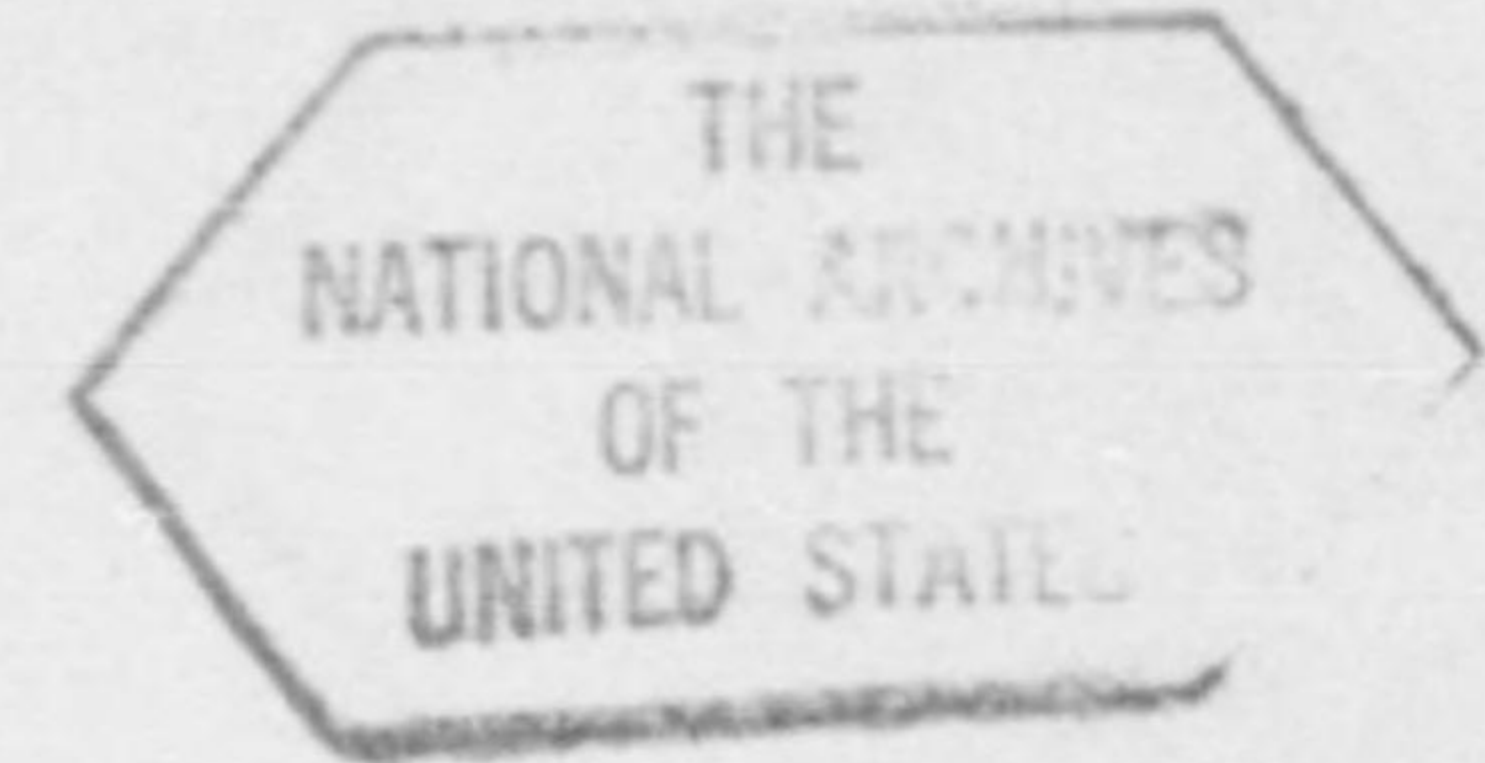


**GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)**  
**Description of contents**



- (1) Box no. 2772
- (2) Folder title/number: (12)  
     Kanagawa Prefecture
- (3) Date: Jan. 1951 - Apr. 1951

(4) Subject:

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(5) Item description and comment:

- i) Kanagawa
- ii) Includes Extracts from Daily Activities Report - Economics Section, KaCAR

(6) Reproduction:  Yes  No

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*Komekami file*  
Sokai-Komekami Fishery Rights Dispute and its Connection with the Dispute between the East and West Factions of Komekami Agricultural Cooperatives.

1. "The Komekami Fishery Association", which owns fishing rights in the disputed area, became incompetent to operate fisheries upon enactment of the "~~Fisheries Cooperative Law~~" *Law # 43*. Therefore, it leased its rights to the "Odawara Marine Products Industrial Association", who in turn sub-leased it to both the "Sokai Fishery Operating Association" and the "Komekami Kyoel Association". ~~RM~~ In April, 1947, the Komekami Fishery Association suddenly ruled that leased fishery rights to the Odawara association was terminated. This move was made in order that a newly organized unit, under the name of the "Komekami Fishermen's Cooperative Association", comprised of members of the old Komekami association, and some of the members of "Kyoel", could apply for lease of the rights. KPG, made the mistake of recognizing this lease, and it was registered with KPG on April 1947. However, in the case between the Odawara association and the Komekami association, where Odawara contested the legality of the abrogation of the lease contract between these two parties, court decision was in favor of Odawara, on 8 March 1948. Thus, both parties have some sort of a legal foothold on their separate points of view. Attesting to the fact that action on the part of the Komekami Association is detrimental to the fishing industry, it has been split into two factions. Of these two factions, the West Faction favors, and instituted the abrogation of fishing rights to the Odawara association, while the East Faction took the side of Odawara.



Sokai-Komekami (continued)

(2)

However, of the 50 members comprising the West Faction, none of them are fishermen, but are holding their stand merely on the strength of the fact that their members are members of the old association which owns the disputed fishery rights. 30 members of the East Faction, ~~XXXXXX~~ who disagree with the West Factor, and agrees with Odawara, are actual working fishermen. Both factions are attempting to organize cooperatives under the name of "The Komekami Fishermen's Cooperative Association", but KPG ruled that two organizations cannot operate by the same name. Therefore, nothing has been done towards organization of cooperatives. The West Factor, in order to confuse the situation, brought scandalous accusations pointed towards the Odawara association, and requested an investigation. Inasmuch as these accusations has no bearing upon ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~the~~ settlement of the fishery rights dispute, this section feels that such problems should be entirely left out of the original issue.

## 2. The Agricultural Problem

Komekami village formerly had one Nogyokai, but due to the trouble arising over fishery rights, and the resultant split of the village into the East and West factions, they organized two agricultural Coop's (East and West) in the village. The present differences existing between these two factions, as reported in DAR #186, dtg. 29 Sept., centers around a small area adjacent to the beach, on which the fishery rights are located. The East Faction (affiliated with Odawara), started to construct a warehouse in this area, and drew no objection from the West Faction until they had laid a concrete foundation. This suspension of the protest until the foundation was laid, leads one to think that the action of the West factor is of a purely malicious



Sokai-Komekami (continued)

(3)

nature. This can be interpreted to mean that the West faction <sup>is</sup> taking vengeance on the East faction, because the West seems to be legally losing out on the fishery rights controversy.

### 3. Conclusion

Thus, the whole problem centers around the much-contested fishery rights in that area. Prior to 1943, when the "Fishing Association Law #43" prohibited the operation of fisheries by a <sup>direct</sup> gyogyo kumiai, the rights were leased to the Odawara association. Although a new law enacted in 1943 "Marine Products Industry Group Law" (Suisangyo Dantai Ho), permitted the Komekami association to directly operate its rights, the lease was so strongly held by the Odawara group that a continual struggle for supermercy prevailed and is still continuing to the present day. Legally, the Odawara faction, with the East Komekami Faction, has a stronger hold on the rights at present, but morally speaking, for the village of Komekami as a whole, the ceding of fishery rights to the Odawara Faction would be unfair to the West Komekami Faction. If the still-pending "Fishery Rights Law" had been enacted together with the promulgation of law #243 (dissolution of fishery association) and Law "242 (formation of cooperatives)", this section feels that the East and West factions could have been united in a common "Komekami Front", and this difference would not have occurred. However, it would depend on the provisions of this law. About 70 villages in Kanagawa are in some way or the other affiliated with both farming and fishing industries. Therefore, it is felt that the Komekami incident is only a forerunner of what will take place in event the "Fishery Rights Law" does not clarify the disposition of problems confronting these types of communities. The prefectural



Sokai-Komekami (continued)

(4)

officials concerned have desisted in trying for arbitration between the two Komekami factions. It is felt that all conciliatory efforts are doomed to failure until the Fishery Rights Law is promulgated.



28 April 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Economics Surveillance, Kanagawa Ken (23 through 28 April 1951)

1. Reference, Operational Directive No 17, subject: "Economics," dated 1 March 1951.
2. Contacts: Prefectural Labor Department, Labor Relations Commission, Agricultural Improvement Section, Fisheries Department, Farmland Department, Agricultural Co-operative Section, EIA, Foodstuff Section, Industry Section, Public Works, Reparations Division, farm and home advisors, and fishery co-operatives.
3. Natural Resources: (Reference: OD No 12, and 13, 12 April 1950)
  - a. Agricultural Improvement: The Home Improvement Division Chief, Mrs Osauro is concurrently the subject-matter specialist on advice from the MAF. Four home advisors assist in the office and 11 in the field. Bi-monthly conferences are held with all home advisors to supply in-service training. Eight additional home advisors may be employed during the current FY. Current advisor activities include stove improvement and a survey of planned livelihood and food improvement possibilities in rural communities. Examined a mugil disease control demonstration near Atsugi and a cooking demonstration in the same vicinity. The farm advisors demonstrated the machine-spraying of "mugil" to about ten farmers. The "demonstration" and statements by farm advisors that, "about 20% of the crop will be sprayed," indicated that the advisors supervised the operations rather than have farmers carry on themselves after suitable instructions. The cooking demonstration was in contrast in that a local project leader conducted the class without assistance from the home advisor.
  - b. Fisheries: Favorable progress is being made in reform programs. Asset transfers totaled 64, with eight pending. All three sea area adjustment committees have completed fishing ground plans. Public announcements are to be made during May. The inland fishing grounds plan will be completed during May as three river co-ops complete establishment procedures. Visited the Kanagawa-Ken Tuna-Sonito FCA in Misaki town. The organization and activities observed could be rated as fair. Programs in need of strengthening include group purchases and sales, credit and savings. Financial problems were not pronounced. The 56 million yen borrowed in accordance with the Fisheries Mutual Aid program will be repaid this month. Shortage of heavy oil was reported. Of 1,804 KL allocated for the 1st quarter (April-June), 1,500 KL were owed oil dealers due to advanced borrowings, leaving a balance of 304 KL, which is approximately one-seventh of that required. Officials desired that advanced fuel loans be cancelled, fuel



allocations be increased 100%, and restrictions on advance loans be relaxed. Under present conditions, utilizing fuel oil from all conceivable sources, fishermen are able to make four voyages per year, whereas six voyages are considered normal. Marine production during 1950 was all-time high, with 2,450,000 kan reported, an increase of 671,000 kan over 1949. Production during 1951, however, is not considered to be normal due to fuel shortage.

Officials of the Uraga Branch, Kanagawa-Ken Federation of FCAs, Odawara City fishery officials, and Sagami Bay Sea-Area Adjustment Committee members were interviewed for the purpose of obtaining views re local fishery conditions and problems.

c. Land Reform:

(1) To encourage completion of the land reform program, conference was held with heads of various sections of Agricultural Land Department and with the department chief. Visit was made to Kawasaki City Hall. As of 31 March 1951, 20,873 cho of the 21,395 cho of government acquired agricultural land had been resold to new farm owners. The remaining 520 cho in government's possession was being withheld from sales due to lack of eligible buyers and to future city planning. Although 31 March report was not compiled as yet, the prefectural government thought that with the exception of a few land commissions, most of the ALC's were nearing completion on the written land tenure agreement program. Recently, the prefecture issued a memorandum to all ALC's requesting instances where the owners have failed to sign the agreements. To date, the prefecture reports there has been no such cases. To date, of the total 2,356 cho area designated by prefectural government as subject to the land consolidation program for 1950 FY, only 191 cho has actually been involved in the exchange. The prefecture believes that before the 1950 FY consolidation program is completed, at least 20% of the total designated area will be involved in the exchange.

(2) As of 25 March, the status of purchase and sale of land under the reclamation program appeared as follows:

	<u>Acquisition</u>	<u>Sales</u>
Private Land	1,171 cho	599 cho
Military Land	2,958 cho	1,946 cho
	<u>4,129 cho</u>	<u>2,545 cho</u>

No report on mortgaging of land transacted under the land reform program has been reported in Kanagawa Prefecture.

d. Agricultural Co-operatives:

(1) Conferred with Mr Ishi of the Agricultural Management Section of Kanagawa regarding agricultural co-operative affairs. He reports that most agricultural co-operatives are considerably improved over last year, but that more may show a deficit. As many as 90% may have deficits. This is because improved accounting shows the co-operatives true situation. Formerly they were able to hide their losses. Most of these deficits have been



accumulated over a period of several years. Some deficits were carried over from the *nogyokai*. Most of these losses were due to depreciation in value of goods purchased by the co-operatives.

(2) In spite of accumulated deficits, most of the co-operatives have been operating without losses during the past fiscal year. However, Mr Ishi estimates that about 50 co-operatives in the prefecture will need assistance under the co-operative rehabilitation law passed recently by the Diet, if there is enough money to go around. On 28 April a prefectural conference is to be held to discuss plans for putting the rehabilitation law into effect. This will be followed by conferences in each gun. Then rehabilitation plans will be prepared for co-operatives that need assistance under this law.

