun are nearly 45 years old, average yield of these trees has gradually decreased. Prompt action is necessary by Gun and prefectural extension leaders to stabilize the citrus industry by planting superior seedlings this fall.

b. Forest Conservation

- (1) Mika district forestry officials of Shimane Prefecture have a 3-tan site available as a new prefectural nursery in Mino Gun to increase the district's seedling output. Such a nursery is needed in the district because 1 tan of nursery bed at the Masuda Prefectural Nursery was washed away during last fall's "Kezia" typhoon.
- (2) Most towns and villages in the 2-gun district will fill their annual reforestation quotas by the end of the current fiscal year.
- (3) The Central Government's proposal to introduce legislation at an early session of the Diet to stabilize local forestry associations has resulted in a large number of such associations practically ceasing operations.

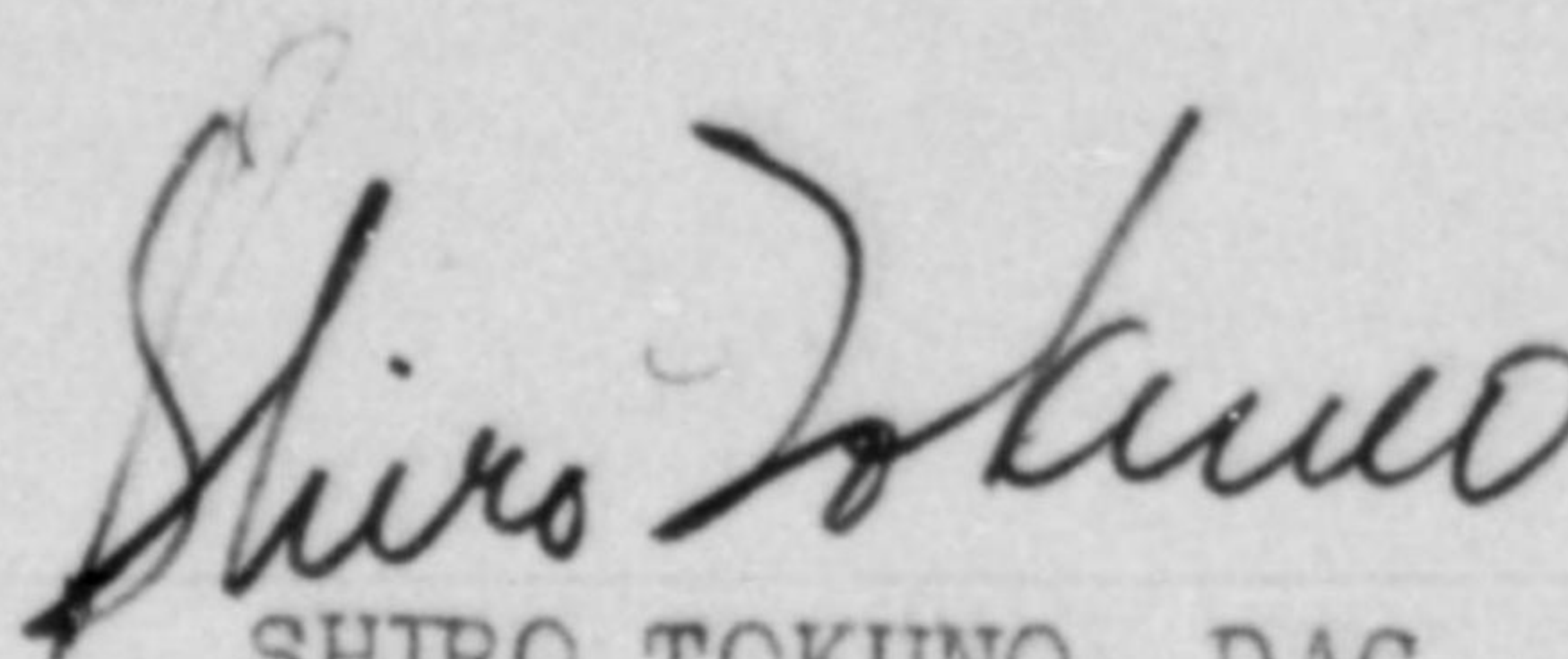
6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Morris S. Colehour
MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.



SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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Nat. Res. Division

HEADQUARTERS File No. D-12-Colehour
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSK/mn

CCAR 319.1

30 April 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Hiroshima, Okayama and Yamaguchi Prefectures, 23, 25 - 28 April 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Morris S. Colehour, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:

Operational Directive Number 17, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 1 March 1951.

2. PURPOSE:

a. To accompany Mr. Hall, visiting U.S. forestry tax specialist and Mr. Ineson, Forestry Division, GHQ, SCAP to conference on forestry tax problems arranged by Hiroshima and Shimane Prefectures at Hiroshima City.

b. Routine Natural Resources visit to other prefectures.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Forestry tax and related problems were discussed at a conference for large forest owners of Shimane and Hiroshima Prefectures at Hiroshima City.

b. Items of significance showing trends, problems and views of Japanese and SCAP personnel contacted during the trip have been included in the April Monthly Activities Report.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Large forest owners throughout the Region are gradually selling parcels of their holdings because of alleged inequitable taxation,

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especially the net worth tax. The future of stable forest management and sound forest conservation methods hangs in the balance because of the owners' dissatisfaction with present Central Government tax measures.

b. Purchasers of such private forest land include large holding companies from outside the Region, pulp plants and other forest products enterprisers. Since they have apparently only a selfish motive for acquiring timber acreage, it may seriously retard the region's reforestation program.

c. Control of pine bark beetle damage was ineffective again in Okayama Prefecture. Nearly 8,000 koku require defestation at month's end compared with 10,000 koku at beginning of April. Officials plan to eliminate all existing infestation and some of new outbreak of nearly 40,000 koku in May. Yamaguchi's beetle elimination program was more successful with practically all old infestation wiped off the books.

d. Okayama obtained nearly ¥1,000,000 and Yamaguchi collected ¥2,500,000 in Green Week drives during April. Hiroshima passed up sale of green feathers because of scandal still pending from prefecture's community chest drive. Instead, the prefecture distributed several thousand seedlings free to schools.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Okayama officials should be contacted frequently throughout the next few months to insure early elimination of new epidemics of pine bark beetles.

Morris S. Colehour

MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, GS-9
Chief, Forestry Branch
Natural Resources Division

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

Nat. Resources Division
 HEADQUARTERS File No. D-12-Colehour
 CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
 ECONOMICS SECTION

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CCAR 319.1

D/MSK/mk

31 March 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Shimane, Tottori, and Okayama prefectures, 26 - 30 March 1951.

TO : Chief
 Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr Morris S. Colehour,
 Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCE:
 OD #17, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, dated 1 March 1951.
2. PURPOSE:
 Routine Natural Resources Visit.
3. BACKGROUND:
 None.
4. DISCUSSIONS:
 - a. General - Accompanied Japanese officials on forestry inspections and attended discussions with the same in prefectures concerned.
 - b. Items of significance showing trends, problems and views of personnel contacted during the trip have been included in the March Monthly Activities Report.
5. CONCLUSIONS:
 - a. In Okayama Prefecture, all pine trees damaged by pine bark beetles have been cut or defested except those in

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a scattered area totaling 13,000 koku. Most of these only require peeling and burning of infested bark. This is expected to be completed early in April.

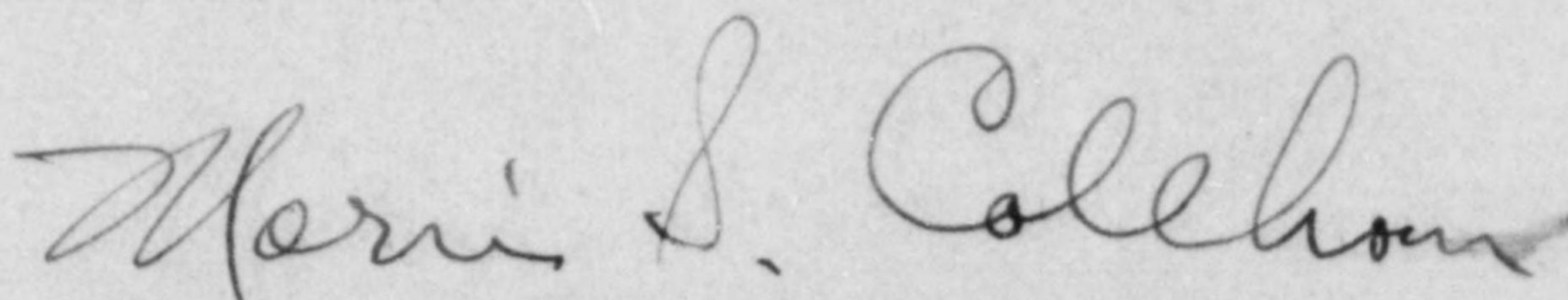
b. Shimane and Okayama prefectures have deficits of annual sustained forest yield while Tottori is maintaining its record of balancing cutting and growth which it has accomplished for several years. Okayama reports overcutting totaling 500,000 koku for the 1950 fiscal year while Shimane has only 124,000 koku excess over growth.

c. Shimane official reported a decrease of 60,000 koku in shipments of coniferous standing timber purchased for mine timbers during current year compared with 1948 and 1949 volume of shipments for same type of consumption. Tottori officials have not found much of a decrease as yet in shipments of sawlogs for mine timbers but private dealers engaged in selling mine timbers are steadily decreasing in the prefecture.

d. Pulp shipments in all prefectures visited are increasing because of the favorable market. An increased volume of coniferous timber is expected to be diverted to manufacture of pulp in the future with all other consumers of standing timber in the Region to face keen competition from present pulp plants or those slated to be established in the Region within the next year.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

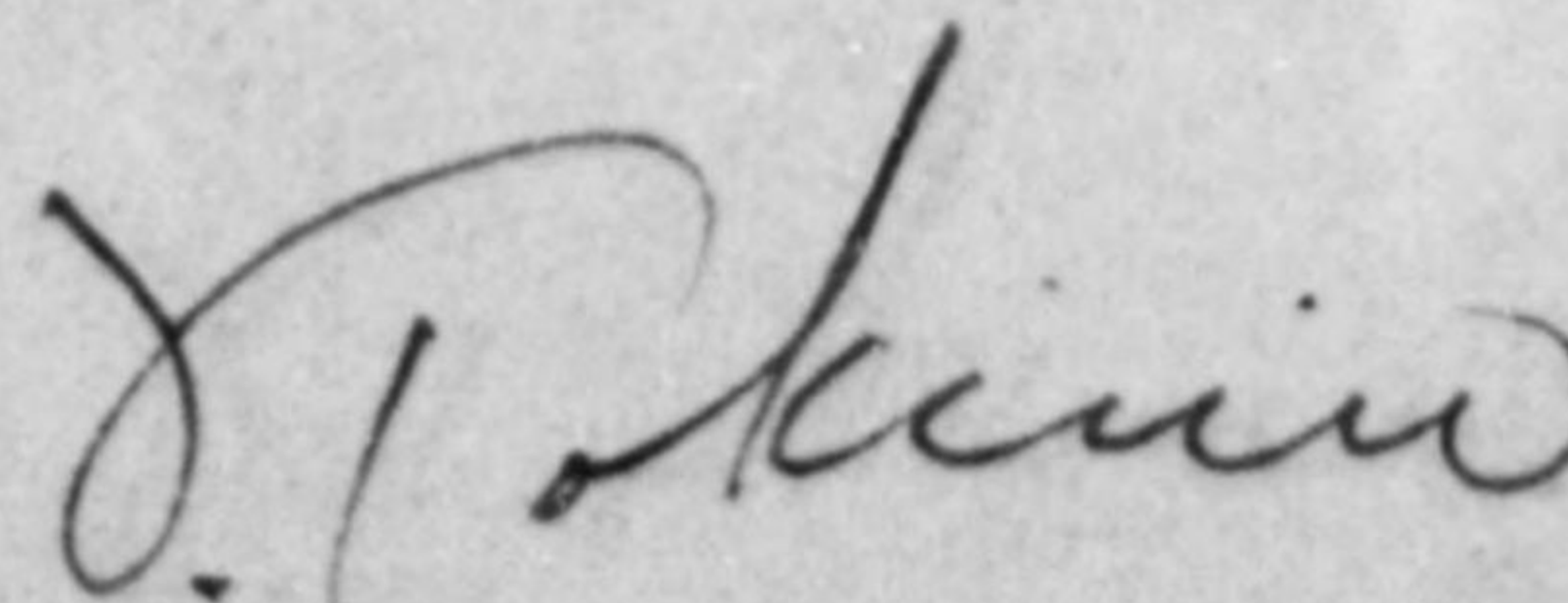
None.



MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, GS-9
Natural Resources Division

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.



SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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Nat. Resources Division

File No. *D-12-Colehour*

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSC/mn

CCAR 319.1

23 March 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Hiroshima and Yamaguchi
Prefectures, 19 - 22 March 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Morris S. Colehour, Natural Resources
Division

1. REFERENCES:

Operational Directive Number 17, Civil Affairs
Section, GHQ, SCAP, 1 March 1951.

2. PURPOSE:

Routine Natural Resources visit.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

Overcutting of both coniferous and broadleaved standing timber is a major concern of prefectural forestry officials concerned. Hiroshima currently has an excess of 1,000,000 koku in cut of all standing timber over estimated annual growth. The most recent survey of standing timber volume in Hiroshima's private and public forests shows 84,177,000 koku as of 15 March 1951. Yamaguchi's total standing timber volume on the same date was 50,160,600 koku.

At a discussion on sawlog requirements with Yamaguchi prefectural and Sanyo Pulp Company officials in Iwakuni, it was disclosed that (1) the Iwakuni plant is only receiving approximately one-third of its current timber requirements normally transported in flat cars because of an acute shortage of this means of transportation (2) the plant's operations

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are not too seriously affected as yet because of this problem (3) the Sanyo plant hopes to obtain sufficient standing timber for future expansion in current sources of supply including Chugoku Region.

Hiroshima prefectural officials are encouraging forest owners to adopt improved forest management techniques, especially for coniferous growth, to gradually attain a sustained yield. Increased reforestation goals will also be sought in all guns in the 1951 fiscal year as a counter-measure against exploitation of Hiroshima's forests.

Yamaguchi's pine bark beetle defestation is proceeding very favorably with only 8,391 koku estimated, requiring elimination on 21 March. A large amount of this timber has already been cut and only requires peeling and burning of bark. No difficulty is anticipated in obtaining complete defestation as scheduled by 31 March.

During a visit to the Nishikigawa Timber Company in Iwakuni, Mr. Imanishi, president of the firm, and a former prefectural assembly official, disclosed that Kuga-gun authorities are hopeful of establishing a plant in Iwakuni, probably within the next two years, which will treat pine with a chemical preservative to obtain longer use of mine timbers. It is hoped through the process which the Forestry Agency has under research in Tokyo, to make mine timbers last about three years instead of only one year as at present. Prefectural officials have indicated they will assist private enterprise in establishing such a plant as another counter-measure to check exploitation of Yamaguchi's coniferous stands of timber.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Hiroshima forestry officials are concerned at the 1,000,000 koku excess of cutting over growth of standing timber in the prefecture and are urging forest owners to utilize better management techniques, especially with regard to obtaining increased growth of coniferous timber.

b. Elimination of pine bark beetles in Yamaguchi is very favorable with the remaining 8,391 koku expected to be defested as scheduled by 31 March.

c. Yamaguchi officials are hopeful of obtaining greater use of pine as mine timbers through a chemical process which will preserve the logs and aid prefectural forestry

authorities to partially check the current exploitation of coniferous stands of timber.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Morris S. Colehour
MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

Shiro Tokuno
SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

Nat. Res. Division

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

File No.

D-12 - Colehour

D/MS/mn

CCAR 319.1

16 March 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama, Tottori, Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures, 12 - 15 March 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Morris S. Colehour, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

Operational Directive Number 17, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP,
1 March 1951.

2. PURPOSE:

Routine Forest Conservation Visit.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. General - Discussions were held jointly with Mr. Fred Johnson, Civil Affairs Section, and Japanese prefectural, gun and local forestry officials on overall forest conservation program. Visits were made to 12 local and gun forestry offices in addition to discussions held in each prefectural capital relative to significant trends and problems affecting forest conservation.

b. Following are highlights of discussions:

- (1) Insect Control - (a) Akaiwa-gun, Okayama Prefecture's heaviest-infested area, had reduced pine bark beetle damage by 12 March to approximately 4,000 koku. Direct elimination is being carried out by prefecture through gun office in Nishiyama and Yamagata. Four other towns and villages in Akaiwa are providing volunteer labor or owners are continuing individual defestation. No difficulty is anticipated in reaching

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goal by 31 March. Prefectural officials claim that only 22,446 koku in entire prefecture required defestation as 10 March. Yamaguchi officials are expediting beetle elimination in Kumage-gun, heaviest-infested area of prefecture. As of 15 March, only 4,500 koku required defestation on Nagashima island, area of greatest beetle infestation in Kumage. Prefectural and gun field expeditors may be unable to eliminate about 5,000 koku in scattered areas of island by 31 March because of difficult terrain and lack of volunteer workers. Direct elimination is not too practical because Nagashima is an island and mainly interested in fishing.

(b) Pine leaf gallfly looms as serious threat to Shimane's extensive stands of this type of timber. An inspection was made at Chikumi on the Japan Sea coast of pine trees seriously damaged by the pest. Prefectural forestry officials are finding that the pest is slowly spreading north from the coastal area, thus menacing thousands of koku of valuable timber needed for many purposes. Twenty per cent of the 1,100 koku reported infested has already been cut and the leaves and other infested segments burned. Trees inspected were quite extensively damaged with intensity ranging up to 40%. Infested trees have been located as far as four or five kilometers from the original outbreak area along the coast. No effective counter-measures are available at present except to cut the most heavily-infested trees.

- (2) Forest Mangement - (a) Prefectural Federation of Forestry Associations generally need better business operations and more coordination of available forestry guidance information to aid local associations. Because of financial difficulties which originated two years ago, the Okayama Federation is hard-pressed now to make current payments on loans given it by the Central Bank of Agriculture and Forestry. As a result, the federation's total volume of business in February 1951 was only ¥9,984,000 compared to ¥14,200,000 for the same period a year ago.

