DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO.

Dr S. Kajita, Director, Wood Research Institute, Kyoto University.
Mr K. Arakawa, Chief, Forestry Department, Shimane Pref. Gov't.
Mr Tokuro Nozawa, Chief, Forestry Department, Okayama Pref. Gov't.
Mr K. Tsuzuki, Chief, Okayama District Forest Office, Okayama.
Dr H. Kurata, Chief, Takashima Sub-branch Station of the Forestry Experiment Station.
Mr K. Maruyama, Chief, General Affairs Division, Kochi Regional Forest Office.
Mr H. Saji, Director, Kochi Branch Station of the Forestry Experiment Station.
Mr M. Homura, Chief, Nagoya Regional Forest Office.
Mr S. Aigawa, Chief, Manngement Division, Nagoya Regional Forest Office.
Mr K. Hirano, Chief, Osaka Regional Forest Office.
Mr S. Shimamoto, Chief, Management Division, Osaka Regional Forest Office, also Director, Osaka Branch Station of the Forestry Experiment Station.
Mr K. Goto, Chief, Nagano Regional Forest Office.
Mr Y. Yano, Chief, Management Division, Nagano Regional Forest Office.
Mr K. Kinoshita, Chief, Forestry Dept., Shizuoka Pref. Gov't.
Mr H. Aisa, Managing Director, Nippon Musical Instruments Mfg. Co. Hamamatsu.

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file 9A-11

A-11 file

CHUGOKU

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

INFORMATION: GHQ 12

HGS/MBW/JLC/DCG/mhk
27 April 1950

16 MAY 1950

NR 314 (27 Apr 50)A

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Commentary on Item In Japan News "Farmlands Returning to Owners" and Preliminary Report on Field Trip to Shikoku and Chugoku

1. Reference is made to:

a. News item in the Japan News for 22 Apr 50 entitled "Farmlands Returning to Owners," copy attached. (Incl 1)

b. Memorandum, AG 201-AGPO, LO-79-14, General Headquarters Far East Command to Individuals Concerned (Miss Dorothy Goodwin, Mr Miyoji Yamada), subject: Temporary Duty (Okayama, Takamatsu, Kochi, Matsuyama, Hiroshima and Kure), 30 Mar 50.

2. News item cited in reference 1a quotes a report by Yomiuri which describes financial conditions in agricultural communities in Okayama and Hiroshima Prefectures as acutely and progressively depressed. Specific problems cited were:

a. Return of land purchased under land reform to former landlords.

b. Heavy indebtedness of agricultural cooperatives.

c. Economic hardships faced by farmers, especialy settlers on reclaimed land.

d. Abandonment of farming and farmland.

3. The undersigned returned on 21 Apr 50 from the field trip authorized by reference 1b. Subject of investigation during the field trip, which included the area described in reference 1a, was general financial condition of farm communities, with special reference to financial condition of agricultural cooperatives and mutual relief associations, and trends in farm income. Minor attention was also given to progress of liquidation of nogyokai and taxation. Conferences on these subjects were held in 5 prefectural offices and 12 villages (see itinerary, incl 2).

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4. The lack of precision in use of terms in the cited article prevents checking of the statistics presented. Data available on borrowings by cooperatives, for example, indicate far heavier indebtedness than those shown in the cited article. Data on indebtedness, however, are meaningless without comparisons with assets available for repayment of debts, amount of overdue debts, and comparisons with earlier years. It is believed that references to cooperative debts in the cited article refer rather to year-end (31 Mar 50) net deficits. Since a seasonal slump, accompanied by temporary deficits, is normal at this time of year, the data are meaningless without comparison with similar data for Mar 49. Likewise, appraisal of data on economic independence of farm households and destitution are impossible to appraise without definitions of these terms.

5. It is undeniably true, however, that farm communities and agricultural cooperatives are currently faced with far more severe financial difficulties this spring than in any spring since the close of hostilities. A discussion of the factors involved follows.

6. Heavy indebtedness of cooperatives.

a. Normal seasonal fluctuations in agriculture. The prosperity of farm communities is subject to normal seasonal fluctuations throughout the year. These fluctuations are reflected in the level of farmer deposits in financial institutions and of demand for farmer loans. Since most farmer deposits are held by cooperatives, these fluctuations directly affect the financial position of cooperatives as well as individual farmers. The effect is particularly marked where cooperatives are undercapitalized and use deposits extensively for capital and operating costs. If these investments are not in sufficiently liquid form, ability to present deposits on demand may be temporarily limited.

In two-crop areas such as those described in the cited article, the period of greatest stringency occurs in the spring as income received from the fall rice harvest is depleted to meet living and essential spring planting costs and March tax payments. At this season, a decline in deposits and an increase in demand for loans is normal. The resulting money shortage is relieved by returns from the mugi crop in June and July, and then recurs in less drastic form just before the rice harvest.

b. Particular factors effecting the present seasonal slump in the cited areas. The seasonal decline in 1950 has been characterized by rather greater severity than in other recent years and by earlier onset. The following factors have been of especial importance in creating this situation:

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(1) The drop in blackmarket prices, in some areas to below the present official price, has reduced farmer income where blackmarketing has in the past been extensive.