(3) Prefectural employees audited 68 agricultural co-operatives during the past fiscal year. District employees inspected the accounts of 100 co-operatives. These inspections cannot be called a thorough audit. About 16 local co-operatives were not covered at all. This year the prefecture plans to audit about 15 co-operatives per month. This will require four more auditors. At present the national government contributes about 50% of the cost of auditing. More help is needed. Kanagawa also needs a man in each gun to work full-time on co-operative activities. Emphasized importance of careful auditing since the co-operative members will rely on it.

(4) Transfer of assets of the prefectural *nogyokai* and of seven local co-operatives is still incomplete. All of these can be completed by the end of May except the prefectural *nogyokai* and one local co-operative which are involved in law suits. Suggested inquiring to determine whether the courts had received instructions from the Ministry of Justice to expedite these cases.

(5) Suggested the value in developing international co-operative contacts through the International Co-operative Alliance and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation. Pointed out that Japan with the most highly developed Agricultural Co-operative system in the Orient can assume co-operative leadership in this part of the world.

#### 4. Distribution and Industry:

a. Economic Investigation Agency: Economics matters were discussed with seven EIA officials in Kanagawa Ken. An EIA study of the textile situation discloses that wholesalers and retailers have not yet been affected by the price decline but may be by June 1951. Wholesaler transactions have declined steadily from over ¥5,000,000 during a typical two day period in January 1951 to about ¥1,000,000 for a like period in April 1951. Cotton for tire cord is firm because of rising tire prices. Raw silk prices were down ¥22,000 per bale from the recent ¥250,000 quotation. Licenses have been issued for 25 SP stores with five additional contemplated. This compares with 50 before adoption of new regulations. Black market control will be facilitated by elimination of 22 licenses. EIA officials complain that the SPB has been releasing procured goods at unreasonable low prices.



It was also said that Occupation Force recommendations to raise wages of Japanese employees has imposed a heavy burden on the government. Consumption of electric power in Kanagawa Ken is 15% of the national output and 14% of this is consumed industrially or commercially. To spread the load, 25 major factories operate on Sundays. EIA investigation shows supplies of principle fertilizers to exceed actual requirements by five to 20%. Decontrol of pyrite and discontinuance of subsidies may cause additional price increases. The chronic complaints of fishermen, that fuel oil allocations are not sufficient, are viewed with some skepticism by EIA. There is a tendency to "hold down" the bonito fleets in order to keep prices stabilized.

b. Foodstuff Section: According to Foodstuff Section officials fertilizer demand is heavier than supply (contrary to EIA) but the demand includes some stockpiling activity by farmers which, according to prefectural officials, accounts for variance of conditions reported by the two agencies. About 60-70% of the ration coupons for mugi have been redeemed and officials do not anticipate much more at the close of the valid period, 30 April 1951. The new rice ration system has not been in operation long enough to determine what flaws exist. However, it appears certain that difficulties will be encountered in the issuance of transportation certificates. These will have to be issued for each consignment thus creating a tremendous bookkeeping system. Control over movement of rice will not be easy. It is anticipated that as many as 700-800 transportation certificates per wholesaler will be required daily. A study of the situation is underway in order to improve the system.

c. Industry: Increased commodity prices are affecting production. Shortages of materials and electricity are also contributing to production problems. Zinc, caustic soda and electricity are in short supply as well as fuel oil. It is anticipated that exports will increase during 1951.

d. Public Works: The road section completed all work on 1950-51 FY projects. Budget for the current FY is about equal to last year (¥153,900,000) but increased material costs will reduce the effective results by approximately 40%. Road repair in Occupation areas includes completion of the Zushi-Yokosuka asphalt project and no action on Route 4 as yet. Verbal request has been made by army or navy units for partial repair of Route 236 and repair of a military highway between Ogyama and Yokosuka. Neither Yokosuka City nor the prefectural government are able to expend funds for repair of the latter since it is not within either jurisdiction. Yokosuka City is willing to undertake the job providing the using unit supplies sufficient additional material to cover labor and other costs. Prefectural officials were advised to negotiate with the requesting units. The conservation section has 13 projects earmarked for the current FY and anticipates no difficulties if cement is made available as needed. The supply is guaranteed by agreement with manufacturers but movement will depend on availability of R.R. rolling stock. Officials inquired as to occupation use of rolling stock in the future (a subtle way of asking what the prospects are re the Korean conflict). No definite answers could be given but it was considered likely that transportation problems would be no more serious in the future, in view of increased availability from new production.



5. Labor: (Reference GD No 8, 10 April 1950)

a. Purpose of trip was to introduce Mr Bushko, Economics officer this headquarters, to officials of the Kanagawa Labor Department and to members of the Kanagawa Labor Relations Commission. Explanation of the new Civil Affairs set-up was given. It was made clear that the six Economics officers will not specialize, either in subject-fields or prefectures. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to discuss current problems and to present KACAR observations regarding subjects that will require attention in the future.

b. Problems discussed included the following: Necessity for continuing the campaign to encourage collective bargaining agreements; necessity for local LPO's to continue to justify their existence; need for increased co-operation among local labor agencies (LPO, LSIO, PESO); need to improve publicity for LRC and to promote education among employers and workers regarding its functions and achievements; conflict between court decisions and LRC decisions in labor relations cases. LRC members brought up the following two matters:

(1) There appears to be a movement afoot to place conciliation functions in the hands of the LPS.

(2) It would be advisable to send management and labor members of the LRC to the U S for study in addition to sending neutral members.

6. Reparations: Reparations officials reported that the YSD, through the SPB were instituting a PD on certain of the Kokura Steel Mfg Co, Fuchinobe Plant facilities. Plant officials requested certain alterations in the PD provisions in order not to disrupt the plant facilities and operations. YSD will be contacted. Reparations officials notified the Nippon Seiko and Nippei Sangyo of reparations discrepancies with request for corrective action. CPC, rated corrections as satisfactory.

7. Summary:

a. Natural Resources: An increase of eight home advisors is anticipated for the current FY. A "mugi" disease control demonstration and cooking class were inspected. Too few farmers participated in the former. Favorable progress is being made in fishing reform programs as well as the association assets transfer. The three sea area adjustment committees have completed fishing ground plans. Misaki FCA (Tama-Bonito) officials complain of fuel oil shortages and would like to have their oil debts (oil borrowed against future allocations) to dealers cancelled. In spite of the claimed shortages marine production reached an all-time high during 1950. Land reform is progressing in a satisfactory manner. Land consolidation moves slowly, as does sale of reclaimed land. Agricultural co-operatives are in better condition this year than last but more may show a deficit because of more accurate accounting. As many as 50 co-operatives could make use of loans under the co-operative rehabilitation law. More national aid is necessary if the prefectural government is to carry out prescribed auditing of co-operative accounts.



b. Distribution and Industry: EIA officials report that recent drop in textile market has not affected wholesalers or retailers but that prices at these levels may drop by June. In order to spread the electric power load, 25 major manufacturing plants are operating on Sundays. Fertilizer supply is reportedly five to 20% above actual requirements. Foodstuff Section officials report that the new rice rationing system has not been in operation long enough to detect flaws but they contemplate numerous problems in transportation, especially issuance of certificates. Industrial production is reportedly suffering from material and electricity shortages as well as shortage of zinc, caustic soda and fuel oil. Public works projects are hampered by rising costs and transportation difficulties in movement of supplies. Road repair requests by Occupation units are difficult to comply with for lack of appropriations and because some of the roads are not within jurisdiction of local governments. (i.e. military reservations)

c. Labor: Labor Relations Commission members indicated that a movement was underway to place conciliation functions in the hands of LRS. Commission members also suggested that management and labor members of the LRS be sent to the U S for study in addition to neutral members.

d. Reparations: The Kokura Steel Mfg Co, protested the proposed PD on the Fuchinobe Plant because the PD terms would disrupt operations, etc. Company requested PD on complete plant. Reparations maintenance discrepancies corrected at Nippon Seiko and Nippei Sangyo.

BASIL J. BUCHKO



*Kanagawa  
file*

kn

5 April 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Improvement Program in Kanagawa

1. Reference: OD #12, 1950.
2. Of 130 applicants for advisors' jobs, about 70% passed qualification examinations, highest percentage thus far. More applicants have *semon gakko* (junior college level) certificates; their average age is around 25. This year's MAF T/O allows for 29 new advisors, but the prospects of or receiving the administration's sanctions for hiring 29 are slim.
3. Together with the subject matter specialists, some of the local extension plans submitted were reviewed. The plans were programs according to month and did not point out the major agricultural needs of the localities. It was emphasized that these plans should be based on problem or needs and that a calendar of extension activities is the outcome of other basic planning. Specialists were encouraged to examine the plans and assist local advisors in developing awareness of problems and in refining planning techniques. The AIS chief remarked that advisors and specialists tend to produce "budget-centered plans".
4. Recent issues of "Kanagawa Agriculture" published by the prefectural Agricultural Affairs Section (called Agriculture Management Section) indicate a trend which may undermine the present agricultural improvement program. The articles in the March 1951 issue are entirely extension information (new chemicals, selection of sweet potato seeds, new varieties, etc). Why should there be two sections doing the same job? The writer is inclined to think that the usurping of extension functions by the Agricultural Affairs Section was largely a political maneuvering - the Agricultural Affairs Section chief being an administrative official while the AIS chief, an agricultural technician. Further study is necessary, but in any event the AIS needs to develop an effective public relations program.
5. Mr. Yoneyama, one of the 4-H delegates visiting the U.S. last year and now working as a farm advisor, was approached at the Kohoku Extension Office. After observing 4-H activities in Connecticut, Washington D.C., Chicago (4-H Congress), Washington State, and Hawaii, he was struck with a serious need in Japan for leadership training. Mr. Yoneyama has been assisting in 4-H training programs in Kanagawa and reports his activities to CI&E and NRS.

Annex 1a, page 1



6. Conclusions: Conferred with AIS chief, all subject matter specialists, and Japanese 4-H delegates to the U.S. Observations on problems and trends include; a) the prefectural administration is reluctant to hire the new 29 advisors allowed for FY 1951-1952, b) subject-matter specialists need to assist local advisors in defining problems and improving their plans, and c) indications point to a gradual usurping of extension functions by the Agricultural Affairs Section, which if not checked will undermine the present Agricultural Improvement programs.

Nobuo Yoshioka  
Natural Resources Division



*Kanagawa  
file*

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5 April 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Removal of Sand and Gravel by the Occupation Forces without Prior Consultation with Japanese Authorities

1. Reference: Ltr, file KLO No. 550, Kanto Liaison and Coordination Office, Japanese Government, subject as above, dated 31 March 1951; and Memorandum File HC 400.7 (ENG), Hq., ~~and~~ Hq. and Service Command, GHQ, FEC, subject: "Unauthorized Removal of Natural Resources," dated 12 October 1950.

2. Investigation of above KLO letter was made on 2 and 3 April 1951. Following persons were contacted and interviewed:

Mr. Okura, River and Harbor Section, Civil Engineering Department, Kanagawa Prefectural Government.

Mr. Ishii, River and Harbor Section, Atsugi Civil Engineering Sub-Branch, Kanagawa Prefecture.

Lt. Col. F. Nea, Yokohama Provost Marshal

Capt. Volz, Yokohama PMO

Executive Officer, Camp Atsugi, Kanagawa Prefecture

Lt. Commander McFarland, Mobile Construction Battalion No. 2, Atsugi Naval Air Station, Kanagawa Pref.

3. Results of investigation

a. Atsugi Naval Air Station is the unit which has been hauling gravel from Sagami River bed and banks since 7 February. It has done so to fulfill the terms of 2 PD's issued by Yokosuka Fleet Activities and Japan Logistic Command. The PD's call for the purchasing of 11,000 cubic meters and 4,500 cubic meters of gravel from a private contractor named Koizumi Gumi who had previously consented to the sale via written contracts. Since the PD's were for purchases only, the naval air station had to solve the transportation problem. To date, it has been taking those gravel designated by Koizumi Gumi.

b. Lt. Commander McFarland in charge of the operation was surprised to learn of alleged violation of GHQ Memorandum. He thought the PD's authorized removal of gravel claimed to be owned by Koizumi Gumi.



c. Atsugi Civil Engineering Sub-Branch of Kanagawa Prefectural Civil Engineering Section stated it is not concerned with the 11,000 cu. meter of gravel already taken from the top of the banks but it is deeply concerned with the recent removal of approximately 3,000 cu. meter of gravel from the river bed. It said that Koizumi had no right to designate the river bed as part of his property.

4. Results of post investigation conference between Lt. Commander McFarland, Atsugi Civil Engineering Sub-Branch and Kanagawa Prefectural Civil Engineering Section held on 3 April.

a. Lt. Commander McFarland agreed to the following actions:

- (1) Cancel present digging operation of river bed.
- (2) Endeavor to fill in the excavated hole as best as possible.
- (3) Get assistance from Atsugi Civil Engineering Sub-Branch to locate another gravel site.
- (4) Perform necessary actions to prevent recurrence of violation of GHQ Memorandum.
- (5) Look into irregularities committed by Koizumi and take necessary measures.

b. Prefectural Civil Engineering Section, apparently satisfied with Lt. Commander McFarland's stipulations, offered the following solution to Naval Air Station's gravel problems:

- (1) Prefecture did not desire the return of 3,000 cu. meter of unauthorized gravel.
- (2) Prefecture would appreciate assistance in filling in the excavated hole.
- (3) Atsugi Civil Engineering Sub-Branch recommended the use of gravel pile located 800 meters from present location.
- (4) Prefecture will also look into Koizumi's activities.

5. Recommendations by this headquarters.

a. To prevent further recurrence of cases of this nature, recommend that all occupation forces be notified again the contents of the GHQ Memorandum.

b. Also recommend that appropriate signs be placed in the vicinity of all river improvement projects.