(b) During a discussion with Tottori forestry officials and Mr. Yamane, representing the recently formed Tottori Lumber Dealers' League, it was learned that 1 pulp mills outside of the prefecture are striving desperately to obtain a sufficient supply of pine or

beech logs to maintain their operations without too much competition from the proposed pulp plant to be established next year at Yonago, and 2. Tottori prefecture lumber dealers will seek aid from the prefectural forestry section to organize a trade group which will distribute all sawlogs in the prefecture including those being purchased now by pulp plants. Mr. Yamane indicated that the Japan Paper Company which plans to open the Yonago pulp mill, may agree to the dealers' plan but the other pulp plants outside of the prefecture are inclined to continue direct negotiations with forest owners.

(c) Current prices for standing timber of all types throughout the region are very favorable. Mine timbers are bringing between ¥300 to ¥350 per koku now in Yamaguchi Prefecture, a 70% increase over prices paid by mine owners several months ago. This is equal to the amount which the large pulp plant in Iwakuni is offering, thus giving the mines a sufficient supply of timbers again. While some overcutting is anticipated in Okayama, Tottori and Shimane because of increasing demands for pulp sawlogs, the proposed new forestry law should control growth and cutting to such an extent that normal reforestation can be followed by most communities in the future.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Elimination of pine bark beetle is proceeding favorably in Okayama and Yamaguchi Prefectures. Yamaguchi may not defest all of existing infestation because fishermen who also own forests on Nagashima island of Kumage-gun have shown little interest in cutting down damaged trees in remote areas. Since island has only limited supply of labor, direct elimination by prefecture is not too practical.

b. The pine leaf gallfly is slowly spreading from Shimane's coastal area northwards to the denser stands of timber. The pest which has caused heavy damage to pine trees on Oki island, 60 miles off Shimane's Japan Sea coast, is a serious potential threat to the prefecture's trees which currently are free of beetles.

c. Tottori forestry officials are assisting forest owners to obtain maximum prices for standing timber, especially pine for pulp plants. Lumber dealers of the prefecture would like to obtain concessions from the Japan Paper Company which will open a pulp plant near Yonago and other pulp mills which will allow them to allocate sawlogs to pulp plants and also assure sawmills in the prefecture of a satisfactory volume of timber.

d. Mine owners in Yamaguchi Prefecture have recently increased payments to forest owners by 70% for mine timbers, thus assuring them of a steady flow of sawlogs. Current prices for mine timbers in Yamaguchi are ¥300-350 per koku, the same amount paid for pulp sawlogs.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Morris S. Colehour

MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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FILE	SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi, Shimane Tottori and Okayama Prefectures, 26 - 28 February and 1 March 1951

Nat. Res. Division

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File No.

D-12-Colehour

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSC/mn

2 March 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Morris S. Colehour,
Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Operational Directive Numbers 12 and 14,
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.

b. Appropriate reports and publications of
Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

2. PURPOSE:

a. Agriculture Improvement

(1) To evaluate current progress in all
phases of agriculture improvement pro-
gram at prefectural level in Yamaguchi,
Shimane, Tottori and Okayama Prefectures.

(2) To attend three-district conference on
agricultural improvement projects at
Tottori City, Tottori Prefecture.

b. Forest Conservation

(1) To evaluate current progress in all
phases of forest conservation at prefec-
tural level in Yamaguchi, Shimane,
Tottori and Okayama Prefectures.

File Index

No. 23

- (2) To inspect Yamaguchi Prefecture's Main Forest Prefectural Nursery at Miyano-mura and to evaluate land utilization of same in producing seedling trees.
- (3) To attend local-level forest conservation meeting at Izumo City, Shimane Prefecture, and Tottori City, Tottori Prefecture.
- (4) To evaluate current progress in forest management and conservation research made by Takashima Sub-Branch of Osaka Branch, Forestry Agency, MAF, at Takashima-mura, Okayama Prefecture.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

Aa. Agriculture Improvement

Conferences held at 0900 on 26 February at Temporary Office of Yamaguchi Prefecture Agriculture Improvement Section at Yamaguchi City Museum, at 0900 on 27 February at office of Chief, Economics Department, Shimane Prefecture, Matsue City; at 1400 on 27 February at Shimane Prefecture Main Agriculture Experimental Station, Izumo; at 0900 on 28 February at office of chief of Agriculture and Forestry Department, of Tottori Prefecture, Tottori City, and at 0945 on 1 March at office of chief, Agriculture Improvement Section, Okayama Prefecture, Okayama City.

New Agricultural Committee - At a regional conference of prefectural agricultural improvement section chiefs held 27 February at Misasa-mura, Tottori Prefecture, a request was made to representative of Agriculture Improvement Bureau, MAF, who addressed group, that proposed merger of agricultural improvement, adjustment and farm-land committees should include following:

- (1) Existing jurisdictional areas for prefectural coordination of agriculture improvement program should be maintained if possible; progressive farmers should be encouraged to seek office as members of the new agricultural local-level committee.

Home Improvement - Tottori and Shimane Prefectures hope to have women advisors in all of their respective areas soon. Shimane is experiencing some difficulty as many of the qualified applicants are hesitating in accepting positions elsewhere than in their home community. Most of the ten vacancies in Shimane should be filled by late June.

4-H Clubs - Budget limitations in Okayama Prefecture threaten to impede progress in the prefectural 4-H program during the 1951 fiscal year. There are no funds to be allotted, according to prefectural officials, for training courses for farm agents and volunteer adult leaders for these clubs. However, Mr. Takai, chief of the prefectural improvement section, believes that despite this problem, efforts will be put forth to organize 500 new clubs, boosting the prefectural total to nearly 900 by 1 April 1952.

b. Forestry Conservation

Conferences held at 1300 on 26 February at office of chief, Yamaguchi Prefecture Forestry Department, at 1530 on 26 February at Yamaguchi Prefecture Main Forestry Nursery at Miyano-mura, at 1030 on 27 February at office of chief of Shimane Prefecture Forestry Department, at 1530 on 27 February at office of chief of Hinokawa Gun, Izumo City, at 1300 on 28 February at office of chief of Forestry Affairs Section, Tottori Prefecture, at 1600 on 28 February at Tottori Prefecture Federation of Forestry Associations, at 1300 on 1 March at office of chief of Okayama Prefecture Forestry Department, and at 1600 on 1 March at Takashima Sub-Branch of Osaka Branch, Forestry Agency, MAF, in Okayama Prefecture.

Insect Control - Okayama Prefecture reports that only 35,580 koku of pine bark beetle infested trees remain uncut as of 28 February. The only other serious infestation in the region is in Yamaguchi Prefecture where 16,391 koku of trees are still infested at the end of this month.

Reforestation - Yamaguchi Prefecture's current accomplishment on artificial reforestation and natural growing of trees is 47% at month's end. Shimane has completed approximately 77% of its 1950 fiscal reforestation and afforestation goals. Tottori reported that 66% of its current artificial and natural planting quotas have been attained thus far and Okayama has completed 70% of current goals.

Green Week - All prefectures visited have extensive plans completed to observe Green Week, starting 1 April. Sale of green feathers will be encouraged more than ever. Green pins will also be used in Tottori and Yamaguchi to give the project impetus. Following goals in public subscription to Green Week activities are planned:

Tottori - ¥550,000; Shimane - ¥300,000;
Okayama - ¥1,000,000 and Yamaguchi - ¥2,500,000.

Management Guidance - Tottori will designate a management guidance officer now stationed at each of the six gun offices in the prefecture as gun forestry liaison representatives to assure more efficient operation of extension and guidance programs.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agriculture Improvement

- (1) Officials of all prefectures in region, are hopeful that proposed merger of three agricultural committees into single village committee, will not have too much effect on present jurisdictional plan of supervising farm and home extension agents.
- (2) Okayama Prefecture is faced with a drastic cut in Agriculture Improvement section budget for the 1951 fiscal year and will probably have to eliminate most of the supervision of 4-H clubs. However, prefectural officials will still try to organize 500 new clubs despite this handicap.

b. Forestry Conservation

- (1) Elimination of the pine bark beetle is progressing favorably throughout region. As of 28 February, Okayama reported only 35,580 koku remaining uncut and Yamaguchi, the only other serious outbreak in the region, had reduced its infestation to 16,391 koku.

- (2) Current reforestation and afforestation goals should be attained by mid-April throughout the region. Shimane is setting a fine example with 77% of its quotas completed as of the end of February.
- (3) Green Week programs are already planned and will be distributed down to local levels by 20 March in all prefectures visited.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Morris S. Colehour
MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, GS-9
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

ECONOMICS	
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Nat. Res. Division

File No.

D-12-Colehour

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSC/mn

CCAR 319.1

9 March 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture, 4 - 8 March 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Morris S. Colehour, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

- a. Operational Directive Number 17, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 1 March 1951.
- b. Applicable Weekly Summaries and reports of Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

2. PURPOSE:

To observe progress being made in all fields of forest conservation in Jobo, Maniwa, Kume, Mitsu, Akaiwa and Wake guns.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

Forestry Extension - Mr. Nakatsuka, extension sub-section chief of Okayama Forestry Department, advised owner of a large sawmill at Eyomi-mura in Mitsu-gun, during inspection of plant, that (1) numerous hazards such as power machines without safety guards and poor location of furnace for maintenance of tools and equipment and (2) that more efficient operation techniques are needed to obtain maximum utilization of sawlogs and better quality of finished lumber, can best be corrected through on-the-spot guidance to management and employees by gun extension agents. Ten field demonstrations of most successful techniques in management of private coppice forests are planned during March at plots in outstanding private forests of the prefecture to aid owners improve their timber management.

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Nurseries - A discussion with prefectural and Maniwa-gun forestry officials at the Kusa nursery disclosed that (1) a slight decrease in production of cedar and cypress seedlings will be necessary in the future to assure a maximum number of one-year-old seedlings as nearly 15% of current output has to be transplanted because of inferior size or quality.

Prefectural and gun officials are constantly adjusting supply and demand of both first-and-second-year seedlings to assure eventual self sufficiency of reforestation needs at local level.

Insect Control - At a discussion with prefectural insect control officials at Seto-machi in Akaiwa-gun, it was found that:

- (1) Of the 100,000 koku in Akaiwa, Wake and Jodo guns slated for direct elimination or supervision of defestation entirely by the Forestry Agency during 1950 fiscal year, only 12,000 koku required elimination as of 7 March.
- (2) A private contractor from Saidaiji is employing 200 unemployed persons in Akaiwa-gun to complete 7,588 koku of defestation in Koze-mura which had eliminated only 14% of 9,070 koku target on 28 February, in the largest direct-elimination beetle project in the area. With approximately 3,500 koku defested as of 7 March at Koze, prefectural officials believe that balance can easily be eliminated by 31 March.
- (3) One hundred-fifty men and women volunteers are working on the beetle-infested, steep slopes of Fujino-mura's public forests to defest the approximately 7,000 koku remaining on 1 March. Fujino failed to eliminate any beetles in January and only a small amount last month. It had the heaviest infestation remaining in Wake-gun on 1 March. Prefectural officials, appealing to the village mayor and various organizations there, were able to get prompt action. Five elimination squads are working under a supervisor, chosen by forest owners, to defest all remaining damaged trees before 1 April.

Reforestation - Maniwa-gun hopes to exceed current goal of 600 cho by approximately 30 cho. Of 5,300 cho still requiring reforestation, all but 1,000 cho are expected to be completed by spring of 1954. Jobo-gun will strive to exceed current quota of 140 cho of artificial reforestation by 20 cho when spring planting is completed. With 3,086 cho of artificial and natural reforestation still required in Jobo, gun officials have increased nursery production throughout the gun from 27 cho in 1949 to 130.5 cho this year. Efforts will be made to maintain or exceed annual reforestation goals for the next few years. Kume-gun reported complete planting of 350 cho of seedlings on 1 April, compared to annual quota of only 217 cho. Mitsu-gun, one of lowest-ranking areas on annual refores-

tation for many years, hopes to attain 170 cho out of current quota of 200 cho by 31 March.

Forest Management - Reorganization of local forestry associations as proposed in new forestry legislation will be impeded considerably in prefecture because of (1) unstable financial conditions of many present associations and (2) keen competition facing proposed production forestry association from private charcoal, firewood and other forest products dealers. Prefecture federation of forestry associations has not advised local groups too frequently of counter-measures to (1) reduce private dealers' competition and (2) amortize current indebtedness in view of pending reorganization of forestry associations. Prefectural forestry department's organization sub-section is working closely with federation to strengthen activities of local associations and thus aid private owners more.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Forestry extension officials of prefecture are following Forestry Agency's general policies in providing guidance for forest owners and lumber mill operators.

b. Reforestation outlook very encouraging in all areas visited. Gun and prefectural officials are constantly adjusting supply and demand of seedlings to insure maximum annual reforestation program with a minimum of imported seedlings, especially from other prefectures.

c. Control of pine bark beetle is making favorable progress during final month of 1950 fiscal year in Akaiwa and Wake guns, which long have been most heavily-infested areas in prefecture. Unemployed labor has been utilized thus far only at Kozu in Akaiwa because of failure by owners and village authorities to accomplish satisfactory amount of defestation by 28 February.

d. Most local forestry associations visited require more guidance and stabilization of finances in view of pending reorganization into Production and Management forestry associations under proposed forestry law. Federation of Forestry associations apparently is not too active at lower levels. Prefecture forestry department is maintaining close liaison with federation on problem.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Morris S. Colehour
MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

Nat. Resources Division

File No.

D-12-Colehour

C O P YHEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSK/mn

CCAR 319.1

24 February 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Hiroshima Prefecture,
23 February 1951

ECONOMICS	
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TO : Chief
Economics SectionPREPARED BY: Mr. Morris S. Colehour,
Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Operational Directive Numbers 12 and 14,
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.b. Appropriate reports and publications of
Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

2. PURPOSE:

a. Agriculture ImprovementTo evaluate current progress in all phases of
Agriculture Improvement program in Hiroshima Prefecture.b. Forestry ConservationTo evaluate current progress in all phases of
Forestry Conservation in Hiroshima Prefecture.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Agriculture ImprovementConference held at 1315 on 23 February at
Hiroshima Prefecture Agriculture Improvement Section Chief's
office.

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No. 21

A survey of various Home Improvement projects accomplished in the prefecture during 1950 fiscal year is being compiled by the Gun Improvement advisors. These reports will be submitted to the prefecture agriculture improvement section about 15 April 1951. Indications point to Toyota, Numakuma and Jinseki Guns ranking first, second and third, respectively, in general Home Improvement accomplishments during the current fiscal year.

Prefectural officials have changed their personnel plans in recent weeks regarding employment of additional home advisors. They are now planning to hire at least one more woman advisor to serve in Numakuma Gun which at present is served on a joint basis by the Fukayasu Gun improvement advisor. This will bring the prefecture's field total to 16 women advisors with three others stationed in the prefecture improvement section.

If the prefecture assembly provides all of the necessary funds, the prefecture improvement section also wants to add 31 men extension agents to its field staff before 1 April. If this cannot be accomplished, it is hoped that at least the one woman advisor and 15 or 16 livestock agents can be employed within the next few months.

The MAF has given the prefecture a tentative quota of 61 additional men and women agents for the 1951 fiscal year. However, since the prefecture is already paying the entire cost for 166 men agents, the assembly may decide to utilize part or all of these vacancies to offset the heavy personnel expense presently incurred in making the agriculture improvement program effective over a wide area.

b. Forestry Conservation

Conference held at 1515 on 23 February 1951, in office of Hiroshima Prefecture Forestry Department Chief.

Management Guidance Officers - There may be a short delay in processing all of the 52 management guidance officers. As a large number of lumber inspectors are being discharged and efforts made to find new jobs for them in the forestry department, the hiring of the management guidance officers have temporarily halted. Prefectural officials however, indicate they will have most of these new officers processed not later than 8 March.

Forest Conservation - All personnel in the forestry department will be utilized fully to make the public more conservation conscious in the new fiscal year. Nurseries, both prefectural and private, will be asked to increase seedling production and distribution.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agriculture Improvement

- (1) Hiroshima Prefectural Agricultural Improvement officials have changed their attitude regarding employment of additional women advisors. They now plan to employ at least one new home improvement advisor about 1 April for Numakuma-gun, thus giving all of the 16 gun offices one improvement advisor each.
- (2) Prefectural assembly has indicated it does not favor hiring of very many new men farm agents because of large number, 414, already working on extension either in the field or the prefectural improvement section. There are indications that if budget retrenchments are followed part of the 61 new vacancies allotted the prefecture by the MAF for the 1951 fiscal year will be filled by transferring some of the 166 men agents fully paid at present by the prefecture, to the MAF subsidized group of 266 agents.

b. Forestry Conservation

Hiring of the 52 new Management Guidance officers has been slowed down as Forestry Department officials attempt to reassign lumber inspectors who are slated to be discharge this month. However, indications point to most of the Guidance officers being in the field by 8 March.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Morris S. Colehour
MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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Nat. Res. Division

File No. D-12-Colehour

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSC/mn

CCAR 319.1

23 February 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Tottori and Shimane
Prefectures 19-22 February 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Morris S. Colehour,
Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

- a. Operational Directives Number 12 and 14, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.
- b. Appropriate reports and publications of Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

2. PURPOSE:

a. Agriculture Improvement

- (1) To evaluate progress made in all phases of agriculture improvement in the Hamada City area of Shimane Prefecture.
- (2) To inspect Hamada City Branch Station of Shimane Prefecture Main Agriculture Experimental Station.

b. Forest Conservation

- (1) To evaluate progress made in preparation and revision of forestry management plans in Seihaku Gun, Tottori Prefecture; Shimane Prefecture, and Naka Gun of Shimane Prefecture.
- (2) To evaluate progress made in reforestation and all other phases of forest conservation in above areas.

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No. 20

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Agriculture Improvement

Conference held at 0830 on 20 February 1951 at Hamada City Branch Station of Shimane Prefecture Main Agriculture Experimental Station. Conferees included Mr. Takemura, Chief of Hamada Branch Station and Mr. Shiba, chairman of the Hamada City Agriculture Improvement Committee.

Home Improvement - Approximately one-third of all homes in the Hamada area have made or are making alterations to kitchens or are installing new stoves and other necessary equipment for better preparation of and serving of food. However, lack of Gun Home Improvement advisor has slowed progress in general.