(2) Crop damage, especially from imochi on rice and rust on mugi, was extremely heavy during 1949 in some parts of the prefectures visited.

(3) Fertilizer prices have been increased a total of 35 percent since 1 Jan 50 to compensate for decreases in government subsidies on fertilizer manufacture and importation. This increase in price and consequently in farmer expenditure coincided with the seasonal shortage.

(4) Management problems of cooperatives have been greatly intensified by the drop in prices of stocks of goods on hand and by the general levelling off of inflation. The present cooperatives were established during a period of marked inflation. Management has been generally lacking in business experience. Until the fall of 1949, the inflation has served to match or correct for many cooperative losses arising out of unwise management, since increased cash income arising out of increased prices resulted in increased deposits sufficient to cover such losses. The quality of management varies considerably, but certain undesirable management practices, such as overutilization of deposits for capital purposes, maintenance of inadequate reserves, and overinvestment in inventories, have been widespread. Levelling off of the inflation has brought these deficiencies into sharp focus, and they are now for the first time being fully recognized.

Of particular importance throughout the area visited, and especially in Okayama, is the inventory problem. During the latter part of last year, when deposits and member demand for consumer goods was high, many cooperatives invested heavily in stocks of textiles, farm implements and other goods for sale. Incentive goods, which could be distributed only at the official price to holders of ration tickets formed an important part of these inventories. If prices had remained constant, the stock would have been liquidated in time to release cash for the spring slump. However, shortly

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after the investments were made, textiles and certain other consumer commodities were decontrolled, and prices dropped sharply. The stocks could not be liquidated without heavy losses, and many cooperatives were unwilling to face the need for writing off these losses. This spring, therefore, the money available to meed demands for withdrawals and loans has been somewhat limited by the amount remaining tied up in inventory.

7. Return of land to former landlords. This topic was outside of the scheduled scope of the field trip, and information collected is scanty and inconclusive. Although some illegal returns of land to former landlords are doubtless occurring, these are not necessarily reflected in the statistics shown in the cited article. It is noted that 389 cases of return of land to former owners are reported. When this figure is compared with the total number of farm households in the prefecture (178,276 as of Mar 49) it becomes apparent that the proportion is not significant and may merely represent normal turnover.

8. Abandonment of land and farming. This subject was not specifically investigated during the field trip, and no information was volunteered concerning it. If it exists, two factors would be primarily responsible for it.

a. Easing of the food situation would relieve pressure for cultivation on a subsistence basis of kitchen gardens by part time and "Sunday" farmers. It would, moreover, encourage abandonment of reclamation projects on submarginal land by acreage-increasing farmers not wholly dependent on such land.

b. The heavy rate of overcutting of timber, especially in Okayama, which allegedly started during the war because of ready accessibility of Okayama forests, and which has continued because of serious pine bark beetle infestation, resulted in clearing of large amounts of land formerly forested and suitable only for forestry. The fact that such land was cleared would have encouraged its cultivation during periods of food shortage and high blackmarket returns. This period is now past. It is possible that such land is now being abandoned.

9. Significance. It is believed that, insofar as the cited article is factually true, it represents a severe but not seriously abnormal seasonal decline and a general adjustment to a more normal economy rather than a major crisis. The danger of panic exists and will continue until the mugi harvest. Observations in the field suggest, however, that

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this danger is lessening rather than increasing. Cooperatives are facing their difficulties with increasing realism and are taking corrective measures. Cooperative membership in general has responded responsibly to the challenge of financial stringency, and depositors are voluntarily limiting withdrawals from cooperatives in financial difficulties. Increased emphasis on improved management techniques is being given at all level. Special relief measures for inventory problems caused by incentive goods are under discussion at the Cabinet level. Issuance of government subsidies will be avoided if possible, but the central government has worked out a plan for saving the situation should a genuine panic threaten. In some instances, cooperatives which shut down or limited withdrawals to avoid a local panic have reorganized and are now reopened and engaging in more or less normal business.

Dorothy C. Goodwin

DOROTHY C. GOODWIN
Scientific Consultant
Agriculture Division

2 Incls
1. as indic in par 1a above
2. as indic in par 3 above

Cy furnished:
Civil Affairs Section
Shikoku CA Region, APO 1050
Chugoku CA Region, APO 248

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Japan News
22 April 1950

FARMLANDS RETURNING TO OWNERS

Depression in Agrarian Villages in Central Honshu is Increasing Says a Yomiuri Report

Reports from Okayama Prefecture and neighbouring Hiroshima indicate that farmlands released after centuries of hard work by the peasants, are now being returned to former ownership.