6. Summary.

The recent complaint of Kanagawa Civil Engineering Section in regard to unauthorized removal of gravel without prior approval was



investigated on 2 and 3 April. Investigation and subsequent conference by parties concerned helped to bring to a satisfactory close an unpleasant situation created by a Japanese contractor (Koizumi Gumi) which involved the Mobile Construction Battalion of Atsugi Naval Air Station which was hauling the gravel did so to fulfill 2 PD's issued by Fleet Activities and JLC respectively. It is also apparent that Koizumi Gumi who is named as deliverer of the gravel in the PD's willfully committed a crime when he had NAS take 3,000 cu. meter of gravel from the river bed. The fact that NAS agreed to discontinue present operation and ask the assistance of Atsugi Civil Engineering Sub-Branch in designating another gravel site and the fact that prefectural authorities have offered to solve NAS's dilemma are indications of satisfactory ending to this case.

JAMES KIMOTO  
Natural Resources Division



*Kanagawa file*

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29 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Co-operatives, Kanagawa

1. Reference: OD #12, 13 April 1950, subject: Agriculture.
2. Conferred on 26 and 27 March 1951 with district officials and branch federation employees in Shimo Ashigara-gun at Odawara, Kanagawa Ken. The chief problems in this area are efficient marketing of oranges, high price of fertilizer, and the need for cash crops at other seasons of the year. Told them about the methods of marketing fruit followed in the United States.
3. Also visited the the Nebukawa and Enoura Agricultural Co-operatives in Kataura-mura. This is a large village stretching along the coast. There was only one Sangyo Kumiai and one Nogyokai in the village, but most of the business was handled through the four Buraku branches. When agricultural co-operatives were organized, one was organized in each of three Buraku and the fourth Buraku split into two co-operatives because of an unrelated dispute over fishing rights. This has delayed completion of transfer of Nogyokai assets. Advised divorcing fisheries dispute from problem of transferring Nogyokai assets. Enoura A.C. is in better condition than the Nebukawa, but they both have problems of financing production and of marketing oranges. Sixty percent of the retail price of oranges goes to the retailer so there is a real opportunity to reduce the margin between the farmers' and consumers' price and increase the farmers' income.
4. There are eight Shinrin Kumiai in Shimo-Ashigara-gun, but six of them are inactive. There are a number of large absentee forest owners in the area. Neither they nor the small owners are much interested in Shinrin Kumiai activities.
5. On 27 March visited Shimo-Naka and Kokufu Agricultural Co-operatives. Shimo-Naka Co-operative lost heavily in incentive goods. But a man from the Guidance Federation has been working at the co-operative for three months and has developed a five year rehabilitation plan. The membership has approved the plan, but some government assistance will probably be needed. Withdrawal of all deposits up to 31 July 1950 have been suspended. Discouraged idea of getting special tax concessions, but suggested insistence on uniform tax administration. Kokufu A. C. is outstanding in women's activities. It has 120 women members. The co-operative provides 18,000 yen plus five percent of the gross income from purchase activities for women's activities.

Annex 1b, page 1



6. Summary: Visited co-operatives and co-operative officials in the general vicinity of Odawara. Oranges are the chief cash crop in much of the area. An effort is being made to develop crops which will yield income at other seasons. Pointed out opportunities for reducing the margin between what the farmers get for their oranges and what the consumers pay, as has been done in California.

H. G. WHITE  
Natural Resources Division



*Prof. J. J. J.*

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28 March 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Surveillance of Kanagawa Labor Department on 26 March

1. Visit was made to the Kanagawa Labor Department to ascertain whether or not the practice of employing temporary workers in industrial establishments poses a threat to the labor movement, and to obtain replies to our labor questionnaire of 8 March.

2. The LPS Chief averred that the employment of temporary workers, greatly accelerated as a result of the Korean Conflict, presents no cause for alarm. The rate of increase of temporary workers and their ratio to permanent workers are unknown since most factories are in a state of flux. He believes that upon conclusion of hostilities in Korea, with a resultant return to economic normalcy in Japan, management will be compelled to stabilize its regular work force, which will result in the release of temporary, not permanent workers.

3. With regard to the word shokuin, the chief is of the opinion that it has no standard definition. At one factory the shokuin would include all non-productive personnel -- clerks, engineers, auditors, office boys, etc.; at another it would embrace the aforementioned categories plus section chiefs; at another it might include all salaried personnel as distinguished from those engaged in piecework. Whether or not a shokuin worker belongs to a union is dependent upon the nature of his work. Contrary to the information received from Mr. Moss, relative to Hokkaido, there is no rank system or special union for shokuin, nor for any other group of permanent workers in Kanagawa.

4. There are, to date, three unions comprised of only temporary workers: Tsurumi Plant of Nippon Steel Pipe Company with 270 temporary workers as compared with 3,370 permanent employees; Kawasaki Plant of Nippon Steel Pipe Company with 600 temporary as compared with 13,200 permanent workers; Tokyo Gas Company with 363 temporary as compared with 1,627 regular workers. The Kawasaki Plant Union has been qualified by the LMC. Both the Tsurumi and Kawasaki unions have attempted to negotiate with management but were informed that a contract could not be concluded with them until after the permanent workers had negotiated a contract. Generally when the permanent union bargains with management, negotiations cover permanent workers only. After they have disposed of their problems, the same union officials serve as spokesmen for the temporary workers although not necessarily representing them in the real sense of the word.

5. The LPS chief stated that when length of service is equal, the temporary worker receives a salary slightly higher than the permanent



worker. The temporary worker, however, receives a lower year end allowance and does not receive paid holidays, retirement allowance, etc.

6. Temporary workers are not members of the union because the permanent workers will not accept them and because the temporary workers have never been known to insist upon being admitted to membership. Management would prefer to maintain the status quo in this regard; consequently no one seems to be fighting for the temporary worker, not even himself.

7. An inquiry relative to the status of the recent red purges, 886 in total, revealed that 40% are still unemployed, 12% found other employment, 8% are engaged in CP work, 15% are in business for themselves, 5% are still union officials or employed on work relief projects, 20% unknown.

8. The chief is having a conference of all LPO chiefs, on 28 March, to discuss replies to our questionnaire. He will call us when the desired information has been collected.

9. Many of the replies given by the LPS chief were vague and oblique, creating the impression in my mind that the problem of temporary workers has not been given the consideration it merits.

10. Summary: Kanagawa LPS chief does not believe that the increased employment of temporary workers poses a threat to the labor movement. (The Hokkaido labor officer claims that such is the case in his region.) Information relative to allowances, discriminatory treatment, insecurity, and other factors pertaining to the temporary worker was collected.

Status of the 886 Reds, or sympathizers, who were purged during the latter part of 1950 is summarized in paragraph 7.

CHESTER J. PROCK  
Labor Relations Division



File  
30016

fk

20 March 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Forestry, Kanagawa Prefecture

1. Reference: Operational Directive #14, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Forest Conservation."
2. On 12 March 1950 Kanagawa prefectural forestry officials were conferred with and the "CCC" camp at Yumoto-machi was inspected.
  - a. Extension Examination: Seven men took the extension specialist examination including the two men currently filling the protection and utilization specialist positions. The latter two had not previously taken the examination. The results of the examination, which most participants thought difficult, will be known 26 March 1950. The chief of the Forestry Affairs Section was qualified as a specialist on the basis of his experience. As he is not required to take the examination, apparently his only motive for taking it was to enhance his prestige with his staff.
  - b. Forestry Loans: The prefecture will have no information on applications for loans of counterpart funds for forestry purposes unless the banks call on them for information. Only one application was made last year but it was withdrawn because of the red tape involved.
  - c. Bark Beetle Control at Zushi: About 10,000 koku of beetle infested timber on Finance Ministry land is being controlled at central government expense. About 60% of the infestation is secondary insects. About 4,000 koku has been cut to date with the balance expected to be treated by 31 March 1950. Operations are proceeding smoothly although rain has caused some delay. The prefecture has endeavored to buy the salvaged logs but the U. S. Army which occupies the site is using the material for box shooks.
  - d. "CCC" Camp: The camp at Yumoto-machi is currently occupied by 15 boys doing site preparation work on prefectural forest land. Other students are currently at home or working with forest owner association on various forestry projects. The camp was clean and the boys were in good health and spirits. Graduation exercises will be held on 29 March 1950 and a representative of this headquarters was asked to attend. Applications for the new term already exceed capacity. Funds for next year have been appropriated by the prefectural assembly, but need for truck transportation is felt.



3. On 13 March 1950, two extension and two management guidance men at Odawara, and two extension men at Hiratsuka were interviewed. The prefectural nursery near Odawara was inspected.

a. Extension: The extension men of Kami and Odawara-guns were formerly a "CCC" Camp teacher and a prefectural forest office management man respectively. Both are currently concentrating on shiitake cultivation although nursery and thinning practices are also being stressed. All of their time is on extension activity with about 70% field time. The extension agent at Hiratsuka is the most progressive and aggressive agent interviewed to date. He is alert for new ideas and has developed a set of charts to illustrate his teaching. Aided by an assistant, he follows a sketchy program outline laid down by the prefectural specialists. He also publishes a periodic news letter for forest owners. All agents express the desire for increased travel allowances and some form of transportation such as a motorbike.

b. Management Guidance: The B class guidance man in Kami-gun covers three B class units of 31,000 cho. He is a former charcoal inspector of the same Gun office and spent three of the last four days on charcoal inspections. The units have 12 forest owner associations, seven of which have management plans and five which are making them. The 1950 allowable cut is 28,000 koku but 30,000 - 40,000 koku will be cut. The B class official of Odawara Gun has an A and a B class unit totalling 12,000 cho with ten FOA. Four have plans and six are making them. The allowable cut for 1950 of 25,000 koku will not be exceeded as only 22,000 koku will be cut. He attributed this to the lateness of lumbermen in buying timber. Formerly in the same Gun office, he is currently spending most of his time on making an erosion control plan. Both guidance men felt powerless to enforce management plans because of an inadequate Forest Law.

c. Nursery: A five cho prefectural nursery near Odawara has about two cho under cultivation. Stock is in good condition and was being bundled for shipment. Advice was given to cover the planting stock while shipped to prevent drying. While there is no current fertilizer shortage because contracts have been let, dealers may create a shortage by withholding fertilizer in spite of the contracts until the nursery agrees to higher prices.

4. Summary: During the period 12 - 13 March 1950, prefectural foresters, extension and management guidance men were interviewed, and the "CCC" camp at Yumoto-machi and a prefectural nursery near Odawara were inspected.

a. Results of the extension specialist examination, which seven men took, will be known 26 March 1950. The chief of the Forestry Affairs Section was qualified as a specialist without examination, apparently to enhance his prestige.

b. The prefecture will have no information on applications for counterpart fund loans for forestry purposes unless local banks, which will handle loans, contact them for information and advice.

c. Control operations on 10,000 koku of beetle infested timber (60% secondary insects) on an occupation installation at Zushi is proceeding smoothly and will be completed by the end of March. It is currently 40% complete with the U. S. Army using the logs for box shock material.



d. The "CCC" Camp at Yumoto-machi is currently occupied by 15 boys, all in good health and spirits. The others are working in other parts of the prefecture. Graduation is 29 March 1951 with a representative requested to attend from this headquarters.

e. The local extension agent at Hiratsuka is the most progressive and aggressive agent interviewed to date.

f. Management guidance men anticipate a considerable overcut. They are still doing some of the same work they formerly did when located in the same Gun offices.

g. Advice to cover planting stock while transporting it was given at the prefectural nursery near Odawara. A fertilizer shortage is not anticipated unless dealers neglect to honor their contracts by withholding stocks for higher prices.

DONALD J. HAIBACH  
Natural Resources Division



File  
300.8

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

fk  
20 March 1951

SUBJECT: Fertilizer Situation - Kanagawa Prefecture

1. Reference: Operational Directive #12, subject: "Agriculture," dated 12 April 1950.
2. Interviewed Mr. Suzuki, chief of fertilizer division and Mr. Yoshida technician, regarding the fertilizer situation in Kanagawa Prefecture.
3. Present situation in Kanagawa is not too encouraging, especially the availability of phosphatic fertilizer. To date rough estimates are placed at 30% and 50% requirements for phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilizers respectively, the latter, is expected to be realized by planting period. Inadequate plant production to meet present increased demands was stated to be the primary factor for the shortage, despite the fact that Kanagawa has three major and two minor fertilizer producing plants. Excessive demands continue to advance prices to the neighborhood of 70% higher than December 1949 prices. In view of the ever increasing prices concern was expressed over the unsettled question of subsidies for future imports of phosphorus ores for the manufacture of fertilizer.
4. Summary

Interviewed Mr. Suzuki, chief of Fertilizer division and Mr. Yoshida, technician regarding the fertilizer situation in Kanagawa Prefecture. Present situation is not encouraging, especially the availability of phosphatic fertilizer, 50% has been realized with little hope of an adequate supply by planting period.

E. K. JENNEY  
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1a



*Kanagawa  
file*

sk

19 March 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Land Refora - Kanagawa

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

2. Through conferences with the prefectural Agricultural Land Section and Land Reclamation Section, the land reform activities of Kanagawa were studied.

3. Kanagawa's remaining land reform activities are not meriting enough attention from the Agricultural Land Section. Land registrations have not shown any decided improvement in the past three months. Land tenure contracts are being written up at too slow a pace. As of 28 Feb., only 3,635 cho of the 5,463 cho of tenanted land had been protected by contracts. Land consolidation being attempted by 18 towns and villages is progressing fairly well but could be stimulated a little more to assure completion by rice planting season. At the present time, it appears that by 31 March, 15 of the 18 consolidation sites will be able to make known publicly their exchange plans.

4. To date, 2,494 cho of land acquired for reclamation purpose has been resold to approximately 2,208 settler families and 299 local farmers. Of the remaining 1,579 cho of land still in the possession of the government, 1,000 cho is slated for resale during 1951 FY.

Kanagawa's Land Reclamation Section is presently perturbed by the recent P.D. of former naval land at Seya and Kamikawai. The section claims that though the farmers were able to continue cultivation on both of the land, the farmers are not too happy because of the uncertainty factor.