Hothouses - Many farmers have indicated they would like to build small hothouses to grow quality vegetables for export to large urban centers in western Honshu. The Hamada Branch station also needs a protected growing area for experiments with vegetables. The Hamada City Assembly is considering plans to operate a municipal hothouse for research purposes on a consignment basis. A progressive farmer will provide the land with part of the cost borne by the city. Close coordination will be established between the Prefectural Branch station at Hamada and the city-operated research plot.

b. Forest Conservation

Conferences held at 0945 on 19 February at Seihaku Gun Chief's office, Yonago City, Tottori Prefecture, at 1415 on 19 February at Shimane Prefecture Forestry Department Chief's office, Matsue City, and at 1000 and 1300 on 20 February 1951 at Naka District Chief's office, Hamada City, Shimane Prefecture.

Current reforestation quotas are 60% complete as of 1 February in Seihaku Gun. Gun forestry officials claim that unfavorable prices for cutting of standing timber during 1950 fiscal year will decrease the total estimated cut of timber on private and community forests in the gun by approximately 35,000 koku from the 1949 fiscal

year total of 90,000 koku.

Seihaku Gun officials estimate that 1,851 cho of forest land requires reforestation as of 1 February 1951. This is divided as follows:

- (a) Artificial planting - 1,054 cho
- (b) Natural seeding - 436 cho
- (c) Natural growth - 361 cho

Plans to observe Green Week, starting 1 April, have been completed by Shimane forestry officials. The prefecture Forestry Department will spend approximately ¥300,000 of current funds to promote this project among all schools in the prefecture. An additional ¥200,000 will be sought in public contributions through the sale of green feathers at ¥10 per person.

Current reforestation is only 42% complete in Naka Gun as of 10 February. No difficulty is expected to attain the balance by late March. The current goal is 469 cho of all types of natural and artificial planting. The gun's two prefectural nurseries, both located at Imafuku, will be expanded during the 1951 fiscal year to nearly double the present size of 900 tsubo.

Two villages claimed that shipment of cypress seedlings from the prefectural nursery at Iwami Masuda has been slow with a consequent deterioration of the young trees. Distribution to the forest owners has been so unsatisfactory that approximately 20% of the shipment is worthless for transplanting purposes. Gun and prefectural officials plan to investigate the matter fully. It is also hoped that the expansion of the nurseries at Imafuku will greatly improve this situation.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agriculture Improvement

- (1) Construction of small vegetable hothouse research plot by Hamada City officials on consignment basis may benefit farmers in Naka Gun. Prefectural has thus far refused to grant funds to Hamada City Branch of Prefecture Main Experimental Station for a similar project.

- (2) Services of Gun Home Improvement advisor are needed as soon as possible in Hamada to expedite home improvement program.

b. Forest Conservation

- (1) Shimane Forestry officials have extensive program already completed to observe Green Week starting 1 April. Approximately ¥500,000 will be spent in encouraging reforestation and other vital forest conservation projects.
- (2) Shimane prefectural officials hope to overcome any distribution problems relative to seedlings in Naka Gun by utilizing young trees grown at Imafuku prefectural nurseries and by expediting shipment of seedlings from nurseries in the prefecture to local communities. Two villages in Naka Gun claim they have lost approximately 20% of shipments of cypress seedlings in recent years because of unsatisfactory distribution methods.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Morris S. Colehour

MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC, GS-9
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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Nat. Res. Division

File No. D-12-Colehour

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSK/mn

16 February 1951

CCAR 319.1

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture, 12 - 14 February 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Morris S. Colehour, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Agriculture Improvement

- (1) Basic Law establishing Agriculture Improvement Service in Japan 2 July 1948 and pertinent amendments of said law and appropriate Ministerial and Cabinet Ordinances.
- (2) Operational Directive Number 12, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.
- (3) Appropriate reports and publications of Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

b. Forestry Conservation

- (1) Basic Forestry Law (1907)
- (2) Operational Directive Number 14, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.
- (3) Appropriate reports and publications of Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

2. PURPOSE:

a. Agriculture Improvement

To evaluate current progress in all phases of the agriculture improvement program in southern portion of Kuga-gun and all of Tsuno-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

File Index

No. 19

b. Forestry Conservation

- (1) To expedite elimination of pine bark beetle damage in Kumage-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture.
- (2) To evaluate current progress in reforestation, guidance and forestry management in Tsuno-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Agriculture Improvement

Conferences held at 1300 on 12 February at Yanai City Office, and at 1030 on 13 February at Tokuyama City Public Hall. Conferees included Mr. A. Fukuda, technician in the planning sub-section of the Yamaguchi Prefecture Agriculture Improvement Section; Mr. Honjo, Tsuno-gun chief; Mr. S. Fukuda, Chairman of Tsuno-gun Agriculture Improvement Coordinating committee, and Mr. Saito, Tsuno-gun supervisor of extension advisors.

Home Improvement - Little interest has been taken in rural home improvement by farmers or housewives in the southern part of Kuga-gun. This is due in part to lack of a Home Improvement Advisor at Iwakuni, gun capital. However, the men agents are filling in temporarily and slowly getting farm families interested, mainly in nutrition and clothing projects.

Tsuno-gun was more progressive in home improvement with the gun improvement advisor at Kudamatsu City making extensive contacts and creating much enthusiasm for this program. Kano is an outstanding village in home improvement, having 35 homes with remodeled or new types of kitchen stoves.

Technical Equipment - Tsuno farm extension agents need additional soil-testers and other portable equipment which will help them to make local demonstrations and tests more effective.

District System - Extension committee officials in the Yanai area believe that the prefecture's present district system for agriculture improvement is not satisfactory. Usually, only one town or village is included in a so-called districts instead of including several communities as elsewhere in Japan. This problem is a part of the future of extension and may be eliminated when the government merges the extension, adjustment and farmland committees into a single local group.

b. Forestry Conservation

Conferences held at 0815 on 13 February at Kumage-gun chief's office, Tabuse, and at 0915 on 14 February at Tsuno-gun chief's office, Tokuyama City. Conferees included Mr. Kubo, chief, Yamaguchi prefecture Forestry Department conservation sub-section; Mr. Kurimoto, Kumage-gun chief, Mr. Sumikawa, Kumage-gun forestry section chief; and Mr. Honjo, Tsuno-gun chief.

Insect Control - Elimination of pine bark beetles in Kumage-gun is not proceeding very rapidly. Of 24,513 koku remaining uncontrolled on 1 February, prefectural officials estimate that 16,000 will still require defestation on 1 March. Nagashima Island, situated a short distance off the Inland Sea coast, is the most heavily-infested area in the gun with more than 14,000 koku needing elimination as of 10 February.

Since forest owners generally in Nagashima Island are engaged primarily in fishing, they devote very little time to management of their small forest holdings. Prefectural and gun forestry officials have visited Kamonoseki, only village on the island, several times to expedite beetle control but apathy by village officials and owners alike has slowed progress considerably.

The prefecture forestry department has three full-time insect control expeditors now stationed at Kamonoseki with four other prefectural forestry workers assigned elsewhere in the gun on a roving basis to assist village officials and owners reduce infestation as rapidly as possible.

Prefectural authorities plan to utilize youth clubs and all other public-spirited persons in various parts of Kumage-gun, starting 1 March, to obtain complete elimination of the pest by 31 March. They will pay ¥85 per koku subsidy to these individuals according to present plans. Owners will be required to assist but will not be entitled to subsidy unless they (owners) do complete task of cutting, peeling and burning bark.

Reforestation - Tsuno-gun has completed 357 cho of natural and artificial reforestation during the current fiscal year out of a quota of 891 cho. In Kumage-gun, 199 cho of natural and artificial reforestation has been finished as of 1 February out of a quota of 638 cho. Both guns expect to attain their respective quotas by late March. Heavy snow may impede the work in the northern part of Tsuno-gun.

Forestry Management - The prefecture Federation of Forestry Associations and the prefectural forestry department should try harder to stabilize many local forestry associations, some of whom are extant. If the proposed revision of the basic Forestry Law of 1907 is adopted by

the current session of the Diet, all local associations are scheduled to be redesignated as forestry cooperatives. If the latter are to have any chance of being successful and to accomplish much good for forest conservation, they need all the financial and technical assistance available in the prefecture.

Rumours that private forest land might be placed under a system similar to the agricultural farmland reform caused many owners to lose interest in their local associations. It was pointed out by prefectural officials that the Japanese Government with the concurrence of the Occupation has never intended to adopt a forest land reform program. Financial difficulties have also handicapped local associations in selling forest products of members. Private dealers on the other hand have managed to get the bulk of business usually in quite a few of these communities by offering cash payment but at a lower price than that which the owner receives under the consignment plan.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agriculture Improvement

- (1) Home Improvement activities are making slow progress in the southern part of Kuga-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture, because of the unstable living standards of most farm families there. On the other hand, Tsuno-gun, also in the Inland Sea Region of the same prefecture, has several communities with excellent accomplishments in this phase of agriculture improvement. However, Tsuno-gun has a woman improvement advisor while Kuga has none at present.
- (2) Farm extension agents in Tsuno-gun need additional soil-testers and other technical equipment to aid them in demonstrations at individual farms. Local improvement committees or municipalities have purchased this equipment in the past but pending budgets for the 1951 fiscal year are so limited they may be unable to buy more equipment.

b. Forest Conservation

- (1) Kumage-gun forestry officials believe that 16,000 koku of the current 24,500 requiring defestation from pine bark beetle damage, will remain uncontrolled as of 1 March. Volunteers will be used by the prefecture and the gun to eliminate all remaining infestation by 31 March. Subsidy of ¥85 per koku will be paid to individuals completing elimination. Close supervision will be maintained over all private areas where elimination work is carried out in March.

- (2) Quite a few local forestry associations in Tsuno-gun are inactive because of financial difficulties and numerous other problems. Prefectural and gun officials should try to stabilize these groups as soon as possible in view of the pending revision of the basic Forestry Law of 1907.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Agriculture Improvement

Yamaguchi Prefecture Home Improvement subject matter specialist should make more visits to Kuga-gun and especially Yanai area to expedite progress in kitchen remodeling and other phases of home improvement.

b. Forest Conservation

Prefectural forestry officials should complete as soon as possible plan to fully eliminate all existing beetle infestation in Kumage-gun by 31 March 1951. Close coordination should be established between villages with most serious outbreaks and gun capital at Tabuse to insure prompt reporting of areas being cleared and also to obtain thorough surveillance of same by inspectors.

Morris S. Colehour
for MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC, GS-9
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

Suggestions regarding above mentioned recommendations will be made to concerned prefectural government officials.

Shiro Tokuno
SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

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Nat. Res. Division

File No.

D-12-Colehour

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSG/mn

CCAR 319.1

12 February 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Hiroshima and Okayama Prefectures,
2 and 5 - 9 February 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Morris S. Colehour, Natural Resources Division

1. CONFERENCES:

a. Agriculture Extension

- (1) Basic Law Establishing Agriculture Improvement Service in Japan July 1948 and pertinent amendments of said law and appropriate Ministerial and Cabinet Ordinances.
- (2) Operational Directive #12, Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, GHQ, 12 April 1950.
- (3) Appropriate reports and publications of Natural Resources Section, SCAP, GHQ.

b. Forestry Conservation

- (1) Basic Forestry Law.
- (2) Operational Directive No. 14, Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, GHQ, 12 April 1950.
- (3) Appropriate reports and publications of Natural Resources Section, SCAP, GHQ.

2. PURPOSE:

a. Agriculture Extension

To evaluate current progress in all phases of the agriculture improvement program in Mitsugi-gun of Hiroshima Prefecture.

b. Forestry Conservation

File Index

No. 18

- (1) To evaluate current progress in forest management and reforestation in Hiba-gun of Hiroshima Prefecture.
- (2) To evaluate current progress in forest insect control measures being taken in Akaiwa, Wake and Jodo Guns of Okayama Prefecture.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension

Conference held at 1045 on 2 February 1951 at Mitsugi-gun chief's office, Onomichi City. Conferees included Mr. Mikami, chief of gun economics section and Mr. Teroaka, chief of gun agriculture improvement section. Farmers in the Onomichi - Mihara coastal area of the Inland Sea are hopeful that the Hiroshima Prefecture's Main Experimental Station at Saijo in Kamo-gun will soon recommend possible counter-measures to protect the new "mugi" crop from being damaged by an unknown virus.

Believed similar to the organisms which cause the "take-all" plant disease to wheat and barley, it reduced the yield of "mugi" in several farms of Mitsugi-gun last year by nearly 50 per cent. The damage is usually not discovered until May, shortly before the harvest, and either makes the plants impotent or reduces their yield considerably. Land with steep gradients have suffered heaviest from the disease which may be caused partly by a deficiency of nutrients in the soil. The Saijo experimental station is conducting research on the project at a small test site in Mihara.

Building craftsmen in the gun are aiding prefectural and gun extension officials reach an increasing number of rural farmers and their wives to expedite the home improvement program. After attending a demonstration on outstanding examples of improved stoves, sinks, cisterns, bathrooms and kitchen ventilation held at Onomichi by a progressive mason, they are assisting farm and home extension advisors in constructing actual-size kitchen equipment for homes in small communities.

The Mitsugi district is one of the most progressive in the prefecture on kitchen construction and remodeling. Gun officials estimate that more than 450 rural homes have taken part in the home improvement program since 1 April 1950.

b. Forestry Conservation

Conferences held at 1400 on 5 February at Hiba-gun office, Shobara and at 1030 on 6 February at Konan High School, both in Hiroshima Prefecture. Conferees included Mr. Yoshitomi, chief of reforestation sub-section of prefecture forestry department, Mr. Sudo, gun chief, Mr. Miyazaki, gun chief of forestry section and Mr. Ikeda, chief of Miyoshi district, Forestry Agency, MAF.

Cooperation of individual forest owners to abide by the management plans in operation in their respective communities of Hiba-gun is the primary concern of prefectural and gun forestry officials.

With demand for most types of forest products increasing in the prefecture, owners are prone to ignore the cutting limitations placed on them under their local management plan. The prefectural forestry department will consider requests from forest owners to obtain a maximum of 20% over quota to partially balance supply with demand.

Gun officials plan to graft superior chestnut tree cuttings to 19,200 infested wild chestnut trees, beginning 1 April 1951, in an attempt to reduce damage by the gall fly to this tree. There are 1,500,000 trees infested in varying degrees by the pest.

Mr. Yoshitomi explained that prefectural forestry officials, working with other prefectural groups have asked the governor to establish farm village planning and coordinating committees which will strive to strengthen local forestry associations or the proposed forestry cooperatives and to awaken more community interest in forest conservation in general.

Conferences held at 1530 on 7 February and 0930 on 9 February at Okayama Prefecture forestry department chief's office and at 1030 at Katase, 1130 and 1830 at Seto, and at 1345 at Kumayama and 1615 at Fujino, all held on 8 February. Inspections of forest areas to determine effectiveness of pine bark beetle control were made at 0900 at Kozo, 0930 at Ukita, 1100 at Katase, 1300 at Mantomi and 1545 at Fujino, all on 8 February also.

Conferees included Mr. Nozawa, forestry department chief, Mr. Kurozawa, chief of forest products section, and Mr. Uetsuki, chief of insect control sub-section, also prefectural officials and Mr. Uno, supervisor of the Forestry Agency's insect control field office in Seto, Okayama Prefecture. Of 100,000 koku in 12 towns and villages requiring beetle elimination in the area designated by the prefecture for complete supervision by the Forestry Agency, MAF, only 30,425 koku had been defested at the end of January. Of this amount, 14,542 koku had been verified by on-the-spot inspections.

Mr. Uno reported that approximately 32,000 additional koku were reported cut by owners during January but the infested bark was not burned as required by Central Government Law No. 53.

He estimated that approximately 20,000 koku would remain uncontrolled at the end of February in the MAF's jurisdiction. Most of this balance will be cleared of the pests by 20 March. There will be a few large stands of infested trees in areas difficult to reach which will not be entirely eliminated until late March.

Prefectural officials believe that of 285,000 koku requiring elimination in January, (including the MAF-controlled area) all but approximately 50,000 koku will be defested at the end of February. The prefecture will take over direct control of beetle elimination on private and public forest lands early in March and expects to eradicate all current infestation by the end of March. However, a large number of infested trees in isolated areas totaling 3,000 koku, will require expediting to insure complete elimination by the end of March.

On-the-spot inspections revealed that generally, owners whether individual or communities, have tried to reduce infestation in their localities. However, many owners in the Kozu and Ukita Areas cut a large number of trees but failed to burn the bark. Village and buraku officials in these communities were asked to appeal to the owners concerned and have the bark of the felled trees burned now to check the spread of the pests.

Eight persons from the prefecture forestry department have been sent to expedite insect control work in 11 towns and villages where progress has been slower than expected. No additional personnel can be dispatched to the field to expedite beetle control because of the heavy work load in the department.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension

Farmers in the Onomichi - Mihara area are hopeful that research being conducted at the Saijo Experimental station in Hiroshima Prefecture will lead to counter-measures which will protect "mugi" from an unknown virus disease. Last year, damage was extensive in that area from the disease.

b. Forestry Conservation

- (1) Some forest owners are expected to cut more than the stipulated volume of standing timber in the 1951 fiscal year in Hiba-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture, despite approval of the suggested local management plan by a majority of owners last year. Prefectural forestry officials expect that the prefecture's cutting goal for 1951 fiscal year will have to be adjusted soon to provide the maximum of 20% excess which the Forestry Agency of the MAF will allow them to approve.

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- (2) Cutting from superior types of chestnut trees will be used starting 1 April 1951, by Hiba-gun forestry officials to check the spread of damage to wild chestnut trees from the gall fly. A total of 19,200 infested trees will be included in the counter-measure against the pest which has already damaged 1,500,000 trees in the gun.
 - (3) Okayama forestry officials expect that most pine bark beetle infestation in the prefecture will be exterminated by the end of March 1951. Of 285,000 koku reported infested in January, all but 50,000 koku is expected to be defested by 1 March.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension

The Saijo experimental station and the Hiroshima Prefecture agriculture improvement section should give more consideration to possible counter-measures which can be taken against the "mugi" virus in the Onomichi - Mihara area.

b. Forestry Conservation

- (1) The Hiroshima prefectural information section should assist the prefectural forestry department to stress importance in protecting and not exploiting the forest resources.
- (2) More use should be made by Okayama prefectural forest officials of the prefecture's information media to expedite prompt elimination of pine bark beetle damage in forest areas.