Agricultural Cooperative Associations which form the basis of the local farming industry are now mostly in debt.

The Okayama prefectural authorities have reported that by the end of March this year there have been 389 known cases of return of tenant land since the enforcement of farmland reform.

A survey as to the causes of the return disclosed 131 were by cancellation of contract through mutual agreement between tenants and landlords and 101 were voluntary returns by tenants.

The recent favourable turn in the national food situation has no doubt had an effect on the farmers.

There are even signs that some peasants are leaving the farms for jobs elsewhere.

The lot of those who have undertaken the opening-up of uncultivated land since the war is reported to be becoming increasingly difficult.

Of 2,100 families only 17 percent were found to be economically independent. Those able to barely exist comprised a further 27 percent.

Ten percent were destitute and 360 families had walked off their farms.

Of the prefecture's 523 Agricultural Cooperative Associations, 36 were in debt to the extent of 1,900,000 yen at the end of March last year. By September this number had increased to 185 with an indebtedness of 3,930,000 yen.

Estimated figures to the end of March this year show a further increase to 300, with estimated debts of 24,000,000 yen.

Because of the seriousness of the present situation, prefectural authorities are working out a drastic plan aimed at restoration of the peasant community.

Encl 1

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ITINERARY

	Arrived	Departed
Tokyo		10 Apr 50
Okayama	11 Apr 50	13 Apr 50
Takamatsu	13 Apr 50	14 Apr 50
Kochi	14 Apr 50	16 Apr 50
Matsuyama	16 Apr 50	18 Apr 50
Hiroshima-Kure	18 Apr 50	20 Apr 50
Tokyo	21 Apr 50	

Places Visited and Persons Interviewed:

Okayama Prefecture

Mr Habara	Member of Prefectural Cooperative Section
Mr Kono	Chief, Agricultural Section, Prefectural Economics Department
Mr Nojima	Prefectural Federation of Mutual Relief Associations
Mr Ando	Prefectural Insurance (Livestock)
Mr Soyu	Prefectural Livestock Section
Mr Kajikawa	Chief, Branch office of Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry
Mr Moriya	Okayama Prefectural Credit Federation

Local cooperative and mutual relief association officials in Fujita-son, Kojima-gun, and Shonai-mura, Kojima-gun.

Kagawa Prefecture

Col Toole	C.O., SCAR
Mr Larsen	Chief, Economics Department, SCAR
Mr Charbonnel	Commerce and Industry, SCAR
Mr Shichijo	Vice-chief, Prefectural Agricultural Cooperative Section
Mr Tokura	Prefectural Purchasing Federation
Mr Matsumoto	Prefectural Credit Federation
Mr Sasaki	Prefectural Agricultural Insurance Section
Mr Kamei	Shikoku Branch Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry
Mr Ishii	Director, Prefectural Federation of Mutual Relief Associations

Local cooperative and mutual relief association officials in Kamo-mura, Ayauta-gun; Hayashida-cho, Sakaide-shi; and Kamikasai-mura, Kagawa-gun.

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Kochi Prefecture

Mr Yabuuchi	Assistant chief, Agricultural Cooperative Association Section
Mr Oka	Representative of Despatch office of Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry
Mr Hashida	Prefectural Insurance Section
Mr Shibuya	Prefectural Agricultural Cooperative Association Section
Mr Kuzuoka	Prefectural Agricultural Cooperative Association Section
Mr Kajisaka	Prefectural official in charge of liquidation
Mr Yamazaki	Prefectural Purchasing Federation
Mr Sekida	Prefectural Credit Federation
Mr Miyagi	Prefectural Federation of Mutual Relief Associations

Local cooperative and mutual relief association officials in Yoshikawa-mura, Kami-gun and Noichi-machi, Kami-gun

Ehime Prefecture

Mr Ota	Chief, Prefectural Agricultural Cooperative Association Section
Mr Yatsuzuka	Section member
Mr Miyoshi	Section member
Mr Sawada	Prefectural Credit Federation
Mr Matsuda	Prefectural Purchase Federation
Mr Shiraishi	Prefectural Federation of Mutual Relief Associations
Mr Aono	Prefectural Insurance Section
Mr Tae	Representative of Despatch office of Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry

Local cooperative and mutual relief association officials in Dai-Ichi Takunan and Miuki School districts, Matsuyama-shi, and Minami-Iyo-mura, Iyo-gun.

Hiroshima Prefecture

Col Kowalsky	C.O., CCAR
Mr Keisel	Chief, Economics Department, CCAR
Mr Barratt	Chief, Natural Resources Section, CCAR
Mr O'Brien	Agriculture, CCAR
Mr Kuwada	Prefectural Credit Federation
Mr Mikami	Prefectural Purchasing Federation
Mr Kamiya	Prefectural Agricultural Cooperative Association Section
Mr [illegible]maru	Section member
Mr Ushio	Vice-President, Prefectural Federation of Mutual Relief Associations
Mr Kinomoto	Federation member
Mr Hozoda	Prefectural official in charge of Insurance

Central Cooperative Bank was not represented.