5. SUMMARY:

a. Kanagawa's remaining land reform activities require more attention from the prefectural Agricultural Land Section if they are to be completed by 31 March 1951. Both the land tenure agreement program and the land registration program are progressing at a slow rate. Only in the land consolidation program is there indication of some exertion of effort by the Agricultural Land Section.

b. Approximately 1,000 cho of governmental acquired land is slated for resale to qualified farmers in 1951 FY as part of the land reclamation program. Prefectural government is not too happy about the recent PD's issued for use of former naval land at Seya and Kamikawa.

Annex 1b

JAMES KIMOTO  
Natural Resources Division



File  
300.5

tn

19 March 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Fisheries - Kanagawa Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #13, subject: "Fisheries," dated 12 April 1950.
2. Fisheries programs were observed by conferences with four FCA, two federations, Japanese officials and fishermen during the period 13 - 15 March 1951.
3. The three S.A.A.C.'s were found to be engaged in committee meetings, study conferences and public hearings as scheduled. Prefectural officials have scheduled 40 meetings with local co-operatives during February and March to offer guidance in co-operative management etc. Films are to be shown at each meeting. Financial stress was evident among Kanagawa fishermen, as Capitalization goals were not fulfilled. Payments under the Fisheries Mutual Aid program is unsatisfactory. Three participating co-operatives borrowed ¥89,800,000, of which 18,000,000 was repaid. Payment deadline was 10 July 1950. The need for more guidance and information program re fishing boat insurance was indicated by the 397 insured out of 500 allocated.
4. The Misaki Fixed-net Production FCA exist in name only. Debts accruing to the predecessor voluntary organization (Misaki Fixed-net Operators Union), are such that transfer of assets at this time is impractical. The co-operative, however, is capitalized at ¥500,000 and membered by 18, with five being boat-owners. Deficits of the Union as of 31 December 1950 was ¥9,600,000. Maladministration is indicated by excess salaried personnel. Employees number five officials (only one reports to work - if called), six clerks and seven laborers. The transportation division was dissolved due to losses. Salaries due for 1950 total over seven million yen. Eleven fixed-net rights owned by five local fishery associations are leased at ¥125,000 per annum. The post-war production record of 283,000 Kan in 1947 has not been realized since. Production in 1950 was 37,000 Kan. Purse-seiners utilizing sound detection facilities were blamed by officials.
5. The Misaki FCA is membered by 516, an increase of 108 since establishment. ¥650,300 was paid up towards the capitalization goal of ¥749,000. Assets of the old fishery association were transferred. Members are engaged in pole and line, long-line,



and "bokenai" fisheries. 50% are farmers. The co-operative operates on 1% deducted from sales of members' fish catch. Although carrying over a deficit of ¥39,000 from 31 December 1950, officials are confident of maintaining solvency. Programs recommended include savings and credit, and sales of fuel and supplies to members. Of 24 mackerel boats, eight are insured. All 30 small powered boats have been insured. Continued guidance was suggested. Production of 1,627,000 Kan during 1950 indicated an increase of 780,000 Kan over 1949. There was no evidence of material shortages affecting production adversely. Fuel allocations were 50% of that consumed, advanced allocation 40%, and member reallocation 10%. Netting requirements fulfilled immediate needs.

6. The Misaki Deep-sea Federation of FCA is membered by eight area, one special and one production FCAs in Misaki. The predecessor group (Deep-sea Fishermen Shipping Union) was dissolved and assets transferred. Capitalization is 7.5 million at ¥50,000 per share. Payments to date total five million yen. The federation retains 2% from sale of fish products. An additional 2% is deducted for distribution to local co-operatives and the town office. A loss balance of ¥33,000 was evident as of 31 December 1950. Rationalization of office staff was clearly necessary. Two officials and 11 clerks drew 2.5 million yen during 1950, for an average of ¥16,000 monthly. The federation is not engaged in financial, sales or purchase programs. It is merely an indication of purpose unity. Officials expressed fear over the possibility that private interests may take over 1,700 Tsubo of land fill-in, which the federation wants for ice and storage facilities. Emphasis on a strong front appear necessary, methods were suggested.

7. The members of the Nagai-machi FCA increased by 14 to 509 since establishment. Type of fisheries include fixed-net, shell, and pole and line. Farmers comprise 50% of membership. Of 111 powered ships 37 of the largest are insured. Officials will continue to encourage maximum participation. Activities of the co-operative appear well planned due to leadership. Programs include deposit and credit, material and fuel sales, group sales of fish catch, and sales of staple foods. Two fixed-net owned by the fishery association are operated by members. 16% deductions are made on fish sales, with 10% credited to deposits and 4% to co-operative income. Plans are to purchase a private ice plant located nearby to insure maximum benefits to members. None of the officials receive salaries, although spending much time to co-operative affairs. As accounts kept were not satisfactory, it was suggested that Ken officials be dispatched to render assistance. Fuel and cotton requirements were 30% fulfilled by official allocations. The balance were acquired advanced receipt and redistribution among members. Illegal purchases were said to be negligible. The catch of 145,570 Kan during 1950 was said to be similar to 1949. Fish landed by members and unloaded at other ports is believed to be 50% of the reported quantity. It was suggested that such



catch be assessed commissions and that commissions of 6% - 7% taken at other ports be lowered by negotiations.

8. The Kanagawa Ken Tuna-Bonito FCA was membered by 22 (six boat-owners) at the time of establishment. Due to drop in production during 1950, three boat owners sold their ships. The present membership is ten, including three boat-owners. Activities of the co-operative ceased to exist. The co-operative will dissolve as soon as the three boat-owners repay ¥2,520,000 (Fisheries Mutual Aid) to the Central Bank and ¥250,000 to the co-operative. Although the payment deadline for the former debt was 10 July 1950, only ¥100,000 has been paid to date. Financial difficulties were caused by production decreases and high cost of illegal fuel and materials. Boat-owners maintained that 30% of the fuel needs was illegal purchase, and 30% was advanced receipt. Officials of the Uraga Branch, Kanagawa Ken Federation of FCA, were interviewed. In the federation accepted the assets and liabilities of the old association, real estates were overvalued to balance debts. As accounts payable were over ten million yen, the present federation finds it difficult to keep interest payments up-to-date. The following desires were expressed; the government extend loan period, reduce interest rates, and guarantee payments receivable from wholesalers. Officials felt that the latter was justified as the government ordered fish shipments to wholesalers that, although still delinquent, continue in business.

#### 9. Summary

Progress in fisheries programs were observed in Kanagawa prefecture, and conferences held with officials of the prefectural office, four FCAs and two federations. Two of the co-operatives visited were existing in name only. One will dissolve as soon as debts are repaid. The other co-operative cannot engage in activities until debts of the predecessor union are paid. Increase in guidance activities by prefectural officials were found to be necessary. This to include management and accounting principals mainly.

DAVE HOSHIMIZU  
Natural Resources Division



tn

14 March 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Nursery Damage Claim

1. Reference: MR, subject "Forestry, Kanagawa Prefecture" dated 12 February 1951.

2. On 9 March 1951 Mr. Masuda called to present his claim for about ¥140,000 damages to his nursery stock suffered when chlorine gas escaped from the Sagami Engineer Depot. His data were slightly different than those given when an inspection of his nursery was made by this headquarters. This claim is now based on 40,000 Sugi and 24,000 Matsu. He has just sold 20,000 of the Sugi at a reduced price and has 2000 Sugi and 24,000 Matsu remaining. This indicates that 18,000 Sugi were pulled and burned because they "appeared dead." His latest claim assumes total loss of the remaining 2000 Sugi and 24,000 Matsu because he cannot find a buyer. If a buyer is not forthcoming soon he will pull and burn them. He was advised to resenter his claim after these remaining seedlings were disposed of.

3. Recommendation: That if this claim is submitted to this office for forwarding to higher headquarters the fact be noted that a total loss claim is unwarranted. The 2000 Sugi and 24,000 Matsu are still good seedlings and at worst can be sold at a reduced price. It should also be considered that the owner acted too hastily in destroying the 18,000 Sugi seedlings.

DONALD J. HALBACH  
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1b



*Prof. file*

fk

10 March 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip, Kanagawa Prefecture, 9 March 1951: Spinning Industries

1. Kanagawa LPS and WAMB, together with Atsugi LPO, requested assistance in dealing with a difficult labor situation in the Hanbara District, where 80% of the prefecture's silk-spinning industry is concentrated in 216 separate establishments. The large majority of these are small enterprises, employing only two or three workers, but subject nevertheless to the labor Standards Law. Exceeding disregard for the law exists. The situation is complicated by the fact that there are a number of home industries, not subject to the LSL, producing the same type of goods. Wages are surprisingly low: ¥2,500 - ¥5,000 for men, ¥2,000 - ¥3,000 for women. Efforts at unionization have been firmly resisted by management. The educational level of the workers (most of whom are farmers' daughters with only six years of schooling) is low. The community is intensely feudalistic. LP officials stated that this visit by the assistant labor officer was the first made by any member of the Occupation for the purpose of looking into the situation. That the Kanagawa LD and WAMB are much concerned was evidenced by special reports submitted to this headquarters and by the fact that the LD Chief himself participated in the labor officer's meetings with employer and worker representatives.

2. Two meetings were held: one with approximately 30 employers, the other with about 75 workers (mostly female). To both groups it was explained that the labor officer is not a union organizer, but that he would like to point out the advantages of unionization. Since the problem of low wages and long hours is a serious one in this community, considerable time was spent in discussing this matter. The function of free trade unionism as a basic element of a democratic society was emphasized. It was further emphasized that discontent among workers offers fertile ground for Communist infiltration and that a sound union constitutes a strong bulwark against such infiltration. It was noted that this made an impression upon the employers. It was also noted that, whereas their attitude at first was characterized by suspicion, the employers gave sincere attention and a certain degree of approval before the meeting ended. There is reason for hopefulness in the fact that almost all of the employers are comparatively young. With the workers, the following approach was used: Even though the term of employment for most of them is three to four years at the most (after which they marry and become housewives), they have a role to play in maintaining the gains that Japanese labor has made under the Occupation. Maintenance of these gains will depend upon the vigor with which the unions defend them. Practical aspects of the situation with regard to their individual interests were discussed.



3. Summary

Meetings were held with management and worker representatives in the silk-spinning industries of Hanbara (Kanagawa), where intensely feudalistic conditions prevail. Purpose was to point out advantages of unionisation. Meetings were conducted in response to request of Kanagawa labor officials for assistance in dealing with this difficult situation.

RALPH FRIEDRICH  
Labor Relations Division



File  
300-4

ka

9 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Home Demonstration Program, Kanagawa

1. Reference is made to Operational Directive No. 12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."
2. A training course for prospective local volunteer leaders to assist home advisers was attended in Oiso, Kanagawa. Thirty-eight women from Naka-gun attended. During the morning a cooking lesson was given to teach them different ways to prepare local products. In the afternoon lecture courses were given by representatives from the prefectural government. It was a well planned program and much interest was shown by the participants.

DOROTHY LATHAM  
Natural Resources Division



kn

5 - 10 March 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Kanagawa Prefecture

Reference: Operational Directives Number 9, 10, 11, 15 and 17.

Survey of the economic condition of Kanagawa Prefecture indicated that all types of consumer goods were continuing to rise with soaps and edible oils leading in the daily necessity field. Supply of nitrogenous fertilizer appeared to be ample to fulfill spring planting requirements, but shortage may result ~~again~~ in phosphatic and potassium fertilizers. Rejections of staple food rations are on the decrease although acceptance of imported Egyptian rice has been unfavorable. Medium and small enterprises have become increasingly active in producing consumer goods within the past few months but are hard pressed for cash as sales accounts averaged 90 days or longer.

1. Public Works - Mr. Shigeo Souda, Chief of Civil Engineering Section Kanagawa Prefecture Government was contacted. Public Works program in Kanagawa Prefecture is progressing as scheduled. Mr. Souda anticipated shortages of cement for the coming fiscal year.

2. Food Distribution - Staple food rejections appeared to be on the decrease as the food distribution program was operating smoothly. Mr. Hine, Chief of Food Section Kanagawa Prefecture Government stated that acceptance of imported Egyptian rice had not been too favorable by the consumers; Chief complaints were small pebbles mixed in the rice and also having an obnoxious odor when cooked.

3. Medium and Small Enterprises - Small business men continued to be hard pressed for cash but have become increasingly active since the beginning of the Korean incident. Increasingly number of request for loan of reparations machinery are received by the Kencho. Mr. Iriye of the C&I Div., Kanagawa Prefectural Government stated that 90% of the associations formed under the medium and small enterprises regulation are not being recognized by the Kanagawa Tax Office; therefore, each member of the associations is required to file individual tax returns instead of one collective tax return by the association. Commerce and Industry Division, will negotiate above matters with the tax office and those associations not recognized by the tax office will be ordered to either reorganize or disband.

4. Petroleum Distribution - All petroleum product allocation tickets issued by the Kanagawa Land Transportation Office are being materialized. Mr. Fujimura, Chief of Fuel Division, Kanagawa Land Transportation Office stated an over all shortage of deisel fuel existed and requests for a larger quarterly allocation had been made to the Ministry of Transportation.

Annex 2a, page 1



5. Transportation - Mr. T. Onuki, Tokyo Railway Division, Shimbashi Office Freight Car Distribution Section was contacted on the rail transportation problems. The interview disclosed that the rail transportation shortage was acute in Kanagawa Prefecture and this condition was anticipated to continue. Mr. Onuki stated that imported food stuffs shipments had been given priority over other commodities.

6. Fertilizer - Spring requirements for nitrogenous fertilizers had been stockpiled in the prefecture but the chief of the Fertilizer Division, Prefectural A&F Section anticipated that shortages in phosphatic and potassic fertilizers will occur. Government officials lacked foresight in encouraging stockpiling of fertilizers during the September 1950 price slump. The last minute expediting of production and transportation of fertilizer by officials will not solve the problem of shortage.