Morris S. Clehour
for MORRIS S. CLEHOUR, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

Shiro Tokuno
SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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Nat. Res. Division

File No. D-12-Colehour

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSC/mn

CCAR 319.1

26 January 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Hiroshima Prefecture, 22 - 25 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Morris S. Colehour, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Agriculture Extension

- (1) Central Government Law No. 163 establishing Agriculture Extension Program 2 July 1948 and pertinent amendments thereto.
- (2) Operational Directive No. 12, Civil Affairs Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 12 April 1950.
- (3) Appropriate publications and reports of Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

b. Forest Conservation

- (1) Imperial Government Forestry Law No. 43, April 1907, and all pertinent amendments thereto.
- (2) Operational Directive No. 14, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.
- (3) Appropriate publications and reports of Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

2. PURPOSE:

a. Agriculture Extension

- (1) To evaluate current progress being made at prefectural

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level in all phases of agriculture extension including Home Improvement and 4-H programs.

- (2) To inspect Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry's Rush Grass Experimental Station at Seto-mura, Numakuma Gun, and to determine if any new research projects on rush grass or other agricultural crops are planned during 1951 fiscal year.

b. Forest Conservation

- (1) To determine current progress being made in all phases of forest conservation program at prefectural level.
- (2) To inspect forest road being constructed north of Yamano-mura in Fukayasu Gun.
- (3) To evaluate current progress being made in reforestation and other phases of forestry conservation by forest owners in Fukayasu, Ashina and Numakuma Guns.

3. BACKGROUND:

a. Agriculture Research

The Seto Experimental Station, now operated entirely by the MAF, will become a branch of the Hiroshima Prefecture Main Agriculture Experimental Station about 1 April 1951 under the MAF-SCAP plan to consolidate agricultural experimental stations throughout Japan. Prefectural Agricultural Improvement Section officials plan to utilize the Seto Station entirely for Rush Grass research projects as in the past with data obtained in these experiments being distributed through the MAF to all other interested prefectures.

b. Forest Conservation

The outlook for utilization of raw timber in a vast inaccessible forest area near Yamano-mura has been brightened considerably since the old public road has been extended into the heart of the virgin timber land. The project which is being aided with an 80% subsidy from the Forestry Agency, eventually will link up with a road also under construction from Senyo-mura in Jinseki Gun, also in Hiroshima Prefecture.

Prefectural forestry officials estimate that the new road when completed about 1 April 1953, will greatly increase the output of charcoal and firewood for consumers in Hiroshima and Okayama Prefectures and the Kobe-Osaka metropolitan area. The road will measure 4300 meters in length when finished and will provide employment and the use of additional transportation equipment for approximately ten villages in Fukayasu

and Jinseki Guns.

The total cost of the road is estimated at ¥28,500,000. With the aid of a special 20% allocation from the Forestry Agency, in addition to the usual 60% national grant, the prefecture will contribute 10% of the cost and the communities benefitting from the project which normally are required to pay 30% in local funds, will only be asked to give 10%. The Central Government is interested in the road because it will pass through a large portion of national forests and is a vital artery of transportation in the present remote country of Hiroshima Prefecture.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Agricultural Extension

Conference held at Hiroshima Prefecture Agricultural Improvement Section at 1030 on 22 January 1951. Mr. Hiroyasu, extension sub-section chief, Miss Toda, Home Improvement supervisor and Mr. Takahashi, 4-H club supervisor, were conferees.

Hiring of additional Home Improvement advisors which has been repeatedly stressed by this officer since March 1950, is still being delayed by prefectural extension authorities. They claim budget limitations in 1951 fiscal year will probably prevent them from adding at least three or four more women advisors to expand the Prefecture's Home Improvement program.

Actually, they are using this statement only as a subterfuge as they have considerable pressure from extension committees and farmers in the prefecture to hire more men agents and especially those who are qualified to aid in animal husbandry and farm management techniques. It was suggested that regardless of budget difficulties, women extension advisors be given special consideration for next year's fiscal program as this project is paramount to the improved living standards being sought throughout rural Japan by the MAF and SCAP.

A follow-up conference on hiring of Home Improvement advisors is planned about 15 March 1951 with Mr. Kawai, Prefecture Economics Department, and with even higher prefectural authorities if found necessary.

Conference held at 0915 on 24 January 1951 at MAF Rush Grass Experimental Station at Seto-mura. Mr. Nakano, station chief, was present. No changes in personnel or budget are expected when the station is operated as a prefecture agricultural experimental station branch during the new fiscal year. Planting of rush grass on additional acreage throughout Hiroshima and Okayama Prefectures will be encouraged by the station when the emphasis on increased food cultivation begins to taper off.

b. Forest Conservation

Conferences held at 0900 on 22 January 1951 at Hiroshima City Prefectural Forestry Department chief's office, at 1300 on 22 January 1951 at office of Prefecture Federation of Forestry Associations, also Hiroshima City; at 1500 on 23 January 1951 at Yamano-mura, at 1100 on 24 January 1951 at Fuchu-machi, and at 0930 on 25 January 1951 at Fukuyama City.

Approximately 20 per cent of the 248 local Forestry Associations in Hiroshima Prefecture are either inactive or are losing money through such operations as wholesale consignment selling of forestry products and processing of timber into lumber and other forest products. The pending revision of the 1907 Basic Forestry Law which is expected to be considered soon by the Diet, is cited as the main reason for most of the associations being dormant.

It was suggested that steps should be taken soon to get all inactive associations flourishing once more as the proposed revision will not cause much in the way of administrative problems when the changeover is made to a forestry cooperative and a cultural association. The latter will replace the present local association which now has both merchandising and cultural functions.

The Federation realizes the importance of having strong local associations and will stress minimum operations by all local-level groups in an effort to turn over as much business as possible to the suggested new Forestry Cooperatives. As things stand now, private dealers are making such heavy in-roads on the local associations' volume of business in charcoal, firewood and even raw timber, that prompt counter-measures are needed if the cooperatives are to stand much of a chance of being stabilized in the future.

Highlights of the local-level forestry conferences follow:

- (1) Inflation and mounting reforestation costs are preventing many owners in Fukayasu, Ashina and Numakuma Guns from reaching maximum annual reforestation quotas. The average cost of pine, cedar and cypress seedlings has risen 100 times since 1940 (from 3 sen to the present ¥3). Day labor likewise has jumped in cost, forcing most owners to do their own labor or delay using vital management techniques which are necessary to sound forest conservation.
- (2) World War II overemphasized clear cutting to such an extent that forest owners now are demanding that the Central Government come to their rescue to stabilize the annual reforestation program. They argue that

they never favored such harsh treatment of their once-thriving forest acreage and although they received a small remuneration from the government during the war for trees which were cut, it was far from enough to compensate them.

- (3) Few local Forestry associations are stabilized in the business side of their operations. Some of the difficulty is attributed to the pending revision of the basic Forestry Law but the problem has arisen mainly because of weak leadership. Officers and others responsible for stabilizing the associations have taken the view that the prefecture and the Central Government must come to the rescue of forest-owners because forestry is a long-range investment. They have failed to establish sound merchandising methods to offset the rising volume of competition given them by private dealers.
- (4) Lack of a minimum of essential forest roads is retarding the distribution of timber and forest products in the remote areas of Hiroshima Prefecture. While the prefecture is striving hard to aid all communities concerned, limited budgets make it necessary to allocate money for forest roads to only those areas where the greatest benefits can be realized, both from distribution of lumber and forest products and the need of public transportation.
- (5) Building of the Yamano-Senyo forest road will ease the serious transportation difficulties which have faced forest owners and timber dealers in Fukayasu and Jinseki Guns for many years because of inaccessible forest areas.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension

Hiroshima Prefecture Extension officials are inclined to favor the farm extension phase of extension work instead of giving Home Improvement additional advisors. The prefecture has 18 women advisors at present but at least three or four additional ones are needed to give sufficient strength to this important part of extension. Of 34 extension agents scheduled to be added to the field staff of the prefecture in the 1951 fiscal year, none will be women, according to present plans.

b. Forest Conservation

- (1) The Prefecture Federation of Forestry Associations is

taking a realistic attitude towards strengthening and reviving local forestry associations. Twenty per cent of the 248 local associations in the prefecture are in need of financial and cultural counter-measures. The Prefecture Forestry Guidance personnel will be utilized by the Federation to make the forest conservation program under association leadership more aggressive in the future.

- (2) Overcutting which was ordered by the old Imperial Government during World War II, has given forest owners the idea of hopelessness as far as reforestation and related forest conservation measures are concerned. They are demanding that since the government changed the once-balanced conservation program, that subsidies be made available as soon as possible to owners to help pay for increased reforestation costs.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension

Higher-level prefectural authorities should be contacted by Economic section personnel before the 1951 budget is approved, probably 1 March, with a hope that they will consider the employment of several additional women advisors to strength the prefecture's Home Improvement program. New women advisors should be assigned in 1951 to sub-districts or groups of towns and villages which have made unusual progress in Home Improvement work. At present, there are no women advisors working in the prefecture except on a Gun-wide basis and Fukayasu and Numakuma Guns have only one advisor for both areas.

b. Forest Conservation

- (1) Forestry extension agents should assist local Forestry associations as much as possible in stabilizing their business operations to make it easy for the proposed Forestry Cooperatives to compete on a fair basis with private dealers in the future.
- (2) Some owners of forest land may have to receive a larger reforestation subsidy from either the prefecture or Central Government because of their small holdings and increasing economic difficulties. The present subsidy is 50 per cent to all private owners regardless of their financial situation.

Morris S. Colehour
MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

1. The above field trip report covers the progress in the forestry conservation and agriculture extension programs thoroughly. Future discussions with prefectural officials will include 1951 budgets covering extension.

2. The above report is too long. Detailed points which are repetitions will not be included in future reports.

Shiro Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC, GS-12
Chief, Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

Nat. Res. Division

File No.

D-12-Colehour

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSC/rhk

12 January 1951

CCAR 319.1

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Okayama, Tottori,
Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures
8-11 January 1951

To : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Morris S. Colehour, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Agriculture Extension

- (1) Central Government Law No. 163, 2 July 1948.
- (2) O.D. #12, Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, GHQ, 12 April 1950.
- (3) Appropriate publications of Natural Resources Section, SCAP, GHQ.

b. Forest Conservation

- (1) Imperial Japanese Government Forest Law No. 43, April 1907, and all pertinent amendments thereto.
- (2) O.D. #14, Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, GHQ, 12 April 1950.
- (3) Appropriate publications of Natural Resources Section, SCAP, GHQ.

2. PURPOSE:

a. Agriculture Extension

- (1) To evaluate current progress made by Prefectural Agricultural Improvement Sections in carrying out provisions of appropriate

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Central Government laws and cabinet ordinances pertaining to agriculture extension at prefectural level.

- (2) To advise and guide prefecture authorities concerned on proposed plans and policies for agriculture extension during 1951 fiscal year.

b. Forest Conservation

- (1) To evaluate current progress at prefectural level in all phases of forest restoration program of MAF and SCAP.
- (2) To expedite increased seedling production program in all prefectures concerned except Tottori.
- (3) To expedite use of appropriate control measures to check further spread of chestnut gall fly in prefectures concerned except Shimane.

3. BACKGROUND:

None

4. DISCUSSION:

a. Agriculture Extension

Conferences were held on 8 January in Okayama Ken-cho, 9 January in Tottori Ken-cho, 10 January in Shimane Ken-cho and 11 January in Yamaguchi Ken-cho with officials of Agriculture Improvement Sections.

Current and future personnel and operational plans, pending national legislation affecting extension, Home Improvement, agriculture research and 4-H activities were discussed at each conference.

A surplus of qualified applicants for future farm extension and home improvement adviser openings is available in most of the above prefectures. Tottori, the lone exception, is feeling the effect of the Assembly's policy that no new employes will be added to the Prefecture Government's large payroll because of the unfavorable economic outlook. As a result, the Agricultural Improvement section there

has screened 22 qualified prefecture employees and found only three who are willing to take positions as farm advisers.

The MAF has allocated 28 new farm agents to Tottori for the 1951 fiscal year, exclusive of 7 additional subject matter specialists. Extension officials are quite concerned over the slim prospects of obtaining only a handful of new agents from the few prefecture employees who can qualify for this position.

It may again become necessary to seek approval from the assembly to hire new advisers from an applicants' pool if an insufficient number of present employees of the prefecture qualified for this position, refuse to change jobs.

Tottori now has 96 farm advisers, the full MAF quota for the current year. The additional specialists' posts are expected to be filled about 1 April 1951 by recruiting qualified persons among prefecture employees.

Okayama tops the Region with 350 applicants for the 50 new farm adviser vacancies in 1951. Shimane which does not plan to hire any new men agents in the next fiscal period, has a backlog of 150 persons seeking such employment. Yamaguchi also has more than an ample number of qualified applicants for the 15 vacancies it will fill at an early date.

Applicants for home improvement adviser are plentiful in the prefectures visited. Okayama reports 65 seeking the six vacancies for 1951, Tottori has 33 women from which to select 8 additional advisers, and Yamaguchi has 27 applicants from a previous test and expects quite a few others from a new test in February. Yamaguchi hopes to increase its home improvement staff in the field by 19 if sufficient funds are granted by the Assembly next month.

Shimane which has received approval from the Assembly to hire 10 additional women agents, actually has only one qualified applicant at present. However, a new test will be held this month with a sufficient number expected to be available to fill the new quota.

Shimane to Revise Financing Plan ---- sh

Extension officials in Shimane are making plans to take over the 50% share of financing the salaries of 79 new extension agents now provided by local extension committees.

The change will be effective at the beginning of the new fiscal year.

This plan, described in previous field trip reports by this officer, was only a "stop-gap" arrangement to obtain additional men agents during the current year. The 79, all former Agriculture Co-op technicians, were employed under a plan whereby the local extension committees, relying mainly on allocations from village tax funds, agreed to assume half of the cost of the salaries of this group for the 1950 fiscal year.

The prefecture's new MAF quota will enable it to take over all of the cost of the 79 agents' salaries. However, it will have to pay the entire cost of salary for 13 agents and will receive central government subsidies to help pay for the balance.

b. Forestry Conservation:

Elimination of pine bark beetles in Okayama and Yamaguchi prefectures proceeded slowly in December. Incomplete reports indicate that the former had nearly 220,000 koku needing elimination on 1 January. An intensive information program will be carried out from the period 10 January - 10 March 51 by the prefecture and the Forestry Agency, MAF, in an effort to completely wipe out all of the forest pests at the end of the current fiscal year.

A field office of the Forestry Agency, MAF, has been established at Seto-mura in Akaiwa Gun with six technicians assigned to expedite control of the beetles. Twelve towns and villages in Akaiwa, Wake and Jodo guns will be supervised by the MAF's special insect control office. Infested trees in these areas totaling 100,000 koku will be felled by owners or volunteer workers before 1 February.

Infested trees not cut down as planned in the three-gun area supervised by the MAF are to be eliminated as soon as possible in a coordinated drive by the MAF, prefectural and local officials concerned. The Central Government has allocated ¥9,400,000 for the project which is one of the major insect control programs in Japan this year.

New orders have been sent to all other owners in Okayama by the prefecture to attain complete elimination of the beetles by 15 March. Communities which are lax in complying with the elimination program will be asked by the prefecture to obtain sufficient volunteer laborers early in February to insure attainment of the current goal before the new fiscal

year begins. Expediting committees have been organized in all guns as well as local communities to wage "all out" war against the beetles during the next three months.

Yamaguchi officials are faced with a serious control problem in Kumage Gun which reports 26,816 koku of trees still infested at the end of December 1950. Most of the Gun's infestation is confined to Nagashima Island in the Inland Sea. It has long been a "bottleneck" in insect control because the forest owners are mainly occupied with fishing, their primary source of income.

The Kumage area has the largest part of Yamaguchi's remaining infestation. The latest prefecture total is 40,530 koku. If owners in Kumage will show more interest in eliminating the infested trees, the prefecture should be able to wipe out all existing infestation by the end of the 1950 fiscal year. Both prefecture and gun officials will make strenuous efforts to expedite beetle elimination in the heavily-damaged area throughout January.

Shimonoseki City with 6,249 koku of incompleting control is the largest local area requiring more effective beetle elimination. This officer has previously visited both the Kumage and the Shimonoseki areas, and stressed prompt beetle control continuously.

Toyoura Gun Forestry officials expect most of Shimonoseki's infestation to be eliminated sometime in March. Owners are cooperative and in those cases where vigilance will be required, the prefecture and the gun are prepared to utilize volunteer workers to accomplish the current year's goal on time.

Reforestation quotas will very likely be met on time throughout the four prefectures visited. Inclement weather may delay planting of seedlings in remote communities but otherwise, prefecture and gun forestry officials are constantly appealing to forest owners and local associations to plant every young tree possible during the current year.

After a slow start following the war, the long-neglected forest conservation program appears to be moving in high gear now throughout the Region. Every effort is made to get maximum use of nursery beds with the average planting being about 250,000 seeds during the first year. Some of the prefectures need to get greater utilization of available nursery land to increase seedling production but generally, the artificial reforestation program is quite effective.

Okayama reported an average increase of 2 tan in expanded area for its 12 prefectural and 280 private nurseries. Yamaguchi has one of the outstanding expansion nursery programs for 1951 which will materially reduce its annual seedling shortage. If favorable growing conditions prevail next year, Yamaguchi expects to ship 16,500,000 seedlings to projects, cutting the estimated shortage to 2,000,000.

Yamaguchi officials will urge 30 of the largest private nursery operators to operate prefecture-financed nurseries on their present acreage as part of the step-up in seedling production during the new fiscal year. They also plan to give a 20% subsidy to all private nursery operators who will increase their normal yearly outputs by importing 1-year-old trees from other prefectures and transplanting them in their expanded nursery beds.

Shimane will obtain 500,000 seedlings from Forestry Agency nurseries in the same prefecture and hopes to get the balance of the 5,254,400 trees needed to complete its current reforestation program in Regional nurseries or in other parts of Japan. Tottori which is the only prefecture in the Region to report a surplus of seedlings yearly, plans to open a new prefecture nursery area in Hino Gun early during the new fiscal year. It will comprise 3 cho of private crop land and should greatly expand the prefecture's annual seedling supply.

In Tottori, two large sand dune control projects were visited on 9 January 1951 in company with Mr. Kobayashi, chief of the prefecture forestry section's reforestation and conservation subsections, and Mr. Takabashi, representing the Tottori City agriculture & forestry section. The Fukube and Tottori City erosion prevention programs totaling 950 cho may require many years to complete.