Local cooperative and mutual relief association officials in Saka-mura, Aki-gun and Kanon-mura, Saheki-gun.

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- C O P Y -

CHUGOKU INFORMATION
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O.D. 12

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

AUG. 14 1950

HGS/MBW/SCS/MLC/mhk
3 August 1950

NR 325 (3 Aug 50)A

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Workshop for Home Advisers in Shikoku Region; Visits to Outlying Villages in Kagawa Prefecture

1. Authorization: AG 201-AGPO-LO 139-19

2. Mission: To participate in the workshop for home advisers and to gain information relative to the problems facing advisers and the activities underway: to consult with the governor and other prefectural officials, including agricultural improvement section chiefs, in reference to administrative policies suggested by NR to Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

3. Roster of personnel: Mary L. Collings, Scientific Consultant, NR/A, Miss Yoshiko Akimoto and Mrs Mitsuko Yaguchi, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Mr R. J. Charbonnel, CA, and Mrs Nukaga, Miss Ota and Mr Mitani, interpreters.

4. Activities:

a. Workshop

(1) The workshop was held at the prefectural building in Takamatsu, 27 and 28 June 1950. (Incl 1)

(2) The program was planned at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry by the prefectural officials in Kagawa. Suggestions made by NR and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry representatives at a conference on the night of 26 June came too late to be of much value. Though committees were mentioned, they never undertook their assignments.

(3) The letter of invitation sent out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry calling the conference brough a very heterogeneous group of members of agricultural improvement committees, technicians or specialists, "non-officials" staff members, agricultural improvement section chiefs, farm advisers and visitors, as well as home advisers. (Incl 2) This situation made the conduct of the workshop difficult.

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(4) Before coming to the workshop the home advisors had been asked to send in some topics they wished to have discussed. This served to orient them a bit and so proved helpful, although some of the topics suggested were not altogether suitable for such discussions. (Incl 3) There was some question on the part of some members of the groups as to the conduct of the small group discussions. The groups failed to come to definite conclusions as to desirable courses of action or to arrive at suggested solutions to the problems discussed. But the home advisers, themselves, seemed to get help from these discussions.

(5) Women presided at all the sessions. Their lack of experience in handling a group of this size and diversity resulted in long pauses and long drawn out sessions. Seating arrangements were formal and it was hard for presiding officers to break down the stiffness of the meeting. "Recreation" with so many visitors in the group was totally unsatisfactory.

(6) Reports given by representatives of various prefectures, show the need for some training on what to report as well as how to present a report in an interesting way. Mr Charbonnel's work with Kagawa home advisers who have been on the job for some time showed up in the way their reports was presented. Charts were used showing work done in this prefecture on improving kamados. Home advisers from the other 3 prefectures are newly employed and were rather inadequate in giving reports.

(7) Requests for demonstrations made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to the prefectural staffs were not understood. Kagawa home advisers were the only ones who actually put on a demonstration; it was a food preparation demonstration - the making of furikake. One of the Kochi home advisers showed some slides she had made and was using in her work. Home advisers in the other two prefectures were not prepared with demonstrations. Some of the group stated that until this meeting they did not know just what a method demonstration was.

(8) The session for agricultural improvement and home improvement section chiefs showed that the work that Mr Charbonnel had done to explain NR recommended policies

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had been effective in orienting the group. Mr Komoda, speaking for the chiefs, said that they were already working on the basis of these policies and that the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry needed to catch up with them in providing their share of the budgets to make these policies effective.

(9) Some of the items reported by the prefectural section chiefs suggest the need for more study and serious consideration.

(a) Tokushima expects to establish a home improvement research institute at a cost of 2 million yen and an agricultural improvement center at a cost of 13 million yen.

(b) Ehime last year had 12 part-time "non-official" home advisers who worked without salary. Expense money (¥2,000 per month) was provided for each person.

(c) In Kagawa new home advisers employed are "free to study" for the first 3 months of employment.

b. Other activities

(1) On a visit with Miss Carmen Johnson, CIE, CA, some useful bulletins on discussion techniques were obtained. These were made available to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

(2) On a field trip with prefectural officials and CA, visits were made to

(a) A nuresery school operated during the busy season by a kindergarten teacher with the help of home advisers and for the benefit of farm parents.

(b) A community kitchen operated during the busy season

(c) An improved kitchen in a farm home

(d) A women's group meeting at an elementary school

(3) The activities observed on this field trip suggest the need for a complete review of the subject matter being taught by home advisers.