7. Enforcement - Rationed staple food stuffs enforcement in Kanagawa Prefecture is not up to par. It was observed in Yokohama where controlled food stuffs were openly displayed and sold in restaurants, tea houses and public markets; more effort on the part of the law enforcement agencies to crack down on staple food violators would discourage such flagrant disregard for the law.

8. Electric Power - Conference was held with the following interested members of the Kanagawa Electric power Committee; Mr. S. Imai, Director of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Kakizoe, Chief of Liaison Office Kanagawa Branch of Kanto Haiden; Mr. Suzuki, Employers Assn; and Mr. Kamata, Labor Standards Office. Rehabilitation of damaged electric power distribution lines caused by February snow storm had been 100% accomplished and voluntary electric power conservation restrictions have been eased. Since electric power shortages occur annually during the period November - March, the above committee is conferring with Tokyo Gas Co. to rehabilitate its distribution lines to alleviate the electric power load where gas heat can be utilized instead of electric heat in homes, factories and other installations.

L. N. IDA  
Distribution & Industry Division



File  
3301

tn

28 February 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Co-operatives, Kanagawa

1. Reference: OD #12, dated 12 April 1951, subject: "Agriculture."
2. Conferred on 27 February 1951 with Mr. Endo of the Agricultural Management Section of Kanagawa. Meetings are being held to promote and improve Buraku discussion meetings. A sound truck and slogans on match boxes are being used in co-operative educational and promotional work. Transfer of all Nogyokai assets is expected to be completed by 31 March except for the prefectural Nogyokai. That transfer can not be completed until some way can be found for the Kanagawa Economic Federation to pay 20,000,000 yen for the assets it received from the Nogyokai.
3. Visited the Isogo Agricultural Co-operative on the south edge of Yokohama. Many of the member are part-time farmers who used to concentrate on vegetables and flowers. During and after the war they were forced to grow staple foods, but are now returning to former crops. The writer commended efforts to develop dairying and green houses.
4. Conferred in Yokosuka with the officials concerned with agricultural co-operatives and with employes of the branch credit federation. This is a vegetable producing area, but most of the vegetables are not sold through the co-operatives. Inspected the Yokosuka live-stock show which is not a large enterprise but is valuable in encouraging improvement in live-stock.
5. Visited the Kita-Shitaura Agricultural Co-operative. This is one of the better co-operatives in the prefecture. It spends a considerable amount of money and effort on women's activities and other educational and cultural projects. Most of the members of the local fishermen's co-operative are also members of the agricultural co-operative so the two co-operatives are exploring possibilities for joint activity or even consolidation.



## 6. Summary

Transfer of Hogyokai assets is nearing completion in Kanagawa except for the prefectural Hogyokai which awaits payment of 20,000,000 yen by the Economic Federation. Visited vegetable producing areas in Yokohama and Yokosuka. Encouraged development of dairying and green houses and improvement in marketing of vegetables. Inspected the Yokosuka live-stock show which is small but helps to stimulate improvement in live-stock.

H. G. WHITE  
Natural Resources Division



File 300.3

ek

24 February 1961

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agriculture Improvement Program in Kanagawa

1. Reference, Operational Directive #12, 1950.
2. The following information was derived during a conference with prefectural AIS officials:
  - a. Prefectural administration has approved an increase of 37 extension personnel (8 specialists and 29 advisors) within the overall prefectural T/O.
  - b. Last year's initial extension budget was ¥9,596,450; this year the amount will be ¥10,328,750. ¥240,000 has been earmarked for the youth program.
  - c. Compilation of self-appraisal check sheets recorded by farm advisors showed that they felt the following subject matter field to be their most serious deficiency: Special products, floriculture, livestock processing, animal husbandry, farm machinery, farm management, and youth guidance. The latter four items are considered significant by the prefectural officials and training programs will be carried out accordingly.
  - d. Accredited correspondence courses in agriculture are not available at present. The possibility of Farm Advisors' Training Institute filling the gap was discussed.
3. Visit to the Youth Training Farm disclosed the following:
  - a. The staff next school year will remain as it was this year: director, one technician, one assistant technician, two employees, and five farm hands. Three of the above can serve as teachers.
  - b. 20 pupils will be recruited next year. (six pupils enrolled this year). The caliber of pupils is expected to be better because (1) two applications already in are superior pupils and (2) farm advisors are assisting in enrolling pupils.
  - c. Educational plans are being made. Recommendation was made that planning be made for the three aspects of the curriculum: core, academic, and special curricula. Project work including keeping of financial records and pupil planning were also encouraged.



d. Now under construction is an auditorium and staff housing; dorms will be repaired.

e. An annual plan for short term courses has not yet been made. Recommendation was made that such training program be coordinated with 4-H project work.

4. Conclusion:

a. With an approved increase of 37 extension personnel and a budget slightly larger than the current year, the AI program will be off to a good start.

b. The Youth Training Farm (smallest enrollment in Kanto this current year) shows indication of improvement next school year - in enrollment, educational plan, and facilities.

NOBUO YOSHIOKA  
Natural Resources Division



tn

13 February 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

*Prof. file*

SUBJECT: Visit to Yokohama Electric Wire Plant of Furukawa Electric Industry Co., Ltd., Yokohama City, Kanagawa, 12 February 1951, for Expediting Conclusion of a Trade Agreement.

A conference was held with 14 local union representatives of the plant and the vice-chairman and the planning department chief of Furukawa Electric Industry Workers Union Federation. Chief of Labor Education Subsection of Kanagawa LPS was also present. Labor officer explained to the group three methods which local unions such as of this plant may choose to pursue in the matter of negotiating and concluding collective bargaining agreements. The first method is where the local unions under a company-wide federation decide to empower their federation as the exclusive bargaining representative in contract negotiations for all the workers. The second method is where the local union members decide to delegate qualified authority to their federation to negotiate on specified matters which are of general application to the members of all the affiliated locals, but decide to negotiate on matters peculiar to each local plant at local union level, actual conclusion of the complete agreements being retained unto each local union. The third method is where local union members decide that their federation should be no more a collective bargaining representative but should act as an advisory body or a mere sounding board through which they can single out united opinions as to what they will commonly seek in their local individual contract negotiations with management. The third of the above methods was recommended to the present group as the most practicable way at their present stage of development. Further suggestions were made in reference to management prerogatives, personnel rights as distinguished from management prerogatives, seniority principle in the matter of lay-offs, promotions and transfers; disciplinary action by management and the use of grievance machinery and arbitration. According to the federation officials, the federation has sent out recommendation asking the locals to empower it as their exclusive collective bargaining representative for all the workers of the company but the local unions have not yet given definite answers for or against it. The federation will bring in a report by 20 February as to what the local unions want on the method of contract negotiations. The representatives appeared to have very little to say about specific provisions of the collective bargaining agreement, for they have not yet entered into contract negotiations on any feasible basis after one and a half years of dilly-dallying. A few questions were asked by them at the

Annex 3a, page 1



conference concerning the above-mentioned suggestions, especially on seniority, but most of their questions only indicated a deplorable lack of practical study and zeal required of union officials in respect to contract negotiations. In view of the number of full-time union officials, there being 13 of them for approximately 1,700 workers in the plant, no doubt much more should have been accomplished.

Another brief conference was held with eight management representatives of the plant and the same group of union officials. The company has recently made up its mind as to the desired method of contract negotiations to the effect that matters of general application will be negotiated at the federation level and matters peculiar to individual plants at local level, and actual conclusion of complete agreements thereafter will be made at local level. Personnel right as distinguished from management prerogatives, seniority principle in the matter of lay-offs, promotions and transfers were discussed with the group. Labor officer further exemplified the use of grievance machinery and arbitration in solving the problem of disciplinary action by management.

A lecture encompassing the substance of above matters, was delivered to approximately 1,400 workers of the plant. Also stressed was the necessity of contract consciousness on the part of workers in Japan and good union leadership with respect to contract negotiations and organizational activities. The need of the organization of the unorganized was emphasized for the protection of the organized employer, for the preservation and continual improvement of wages and working conditions as well as for the security of the workers. Attentiveness of the participants was noticeable, and the noticeable impetus given them is expected to bring desired results such as the conclusion of collective bargaining agreement, and a better functioning worker's organization.

#### SUMMARY

Two conferences were held at Yokohama Electric Wire Plant of Furukawa Electric Industry Co., Ltd., one with the local union representatives and officials of Furukawa WU Federation, and the other with plant management officials and the same union representatives for the purpose of expediting the conclusion of collective bargaining agreement. Lack of definite attitude on the part of both management and labor as to whether they will negotiate and conclude the contract at federation level or at local level has been the major impediment in this respect. Furthermore, the union officials demonstrated during the conferences deplorably poor knowledge and lack of zeal in matters of contract negotiations. The lecture given to approximately 1,400 rank and file was received with very attentive interest.

M. T. CAMACHO  
Labor Relation Division



File  
700.6

fk

12 February 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Forestry, Kanagawa Prefecture

1. Reference: Operational Directive #14, subject: "Forestry Conservation", dated 12 April 1950.

2. On 8 February 1951 a conference was held with Kanagawa prefectural foresters in regard to forestry information that should be assembled prior to visits of members of this headquarters and the form which this information should take. This system will provide a quick picture of the situation, form a basis for discussions and will result in a considerable saving of time.

3. On 12 February 1951 inspection was made of a nursery near the Sagami Engineer Supply Depot that was supposed to have suffered chloring gas damage in August 1950. At that time the nursery contained 50,000 Sugi and 30,000 Matsu seedlings. The owner petitioned the prefecture and KACAR for ¥200,000 damages. A certificate from the Engineer Supply Depot indicated that chlorine gas had escaped. A certificate from the Forestry Agency verified the damage which it set at ¥189,000. The damage estimates assumed total loss of the crop. The inspection revealed that about 12,000 - 15,000 Sugi seedlings had been pulled and burned in September because they "appeared dead". All the Matsu and Sugi, although still showing some burned needles, subsequently recovered. In fact the Sugi added five inches of height growth. The condition and position of remaining seedlings leads to the conclusion that the owner acted too hastily in destroying the 12,000 - 15,000 seedlings and that practically all would have recovered. Argument was advanced that purchasers would not be found because they would expect poor growth from these seedlings. It is believed by the writer that will not be significant although ignorant persons may refuse to buy for this reason. This representative suggested that the owner file a petition for damages after sale of the seedlings when actual loss is determined.

4. Summary

A conference was held with prefectural foresters on information to be assembled prior to visits of members of this headquarters. Inspection was made of a nursery claiming ¥200,000 damages because of chlorine gas damage caused by the Sagami Engineer Supply Depot. As total loss had not been suffered as was claimed, suggestion was made to file damage after the damaged seedlings had been sold.

Annex 1a

DONALD J. HAIBACH  
Natural Resources Division



fk

9 - 10 February 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Distribution and Industry Surveillance, Kanagawa Prefecture,  
5 - 10 February 1951

1. References: Operational Directive, Numbers 9, 10, 11, and 15.
2. Public Works

a. Rivers --- Typhoon damage rehabilitation and flood control program continued to lag behind the schedule set under the five year plan. Only 80% of the flood control work allocated for the 1950 FY. had been accomplished by 31 December 1950. A balance of two billion 27 million yen is outstanding for storm damage repairs as with only 130 million yen expended in the past three years for rehabilitation work the officials stated that the above constituted work of emergency nature. Contracts for cement deliveries were behind shipping schedule and it is anticipated that current contracts with cement producers will not be fulfilled by the 31 March 1951 deadline. The situation was attributed to the cement manufacturers lack of plant capacity to meet current increased demands. All cement plants visited by the officials were operating at full capacity but were unable to produce and deliver cement on original agreements. The prefecture is planning to elevate the water gates of the Sagami Dam two meters which will increase the volume of the dam from 25,100,000 cubic meters to 30,700,000 cubic meters. The increased volume of water behind the dam is estimated to increase the electric power generation potentials 50 million KWH per year.

b. Roads --- 63% of the repair and maintenance work on roads for the 1950 FY had been accomplished, as of 30 January 1951. Four road graders operated by the Prefecture are utilized only 10 days per month due to insufficient fuel allocations and breakdown of equipment. Yokohama - Machioji Highway was deteriorating most rapidly under heavy vehicular traffic, according to officials. Roads requested for repairs by the Occupational Forces by memorandum are:

- |                               |                |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Camp MacGill              | Hayama-Nagai   | length 8 miles |
|                               | Yokosuka-Nagai | length 8 miles |
| (2) Sagami 141 Hospital Unit  |                | 200 meters     |
| (3) Zama Military Police Unit |                | 100 meters     |
| (4) Nagisa Hotel              |                | 500 meters     |

Since the Prefecture has no funds to accomplish the above repairs, the Governor has requested financial assistance thru the ministry



of Construction for release of funds (special balance delivery fund).

c. Harbors --- 60 million yen counter-part project at Misaki Harbor was reported by officials to be 65% complete. Other harbor improvement projects are progressing on schedule.

d. City Planning --- Five year rehabilitation plan for war damaged cities of Yokohama, Kawasaki, and Hiratsuka is 16.3%, 28%, and 14.8% respectively accomplished. Deterring factors were reported by officials to be insufficient budget to effect speedy condemnation of property for public use and subsequent land readjustment. Numerous children's playgrounds are planned but very few are being built because of lack of interest of parents and the public to provide such recreation facilities to keep children off the streets and highways.

e. Housing and Construction --- Housing situation in Kanagawa prefecture continued to be acute as officials estimated that 90,000 homes are required. It is anticipated that about 16,000 homes will be constructed by private funds, 1,670 family units by local and Prefectural Government sponsored programs, and 3,483 homes under the home construction loan program during the current fiscal year.