Vast sandy areas, barren probably for several hundred years, are slowly being reforested. Pine and acacia seedlings are used in fenced-off sections of the seacoast and adjacent land. At Fukube, it is hoped to soon arrest the filling up of a large nearby lake which is urgently needed for irrigation purposes. The Tottori City dunes^{are} not creating any serious obstacle but could cause considerable damage to crops and nearby homes if left intact too long.

The MAF is providing 60% of the funds for the sand dune control program in Tottori prefecture and the prefecture supplies all of the balance. Most of the dunes involve private land and eventually will be designated as

protection forests. Loss of young seedlings because of poor germination and other difficulties is about 20% annually.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension

- (1) Most prefectures have ample numbers of qualified applicants for farm and home improvement adviser to fill the 1951 quotas. Fottori, because of administrative difficulties, may have to recruit all of its new men advisers from available qualified prefecture employees who are now doing other types of work. However, no serious threat is seen to the operation of the prefecture's extension program as most local areas have at least one agent at present.
- (2) All prefectures visited are giving the hiring of improvement advisers top priority in next year's personnel planning. More contacts with farm women and girl 4-H members are in prospect after 1 April 1951.
- (3) Shimane extension officials will discontinue the temporary financing of 79 farm extension agents on a 50-50 arrangement with local extension committees after 1 April 1951. An increased MAF grant will permit the prefecture to take over the cost of salaries for 66 agents. The others will be paid entirely from prefecture funds.

b. Forest Conservation:

- (1) Okayama Forestry officials expect to eliminate most of the nearly 300,000 koku of infested pine trees by mid-March. An intensive information campaign has been launched this month to make certain that all of the bark beetles are burned throughout the prefecture by the end of the current fiscal year.
- (2) A field office of the Forestry Agency, MAF, has been opened in Seto-mura, Akaiwa Gun, under supervision of the prefecture to expedite beetle control in 12 towns and villages. The Central Government will provide all of the ¥9,400,000 necessary to eliminate the 100,000 koku of trees in these communities.

- (3) Reforestation is proceeding at a favorable rate throughout the Region. Most prefectures have expanded present prefecture or private nurseries. Some hope to open new nurseries next year to further reduce the large shortages of seedlings available for forest conservation in their respective areas.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None

Morris S. Colehour

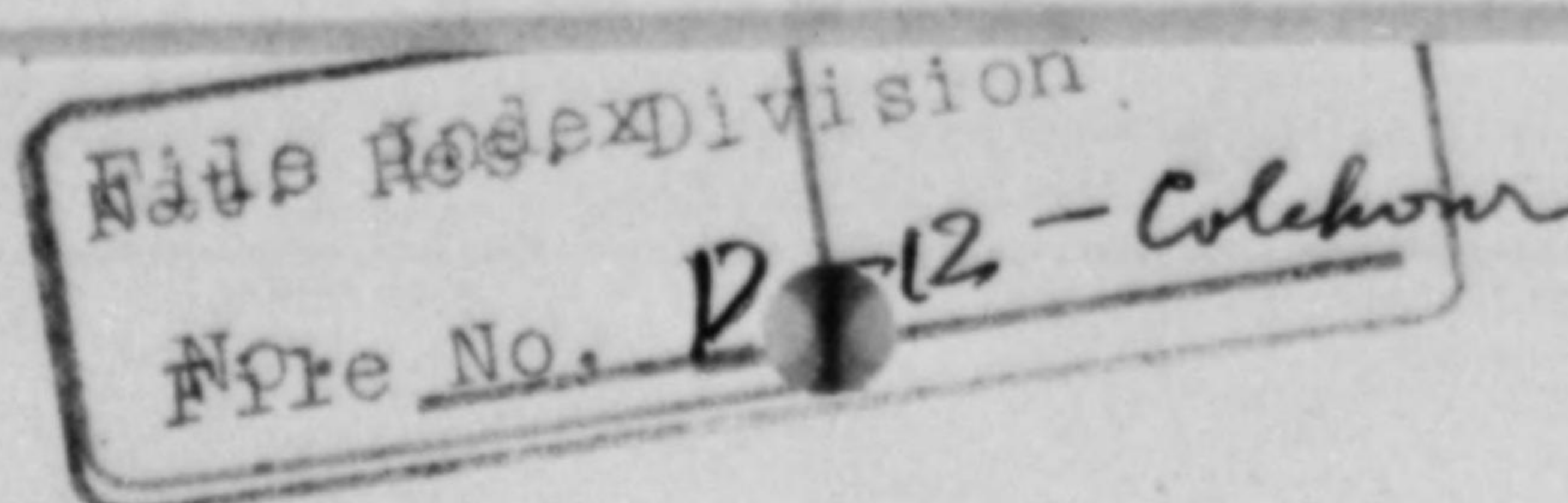
MORRIS S. COLEHOUR
Natural Resources Division

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

Above report covers the field thoroughly but is too long and detailed. Future reports will be made more concise.

Shiro Tokuno

SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Div.
Economics Section

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Head

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSC/mn

CCAR 319.1

19 January 1951

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama and Tottori Prefectures,
15 - 18 January 1951

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Morris S. Colehour, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Agriculture Extension

- (1) Central Government Law No. 163 establishing Agriculture Extension program 2 July 1948.
- (2) Operational Directive Number 12, Civil Affairs Section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 12 April 1950.
- (3) Appropriate publications and reports of Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

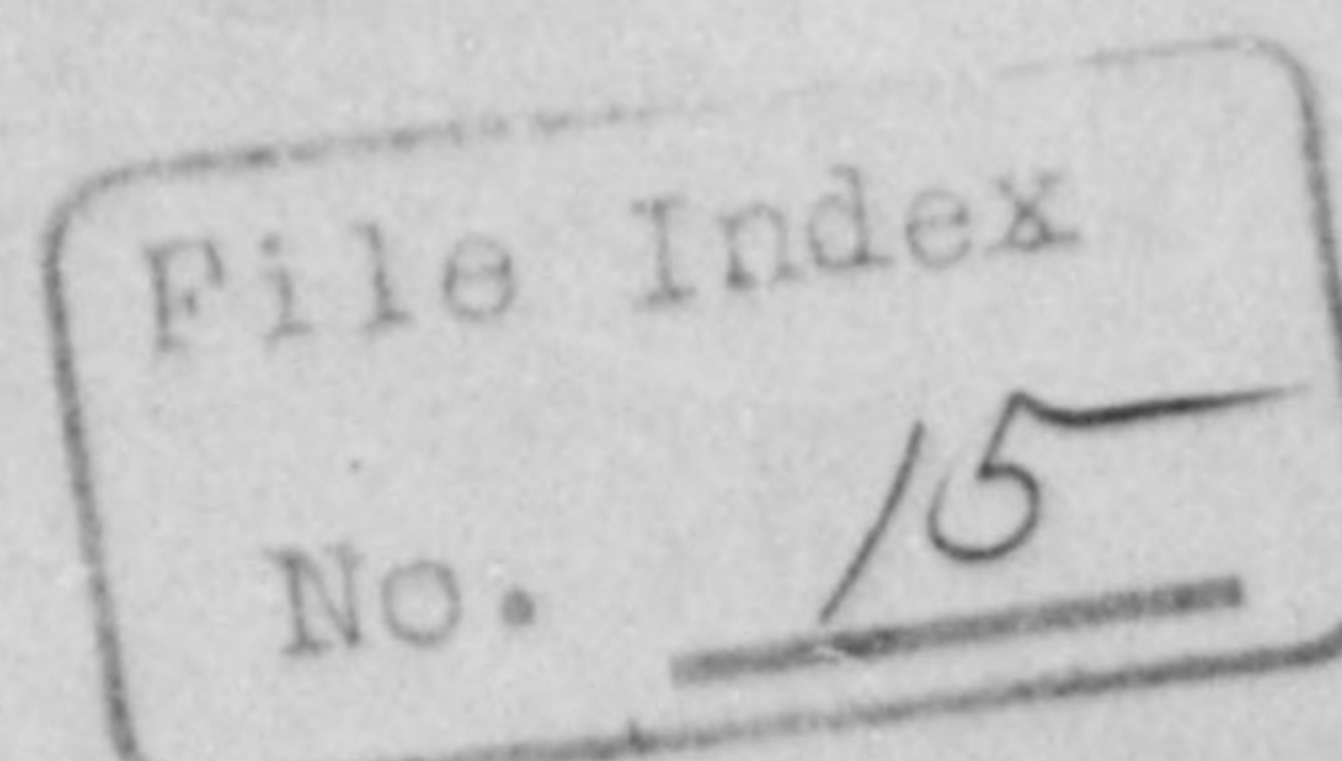
b. Forest Conservation

- (1) Imperial Government Forestry Law No. 43, April 1907, and all pertinent amendments thereto.
- (2) O.D. No. 14, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, 12 April 1950.
- (3) Appropriate publications and reports of Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP.

2. PURPOSE:

a. Agriculture Extension

- (1) To determine if current "mugi" crop is being cultivated by farmers of Tottori Prefecture in complete accordance with the Increased Production program of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and NRS, GHQ, SCAP.



- (2) To evaluate emergency preparations available throughout Tottori Prefecture for coordinated control of any noxious insect or plant disease which threatens to reduce production of current "mugi" crop.
- (3) To evaluate progress made by Yazu Central and Yazu West and Iwami East districts of Tottori Prefecture in developing effective Home Improvement and 4-H club programs.

b. Forest Conservation

- (1) To evaluate current progress made by Okayama Prefecture Forest Department in combatting pine bark beetles.

3. BACKGROUND:

Routine.

4. DISCUSSION:

a. Agriculture Extension:

Conferences were held 16 January 1951 at 0845 at Kamo-mura, and at 1345 at Tampi-mura, both in Yazu Gun, and 17 January at 0845 at Uradome-mura in Iwami Gun, and at 1330 at Tottori Prefecture Main Agriculture Experimental Station, Tottori City.

Conferees included Mr. Tanaka, Extension sub-section chief of Tottori Prefecture Agriculture Improvement Section, Mr. Noda, chief of the Experimental Station, and District Extension Committee officials and Extension Agents.

Following highlights were observed concerning present "mugi" crop:

- (1) Planting of mugi in three districts inspected was delayed about 15 days because of heavy fall and winter rains. Most communities have been able to plant 85% of available acreage for second crop. Quite a few villages succeeded in getting 100% of their available acreage planted after several delays and considerable work by farmers to protect the germinating seeds.
- (2) Recommended counter-measures against insects and plant diseases have been repeatedly demonstrated by extension agents at village and in some cases buraku level to insure a normal "mugi" harvest this summer and possibly attain a slight production increase.

- (3) Insecticides and other chemicals needed in the MAF's subsidized insect and plant disease control program are generally available at village level. Farmers are not expected, to obtain these chemicals through local cooperatives until the earliest plant disease and insect damage is noticed in their respective fields. If any of these diseases or insects should reach epidemic proportions, local cooperatives can obtain any quantity of such chemicals on 48 hours' request from Prefecture Mutual Relief Cooperative Federations.
- (4) Indications point to a light snowfall this winter along the Japan Sea coast and areas adjacent to the seacoast. Snow blight therefore is not expected to be a serious problem except in a few mountainous areas.
- (5) The crane fly, leaf rust and leaf scald are expected to cause nominal damage to "mugi" along the seacoast and adjacent areas of Tottori Prefecture this season.

The crane fly has been a perennial source of trouble to "mugi" farmers. In the past, some owners have reported as much as 50% intensity of damage from this pest which attacks the roots of the young plant. Unusually heavy rainfall and poor drainage make it easy for the fly to breed in large numbers in the exceptionally damp earth. DDT has already been used in several villages of Iwami East district and is expected to reduce the intensity to 25% or less.

- (6) Some farmers in Wakasa-mura, Yazu Gun have "mugi" plants which have yellowish spots on the young shoots, indicating that the wrong type of fertilizer was used before planting "mugi". These farmers claim they prefer Potassic fertilizer to the Nitrogenous type because it makes the plant more resistant to snow blight and other "mugi" diseases.
- (7) Waste chemicals from a copper mine in Oda, Iwami Gun, are occasionally polluting "mugi" crops in Oda, Oiwa and Honjo. Prompt application of lime which is furnished as a damage subsidy by the mine usually protects the growing plants. Exceptionally heavy rains as experienced this winter in these communities aggravates the danger considerably.

Comparative statistics submitted by extension agents in the three districts visited indicate that the MAF and prefecture extension

information program will greatly reduce anticipated losses to the current "mugi" crop. Following reports show progress made in reducing plant disease and insect damage compared to last year:

<u>Year</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Area Infested</u>	<u>Intensity of Damage</u>	<u>Reduction in Yield</u>
1949	Yazu Central	Leaf Rust	342 cho	22.8%	68.5 koku
1950	" "	" "	200 cho	13.2%	24.7 koku (est)
1949	Yazu East	Leaf Scald	101 cho, 5 tan	11.1%	108.5 koku
1950	" "	" "	48 cho, 5 tan	8.9%	40.8 koku (est)
1949	Iwami East	Leaf Rust	56 cho, 3 tan	9.4%	10 koku
1950	" "	" "	45 cho	10%	5 koku (est)

Breeding of all types of livestock is increasing in the districts inspected. Ample quantities of feed for these animals are available with some farmers being able to utilize pastures to reduce feed costs.

The Home Improvement program needs considerable stimulus in all three areas. Yazu Central recently was assigned a woman Improvement adviser who occasionally will visit homes in the border area of Yazu East district. Iwami East district, one of the lowest economic level areas in Tottori Prefecture, is interested in making simple kitchen and other home improvements but farmers generally lack sufficient capital to undertake any but very minor repairs.

Further training of 4-H club officers, extension agents who are serving as advisers to these clubs and volunteer adult leaders is needed in all three districts. Individual projects are undertaken only occasionally with a profit as the objective. Too much emphasis has been placed on research. All clubs need younger members as well as additional boys and girls to stabilize future activities.

This officer emphasized that the objective of the 4-H program is to teach young farm boys and girls the farming skills, both in the field and the rural home, which they will need as adults when they have families. Additional information should be sent by the prefecture on the broader objectives of the 4-H movement with more attention paid to obtaining girl members.

b. Forest Conservation

Conference held at 0945 on 15 January 1951 at Okayama Prefecture Forest Department. The Akaiwa Gun Pine Bark Beetle report was

the only one available thus far for the period ending 31 December 1950. A complete report of the prefecture's bark beetle control program in December will be forwarded to Chugoku Civil Affairs Region later.

Akaiwa reported 112,900 koku of trees still infested at the end of December. No elimination was reportedly undertaken throughout the Gun in view of the busy "mugi" planting season for farmers and also the pending drive to eliminate all of the forest pests during January and February 1951.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension

- (1) Unusually heavy rains during past three months in Tottori Prefecture may cause heavy outbreak of crane fly to young "mugi" plants, especially along seacoast and adjacent lowlands. However, extension agents are checking closely to make sure farmers use DDT and other insecticides to keep potential losses at lowest possible figure.
- (2) Home Improvement activities in three districts of Tottori Prefecture visited are ineffective. However, Yazu Central district has recently-appointed Improvement adviser who will also aid some families in adjacent border area of Yazu West District. The Prefecture's Home Improvement Supervisor is attending training course in Tokyo with no acting woman supervisor on duty in prefecture. Men extension agents need further orientation by a woman adviser to get farm families interested in such improvements.
- (3) 4-H club activities have stressed too much research, not enough practical projects to aid boys and girls earn money. Additional training is necessary for club officers, agents and volunteer leaders.

b. Forest Conservation

Reports of December elimination measures against Pine Bark Beetle in Okayama Prefecture are incomplete. Akaiwa Gun, one of the heaviest-infested areas for several previous months, failed to complete a single koku of elimination, claiming it would launch all-out campaign against pests in January and complete present infestation before 31 March 1951.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Morris S. Colehour
MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

No comment.

Shiro Tokuno
for SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources
Economics Section

Nat. Resources Division

File No. *D-12*

D/MS/mn

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

CCAR 319.1

15 December 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama and Hiroshima Prefectures,
4 - 7 December 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Morris S. Colehour, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

a. Agriculture Extension:

- (1) Article 5 of Central Government Law No. 163, "Agriculture Improvement Service Establishment Law," 5 July 1948.
- (2) Paragraph 5 of O.D. #12, Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, GHQ, 12 April 1950.
- (3) Appropriate NRS Weekly Summaries.

b. Forestry-Insect Control:

- (1) Central Government Insect Control Law No. 53, 31 March 1950.
- (2) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 35, 1 April 1950.
- (3) Paragraph 3c, O.D. #14, Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, GHQ, 12 April 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

a. Agriculture Extension:

- (1) To attend coordination conference on Home Improvement Activities of Katsuta and Aida Guns in Okayama Prefecture.

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- (2) To attend conference on Extension and 4-H Club programs held by Mr. Rose, Agriculture Division, Natural Resources Section, SCAP, GHQ at Hiroshima Prefectural Government Economic Chief's office.

b. Forestry-Insect Control:

- (1) To expedite elimination of Pine Bark Beetles in Wake, Oku-Jodo, Katsuta and Aida Guns of Okayama Prefecture.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSIONS:

a. Agriculture Extension:

- (1) Coordination conference on Home Improvement held at Hayashino Health Center, Aida Gun, Okayama Prefecture, at 1030 hours on 6 December 1950. Those present included Prefectural Government officials of the Sanitation Department, Agriculture Improvement Section, and the Social Education Division of the Board of Education, Home Improvement advisers from Katsuta and Aida Guns, farm extension advisers in the same areas, Public Health Nurses from most of the 12 towns and villages in Katsuta and Aida Guns served by the Health Center, representatives of the Economic and Education Sections of the Aida Gun prefectural office and women's club representatives in both guns.

The need for simple improvements in villages homes was explained by the Regional representative after which Mr. Oka, chief of the Prefectural Government Extension sub-section, outlined the Agriculture Improvement Section's aims on better living for rural families.

A very practical training aid, "A Bright Home," was shown to the audience of approximately 50 persons by Miss Motomura, Prefectural Government supervisor of Home Improvement activities. This Civil Information and Education movie, all in Japanese script with excellent sound, made a favorable impression on those present as the comments were most enthusiastic.