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5. Recommendations.

a. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry should make arrangements for joint committee work with home improvement specialists or senior home advisers from all regions of Japan for the purpose of:

(1) Reviewing all subject matters materials for the home improvement program with an effort to determine its:

(a) Scientific accuracy

(b) Suitability for use by rural people or Extension advisers

(c) Standards for recommended practices

(2) Preparing demonstration outlines for use by home advisers. These demonstration outlines should be based on scientifically accurate research findings and should concern fundamental problems of rural homes.

(3) Giving training on techniques of

(a) Conducting meetings

(b) Leading group discussions

(4) Preparing a training plan for use in training new home advisers

(5) Planning rural surveys and survey forms.

(6) Preparing plans for coordinated work with

(a) Other agencies

(b) Commercial concerns.

b. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry should appoint a committee to draw up plans for

(1) A compilation of research findings applicable to rural houses in Japan.

(2) Some basic research on currently important home problems in Japan.

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c. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry should explore with prefectural officials the question of the need for and desirability of "non-official" home advisers.

/s/t/ MARY L. COLLINGS
Scientific Consultant
Agriculture Division

4 Incls
1. Program
2. List of Participant
3. Topics for Discussion
4. Itinerary

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PROGRAM FOR HOME ADVISERS' WORKSHOP - SHIKOKU

27 June

0900-1020 - 1. Address of welcome - Mr Kan Ono, Economic Chief, Kagawa Prefecture
2. Greetings from Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Home Improvement Staff - Miss Akimoto
3. Greetings from CA - Mr Charbonnel
4. Greetings from NR - Miss Collings

1020-1200 - Discussion by whole group of problem topics sent in by participants

1200-1300 - Lunch

1300-1330 - Recreation

1330-1430 - Illustrated Talk given by Miss Collings on objectives of Home Improvement work and methods used by home advisers to Reach Objectives

1430-1500 - Recreation

1500-1700 - Report from each prefecture by one home adviser concerning nature of activities underway and plans for 1950.
Formation of small workshop groups.

28 June

0900-0910 - Recreation
0910-1000 - Address by Miss Akimoto
1000-1100 - Workshop group discussions
1100-1120 - Recreation
1120-1200 - Talk given by Miss Collings "How to Establish Result Demonstrations"
1200-1300 - Lunch
1300-1330 - General discussion
1300-1430 - Group work shop reports
1430-1500 - Recreation
1500-1600 - Demonstration - Mrs Yaguchi and 1 person from each prefecture
1600-1630 - Talk by Vice-Governor
1630-1730 - Talk on Visual Aids - Miss Collings
1730-1800 - Close of workshop

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WORKSHOP FOR HOME ADVISER IN SHIKOKU - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Ehime Prefecture

Mr Matakaru Ninomiya	Member of Prefectural Agricultural Improvement Committee
Mr Torao Kiyasu	Chief of Agricultural Improvement Section (Proxy)
Mr Toshiro Nagashima	Technician of Agricultural Improvement Section
Miss Hatsuko Shimizu	Home Adviser
Miss Akiko Minami	" "
Miss Sasaki	" "
Miss Toshiko Kurose	" "

Tokushima Prefecture

Mr Keichi Yamada	Chief of Agricultultural Improvement Section
Miss Yoshie Iwaki	Home Improvement Specialist
Miss Tomie Maruoka	Assistant
Miss Kinoshita	Non-official staff
Miss Toyoe Hirata	" " "

Kochi Prefecture

Mr Shino Imamura	Chief of Agricultural Improvement Section
Miss Shibami Yoshikawa	Home Adviser
Miss Keiko Matsui	" "
Miss Hideko Matsuda	" "
Miss Tomie Shimazaki	" "
Miss Kimi Akikami	" "
Miss Naka	" "
Miss Motoe Hamada	" "

Kagawa Prefecture

Mr Kan Ono	Chief of Agricultural Economic Division
Mr Kamoda	Chief of Agricultural Improvement Section
Mr Ichiro Matsuura	Technician of Agricultural Improvement Section
Mr Kiyoshige Date	Home Improvement Specialist
Miss Michiko Nakayama	Home Adiriser
Miss Keiko Haramura	" "
Miss Nobuko Sonoda	" "
Miss Yoshiko Takagi	Home Adviser assigned in local area
Miss Fusai Kumamoto	" " " " " "
Miss Tsuko Furutake	" " " " " "
Miss Sumie Tanimoto	" " " " " "
Miss Masako Iruboshi	" " " " " "
Miss Kimiko Onishi	" " " " " "

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Visitors

Miss Johnson	Education Section of Shikoku CAT
Miss Ruriko Shiota	Interpreter
Miss Reiko Mori	CIE, Shikoku CAT
Miss Hane Manabe	Agricultural Cooperative
Mr Shigetaro Hosokawa	Red Cross
Miss Asae Aoki	" "
Mr Atsushi Tanaka	Farm Adviser in local area
Mr Sadayoshi Yabuuchi	" " " " "
Mr Noboru Kikuchi	" " " " "
Mr Yoshisada Kawakami	" " " " "
Mr Kijuro Omine	" " " " "
Mr Kyo Ichihara	" " " " "
Mr Sado Taki	" " " " "
Mr Itsu	" " " " "
Mr Isami Otsutaka	" " " " "
Mr Shigekazu Manabe	" " " " "
Mr Kaoru Takahashi	" " " " "
Miss Akiko Omokawa	" " " " "
Miss Matsue Kawasaki	" " " " "
Miss Aiko Okami	" " " " "
Miss Toshiko Takimoto	" " " " "