3. Medium and Small Enterpriser --- Production by small manufacturers has increased in recent months but the money stringency continues. Sales accounts are generally made for six month periods. Production costs have increased, due to several factors; increased costs of materials and labor, inefficient plant operation, and utilization of out-moded equipment. The Prefecture is considering a program in which loans will be granted to worthy business men who are willing to replace old equipment for more modern machinery in order to modernize plant operation and to increase production efficiency. Officials stated that small enterprisers were using equipment averaging 20 years service and replacement of such equipment would raise the production standard for industry and out electrical power consumption.

4. Railway Transportation --- Shortage of railway freight cars continued to be a bottle neck in the Yokohama area but officials reported that conditions were improving. Average of 200 cars are allocated for shipment of imported foodstuffs and 100 cars for other imported materials daily. The over-all picture indicates that availability of freight cars is 20% of demands.

5. Petroleum Distribution --- Land Transportation Office reported that all gasoline and light oil allocation coupons were being materialized in the Kanagawa Prefecture, but the over-all allocation of petroleum products for the 4th quarter was 69% of demands. Maritime Transportation Office stated that the supply of heavy oil was scarce as allocation coupons were not being fully covered. In order to alleviate the present short supply situation of heavy oil, the Ministry of Transportation has directed the local offices to fulfill heavy oil allocation coupons with light oil when heavy oil is not available. Departure of the Kenkoku Maru for Portland Oregon was delayed two days due to difficulty in obtaining heavy oil. Officials were of the opinion that the present shortage of heavy oil is due to large outstanding advance allocation made in the past which had consumed reserves.



6. Enforcement --- EIA investigated blackmarket rice into resort areas of Hakone and Yugawara and found no private "food kodans". Farmers were selling directly or carriers were going directly to the hotels and inns with their blackmarket foodstuffs. Investigation of "Speciality" stores is being continued. 80 such stores are being checked for possible illegal disposition of military script. Investigation of the Japan Red Cross by EIA involving 28,000 Lbs. of so called donated sugar which had been diverted to black market channels by Dowa Tsusho K.K. disclosed that the Japan Red Cross had agreed to the use of Japanese Red Cross's name in importing the above sugar duty free into Japan by Dowa Tsusho K.K. for a consideration in the profits. Dowa Tsusho K.K. had purchased the sugar from Odagiri Shoji K.K. San Francisco thru Mabuchi of Dai Hosoa Tsusho K.K. The transaction involved 1,000 U.S. dollars by unauthorized personnel. Mabuchi has been placed under arrest by the Yokohama Procurator Office for violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation of the Japanese Government. The arrest of Yoshio Hiraishi by the Yokohama Police while in the act of hauling out 90 cases of coffee and 200 bags of sugar from the warehouse of Chan Shang store (Chin Shin Sho) Yamashita-cho, Yokohama revealed the OSS merchandise was sold to Kujiro Kametani, a broker. Further investigation of Kametani disclosed that he had purchased a total of 100,000 Lbs of sugar from three Japanese employees; Akao, Uchida, and Morimoto of the Dutch Store, Muromachi, Tokyo. Dutch Store is operated by a Dutch National named Nape. The source of the Dutch Store supply of sugar points to a Nisei Importer named Hisayoshi Ueki whose offices are located in Osaka and Tokyo under the name of J. I. Shoji K.K. Kametani, according to the local police, was known as the blackmarket sugar king in the Yokohama area.

7. Food Distribution --- Prefectural Food Section officials stated that the transportation situation had improved somewhat, and rejections of staple food rations were expected to decrease. 975 former Kodan employees and 534 non Kodan candidates have qualified for retail rice store licenses. A total of 58 applicants were disqualified. One former Kodan employee was disqualified because of insufficient number of registrants. 23 rice wholesaler applications were received by the Prefecture and the breakdown of the above by former occupation or business is as follows:

11 former Kodan employee
5 former rice wholesaler
1 Nogyokai
6 Others
<hr/>
23 Total

8. Industry --- EIA investigation of critical materials revealed that Nippon Kokan K.K. Kawasaki Steel Works are not materializing their fuel oil allocation coupons due to lack of supply of fuel oil. This plant consumes approximately 3,000 KL of fuel oil per month and if supply is inadequate for the future, the plant may be forced to convert some of the hearths to producer gas. Ajinomoto (Kawasaki, Kanagawa) and Honen Seiyu K.K., (Shimizu, Shizuoka) were reported to have shut down since October because of lack of soy beans (China import impossible).

9. Reparations --- Routine inspections were made of the following reparations installations; Japan Optical K.K., Tsudanuma (19-98), Japan Optical K.K. Kawasaki (19-92), Japan Optical K.K. Totsuka (19-91), Tokyo Tanko K.K., Kawasaki (19-17) and Nippon Hassoden K.K. Tsurumi Steam Power



Generation Plant (19-75). Confirmation of scrap-down of reparations equipment made at Nippon Kokaku (19-91) and Tokyo Tanko K.K. (19-17) as listed in CPC Memo., file 387.6(19 Sept. 1950) CPC/AD. Reference is made to Memo., KLO No 147-G, 31 January 1951: Nippon Hassoden Tsurumi Steam Generation Plant (19-75) apparently desires the listed reparations equipment released from reparations custody without scrapping. Reference reparations equipment at Nippon Hassoden is recommended to remain under reparations custody until the company can take proper steps to destroy said equipment to conform to the criteria of melt down scrap. Maintenance of reparations equipment was satisfactory in the plants visited.

LEONARD N. IDA  
Distribution & Industry Division



fk

9 February 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

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

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

2. A conference was held with the Chief in charge of Agricultural Co-operatives (Mr. Endo) and a representative of the Federation to discuss women's activities in the Agricultural Co-operatives. In Kanagawa, 36 co-operatives have women's divisions but none of the women members are active voting members of the co-operative. In the whole prefecture there are only actually four or five women voting members in co-operatives (widows). The annual meeting of Federation members will be held the end of May or first of June.

3. A meeting was held with the Chief of the Agriculture Improvement Section (Mr. Yamada) to discuss the home demonstration program. During the period 11 February to 25 March 1951, each home advisor will hold training courses for prospective local leaders. The courses will be for five days and there is a ¥100 fee for those attending. The KACAR representative will attend the meeting of 9 March in Oiso, Kanagawa. Regarding the three-month home economics course in progress at the Tokyo Womens College for home improvement specialists, Kanagawa did not send their home improvement specialist. Mr. Yamada stated he contacted the MAP and was advised it was not necessary to send the home improvement specialist so he sent a home advisor (Miss Okabe) instead.

4. Conclusion: Non-voting women are being organized into Women's Divisions of Agricultural Co-operatives. Widows are the only qualified voting members in Kanagawa and the number is negligible. The home improvement specialist in Kanagawa is not attending the home economics course at Tokyo Women's College on advise from the MAP.

DOROTHY-BELL LATHAM  
Natural Resources Division



fk

9 February 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

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

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

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4. Conclusion: Non-voting women are being organized into Women's Divisions of Agricultural Co-operatives, widows are the only qualified voting members in Kanagawa and the number is negligible. The home improvement specialist in Kanagawa is not attending the home economics course at Tokyo Women's College on advise from the MAF.

DOROTHY-BELL LATHAM  
Natural Resources Division



File  
300.1

fk

9 February 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

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

1. Reference is made to Operational Directive number 12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."
2. A conference was held with the Chief in charge of Agricultural Co-operatives (Mr. Eado) and a representative of the Federation to discuss women's activities in the Agricultural Co-operatives. In Kanagawa, 36 co-operatives have women's divisions but none of the women members are active voting members of the co-operative. In the whole prefecture there are only actually four or five women voting members in co-operatives (widows). The annual meeting of Federation members will be held the end of May or first of June.
3. A meeting was held with the Chief of the Agriculture Improvement Section (Mr. Yamada) to discuss the home demonstration program. During the period 11 February to 25 March 1951, each home advisor will hold training courses for prospective local leaders. The courses will be for five days and there is a ¥100 fee for those attending. The FACAR representative will attend the meeting of 9 March in Oiso, Kanagawa. Regarding the three-month home economics course in progress at the Tokyo Womens College for home improvement specialists, Kanagawa did not send their home improvement specialist. Mr. Yamada stated he contacted the MAF and was advised it was not necessary to send the home improvement specialist so he sent a home advisor (Miss Okabe) instead.
4. Conclusion: Non-voting women one being organized into Women's Divisions of Agricultural Co-operatives, Widows are the only qualified voting members in Kanagawa and the number is negligible. The home improvement specialist in Kanagawa is not attending the home economics course at Tokyo Women's College on advise from the MAF.

DOROTHY-BELL LATNAM  
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1b



File  
300-6

tn

3 February 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Fertilizer Situation - Kanagawa

1. Reference: Operational Directive No. 12, dated 12 April 1950.

2. Interviewed Mr. T. Suzuki, chief of the fertilizer division, Prefectural Agriculture Management Section, with regards to the spring fertilizer situation in Kanagawa. Mr. Suzuki, stated if the present attitude of fertilizer manufacturers in refusing to renew delivery contracts with dealers (wholesalers) is not corrected soon, there will not be sufficient fertilizer for the spring requirements.

3. Manufacture's allegation of shortage of supplies to justify their refusal in renewing delivery contracts is unwarranted according to Mr. Suzuki. He stated information from MAF indicates the availability of raw materials has not declined to affect production requirements. Hence, he attributes the manufacture's refusal to renew delivery contracts as a manipulation to hike fertilizer prices.

4. Summary

Interviewed the chief of the fertilizer division (Kanagawa Prefecture) about the spring fertilizer prospects for the prefecture. The prospects are pessimistic because manufacturers are refusing to renew delivery contracts on the allegation the supply of raw materials is not sufficient. It is believed that is not true and is merely a pretence to permit hiking up of fertilizer prices. Unless the present situation is corrected soon, there will not be sufficient fertilizer on hand for the prefecture's spring requirements.

GEORGE OSSORIO  
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1a



*Kanagawa*

fk

2 February 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Kanagawa and Shizuoka Prefecture (Advanced Distribution of Oil)

SUMMARY:

Unquestionably "advance allocations" are being continued to fishing boat operators, but it has been driven underground by government order of last August forbidding same. Data is therefore difficult to obtain. There is a growing shortage of oil which may reach famine proportions by March because dealers receipts are falling off, and demand and fishing operations continue at former level. Oil Distributors want fishing boats to operate at maximum as it is only chance to recover large debits from operators. Misaki Co-op (deep sea) has only tickets for six KL remaining for 4th quarter compared with demand for 3,000 KL. Shizuoka prefecture has already exhausted 4th quarter allocation for deep sea fishing and no "official" oil remains for boats departing in February and March. Oil dealer ascribes shortage to depletion of government reserve stocks, formerly drawn on to cover allocations (monthly supply 195,000 KL against tickets issued for 235,000 KL).

1. Misaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. (Bonito and Tuna Deep Sea Fishing Cooperative Association).

4th quarter allocation was 2,142 KL of which 1,045 KL had been received without coupons during 3rd quarter (coupon paid back out of 4th quarter). This left only 1,097 KL for 4th quarter. During January, 1,091 KL have already been given to boats which have actually gone out to fish. 92 more ships are scheduled to go out during this quarter and there are only six KL left. 3,000 KL is required for these boats. If additional allocation is not obtained, operators will purchase blackmarket oil at prices perhaps 100 to 200% higher than official prices. ¥54,000,000 is the amount due to oil dealer for oil sold on credit.

About 12 tuna fishing boats were not operating due to no oil. Posters "Feed the crews of boats which can't operate because of oil," are put up in various places in Misaki. Co-op states eight or more boats have been on beach since October 1950 for lack of oil.

Officials of the co-op state that if no additional allocation is going to be given, they would like to obtain oil by advance distribution during good fishing seasons and pay back the coupons during summer months when the fishing is not good.



2. Shizuura No. 1 Fishing Co-operative Association

No shortage at present due to:

- a. Fish not running.
- b. Fishing ground very close to coast at present.

Co-op states that 4th quarter allocation of Heavy Oil was 152 KL, however Kencho figure shows 103 KL.

3. Shimizu Fish Co-operative Association

4th quarter allocation was 109.7 KL which is 8.5 KL more than the 3rd quarter allocation. (Agree with Kencho figures).

50% of 4th quarter allocation is probably used up. This was obtained in advance with promise that coupons will be turned in later.

Small amounts of gasoline and heavy oil are being sold at blackmarket prices by brokers. Prices are 20% higher for gasoline and 75% higher for heavy oil.

4. Idemitsu Kosan K.K., Shimizu Office (Oil dealer)

Amount of oil received by this company from its head office is as follows:

July	1950	811 KL	November 1950	602 KL
August	"	930 "	December "	444 "
September	"	313 "	January 1951	379 "
October	"	810 "		

(Decreased receipts tend to bear out reports of shortage and difficulty in obtaining fuel).

Amount of oil available in Japan in one month is:

	130,000 KL from Pacific Coast Oil refineries (imported crude).
	20,000 KL domestic.
	45,000 KL Imported finished product.
Total	<u>195,000 KL</u>

The government has been issuing coupons for 243,000 KL every month. The difference had been covered by releasing of 50,000 KL every month from Government stock. This stock is practically all gone. (Statement by manager of Idemitsu oil Co.).

5. Yaizu Fish Co-operative Association

Members of this Co-op consist of coastal fishing and deep sea fishing operators.

4th quarter allocation for coastal fishing was 385 KL which is about 50 KL more than the 3rd quarters' (Agrees with Kencho figures). Allocation for "Deep Sea" fishing boats are made by Kencho on "Shukko Wariate" method (i.e. tickets are issued only to boats which are ready to go out).