Prefectural Government extension leaders plan to use this 20-minute sound film at Women's club and 4-H club programs to implement other Home Improvement education

and propaganda already being carried on in other parts of the prefecture. Representatives of women's clubs declared that most farmers are not aware of the need for even modest improvements in their respective farm homes. Prefectural government officials assured them that movies such as "A Bright Home" and other practical approaches to enlarging the Home Improvement program would be used in future meetings of Agricultural Cooperatives and at any other program held for farmers only.

- (2) Conference held at Hiroshima Prefectural government Economic Chief's office at 0930 on 7 December 1950. Those present included Mr. Rose, NRS, SCAP, GHQ, who arranged the meeting as part of an inspection tour of western Japan; Mr. Nomura, 4-H club technician of the MAF; Prefectural Government Economic and Agriculture Improvement officials.

Considerable emphasis was placed by Mr. Rose on the need for including several additional Home Improvement advisers in the Prefectural Government Extension's budget estimates for 1951. Prefectural government officials while realizing that the prefecture lacks sufficient advisers for the Home Improvement program, declared that it had been planned to employ about 10 to 15 more farm advisers before any attention would be given to increasing the staff of women advisers.

Mr. Rose advised the Prefectural government officials that if they fail to add women advisers to next year's budget request, there is very little likelihood of getting MAF "grants-in-aid" after 1951. Reports submitted by Prefectural Government Extension officials showed that there are 378 farm advisers already available in the prefecture. While there is a shortage of agents who are qualified to give livestock guidance in quite a few of the 16 Guns, Mr. Rose suggested that the livestock guidance project be deferred in favor of making extension more of a family program.

After prefectural government officials explained how 19 villages and towns have been designated as model extension communities, Mr. Rose suggested that better use could be made of the extension subsidies to these areas. Instead of aiding communities which may have only limited interest in Home Improvement, Mr. Rose advocated the awarding of incentive subsidies to all villages and towns in the prefecture which accomplish the greatest gains in this program.

The conference was adjourned for lunch and resumed at 1330. Most of the afternoon was devoted to the 4-H club program. Mr. Rose emphasized the desirability of obtaining boys and girls between 10 and 21 years of age as club members. He pointed out that this was the standard age groupings for 4-H clubs in America with some states even accepting boys and girls as young as 8 or 9 as members.

The NRS specialist declared that the mission of the 4-H club is to stimulate interest in farming among the younger generation. He added that parents in America always became enthusiastic for any project which their children took up and expressed the hope that Japanese parents would quickly follow their counterparts in America in boosting the farm youth program.

Mr. Rose also urged the selection of profit-making activities for individual members and declared that while some good may come from a Gun Federation of 4-H clubs, emphasis should be placed mainly on the local clubs.

b. Forestry-Insect Control:

Conferences on Gun level were held at Wake-Machi, Saidaiji-Machi, Katsumada-Machi and Emi-Che in Okayama Prefecture on 4 - 5 December 1950. Village mayors, Forestry Association officials and Prefectural Government Insect Control technicians were present at these four conferences.

After warning each group that Okayama Prefecture is showing extreme indifference to Forest Conservation, especially control of Pine Bark Beetles, the Region's representative called for the most recent reports on elimination of the forest pests.

Progress in controlling the beetles during November has been only fair as expected. The fall survey will shed further light on "bottle-necks" in each of the guns visited. However, with few exceptions, village and town officials and even district forestry staffs are doing little to spur forest owners into reducing the heavy infestations in three of the guns. Aida Gun appears to be doing a splendid job of control, reporting that all of the trees totaling 7,000 koku which were ordered cut because of beetle damage, have been eliminated as planned.

Aida Gun also came very close to balancing infestations with control measures during November. At the start of the month, it had 3,416 koku of uncontrolled trees. There was a rather heavy outbreak of 6,500 koku during the month but this was practically offset by the elimination of 6,216 koku, leaving a balance of 3,700 koku on 1 December 1950.

Wake Gun, long one of the heaviest-infested areas in Okayama Prefecture, eliminated only 4,336 koku during November. This low figure left Wake with 41,053 koku of uncontrolled trees on 1 December compared to 34,069 at the start of the previous month. An estimated new outbreak of 11,320 koku during November makes the need for clear cutting, as undesirable as this practice is, all the more necessary.

Oku started November with 21,943 koku of uncontrolled trees but only had new infestations totaling 3,598 koku. Controlled trees totaled 6,739 koku, reducing the Gun's total to 18,802 at month's end.

Katsuta Gun completed a fall Insect Control survey during the month and found there were 15,565 koku of trees still infested. In a previous report to Regional Economic personnel, Gun officials had estimated that the uncontrolled forest areas totaled 51,888 koku. The discrepancy in the figures was due largely to faulty reporting by both village and Gun officials who used rough estimates of infestation between spring and fall surveys.

While apathy is the basic cause of the prefecture's disappointing Insect Control program, it is also true that forest owners in some cases have repeatedly delayed cutting infested trees because of numerous reasons. Overemphasis of farming chores with a complication of late planting of "mugi" because of heavy rains is as much of a stumbling block to the prefecture's control program as some other factors.

This officer reiterated the warnings of serious floods made a short time earlier to Gun and prefectural government officials by Mr. Furness, visiting Forestry Insect Control specialist from America with NRS, SCAP, and Mr. O'Brien during an inspection of several other heavily-infested areas in the prefecture. Lulled into complacency by the prefecture's ineffective beetle control program, owners naturally have postponed time and time again the regular elimination of infested trees.

Education of owners on the need for controlling the forest pest has been ineffective on the part of the prefectural government Forestry Department. While prefectural government officials may claim that lack of personnel and budget limitations has prevented them from visiting owners on Insect Control measures more than once or twice a year, it is certain that none of the field technicians try too hard to push the elimination program.

This officer warned both district officials and owners that continued apathy in the control of beetles would bring disastrous results not only to forests but to farm crops as well. Once the infested trees are finally eliminated, most of the hilly areas in the prefecture will be stripped of all foliage, and any continuous period of rain will wreak havoc with communities lacking flood control on steep slopes.

5. CONCLUSIONS:**a. Agriculture Extension :**

- (1) Hiroshima Prefectural Government Extension officials favor employment of 10 to 15 additional farm advisers next year instead of increasing the prefecture's total of 18 Home Improvement advisers.
- (2) 4-H club activities in Hiroshima Prefecture have not placed necessary emphasis on younger members between 10 to 21 years of age, and the importance of the local club.
- (3) More profit-making projects for individual members are needed in the prefecture's 4-H program of the future.

b. Forestry-Insect Control:

- (1) Three of the four Guns visited in Okayama Prefecture, Wake, Oku and Katsuta, need more effective information and education programs for forest owners on the urgent need for Insect Control.
- (2) Apathy at all levels from the Prefectural Government Forestry Department down to the Gun Insect Control technicians, has slowed the Insect Control program to the point where new infestations are creating greater "bottlenecks" than ever before.
- (3) Owners claim that they cannot devote much time to eliminating the forest pests except in their slack farming season - January through March of each year. This alibi exists because the Prefectural Government Insect Control measures are never aggressive and very seldom are followed up.
- (4) Village officials who are progressive are doing much to encourage forest owners in their respective communities to do selective cutting when eliminating the beetles. The other extreme results in the infestations piling up monthly until the prefectural government or the owner is forced to undertake clear cutting to protect what few pine trees that have not been damaged by the pests.

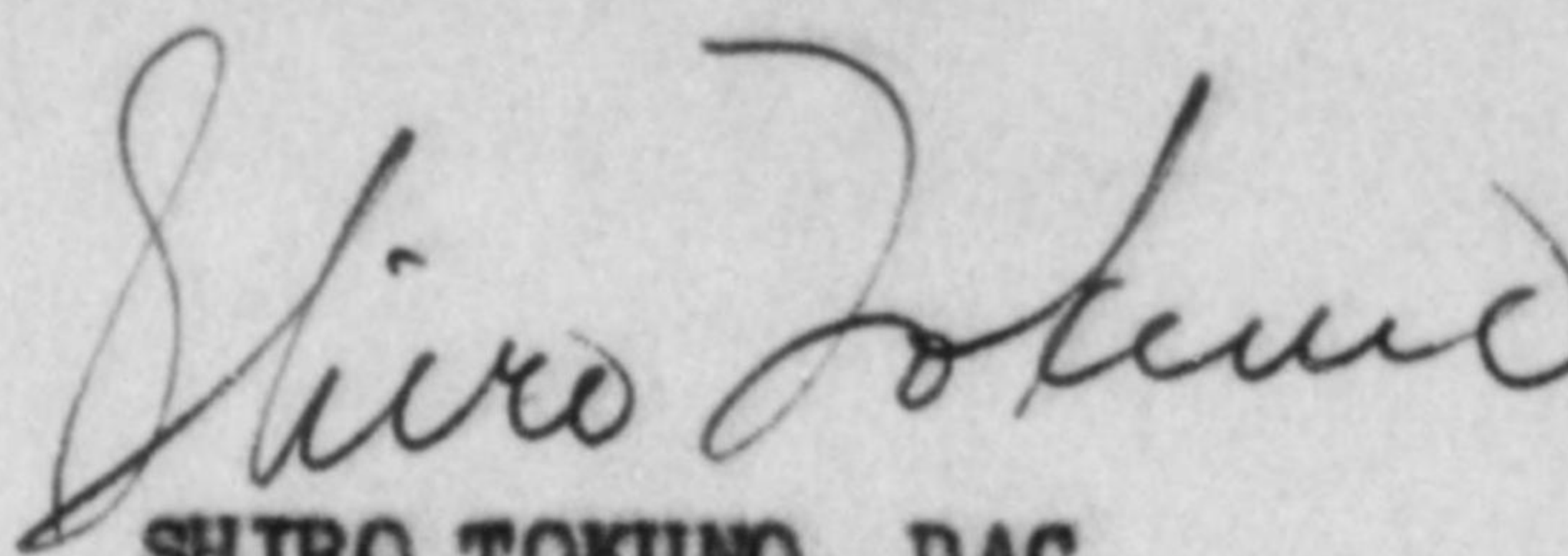
6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

Morris S. Colehour
MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

1. Inconsequential and irrelevant points should not be included in the report as the text becomes too lengthy.
2. No recommendations are given but in reviewing the conclusions there are many points in which recommendations can be given. Such recommendations are accepted in the advice and guidance program which is a requisite of Civil Affairs.



SHIRO TOKUNO, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

File No. 1012-9
 A-12-9

O'Brien

HEADQUARTERS
 CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
 ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSG/mn

CGAR 319.1

13 November 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Hiroshima and Yamaguchi
 Prefecture, 6 - 10 November 1950

TO : Chief
 Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Morris S. Colehour, Natural Resources
 Division.

1. REFERENCES:

a. Agriculture - Home Improvement

- (1) Paragraph 2 and 5e, O.D. #12, Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, GHQ, dated 12 April 1950.
- (2) Page 15, NRS Weekly Summary Volume 218, "Statement on Development of Home Improvement," dated 11 - 17 December 1949.
- (3) Page 6, NRS Weekly Summary Volume 224, "Policy Statement of Minister of Agriculture and Forestry On Future Development of Home Improvement," dated 22 - 28 January 1950.
- (4) Page 14, NRS Weekly Summary Volume 225, "Development of Home Improvement Urged," dated 29 January - 4 February 1950.
- (5) Page 8, NRS Weekly Summary Volume 236, "Home Improvement Statement at Meeting of Prefectural Officials," dated 16 - 22 April 1950.
- (6) Page 8, NRS Weekly Summary Volume 241, "NR Press Statement on Home Improvement Work," dated 21 - 27 May 1950.

b. Forest Conservation

- (1) Paragraph 3, O.D. #14, Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, GHQ, dated 12 April 1950.

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- (2) NRS Report No.90, "Pine Bark Beetle Epidemic in Japan," dated 5 September 1947.
- (3) NRS Report No.113, "Reforestation in Japan," dated 18 September 1948.
- (4) Page 16, NRS Weekly Summary Volume 210, "Private Forestry Management Program for 1946 - 1948 Fiscal Years Completed," dated 16 - 22 October 1949.
- (5) Page 17, NRS Weekly Summary Volume 223, "National Program to Improve Cutting in Private Forests Launched," dated 15 - 21 January 1950.
- (6) Page 20, NRS Weekly Summary Volume 245, "Program to Prepare & Revise Management Plans for Private Forests," dated 18 - 24 June 1950.
- (7) Page 24, NRS Weekly Summary Volume 245, "Pine Bark Beetle Control Law," dated 18 - 24 June 1950.
- (8) Page 29, NRS Weekly Summary Volume 245, "Ordinance Enforcing Provisions of Pine Bark Beetle Control Law," dated 18 - 24 June 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

- a. To evaluate progress in Agriculture - Home Improvement in Saeki Gun of Hiroshima Prefecture.
- b. To evaluate progress in all phases of Forest Restoration program in Kuga Gun of Yamaguchi Prefecture.

3. BACKGROUND:

None.

4. DISCUSSION:

a. Agriculture - Home Improvement

Conferences were held at 1030 hours on 6 November at Ishiuchi-mura, at 1530 hours on 6 November 1950 at

Ono-machi, at 0830 hours on 7 November 1950 at Otake-machi and at 1400 hours on 7 November 1950 at Uwa-mura, all in Saeki Gun of Hiroshima Prefecture.

Conferees included Mr. Fujikawa, Gun Extension Chief, Miss Toda, Prefectural Government Home Improvement Supervisor, and Miss Seiko, Gun Improvement Adviser, Village Mayors, and District Extension Committee Officials.

Although having a population of only 1,987, Ishiuchi is outstanding in Home Improvement, especially remodeling of kitchens, not only in the Gun but throughout Hiroshima Prefecture as well. Most of the progress was attributed to the excellent guidance of Mr. Sugiyama, Village Extension Agent, who has encouraged numerous families in this small village to undertake quite extensive remodeling projects, some of them costing as much as ¥40,000.

On behalf of the Chief, CGAR, and the Chief, Economics Section of this Headquarters, this officer thanked all families who have completed improvement projects as well as Mr. Sugiyama, Mayor Nakata, and the Gun Extension officials.

The opposite situation was found in Ono. Interest is practically non-existent in any type of Home Improvement. Many factors are responsible for this problem, but the most important is lack of understanding of this post-war Farm Democratization project by farmers, farm families and extension committee officials.

It was pointed out that SCAR and the MAF are only anxious to have modest improvements made in farm homes, all within the means of the average families. Gun and Prefectural Government Extension officials pointed out that Ishiuchi which is a much smaller community, had accomplished far more in Home Improvement than many communities throughout the prefecture.

Both Gun and Prefectural Government Extension officials assured this officer that repeat visits would be made to Ono at an early date in an effort to have buraku conferences of farmers and farm families and also to disseminate as much information as possible on Home Improvement methods.

Otake is also in need of considerable field work on Home Improvement by Gun and Prefectural Government officials. Little has been done by the District Extension committee headed by Mayor Nikaido to sponsor even the simplest

types of kitchen improvement. One of the reasons for this delay is the unusual emphasis placed on simplification of weddings as a means of eventually improving the economic status of farm families.

A conference was held with officers of the Otake Women's club to encourage buraku meetings of farm families even though many of them are quite poor. The average size of farms in the Otake area is only 1.7 tan, making it necessary for most farmers to supplement their meager incomes by working as laborers in shops or plants or engaging in various kind of sidelines.

Otake officials assured this officer and Gun and Prefectural Government officials that they would be glad to assist farm families where possible in making modest improvements to their homes.

Next to Ishiuchi, Uwa-mura, located high in the mountainous country of Saeki Gun, deserves special commendation for outstanding work in Home Improvement. A very successful conference with Village officials and officers of the Women's club disclosed that all types of improvement programs will be distributed at an Agricultural Products fair to be held 23 November at the Village School.

Interest in Home Improvement was high despite the stringest economic situation faced in the past few years by the isolated village. Many homes have already made simple improvements such as installing of new stoves and sinks.

b. Forest Conservation

Conferences were held at 0900 hours on 8 November at Hongo-mura, at 1430 hours on 8 November at Hirose-machi, and at 0915 hours on 9 November 1950 at Iwakuni City. Conferencees included Mr. Sugiyama, Chief of Forestry Administration Section, Mr. Kono, Pine Bark Beetle Control Technician, Mr. Kimura, and Mr. Shinohara, both Management Plan Technicians, all of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Government Forestry Department; Mr. Yagi, Reforestation Technician, and Mr. Sugihara, Insect Control Technician, both of the Kuga Gun Forestry Section; Mr. Muraki, Chief of the Iwakuni Branch of the Prefectural Federation of Forestry Associations, and Village and Forestry Association officials.

Most of the Iwakuni conference was devoted to Insect Control with Mr. Kono reporting that only 123 koku

out of 10,684 koku ordered controlled as of 1 August 1950 was still infested in the prefecture. However, new infestations which totaled 11,468 koku alone during October, left the prefecture's actual total of uncontrolled forest lands at 16,390 koku.

Prefectural Government officials will make their semi-annual Insect Control survey this month and expect to have district officials take immediate action to notify forest-owners concerned to cut down all new infested trees discovered since last May. Orders will be issued again by the Governor but at the suggestion of this officer, Prefectural Government officials will issue verbal instructions to villages concerned to expedite Insect Control before severe cold weather arrives.

All current infestations through at least October 1950 are expected to be controlled not later than 1 February 1951. Since this will be the peak of fall infestations, Yamaguchi officials deserve credit for helping the Region to have an outstanding record of Insect Control in Forestry except for the poor showing in Okayama Prefecture.

This officer complimented Gun and Prefectural Government officials for the fine record they had made in completing all of the infestation control from the spring survey. Iwakuni City has also made fine progress in Insect Control, eliminating all of the 253 koku where orders were involved. New infestations have left a total of 273 koku uncontrolled as of 1 November 1950.

During a tour of the Iwakuni Area on 9 November, numerous cases of prompt and effective Insect Control were found. Kuga Gun eliminated 655 koku of infested trees in October but new outbreaks totaling 195 koku left a balance of 358 koku infested as of the end of last month.

Prefectural Government as well as Gun officials declared that where the need arises for casual laborers, usually unemployed persons in various villages, for Insect Control this winter, prompt and effective Coordination will be made with the PESO district offices of the Prefectural Government Department.

Mr. Kimura, reporting on Forestry Management Plans, declared that most of the local associations in towns bordering the Nishiki River, have approved local management plans, and in general are following the targets contained therein. He said that Iwakuni and Tokuyama had also approved

management plans, leaving only a few associations yet to ratify these plans.