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TOPICS SUBMITTED FOR DISCUSSION - SHIKOKU WORKSHOP

I. Clothing

1. Definite subjects which should be taken up on clothing improvement in home improvement program (Ehime Prefecture)

2. What is the method of efficient and economic laundry? (Ehime Prefecture)

II. Food

3. Definite method to take nutritious food in busy season. (Ehime)

4. Method of increasing products of nutritious food and plain food processing to preserve foods. (Ehime Prefecture)

5. How could we raise the utilization of farm home products from the standpoint of food improvement. (Kagawa)

III. Housing

6. How could we break down the feudalism of farm homes. (Ehime)

7. Definite problems which should be taken up on housing improvement. (Ehime)

8. What should we build on to improve kitchen? (Ehime)

9. How could we overcome diffculties to improve the kitchen? (Kagawa)

IV. Home Management

10. Definite problems to take up on home management improvement. (Ehime)

11. How could we help women to spare more time? (Ehime)

V. Hygiene

12. Definite policy on connection and cooperation of public health program and home improvement program. (Ehime)

VI. Family relationship

13. Definite subject to take up on family relationship. (Ehime)

14. How could we prevent the youths being spiritually separated from the village? (Ehime)

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15. Method of extension for a strong propel on home improvement. (Kagawa)

16. How could we stimulate 4-H Club girls activity? (Kagawa)

17. Could we request Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to give training course for home advisers (about a week) in each region? (Tokushima)

18. Could we request the National to establish one home adviser training institute in Shikoku? (Tokushima)

19. Could we request the central government to pay better than general technicians in order to obtain competent home advisers?

20. On establishment of training institute for home adviser.

21. It is desirable not only to re-educate representatives at the central government but to plan re-education in each region at least once a year for all the workers. (Kochi)

22. On status and better pay of home advisers

We ask advice from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry after consideration with the national personnel authorities. (Kochi)

23. On policy of increasing home advisers and improvement of quality (Ehime)

24. On distinction and liaison of work of agencies concerned with home improvement program. (Ehime)

25. On request of increase for expenses of home improvement program. (Ehime)

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ITINERARY FOR KAGAWA PREFECTURE

Date	Place	Activities	Persons Met in Conference
26 June 2000-2200		Informal gathering of prefectural officials, CA and NRS	12 persons
27 June 1000-1130	Prefectural Building Auditorium	Opening session of home advisers' workshop This session was largely devoted to discussion of problems home advisers had suggested	31 Home advisers and Section Chief, 2 members MAF home improvement staff (Miss Akimoto and Mrs Yaguchi) 24 observers (unassigned home advisers and farm advisers) Mr Charbonnel, CA
1130-1200	Prefectural building Office of Governor	Conferred with governor and Economic Section Chief	5 persons
1330-1730	Auditorium	Participated in workshop session	Same as in morning session
28 June 0900-1730	Auditorium	Participated in workshop session	Same as above with addition of Vice-Governor
29 June	Kagawa	Tour to observe nursery group meeting and kitchen improvement project	14 persons including Economic Chief, Agricultural Improvement Section Chief, home advisers and CA personnel

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Mr. Blackwood
your copy
ABK

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-11-G

CHUGOKU
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12
AUG 17 1950

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

NR 325 (19 Jul 50) HGS/MBW/FLE/hk

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record 19 July 1950

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Tohoku Region and Nagano to Investigate Agricultural Information Programs and prefectural agricultural library reference facilities

1. Authorization: AG 201-AGPO, LO 163-16, 27 June 1950

2. Mission: To investigate the effectiveness of agricultural information programs, and to investigate prefectural agricultural library reference facilities (including exporiment stations).

3. Personnel: Mr. F. L. Erhardt, NR/A; Mr. M. Okada, Informations Section, MAF; Mr. E. Koyanagi, Liaison Section, MAF.

4. Itinerary: 5 to 15 July inclusive; Sendai (Miyagi); Aomori (Aomori); Akita (Akita); Niigata and Nagaoka (Niigata); Takasaki (Gumma), and Nagano (Nagano).

5. Persons interviewed: (list sttached) CA region information officials; prefectural information and agricultural improvement officials; experiment station directors.