6. HIAAllocation quota to Shizuoka Prefecture:a. Fishing Industry3rd quarter

Heavy Oil 4,181 KL

4th quarter

4,156 KL

b. Land TransportationGasoline 2,094 KL  
Light Oil 590 KL2,321 KL  
640 KLc. Factories

Machine Oil 80 KL

20 KL (as of Jan. 30)

Quota which was set aside for Deep Sea Fishing boats, has all been used up (i.e. coupons have been issued. (Shukko Wariate)). Officials are worried because when the boats return from the trip in February and March, there will be no oil for them, until 1st quarter quota is received. Kencho figure for the amount of oil sold by Idemitsu in Shizuoka Prefecture during December was 786 KL.

J. W. JONES  
Distribution & Industry Division



File  
200.6

ka

31 January 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Forestry, Kanagawa Prefecture

1. Reference: GD #14, subject: "Forest Conservation," dated 12 April 1950.
2. During the period 15 - 17 January 1951 KaGAR representatives attended the Kanagawa Prefectural Forest Rehabilitation Meeting at Atsugi, inspected pine bark beetle infestations at Kamakura and Fujisawa, and conferred with prefectural foresters on the management guidance and forestry extension programs.
3. Forest Rehabilitation Conference: About 600 people attended the First Annual Kanagawa Prefectural Forest Rehabilitation Conference at Atsugi on 15 January 1951. An exhibit of seedlings, charcoal and forestry information was on display. Prefectural recognition and prizes were given those who had conducted outstanding forestry work during the year. Resolutions were passed by the conference regarding (a) mountain maintenance and river improvement, (b) encouragement to private forestry (reduced forest taxation, financial assistance through loans, and technical assistance), (c) forest roads (more forest roads and better planning and administration of road building programs), (d) reforestation and seedlings (increased subsidy, seed collecting by the prefecture, free seedlings, and distribution of seedlings through an allocation system), and (e) forest administration. Messrs. J. J. Heineman, P. Kemske, and the writer represented this headquarters with the latter addressing the conference. Mr. Yokukawa, Director of the Forestry Agency (MAF), members of his staff, and Diet members also spoke.
4. Pine Bark Beetle Control: On 16 Jan 51 Mr. J. J. Heineman, CAS, and the writer inspected the "most serious" pine bark beetle infestations in the prefecture. The first, a stand of 20 year pine at Kamakura planted for sand dune control and windbreak purposes, had traces of secondary insects (Matsu-no-kikui-mushi). The site was of pure sand from which all litter had been removed. On the seaward side the sand was eroding so as to undermine the trees, all of which were dying. No trees were dying because of insects. The second infestation between Kamakura and Fujisawa consisted of about a dozen trees infested with primary insects (Matsu-no-shirahoshi-zomushi). Poor site conditions and an understocking of trees has made the stand susceptible. Owner responsibility for control of such infestations was stressed by this headquarters. No control action was being taken as the owner was unknown. The third infestation, about eight 60 - 100 year old pines in a well packed (both soil and inhabitants) graveyard in Fujisawa was caused by Matsu-no-shirahoshi-zomushi. Trees had been cut and the bark peeled and burned. However larva were found in the bark of unpeeled stumps indicating incomplete control.

Annex 1c, page 1



Again owner responsibility for both insect control and forest management for insect prevention was stressed to prefectural officials.

5. Forestry Extension: The protection and utilization specialist positions have been filled by members of the Management and Reforestation Divisions respectively. Both devote about 60% of their time to extension, and neither has taken the examination for the position. The seven village agents have all passed the examination. Prefectural specialists are getting a considerable number of forestry information leaflets to the village agents. Three agents are publishing news letters.

6. Management Guidance: Instead of 3-8 ratio of prefectural men to local men as previously planned, 2-9 ratio was adopted with men commencing work on 1 December 1950. It was felt that local men were needed more than prefectural men. Management plans cover 60,000 cho and will cover 65,000 cho by the end of the 1950 - 51 FY. Plans having a coverage of 25,000 cho will be made in the 1951 - 52 FY. Six plans covering 10,000 cho require revision. Discussion was held on the actions taken as a result of the Forestry Agency's letter of 26 October 1950 to prefectures (NRS Weekly Summary No. 264) which had directed the revision of management plans that require it and the preparation of temporary planting and cutting plans for areas not having management plans. No revisions have been made because a Forestry Agency official at a meeting held in Tokyo the day before the letter was sent, told prefectural officials that such action should not be started until April 1951 when 1951 - 52 FY funds could be allocated for this purpose. Temporary cutting and planting plans have not been prepared because the prefecture is waiting for the Forestry Agency to send it the cutting allocation and the expected reforestation subsidy for 1951. The prefecture has forwarded to the Forestry Agency its cutting capabilities that are based on its management plans and estimates for areas lacking plans. If the Forestry Agency returns a cutting allocation which the prefecture feels is greater than its cutting capabilities some time will be consumed in negotiations.

7. New Forest Resources Data: A new set of data on forest area, volume, growth, accessibility, etc. can be expected soon. In a letter to all prefectures dated 25 October 1950 Forestry Agency requested such information by 15 December 1950. This prefecture had considerable trouble assembling such data on such short notice. No new surveys were run, but data was based on management plans and estimates for those areas without plans. Kanagawa Prefecture found it had 10,000 cho less of forest land than shown by its previous data.

8. Reforestation: A survey is being conducted to determine the amount of land suitable for reforestation under the Temporary Measures Reforestation Law. About 5,000 cho has been found to-date.

9. Summary:

a. KaCAR representatives attended and addressed the First Annual Kanagawa Prefectural Forest Rehabilitation Conference on 16 January 1951 at Atsugi. With 600 in attendance the conference passed resolutions for reduced forest taxation, increased subsidies and forest roads, free seedlings, allocation of seedlings, financial assistance through loans, technical assistance, prefectural seed collecting, and better planning and administration of the forest road building program. The Director of the Forestry Agency, MAF, Diet members and the governor also addressed the group.



b. Inspection of the 'most serious' pine bark beetle infestation in the prefecture revealed primary insects at two small sites. The owner of one could not be located so as to order control, and incomplete control was being done on the second through failure to treat stumps. Poor sites developed through poor management prevailed in both cases. Owner responsibility for control and proper management was stressed.

c. Two additional extension specialist positions have been filled with part time Ken officials who have yet to take the examination. Specialists are getting forestry information to village agents, three of whom publish news letters for forest owners.

d. No action has been taken to revise management plans that need revision as directed by the Forestry Agency because an official of the FA told the prefecture to wait until funds were available in 1951 FY. Neither have temporary cutting and planting plans been developed because the prefecture is awaiting its 1951 cutting allocation and expected 1951 reforestation subsidy.

e. The Forestry Agency in a letter dated 25 October 1950 requested new data on forest area, volume, growth, and accessibility by 15 December 1950. Data from management plans and estimates for areas without management plans were used. The accuracy of such data is questionable because of the time element and the fact that no new surveys were run. The prefecture has 10,000 cho less of forest land than in previous calculations.

f. A survey is being conducted to determine the amount of land suitable for reforestation under the Temporary Measures Reforestation Law.

DONALD J. HAIBACH  
Natural Resources Division



File  
300.9

fk

30 January 1961

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Land Reform - Kanagawa Prefecture

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

2. To encourage early completion of the remaining land reform activities, this division held a conference with members of Kanagawa's Agricultural Land Section and Land Reclamation Section.

3. Land registrations

As compared to registration figures of 31 July 1950, Kanagawa's registration figures for 31 December 1950 shows a slight improvement. However, in comparison to other prefectures of Kanto Region, Kanagawa still remains one of the poorest. Status as of 31 December 1950 is as follows:

	Purchase		Resale	
	Submission %	Registration %	Submission %	Registration %
Agricultural Land	97	87.3	96.6	87.1
Pasture	93	91.4	89.6	68.9
Homesites	93	59.4	96.6	77.1

A look at the figures above reveal that the registration offices are retarding the program. Prefectural A. L. S. officials believe that lack of personnel and transfer of land registry books are the contributing factors for the delay.

4. Land tenure agreements

47,550 contracts covering an area of 3,513 cho have already been drawn up and signed by tenants and owners. Remaining 29,316 contracts (1,949 cho) are expected to be completed by 31 March 1961.

5. Land consolidation and exchange

At least, half of the designated consolidation sites are already drafting a temporary exchange plan. Others are expected to enter into that phase before long. Prefectural officials states that all consolidation sites will be through with their preliminary work by 31 March 1961 and will be ready to make their public announcements as required by Land Improvement Law.



Questioning of officials in regard to costs of effecting a land consolidation program brought out the fact that all villages undertaking the program will be required to put out as much as 100% of the approved national and prefectural subsidies in order to make the program worthwhile.

6. Land reclamation

Approximately 800 cho of former military land is presently being used by occupation forces. Of that area, 28.9 cho at Yamoto-machi, Kosa-gun, which is still under P. D. but not being used, is desired by the prefectural government for reclamation program. This division urged the prefectural government to see Mr. Jones of this headquarters for assistance.

7. Summary

Kanagawa's land reform activities are centered on completion by 31 March 1951 of land registrations, land tenure agreements and land consolidation in 18 villages. Presently occupying the attention of the Land Reclamation Section is the obtaining of approval from the occupation forces for the release of 28.9 cho at Yamoto-machi, Kosa-gun.

JAMES KIMOTO  
Natural Resources Division



File  
30017

kn

27 January 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Cooperatives, Kanagawa

1. Reference: ID #12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture".
2. Conferred on 18 and 19 January 1951 with Mr. Endo of the Agricultural Management Section of Kanagawa regarding needed statistics on agricultural cooperative problems.
3. On 18 January talked with Mrs. Takahashi, head of women's activities in the Kanagawa Agricultural Cooperative Guidance Federation, who asked to see the writer. She formerly managed the Fukuura Agricultural Sangyo in Ashigara-Shimo-gun in Kanagawa. She states that there were some women's sections of Sangyokumiai. They were organized by even, but that is not true of the present women's sections. She says that there is a trend toward greater participation by women in cooperative activities. There are now three women who are serving as directors of agricultural cooperatives. The women's section of Tsurusine Agricultural Cooperative has almost complete charge of the purchase of daily necessities. The cooperatives has a truck loaded with goods which visits each buraku about six times per month. The only phase not handled by women is driving the truck. Mrs. Takahashi favors joint ownership of cooperative stock by husband and wife. The writer pointed out the dual advantages of separate ownership by women: It would give the women more complete equality, and is a means of selling more cooperative stock.
4. On 19 January 1951 visited the branch federation offices in Yokohama and two village cooperatives. The Nitte Agricultural Cooperative lost money through blackmarket fertilizer operations of one of its employees, loss in value of inventory, and extension of credit and loss of records. The above employee has promised to repay and is now being tried in court. The president committed suicide and all the employees have been changed. Losses are being made up by annual assessment of members for one-half million yen. Members confidence in the cooperative has been partially restored and limitation of withdrawal of members deposits has been almost lifted. The Nichara Cooperative has also had to limit withdrawals. It lost money through decline in value of inventory and has been unable to recover 1,300,000 which was loaned illegally to finance a private shoyu plant. Plans for rehabilitation of the cooperative have been slow in developing so a letter was proposed to the prefecture and agricultural federations urging more speedy rehabilitation of the cooperative.

Annex 1b, page 1



5. Summary: Conferred on 18 and 19 January 1951 with the head of agricultural cooperative activities in Kanagawa and with the head of women's activities in the Guidance Federation. On 19 January visited the branch federation office in Yokoyama and two village cooperatives that are in serious financial difficulties.

HENRY G. WHITE  
Natural Resources Division



*Prof. file*

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26 January 1961

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip, Kanagawa, 24 January 1961: Conference with LP Officials

1. Following three subjects were discussed:

a. Labor rallies: Schedule, program, and means of obtaining maximum publicity and attendance. Present plan is to hold three rallies in Kanagawa.

b. Follow-up on trade agreement promotion visits to factories in Kanagawa: Reports by LP officials indicate progress toward establishment of agreements at six of the seven factories visited by KSLR since October 1960. LP officials were requested to submit another progress report in the near future, and offer was made to give further assistance at those plants which need it.

c. Kanagawa prefectural labor magazine (RŪDŪ KANAGAWA) and restrictions placed upon its subject matter: LP officials feel that publication of literary contributions from rank and file workers is an important incentive to the circulation of the magazine and the interest that workers take in it. While they realize the need for the type of restrictions imposed, they feel that too strict application of these will make it impossible to continue publication. It was suggested that the chief criterion for accepting contributions from workers should be that the material have a labor theme. Check will be made with CI Section, this headquarters, and opinion relayed to Kanagawa Labor Education Sub-section.

2. Brief visit was made with LPS Chief to Kanagawa Labor Hall to attend exhibit of paintings, photography, etc. by the workers of Kanagawa Ken and display of labor education materials assembled by the Labor Education Sub-section.

3. Summary:

Conference was held with Kanagawa LP officials for discussion of three subjects: Labor rallies, degree of progress toward conclusion of trade agreements at plants visited by KSLR, and subject matter of Kanagawa prefectural labor magazine. Brief visit was made to labor exhibit at Kanagawa Labor Hall.

RALPH FRIEDRICH  
Labor Relations Division

Annex 3b.