Hongo is among the towns not taking prompt action on the Management Plan. The Hongo Forestry Association is almost non-existent because of management and related problems which are typical in many other communities throughout the Region. Although considerable time was devoted to explaining the urgency of adopting the Management plan, it is doubtful whether any action will be taken soon.

Private firewood and charcoal dealers have been taking business away from the Hongo Association for the past few years, resulting in the organization's inability to maintain an office. Dues have never been collected and the very nominal capital of approximately ¥200 per member which was used in the organization of the association before the war, created financial problems which have become intensified in recent years.

A cutting and growth plan which has been drawn up by the Prefectural Government for communities without forestry associations or with inactive groups, may be the solution in Hongo. It does not require action by forest owners and usually will accomplish almost the same results as a detailed management plan.

Hirose-machi has an outstanding Forestry Association because timber is the biggest industry in this town. Reforestation and Insect Control have been emphasized by the association. One of the three new Gun Forestry Extension Agents is stationed in Hirose and is expected to strengthen considerably the Association's fine Forest Conservation program.

The Iwakuni Forestry Association has been inactive for several years because of a multitude of problems, most of them financial. Representatives from the Fujikawa and Sugino associations attended the Iwakuni conference. The former has approved the management plan but the latter may never approve its plan because of increasing financial difficulties. A prefecture conference to aid local Forestry Associations should be held soon in Yamaguchi City.

Four of the 20 new Management Guidance Officers recently hired by the Prefectural Government have been assigned to Kuga Gun. They will work closely with the three Extension Agents there in an effort to stabilize Forest Conservation generally throughout the Iwakuni area.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Agriculture

(1) Home Improvement activities are not receiving sufficient attention in Saki Gun from both Gun and Prefectural Government officials.

Cooperation of farm families, village and Gun officials is essential before sizeable gains can be expected in kitchen remodeling and other important Improvement program activities.

b. Forest Conservation

(1) Yamaguchi Prefecture has completed all of the 10,684 koku of forest trees ordered controlled as of 1 August 1950. However, new Bark Beetle infestations have kept the uncontrolled areas comparatively large in recent months. Most recent Prefectural Government report places uncontrolled trees at 16,390 koku of which 11,468 koku represents October outbreaks.

(2) Local Forestry associations in Kuga Gun are making splendid progress in adopting and adhering to the Prefectural Government Management Plans drawn up for each community. However, Hongo and Iwakuni are examples of associations which are practically non-existent due to numerous management problems.

(3) A prefecture conference between the Federation of Forestry Associations and Prefectural Government Department officials should be held as soon as possible in Yamaguchi City to stabilize local associations and expedite the approval of management plans by these same organizations.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

MORRIS S. COLNIGOR, DAC GS-9
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section, CGAR

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

Nat. R. Division

File No. D-72-~~12~~ C

D/MSG/mn

CCAR 319.1

2 November 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Okayama Prefecture, 30 October -
1 November 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Morris S. Colehour, Natural Resources Division

1. REFERENCES:

- a. Pages 24 - 29, NRS Weekly Summary No.245, 18 - 24 June 1950.
- b. Page 11, NRS Weekly Summary No.255, 27 August - 2 September 1950.
- c. Page 14 - 15, NRS Weekly Summary No.259, 24 - 30 September 1950.
- d. "Bark Beetle Epidemic in Japan," NRS, GHQ, Report No.90.
- e. Field Trip Report of Mr. D. G. O'Brien to Okayama Prefecture (Regional Inspection) on 26 - 30 March 1950.
- f. Page 10, Field Trip Report of Mr. Colehour to Okayama, Tottori, Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures, 21 - 25 August 1950.
- g. Field Trip Report of Mr. Colehour to Okayama and Yamaguchi Prefectures, 18 - 21 September 1950.
- h. Field Trip Report of Mr. Colehour to Okayama and Tottori Prefectures, 9 - 12 October 1950.
- i. Field Trip Report of Mr. Colehour to Yamaguchi, Shimane Tottori and Okayama Prefectures, 23 - 26 October 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

- a. To expedite Pine Bark Beetle control in heaviest-infested forests of Okayama Prefecture. (Applicable O.D. #14)

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b. To expedite preparation and approval of local-level Forestry Management Plans. (Applicable O.D. #14)

c. To evaluate progress in Home Improvement and High Altitude Agricultural Research. (Applicable O.D. #12)

3. BACKGROUND:

Control of Pine Bark Beetles in Okayama Prefecture is still not effective despite repeated field and Prefectural Government surveillance checks by Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and Region Economics personnel. Most forest owners and village officials are not cognizant of the inherent dangers of the pests to the Prefecture's natural resources.

4. DISCUSSION:

a. Forestry - Insect Control

Conferences were held on 30 - 31 October 1950 in Kurashiki and Tsuyama, respectively, with Prefectural Government and District Forestry officials. At the former meeting, Tsukubo-Asakuchi officials reported that control of the pests has been very effective as of 1 October 1950. On that date, there were only 355 koku of trees still uncontrolled compared to 938 koku infested one month earlier.

The district accomplished 100% of infestation requiring prefecture control orders, completing all 206 cases involving 1,142 koku as of 20 October 1950, deadline target.

Ten Gans having the heaviest infestation of beetles in Okayama Prefecture attended the Tsuyama conference which began at 0915 at the District Office. They include Aita, Akaiwa, Kume, Kibi, Oku, Jodo, Katsuta, Wake, Mitsu, and Tomada. Mr. George K. Blackwood, Chief, Natural Resources Division, and Mr. Douglas G. O'Brien, Chief, Agriculture and Forestry Branch, were also present at both conferences and stressed the urgency of prompt and year-round control against the pests.

Mr. Kurozawa, Prefectural Government Forestry Products Section Chief, reported that estimated new outbreaks during October will approximate 80,000 to 100,000 koku in the prefecture, boosting the total infested areas as of 30 October to approximately 327,246 or 344,246 koku controlled areas as of 20 October totaled 37,668 koku. This includes both mandatory and voluntary compliance with 2,479 owners participating.

When the prefecture's mandatory Insect Control programs, backed by the effective Central Government Law, got underway late in August, 9,359 owners having 168,737 koku of forests or 451,782 trees received prefectural orders to cut infested trees at varying intervals. The mandatory phase of the program is slated to be completed by 1 January 1951.

On 20 October, Ken officials reported that 5,173 owners had eliminated 82,381 koku or about 49% of the mandatory target. Another 3,038 owners are expected to complete their control programs by deadline dates, reducing the uncontrolled amount of the mandatory phase to 1,148 owners having approximately 24,800 koku of forests.

Special emphasis will be placed on "mopping up" this segment of the mandatory program. Additional field visits are planned to the areas of mediocre progress on elimination with the Ken-cho, Federation of Forestry Associations, and all district officials concerned centering their efforts on obtaining as close to 100% compliance of this phase of insect control as possible by the latter part of December.

Following statistics were submitted on 5 guns having most ineffective control since 1 April 1950: (Koku is common unit)

<u>Gun</u>	<u>Uncontrolled area 1 Apr.</u>	<u>Uncontrolled area 1 Oct.</u>	<u>New Infestation Oct.</u>	<u>Oct. Control</u>	<u>Uncontrolled area 20 Oct.</u>
Akaiwa	6,520	57,811	10,000	11,519	56,292
Katsuta	2,967	60,743	800	7,707	52,286
Oku	821	31,884	3,000	887	34,000
Wake	6,530	32,579	9,000	1,702	39,877
Kume	<u>2,153</u>	<u>6,776</u>	<u>1,620</u>	<u>3,073</u>	<u>5,323</u>
Totals	18,991	189,793	24,420	24,888	187,778

These reports show that a net gain of approximately 2,000 koku will be made in the above areas if this month's figures are found to be correct. Until a higher control ratio against new infestation is attained in these five guns, the Ken-cho cannot expect to make very rapid progress in balancing the damage from the pests.

b. Forestry Management

Asakuchi-Tsukubo district reported that there are only three Forestry Associations in the two Guns, all of them in Asakuchi Gun. They include Kamogata, Satosho and Oshima. Thus far, Satosho is the only one to ratify the management plan. The other two associations are expected to receive their respective plans next April. The district is centering its efforts on completing planting and cutting plans, a simplified management guide, for Kurashiki City, and 20 towns and villages. Five of them are already formulated with all the rest expected to be submitted to towns and villages concerned early in 1951. No action is required by local communities on this type of forestry management program since compliance with Ken officials is mandatory.

c. Forestry Extension

During the afternoon forestry conference at Tsuyama on 31 October, it was learned that because of budgetary and other problems, Ken-cho officials have temporarily appointed forestry section chiefs in the Oku-Jodo and Akaiwa districts as district extension agents in addition to their other duties. Ken officials stated that verbal approval had been granted temporarily by the Forestry Agency, MAF, for such action with the matter to be adjusted early next year.

This officer pointed out that section chiefs in district offices are usually very busy with sufficient administrative duties so that they will seldom have an opportunity to make frequent field trips as extension agents. It was also suggested that this is a bad policy to follow and should be corrected as soon as possible.

d. Agriculture - Fertilizer Distribution

Conference was held on 30 October at 1445 hrs. with Kurashiki Co-op officials to determine volume of sales and current merchandising problems under open sale. Mr. Kaihara, chief of the business section, stated that recent purchases of Ammonium Sulphate and Super-Phosphate of Lime had been divided equally between the Ken Purchase Federation of Co-ops and a Kurashiki private wholesaler.

He added that since the Federation had been indefinite about price quotations and even date of deliveries, the Co-op was placing orders with two wholesalers to assure a minimum supply for October.

e. Agriculture - Home Improvement

Conferences were held at Kurashiki on 30 October and Ochiai in Maniwa Gun on 1 November at 1000. Miss Ishii who has done outstanding work in Home Improvement for two years in Asakuchi Gun, has recently been appointed Gun supervisor for Tsukubo where little Home Improvement work has been accomplished. Another adviser, Miss Nakao, has been working in the Kurashiki district, comprising five villages, for three months.

Both are stressing kitchen improvements with emphasis placed on the simplest type of alteration or new construction.

An outstanding community Home Improvement conference was held at the Ochiai Secondary School. This officer was asked to outline the objectives of Better Living and Home Improvement after which a serious discussion ensued. Eighty pupils, all girls, of the high school were present together with home-makers, members of the district extension committee, and the village mayor.

It marked the first time a lecture had been given in Ochiai on Home Improvement and produced excellent results. The Ken-cho sent the Rume Gun Improvement adviser Miss Sugiyama, as an observer. She also made

a fine talk, appealing for simple improvements such as sinks, food preparation tables, and better lighting for the kitchen.

The mayor, expressing his keen interest in Home Improvement, assured the Region's representative that space will be provided for a community auditorium and Better Living display in a new kindergarten building which will be opened next year in Ochiai.

f. Agricultural Research

Conference was held at 1315 hrs. on 1 November 1950 aboard "OWL" at Kusa with Mr. Ishiga, chairman of the Kawakami Agricultural High Altitude Research Farm, Mr. Yamada and Mr. Notaya of the Ken Main Experimental Station in Okayama City, and Mr. Date, district extension agent, present.

It was suggested that year-round coordination should be maintained by the three High Altitude Agricultural Research stations in the Region, Oasa-Mura in Hiroshima Prefecture, Akana in Shimane Prefecture, and Kawakami in Okayama. Efforts will be made by this Headquarters to establish a Coordination program in cooperation with SCAP and the MAF to assure all farmers in the Cold Weather districts of the Region the fullest possible benefit from this type research.

Experimental work at Kawakami is still in the formative period, having just started a year ago. Of a total budget of ¥800,000, the farm will receive half of this amount from the Ken-cho Agriculture Improvement Section and the balance from four villages, Kawakami, Yatsuka, Chuka and Futakawa.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Forestry

- (1) Okayama Ken Forestry officials are not maintaining close enough surveillance over guns which are failing to accomplish better than minimum control each month in eliminating Pine Bark Beetles from private forests.
- (2) Although supported by orders from the Governor to owners with heaviest infestations and also aided by numerous visits from SCAP and CCAR personnel, the Ken Forestry Products and Administration Sections are not obtaining uniform reports from the field to show trends in Insect Control. These reports are also prepared so late that when new infestations are discovered, considerable damage usually has been done to a wide area of forests.
- (3) Village mayors and Forestry Association officials must be better informed on the economic aspects of Insect damage to forests. Until they awaken to the inherent dangers of the beetles, maximum results which are so vital to prompt eradication of the pests will not be attained.

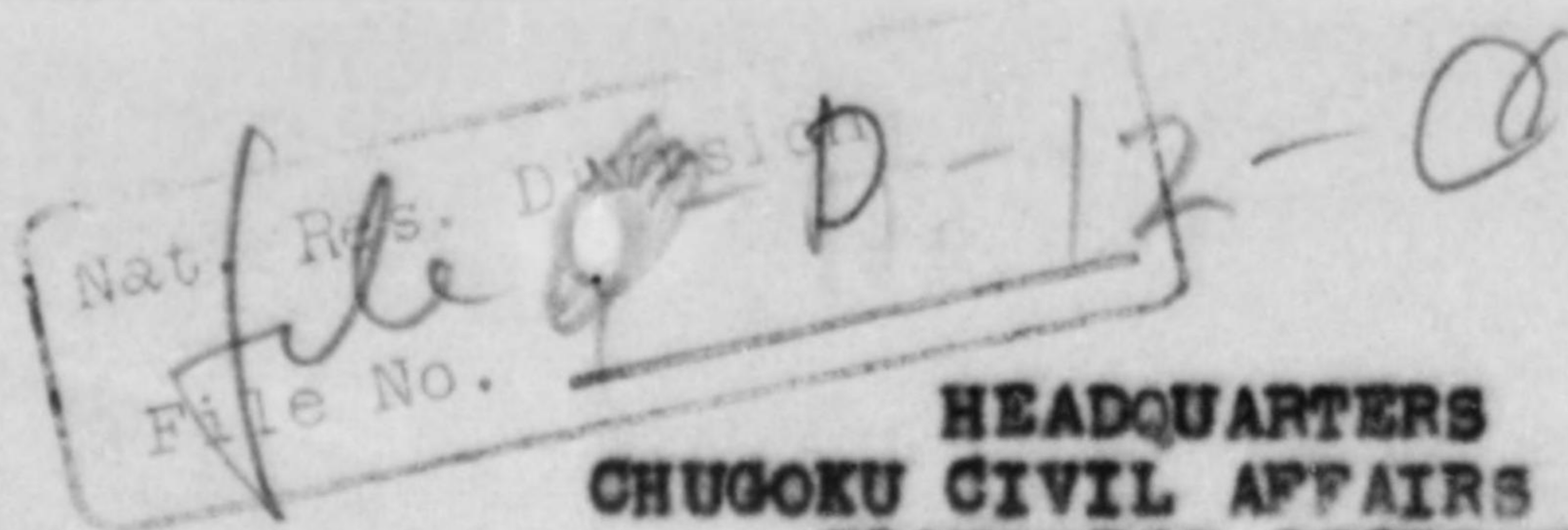
b. Agriculture

- (1) Some local Co-ops in Okayama Ken are purchasing almost as much fertilizer from private wholesalers as from the Ken Purchase Federation of Co-ops. This is due to apparent delay by the latter in providing current prices and shipment schedules at local Co-op levels. The private wholesalers have used better business acumen throughout in the competition since open sale began on 1 August and are a constant threat to the Purchase Federation.
- (2) Coordination of High Altitude Agricultural Research in the Region will be necessary to prevent overlapping of experiments at Kawakami in Okayama Ken, Oasa in Hiroshima and Akana in Shimane.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None

MORRIS S. COLEHOUR
Natural Resources Division
GS-9



HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/MSG/mn

CCAR 319.1

20 October 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip, Hiroshima Prefecture,
18 - 19 October 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

PREPARED BY: Mr. Morris, S. Colehour, Natural Resources
Division.

1. REFERENCES:

- a. Page 6, NRS Weekly Summary No. 210.
- b. Page 51, NRS Weekly Summary No. 233.
- c. Page 8, NRS Weekly Summary No. 237.
- d. Page 7, NRS Weekly Summary No. 238.
- e. Page 20, NRS Weekly Summary No. 245.
- f. "Story of Forest Management Plan," issued by Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, dated March 1950.
- g. Field Trip Report of Mr. Colehour to Hiroshima Prefecture, 4 - 5 October 1950.

2. PURPOSE:

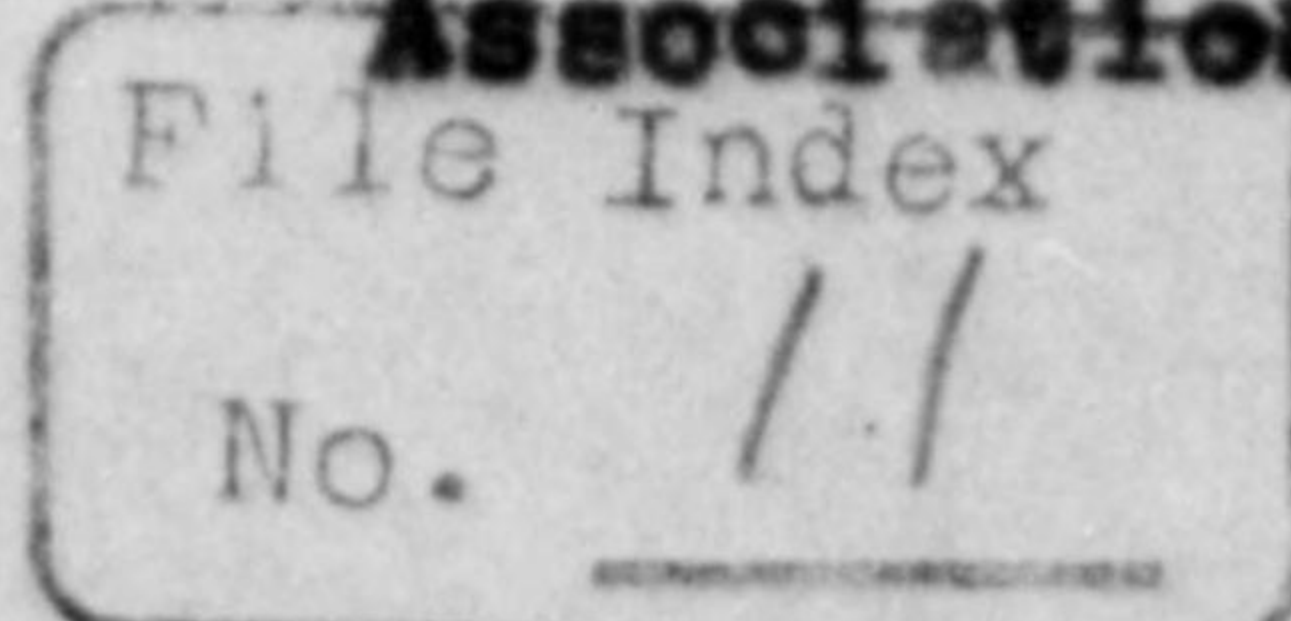
To evaluate progress made by Takata Gun District and Prefectural Government Forestry officials in having 12 local forestry associations which have not yet ratified management plans sent them by Prefectural Government, take immediate action to approve same.