6. Summary of results:

a. Agricultural Information Activities: Since all prefectures visited are predominantly agricultural, the Information Sections of the prefectural governments devote a fair share of their information programs to agriculture. The media believed most offective for farmers vary by prefecture; some stress the daily press, some the wall newspaper, some film strips, and some group discussions. Issuance of press releases is notably week in contrast to good use of other media. The Information Section programs are generally well supplemented by the information activities of the Agricultural Improvement Sections.

b. The following operational findings should be noted:

(1) Farm Adviser Association Publications. Farm advisers in three prefectures have formed associations which are publishing

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CHUGOKU
INFORMATION:
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

NR 325 (19 Jul 50)

HGS/MBW/FLE/hk

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a farm magazine or newspaper sold directly to the farmers. In each instance the publication is issued as a direct responsibility of the association and is published at no expense to the prefectural government. In Akita, the magazine is replacing the prefectural government publication in this field.

(2) Niigata Agricultural Association Magazine. In Niigata, the representatives of various government and other agencies, including the Crop Reporting office of MAF, farm ceoperatives, prefectural government offices, and the experiment station have formed an Agricultural Association, which publishes the Niigata Agricultural Magazine.

(3) News Cars. Prefectures are rapidly developing the use of well-equipped new-cars or busses for dissemination of information to cities, villages and rural areas. In at least one instance (Aomori), Kamishibai (paper theater) is being used with good effect on the rear platform of these cars.

(4) Stimulus for Farm Improvement. The Niigata prefectural Assembly has established regulations to protect farmers who develop new varieties or techniques, and has set up prizes for excepticnal achievement.

(5) Wall Newspapers. Although the general efficacy of the wall newspaper is questioned in Niigata, certain other prefectures consider it a good medium to resch the farmers.

(6) Film Strips. Film strips are found to be both popular and effective for farm audiences.

(7) Farm Adviser Media. Sample leaflets for distribution by farm advisers are proving succassful in Niigata. Nagano farm advisers are taking advantage of a popular public hall movement in the prefecture to get information to the farmers. Akita Prefecture is establishing bulletin boards for its farm adviser districts. In addition to poster and blackboard space,

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each board carries an inquiry box and a box for distribution of leaflets.

c. Agricultural Library Refernce Facilities: In all prefectures visited the agricultural offices have small collections (perhaps, 20 to 50 volumes, few in English) of reference books. In no instance do they have a central book list or catalog. In most agricultural offices several workers can read English. Each prefectural Assembly has a reference library (2,000 to 3,000 volumes) and in most instances has a printed library list. The library, normally in the Kencho building, is available to the prefectural offices.

d. Each agricultural experiment station has a good collection of pre-war technical referece books. These are scattered among the offices of the various specialists, generally without a central reference list. Experiment station reference books are proving useful to farm advisers. In one station (Niigata Prefecture) the Director is assembling all reference books in a central library room, a card catalog system is being established, and a reading room is being provided. While in two instances stations issue monthly reports, generally speaking, no medium exists whereby stations can be kept informed of experiments in progress at all other stations in Japan. All directors commend the new Library Bulletin of the MAF as a guide to new publications in their field, and would like to see it or some other medium present abstracts of research under way in other stations.

7. Recommendations:

a. Agricultural Information Activities:

(1) Continue emphasis on the development by Prefectural Information Sectons of the best information media to reach the farmer. Develop in the Information Sections an increasing respect for the intelligence of farmers.

(2) Place particular stress on the full exercise by the Agricultural Improvement Sections of supplemental and particularized agricultural information programs. The importance of the information work of the Agricultural Improvement Sections cannot be over-emphasized.

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b. Agricultural Library Reference Facilities:

(1) Place new technical reference books currently under purchase by GARIOA funds in the prefectural offices immediately concerned but require maintenance of a central catalog, preferably in the office of the prefectural assembly library.

(2) Let distribution of such books within each experiment station be made at the discretion of the Director but require maintenance of a central catalog available for ready reference. Require that the books be made accessible to farm advisers.

(3) Consider the advisability of establishing a central medium, possibly the MAF Library Bulletin, for abstracts of current research at all experiment stations in Japan.

8. Detailed Discussion of Agricultural Information Activities

a. Tohoku Civil Affairs Region:

(1) Civil Affairs officials at Sendai advised that every prefecture in Tohoku region publishes a monthly newspaper, a monthly wall newspaper and a monthly extension magazine. A survey by Niigata submitted to the Civil Affairs Region indicated that the monthly newspaper was more effective than the wall newspaper as an information medium. The survey rated the media in the following order:

(a) Commercial newspapers.

(b) Prefectural newspaper.

(c) Word of mouth.

(d) Radio.

(e) Wall newspaper.

b. Miyagi Prefecture:

(1) Miyagi officials reported a circulation of 8,000 for their prefectural newspaper,

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5,000 for their extension bulletin and 3,000 for the well newspaper. The Governor emphasized that the best means of getting information to the farmers is through the farm and home advisers. The Information Chief, however, considered the commercial press very effective. Through the suggestion of the CA Region, the Miyagi Information Section in April 1950 instituted a system of press conferences. Only one of those to July 1950, however, dealt with agriculture. Press releases on agriculture were merely news accounts and contained little advise to farmers. Some villages were reported to be publishing small official newspapers.