*Prof. file*

fk

26 January 1961

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## 1. Following three subjects were discussed:

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RALPH FRIEDRICH  
Labor Relations Division

Annex 3b.



tn

22 January 1951

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## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Distribution & Industry Surveillance, Kanagawa,  
16 - 19 January 1951

1. Distribution:a. Staple Food:

- (1) Although no statistical data was available, the consensus of opinion would seem to indicate a further reduction of general consumer ration refusals during December. Rail transport shortages have had little effect upon consumers, but MAF is experiencing difficulty in maintaining stockpiles at desired levels. Economic Bureau intervention resulted in the availability of 10 percent more freight cars to haul imported wheat to the two large mills in this prefecture. However, rolling stock for this purpose remains short of requirements. MAF recommends an increase in rice imports in order to insure that 50 percent of the ration consist of rice. They add, that imports should be confined to freshly harvested rice and that polishing be done in Japan.
- (2) Of the 1920 applications for permission to enter the competitive registration for retail staple food dealerships, permission was granted to 1611, while 292 withdrew and 17 were disapproved for lack of capital, equipment or prospects thereof. An Economic Bureau investigation of the reasons for the withdrawal of 292 applicants revealed a certain amount of pressure by the Kodan group. This consisted of magnifying the difficulties involved, depreciating the profits and threatening to compete in the fields in which these applicants are established at present. Of the 1611 applicants still in the running, 1100 are former Kodan employees, while the balance consist of former rice dealers, agricultural cooperatives, transportation companies, non-staple food dealers, and one barber. Competition for these dealerships is strong and includes activity by the major political parties. The Liberals appear to support the former rice dealers;



the Socialists the Kodan group. Dai-ni Kaisha support unquestionably is behind ~~is behind~~ the Kodan group, who own the majority of stock in these companies. It is anticipated that the former Kodan employees will control 11 of the 14 wholesale outlets to be established initially.

#### b. Fertilizer:

Distribution of fall fertilizer requirements was completed successfully and few complaints were received from farmers. In some instances it was necessary to reduce the price of government owned (aarutoku) stocks prior to distribution because of deterioration. No particularly pressing problems appear to confront the spring distribution program at present.

#### 2. Electric Power:

Negotiations between Kanto Haiden and 191 large industrial and public service consumers (contract rate of 500 KW or more) has resulted in agreements by 142 to change their weekly shutdowns from Sunday to other, pre-designated days. The majority of these changes took place on 14 January. The four consumers who refused did so because of round the clock, seven day per week operation. Full cooperation (where possible) is expected from the remaining 45 consumers. It is anticipated that the weekly peak reduction will total 181,841 KWH, 105,237 of which will come from the 1100 peak. Upon completion of this phase of the program, the smaller industrial consumer will be approached with a similar plan. In addition, general conservation of electric power is being pushed. Kanto Haiden requested that occupation force units initiate their own conservation program in an effort to reduce consumption by 10 percent. They were advised that such a program is in effect already. The apparent waste of power resulting from outdoor advertising was pointed out to Kanto Haiden, and they were urged to look into this matter in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce.

#### 3. Industry:

Industry continues to be confronted by shortages and high prices of production materials, especially metals. Following are price increases registered since 30 June:

<u>Item</u>	<u>June price</u>	<u>January price</u>
Solder	370,000	650,000 - 700,000
Lead	80,000	150,000
Tin	670,000	1,100,000
Zink	150,000	270,000
Brass	160,000	240,000
Copper	"	"
Nickel	360,000	2,500,000
Iron scrap	7,000	10,000 - 12,000



The shortage of nickel (world-wide) is viewed with alarm, since stocks of the pure product are virtually depleted, causing stainless steel manufacturers to rely upon what little scrap continues to be available. All export contracts were completed last July, however, and current uses for the domestic economy are confined to essential products. Voicing the sentiments of most of its members, the Chamber of Commerce is advocating control of critical materials within industry. They remain adamant in their opposition to the reinstatement of government control. The Kanagawa Branch Office of Sangyo Fukko Kodan will be closed on 20 January and the remaining stock of 100 tons of steel bar and 20 tons of scrap steel will be disposed of from the Tokyo office.

#### 4. Public Works:

Prefectural officials report that an anti-aircraft unit took over a partially completed Public Park and Playground area in Hodogaya, Yokohama, without benefit of p.d. or prior clearance with the Kencho. Officials were advised to submit a petition to this headquarters, setting forth all of the facts. A petition was submitted to Yokohama Command requesting aid in the repair of roads damaged by heavy occupation force traffic since the outbreak of hostilities. A reply, signed by the Commanding General, Yokohama Command, stated that the matter was being studied. Cement shortages continue to constitute the largest (non-financial) problem facing public works officials.

#### 5. Enforcement:

An investigation of the large sugar violation, in which the Japan Red Cross was alleged to be involved, revealed that this organization's name was used only as a front. The basic difficulty appears to have been with the careless interpretation and implementation of customs regulations. The Economic Bureau claims that this has been straightened out and that it is unlikely that a repetition will occur. One broker has been indicted to date, and an investigation is being made of a foreign operated Specialty Sales Store in Tokyo. The Economic Bureau will conduct a complete investigation of the 50 QSS type stores in Kanagawa, only 17 of which have authority to handle non-yen currencies.

#### 6. Summary:

- a. Ration rejections by general consumers appear to be declining.
- b. Competition for private retail staple food dealerships is increasing.
- c. Preliminary reports indicate that efforts to reduce peak power consumption periods will meet with a certain amount of success.
- d. High prices and shortages of metals continue to confront industry.



e. The trend appears to be in the direction of "within industry" controls of critical materials.

EDWIN F. MARSULLO  
Distribution & Industry Division



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15 January 1951 /

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Improvement Program in Kanagawa.

1. Reference, Operational Directive #13, 1950.
2. Surveillance included conferences with prefectural Ag-Forestry Department Chief, AIS Chief, specialists, and supervisors; and local trips to the local extension offices of Hatano and Isihara.
3. A brief conference was held with the Ag-Forestry Department Chief to call to his attention the new AI organization in Ibaraki. The chief declared that the original plan for the AIS in Kanagawa was of a similar pattern. He demonstrated interest in the plan worked out in Ibaraki and promised further study.
4. The material "Livestock Development in Japan" distributed by this headquarters had been received two days before.
5. During a joint meeting of the chief of AIS, specialists, and supervisors, the writer defined some of the needs in the agricultural improvement program. Recommendation was made that serious consideration be given to the following:
  - (a) Overall organization - which will insure close coordination among research, extension, and training (farm and home advisors).
  - (b) Clear-cut organization of the extension office - giving proper organizational emphasis to the various programs and clarifying functions of each type of extension personnel.
  - (c) Planning organization and system (prefectural and local).
  - (d) Strengthening the specialists' position in the overall framework work.
  - (e) Establishment of an efficient supervisory system.
  - (f) Preparation of a written in-service education plan.
  - (g) Improvement of advisors' pre-service education.
  - (h) Efficient administrative procedures.

The Japanese participants showed greatest interest in items (c) and (e). As for local rural planning (item c), the Agricultural Affairs



Section has a plan, but the degree of sincere local interest and initiative that this plan will stimulate is dubious. The method utilized in Ibaraki was explained from the standpoint of theory and practice. The participants admitted too that they were sceptical about the Kanagawa plan.

6. The youth specialist reported that training of club leaders (follow-up of prefectural meeting held in November) in the regions will be initiated during the latter half of the month. Recently completed materials for use by 4-H and youth research clubs include a Handbook for Developing Youth Clubs (excerpts of materials from NAF training meeting), record sheets for fruit growing and fertilizer projects, reference material for fruit growing project, 4-H club home budget and Bordeaux mixture demonstration material. During local surveillance, a farm advisor remarked that the Handbook mentioned above was very helpful. 4-H problems on the local level included lack of interest by second and third sons in club work, too many projects were being attempted by the new clubs, and lack of sound financial planning before starting projects.

7. At Isehara extension office, the farm advisors were disseminating information on good farm practices through a system of model farms (numbering 40). Demonstrations on fruit growing, vegetable culture, and use of draft animals are being emphasized this year. The method is proving to be effective - says the farm advisors. The writer cautioned that the criteria for evaluating effectiveness of this method is the extent of influence on other farmers. In short, through good information program (printed materials, visual materials) the results of these demonstrations must be publicized. The use of locally made slides in a local extension office in Shizuoka was described by the writer.

8. Conclusions:

- a. The new AI organization in Ibaraki was brought to the attention of the A-F Department Chief.
- b. The needs in the AI program were defined and discussed with prefectural specialists and supervisors.
- c. The specialists are cooperating with the youth specialist in developing study materials for 4-H clubs.
- d. The model-farm method of extension as practiced in Isehara Village will be effective if accompanied by a good information program so that other farmers may benefit from the result/demonstrations.

ROBEO YOSHIOKA  
Natural Resources Division



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2 January 1951

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: JOSCO Real Estate

Handwritten: Kanagawa  
Ref

Contacted JOSCO, 8031st Engineers, SFB and the local Finance Bureau concerning the Former Naval Oil Storage Area, Yokosuka Naval Arsenal (Koshiba Tank Farm). The subject installation was released to the Japanese Government by T-KMGD in August 1947. After release the Finance Ministry turned over this property to the MAF. According to Capt. Wood, 8031st Engineers, this installation was designated as surrendered property after the Occupation and the Army never left the installation. In October 1948, the 8031st Engineers (formerly 5th Engineers) received a letter from GHQ, FEC approving renovation and procurement of this installation, following which the Mitsubishi Oil Co. started reconstruction work. During 1949 JOSCO moved in to operate this installation. Meanwhile in May 1950 the MAF sold a portion of the land covering approximately 987,444 sq. ft. occupying the south-east and south-west end of the installation (for convenience, this area is designated as "B" area) to 96 farmers through the Isogo Agricultural Cooperative Association. In August 1950 a wire fence was built separating area "B" from area "A" where the oil tanks are located. The south-west portion of area "B" owned by 21 farmers was also fenced into area "A" after the Engineers received the consent of the 21 farmers. In August 1950 the Engineers received a letter from the Japan Logistical Command to prepare a PD for area "A". The PD has already been prepared and is in channels at present. Capt. Wood stated that area "B" has also been forwarded with the PD as information for higher headquarters since it occupies the original Naval Oil Storage Area.

The above information was given to Mr. Tom and Major Freeman, CAS 26 December. Major Freeman stated that this problem should be handled on the Regional level and if the area cultivated by farmers is definitely going to be PD'd then CAS will take over. Major Freeman suggested that the 8031st Engineers Planning Board be contacted to see if any definite decision has been reached concerning area "B".

The 8031st Engineer's Planning Board did not make any decision on area "B" but for further information the writer was referred to Lt. Depler, Engineer Section, Yokohama Command. Lt. Depler stated that the whole installation including area "B" will be PD'd. He also stated that JOSCO had arbitrarily built a fence dividing the installation which should not have been done. The subject PD had been forwarded recently to G4, Japan Logistical Command by the Engineer Section, Yokohama Command for approval.

Mr. Tom, CAS was given the above information by telephone 29 December.

Annex 2a

M. MURASHIGE  
Distribution & Industry Division



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2 January 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Cooperatives, Kanagawa

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

2. On 14 December 1950 conferred jointly with officials of the Agricultural Management Section and the Agricultural Cooperative Credit, Guidance, Purchase, and Sales Federations of Kanagawa Ken. Obtained further information regarding use of the 30 million yen which was loaned to the Credit Federation at 4.5 percent interest by Kanagawa Ken. This fund has been used to extend credit to 34 cooperatives that have had excessive withdrawals of farmers' savings. The cooperatives pay the Credit Federation 6.5 percent interest. The whole fund is due at the end of the current fiscal year. Another similar loan may be needed next year. Advised looking less to government and more to own resources for needed funds. One step in this direction is the proposed establishment of a new welfare federation to engage in the life and fire insurance business. This should help to retain in the cooperative movement some of the 100 million yen which farmers now spend annually for private life and fire insurance. An application to enter this line of business has been forwarded to MAF. Suggested re-insurance and group insurance. Consolidation of Purchase and Sales Federations has been delayed by the large deficits of both organizations. However, the two federations are now headed by the same man.

3. Also discussed forest cooperatives with Mr. Chogo of the forestry department of Kanagawa. There is one federation and 57 shinrin-kumiai in Kanagawa with about 200 members per kumiai. Members own 70,000 cho of the 105,000 cho of private forest land in the ken. The remaining 35,000 cho are in areas of scattered forest land where shinrin-kumiai have not been organized. There are only three owners with more than 500 cho of forest and three with 100 to 500 cho. The rest own less than 5 cho. Twenty of the shinrin-kumiai sell timber for members. Of these 20, 12 have sawmills. The shinrin-kumiai tried to market charcoal and firewood but handle little now because they cannot compete with the agricultural cooperatives. Few of the shinrin-kumiai members are interested in the affairs of the kumiai. Ten percent of the members run the kumiai affairs. Greater interest and participation might be obtained if the kumiai were re-organized as cooperatives. But in most areas forestry is not of sufficient importance to support a separate cooperative. Most of the forest owners who are already members of agricultural cooperatives, would probably prefer to have the activities of the shinrin-kumiai consolidated with the agricultural cooperatives. According to Mr. Chogo this would be a satisfactory arrangement except in heavily forested areas such as Sekus-gun, where the importance of forestry would justify separate organizations.

4. On 15 December 1950 conferred with at Fujisawa with Agricultural Cooperative officials of Koza-gun and with branch federation officials.

Annex 1a, page 1



There are 18 general purpose village cooperatives and about 300 buraku cooperatives as well as special purpose cooperatives in the gun. The buraku cooperatives, which are based on the old agricultural practice associations, are supposed to work closely with the village cooperatives, but since decontrol of many agricultural products many farmers prefer to market and buy through their buraku cooperatives or through private dealers rather than through the village cooperatives. This loss of business for the village cooperatives endangers their existence. Suggested that villages cooperatives must either adjust their activities to this loss of business or accept the challenge of the buraku cooperatives and private dealers and offer the farmers better prices and other advantages to trade with the village cooperatives. Also visited Fujikuge Cooperative. This cooperative increased its invested capital by taking in sweet potatoes from members in payment for shares. The sweet potatoes were then processed in the cooperatives starch plant.

5. Summary: On 14 December 1950 conferred with officials of the Agricultural Management Section and of the cooperative federations of Kanagawa regarding the agricultural cooperation movement in the Ken. Also conferred with an official of the forestry department of Kanagawa regarding forest cooperatives. On 15 December conferred with officials of Koze-gun and with branch federations officials regarding agricultural cooperation problems in the gun and visited Fujikuge Agricultural Cooperative.

HENRY G. WHITE  
Natural Resources Division