3. BACKGROUND:

None. (Applicable O.D. #14)

4. DISCUSSION:

Conferences were held with Takata District Forestry Associations, Prefectural Government and Prefectural Forestry



Federation officials in five centers of Gun on 18 - 19 October 1950 to expedite approval of local forestry management plans which were submitted to association officials in the fall of 1948.

Conferees included Mr. Miyoshi, chief of Management Section, Mr. Kono, technician in charge of Management Plan program and Mr. Hiyashi, Management subject matter specialist, all of Hiroshima Prefectural Government Forestry Department; Mr. Tanabe, chief of Takata District Forestry Section, Mr. Takahashi, chief of Management Section, and Mr. Tanaka, Managing Director, both of Prefectural Federation of Forestry Associations, village mayors and local Forestry Association chiefs and technicians.

Conferences were held on first day in Karita, Tampi and Katachi with representatives of forestry associations attending from these villages together with those from following villages:

At Karita - Gono and Neno.

At Ibara - Mukaihara, Ariho and Shiya

At Kotachi - Oda.

At Mita - Konan.

Informal discussions were stressed in each center to obtain spontaneous comment from forest owners. Generally, they appeared hesitant about cooperating on the MAF and Prefectural Management Plan program for fear that these governments would obtain too much control over private forest resources.

It was found that in every one of the 12 local associations which as yet have not ratified their management plans, lack of information on benefits of the plan caused apprehension. The forest owners further stated that they had special economic problems which required overcutting in some years of their forests and that rigid enforcement of such a plan would mean almost poverty for their families.

After allowing considerable discussion on the plan, this officer explained that the Management program would be beneficial generally to forest owners by teaching them sound management principles. It was further stated that forestry faces drastic measures in the next few years because of excessive overcutting during and since the war and the cooperation of all is vital to the future not only of the local communities but the entire country as well.

He suggested that information schools be conducted during November in each of the 12 villages in Takata Gun

where no action on the Management Plan has been taken since 1948, the time when they were received by the local associations. These schools will be conducted by district forestry extension agents with the help of district, Prefectural Government and Forestry Federation officials.

Groups of Burakus should be used as the basis for these schools and every effort made to thoroughly explain in the simplest language possible what the management plan is and how it will benefit each owner. District officials should follow up these information schools with visits to each of the 12 associations delinquent in approving management plans and strive to have all of them approved no later than 15 December 1950.

It was pointed out that forest owners are busy because of their two-fold job - agriculture and forestry and that the extension agents must be patient and try hard to show these owners that forestry deserves equal attention with farming. It was further stressed that the 10-year management plan will restore Japan's forest resources to their proper place in the nation's economy and that whole-hearted cooperation by village officials is necessary to insure the success of this plan.

Tentative dates have been set by all of the 12 associations visited for holding general meetings to approve the plan. In most cases, they will occur next month. A few may be postponed until December or January as they have not been too active and one - the Akikoshi Association in Konan village, is expected to be dissolved within the next few months.

All management plans for Takata Gun were scheduled for completion two years ago as they were the first prepared by Prefectural Government officials. It is believed that the "bottle neck" will be greatly reduced by the end of the current Japanese fiscal year.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

Prefectural Government and District Forestry officials made the mistake of selling the forestry management plan only to local association officials. The result caused 12 of 21 associations in Takata Gun to delay approval of these plans for two years because individual owners hardly even knew that the plan existed.

More information is needed promptly at each forestry association at owner-level on the purpose and benefits of the

plan. Information schools as recommended by this Headquarters should allay much of the fear which is apparently preventing owners from attending the meetings to approve the plan.

The Japanese Government's ruthless exploitation of the nation's forests during the war has made forest owners wary of future encroachments on their rights. However, it was pointed out repeatedly by this officer and Prefectural Government Management officials that the new plan is democratic and operates entirely at owner-level.

Most of the 12 remaining associations in Takata Gun are expected to approve their management plans by 1 April 1951. Tentative meetings are scheduled next month by 10 of them with two others likely to be late in obtaining approval because of special administrative problems.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

None.

MSC
MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, GS-9
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

22 September 1950

*Noted
H.S.*

SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Mr. Colehour to Yamaguchi and Okayama Prefectures, 18 - 21 September 1950

TO : Chief
Economics Section

1. Purpose:

a. To evaluate damage from recent typhoons to rice crop in Inland Sea Prefectures and advise Prefectural officials concerned on emergency action necessary to reduce estimated loss as much as possible.

b. To evaluate through spot field checks how effective the information and technical education program of the Prefectural Government Agriculture Improvement Sections is at extension agent and farmer level.

c. To evaluate progress made in enforcing the Central Government's Pine Bark Beetle Control Law by Okayama Prefectural Government, Gun and forestowner levels respectively.

2. Background:

Surveillance in accordance with Operational Directives Number 12 and Number 14.

3. Discussion:

a. Agriculture - Staple Food Production

Conference held at Yamaguchi Prefectural Government Agriculture Affairs Section at 0930 on 18 September 1950. Mr. Sasaki, Section Chief, was present.

The typhoon "Kezia" caused rather heavy damage to the rice crop along the Inland Sea. Yamaguchi Prefectural Government reports indicate the loss in Kuga Gun may be 30% from salt water, wind and excessive moisture, partly due to typhoon-created floods.

This officer advised officials concerned that extension agents and farmers should try to keep typhoon damage at lowest possible minimum by prompt application of chemicals where needed, emergency drainage and utilization of most rice plants even though the yield on many of them may be greatly reduced.

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Conferences were held on 19 September 1950 with Agricultural advisers, district extension committees and village officials in Okayama Prefecture.

Estimates of typhoon damage recently to the rice crop along the Inland Sea are incomplete. However, the loss from wind, excessive rainfall and salt water generally will not exceed 10% of the pre-planting quota in Mitsu, Asakuchi, Oda and Kojima Guns.

This officer stressed the importance of obtaining 100% delivery quotas for the 1950 rice crop in view of unexpected decreases in the crop from storms throughout Japan.

b. Agriculture Extension - Policies

Conferences were held 18 September at Ouchi Prefectural Experimental Station, Yamaguchi Prefecture with Extension agents, local extension committeemen, Prefectural Government and Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry Extension officials and 19 September at Okayama Prefectural Government, Mitsu, Tsukara, Asakuchi and Oda Guns with Extension agents, district Extension officials and extension committees.

- (1) The Ouchi conference included:
 - (a) Remarks by this officer stressing Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Natural Resources Section policies on expediting Better Living and improved farming methods among rural families in Japan.
 - (b) Requests from Prefectural Extension Committeemen's conference for sufficient additional extension agents to ease the load of agents in certain consolidated towns who are now working 7 days a week, possible increasing of local extension committee's budgets to provide more travel allowances for extension advisers and to expand the local extension committee's information and demonstration program.
 - (c) Appraisal by this officer of numerous exhibits on Extension especially Home Improvement activities at the Prefectural Agricultural exposition, also held at the same time, in Ouchi.
- (2) Throughout the village level conferences in Okayama Prefecture this officer stressed the importance of fully utilizing all technical information received from the Prefectural Government on maximizing crop production expediting at least the sanitation and nutrition phases of the Home Improvement program and maintaining interest among 4-H club members in the broad principle of agrarian reform in Japan.

At the Mitsu District Office, extension officials reported that 4-H activities had been stimulated considerably through two radio broadcasts arranged by the Prefectural Government and local club members.

One of the radio programs described an overnight recreational project and the other was an on-the-spot comment of the proceedings accomplished by the Hata club at a regular meeting.

This officer asked the district extension supervisor to encourage outstanding farmers to request the latest disease-resistant varieties of staple food seeds from the Prefectural Experimental Station to encourage other farmers to cooperate in reducing the loss to these annual crops from various factors.

The Tsukara district reported that all of the 22 members of the district extension committee are farmers. Committeemen present stated that liaison with the district extension advisers had been excellent and also pointed out that generally, the operational policies of the Prefectural Government extension section had met with the approval of producers.

This officer explained the Home Improvement program and requested that with the recent arrival of a Home Improvement adviser in that district, encouragement should be given immediately to forming a Gun-wide Coordinating Committee which will greatly facilitate the Home Improvement Adviser's contacts with farm families and assure wider dissemination of information on extension activities generally.

At the Asakuchi conference, district extension leaders pointed out that the counter-measures against plant diseases and insect damage has not been too effective because instructions on the insecticide from the factories are not specific enough.

This officer explained the most recent Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers policies on chemical control against staple crop damage and asked the Prefectural Government extension official present to have more lectures planned next spring on the proper use of insecticide for the rice crop.

He also encouraged frequent coordination meetings between the Home Improvement adviser and the Gun Health Center to broaden the dissemination of information on Home Improvement and to obtain mutual agreement among these groups in getting model kitchens developed.

At the Asakuchi-West district conference, two outstanding examples of model kitchens were inspected by this officer and the district Home Improvement adviser. Complete kitchens from new walls and floors to improved stoves, sinks, banjos and walls were observed. These unusual expenditures totaling in some cases as much as ¥90,000, were made possible through the two-year information program on Home Improvement carried out by the Prefectural Government in that area near the Hiroshima Prefecture border and also because of the excellent financial status of the farmers in that Gun. Many of

these farmers cultivate fruit in addition to other crops and are in a better position to make large expenditures for Better Living.

c. Forestry - Insect Control and Extension Activities

Conferences and inspections on Pine Bark Beetle Control and the new Forestry Extension service were held as per attached schedule in Okayama Prefecture with Forestry Department, Prefectural Government, District and Village officials.

Numerous examples of prompt compliance with prefectural orders implementing Central Government Law No.53 (For Exterminating Pine Bark Beetles and other Noxious Insects) were found by this officer during the two-day inspection.

Elimination squads were observed at various points burning the bark of the infested trees. Generally, the control program was carried out by forest owners with the help of members of their families or neighbors. Several communities, notably Takatori, have used Youth Clubs, Firemen, or other village groups to implement the work by forest owners, thus expediting the control program considerably.

In each village visited, this officer stressed the well-coordinated Insect Control policies of SCAP, MAF and the prefecture. Points emphasized included:

- (1) Incidence of Pine Bark Beetle damage throughout the prefecture must be reduced to zero if possible to protect the small reserve of pine trees remaining in the Prefecture.
- (2) Forest-owners must comply promptly and enthusiastically with the counter-measures as the MAF is now directing the project to take very drastic action.
- (3) The Insect Control Law is very emphatic in placing the full responsibility for control on the forest-owner. Failure to comply with the prefecture order by the specified date, generally 20 October 1950, will result in the owner having to pay the entire cost of the control measure without any benefit of subsidy which is available for those owners cooperating. (The subsidy is 45% of the actual cost of cutting down the infected tree and burning of the bark, root or stumps. This amounts to ¥85 per koku in Okayama Prefecture.)
- (4) Conservation of forests is essential for flood protection as well as the source of lumber, firewood and charcoal.
- (5) Clear cutting must be avoided regardless of economic factors involved. Many forests have already been thinned

to the point of near-extinction already and additional clear-cutting will seriously retard the reforestation program.

- (6) All infected logs should be hauled out of the forest promptly. If the owner don't desire to do this, he should ask a village Forestry group to assist to avoid any breeding spots for any other kind of noxious insects.

The MAF-SCAP Forestry Extension program was carefully checked at all points visited. It was found that:

- (1) New Forestry agents are well-qualified as most of them have had 5 years or more experience in field contacts with Forestry Associations. Those interviewed expressed appreciation for the recent training course held at the Prefectural Government on all related Forestry topics. New personnel entering the prefectural Forestry organization appear to have sufficient knowledge of the National Forest problem by virtue of technical knowledge and will receive necessary liaison information from district Forestry Section Chiefs.
- (2) These agents will be handicapped for the next few months in making frequent inspections of forests because of a restricted travel expense budget in the Prefectural Government. However, excellent coordination exists in the District Prefectural offices and efforts will be made to assist the extension agents to widen their contacts with forest owners.
- (3) The information programs for Forestry Extension is being coordinated presently by the District Prefectural chief. Until sufficient funds for printed matter are available at the Prefectural Government, the District Forestry officials will have to rely on using the District Information committee (supervised by the Prefectural Government Information Section) to disseminate pertinent facts to forest-owners.

At each stop, this officer emphasized the following points concerning Forestry Extension:

- (1) The Extension program is vital to the conservation of the nation's forests and requires coordinated support of owners, district officials, and village leaders.
- (2) Conservation of Japan's forests is the prime requisite to assuring a sufficient annual production of lumber, firewood and charcoal.
- (3) Extension agents should discourage any attempt to

convert forest lands to agrarian production. Greater need than ever exists for all possible production of foliage on the nation's hills.

- (4) If marginal land near rivers, where forage has been cut for many years and the fertility of the soil may be questionable or other reclaimed land is utilized, the agents must educate the owners if such land to use modern forestry cultivation processes to insure a steady and ample growth of timber in these areas annually.
- (5) The new agents must be courteous and helpful at all times. Forest owners in Japan as yet lack the necessary background on forest management and utilization of forest products. The new extension service should make the owners more enlightened and thereby assure Japan of a stable forest economy in the future.

4. Conclusion:

a. Agriculture Extension

- (1) The Home Improvement Program is beginning to produce tangible results in Yamaguchi and Okayama Prefectures.
 - (a) At the Yamaguchi Agricultural exposition, 40% of those present were housewives, school teachers (women mostly) and 4-H club members. Prefectural Government Improvement Section officials reported a marked increase in questions asked on such topics as kitchen sanitation, nutrition, use of clothing and other phases of Better Living.

Displays at the Yamaguchi exposition were practical. Three Home Improvement Advisers including the subject matter specialist were constantly on duty during the 4-day exposition. They made practical demonstrations of such household appliances as electric refrigerators, water heaters, ovens and sewing machines and had suggested daily menus displayed with estimated cost and calorie content.
 - (b) The Okayama Home Improvement Information program which has been in effect for nearly two years - is producing excellent results with rural families which have better than average income. Homes visited in Rokujo in on the Inland Sea - while modest in most respects - nevertheless were undergoing major repairs. Under supervision of the district Home Improvement adviser at Rokujo, several farm families are completely remodeling their kitchens.

The MAF and prefectural model kitchen guide is being followed entirely and will give the village two of the most modern rural-type kitchens in the prefecture when completed.

Housewives interviewed were enthusiastic on the Better Living program. This officer commended them and the Home Adviser for cooperating so well and asked the adviser to disseminate information through the Gun newspapers and other media to encourage as many Japanese women as possible to inspect these model kitchens.

b. Forestry - Insect Control

Okayama Prefectural Government officials have inaugurated an effective Pine Bark Beetle Control plan which should materially reduce damage from this cause to the Prefecture's forests.

Both heavily-infested and average-infested forests were observed on this trip. The former was typified by work in progress on 5 cho of infested timber at Ukida. Of the 200 persons working on this measure at the time of inspection, half were unemployed laborers, recruited mainly from neighboring villages by Mr. Ishikawa, employed as a supervisor for the project. These laborers were receiving approximately ¥250 per day and usually were cutting and burning about one koku per man daily. Forest owners were receiving approximately ¥350 per koku for the logs cut from infested trees when delivered to rail heads in nearby villages.

Generally, owners were making a slight profit in disposing of the logs cut from infested trees in the remainder of the Prefecture. Occasionally, they were breaking even. Youth clubs and other volunteers who are assisting in the control program sometimes receive a flat subsidy of several thousand yen from the Forestry Association on the village for the Youth Club is making considerable money in participating in the control program by getting disposal rights of the cut trees from the owners in return for eliminating the infested trees. This money is being used to build a public hall for the village.

Prefectural Government officials believe that most of the 148,458 koku of infested timber as of 1 June 1950 can be practically eliminated by 1 November 1950. Remaining infestation will be accomplished promptly by the Prefectural Government by hiring unemployed laborers and using volunteers such as Youth Clubs to go to the remote hills and complete the control plan. Entire cost of the prefectural supervised phase of the control measures will be assessed against forest-owners after deductions are made from the MAF subsidy.

Future Pine Bark Beetle Control measures in the Prefecture will be more effective. Use will be made of volunteer groups to cut the infested trees at least once a month. Owners who are not willing to cooperate will be severely reprimanded by village officials. Sentiment will be developed to get maximum cooperation throughout the year, from owners to protect the Prefecture's forests.

5. Recommendations:

None.

Morris S. Colehour
MORRIS S. COLEHOUR, DAC GS-9
Natural Resources Division
Economics Section, CGAR

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

Self explanatory.

George K. Blackwood
GEORGE K BLACKWOOD, DAC
Chief, Natural Resources Division

SCHEDULE FOR FOREST INSPECTION TOUR OF OKAYAMA PREFECTUREMr. Morris S. Colehour

<u>Time of Arrival</u>	<u>Location</u>
20 September 0930	Ukita Village Office Jodo Gun
" 1030	Kama Village Office Akaiwa Gun
" 1130	Wake District Office Wake Machi, Wake Gun
" 1320	Higasa Village Office Wake Gun
" 1440	Yuka Village Office Katsuta Gun
" 1540	Yoshioka Village Office Kume Gun
" 1700	Tomata District Office Tsuyama City
21 September 0900	Takatori Village Office Katsuta Gun
" 0930	Minami-wake Village Office Katsuta Gun
" 1030	Kumon Village Office Katsuta Gun
" 1130	Hayashino Machi Aita Gun District Office Aita Gun
" 1330	Fukuyama Village Office Aita Gun
" 1430	Doi Town Office Aita Gun
" 1530	Yunogo Village Office Katsuta Gun
" 1730	Fukuwatari Town Office Kume Gun

Incl 1.