(2) The Miyagi Information Section has purchesed a news car to visit villages and rural areas for the dissemination of prefectural government information. The Film Library has a good supply of film strips. The motion picture on women in co-ops, called "Years of Bending", was reted the best. The Extension Section found the "Green Bicycle" and "Growing village" good for use before farm groups. Each of the 29 Extension offices has a slide projector for film strips. Farmer acceptance of film strips was said to be good.

c. <u>Aomori Prefecture</u>:

(1) The Aomori Prefectural Information Section maintains a semi-monthly newspaper, Kensai Dayori, with a circulation of 12,000, a semi-monthly wall newspaper, Kabe Shimbun, (4,000 copies), and a monthly bulletin, Koho Geppo (500 copies). The newspaper is sent to each buraku (2 to 3 copies each), the wall newspaper is considered a good means to reach the farmers, and the monthly bulletin explains laws and regulations to village officials.

(2) The Section also maintains two news cars, actually busses, equipped with loud speakers, microphons, radio, record player, and film projectors, These cars ar used to visit cities, villages, and rural areas. They carry announcements and general information programs, motion pictures, film strips,

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Kamishibai (paper theater) and other media to inform the public. They are reportedly very effective. In July they are being used in a drive to instruct farmers in control of apple insects, apples being a major crop of the prefecture.

(3) Other medis: Radio programs are used but not much time goes to agriculture. Press conferences are under planning. Practically no press releases are issued. The Agricultural Improvement and the Cooperative Sections both use films and film strips. Kamishibai, displayed on the rear platforms of news cars, have met a good response among small groups as a daytime supplement to film strips.

d. Akita Prefecture:

(1) Akita Prefecture issues a semi-monthly tabloid (30,000 copies), called Kencho Jiho to carry prefectural government news but this is difficult for farmers to read. The monthly wall newspaper, Kensai News, (1,000 copies) is considered best for farmers. The Information Section plans to buy a news car.

(2) The Information Section, incidentally, is but two months old. Previously it was part of the Investigation Office. In July it sent out a bulletin recommending the establishment of a system of voluntary information committees, one in each village. It also sent out a questionnaire to determine the number of radio owners, newspapers readers, etc., in each village. The monthly wall newspaper is being reproduced in enlarged form on the prefectural bulletin board.

(3) The Agricultural Improvement Section issues a small monthly sheet (Nogyo Juni Ka Getsu or Agricultural Calendar); each issue deals graphically with one farm subject such as the July number on proper use of fertilizer. The monthly news bulletin of the Improvement Section was replaced in July by a monthly magazine (Nogyo Akita) published by the Farm Advisers Association. Five thousand copies of the first issue were sold to farmers at 20 yen a copy and 8,000 copies were planned

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for August. The magazine is published without cost to the prefecture. The Improvement Section also has issued several handbooks, one for farm advisers, one on home life improvement, and one on livestock. Good use apparently is made of films and film strips. Fifty-eight farm adviser districts have film projectors. Farmers particularly like film strips. Bulletin boards for agricultural improvement are being established in the farm adviser districts. Besides poster and blackboard space, each board has a box for questions and one containing farm bulletins to which farmers can help themselves.

e. Niigata Prefecture:

(1) Niigata prefectural information officials have great faith in their Ken Dayori (monthly newspaper), but not such confidence in the efficacy of their wall newspaper. Fortunately, they give prior attention to the commercial dailies; a press conference for the daily press is held every morning. Questions on the information survey conducted by the Information Section in Niigata (see CA regional office reference above) disclosed that, howev r beneficial the survey may prove, it does not show any breskdown for farmers, that is, the best information media for reaching the farm population. The Agricultural Improvement Sect on Chief Volunteered the information that it would be difficut to judge the effectiveness of the wall newspaper for farmers since the information provided moves readily into word of mouth and other channels. Winter shows are one handicap, however, to reaching the farmer by wall newspaper. Information workers felt that the Ken Dayori was written in characters simple enough for farmers.

(2) The Information Section accommodates its programs to customary observances and festivities in the prefecture. Apparently excellent use is made of both the radio and visual media for reaching farmers. To stimulate agricultural development the prefectural assembly established regulations to protect farmers develop-

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ing new varieties or techniques, and prizes were set up for exceptional achievement. Many inquiries have been received on this.

(3) The Niigata Agricultural Improvement Section has developed the use of simple leaflets on single subjects for distribution by its farm advisers. These leaflets have proved an excellent way to get needed technical data to the farmers. Film strips also have been found effective and in much demand by farmers, who prefer them to entertainment movies. Fifty farm adviser districts have projectors.

(4) As in Akita and reportedly in Iwate the farm advisers of Niigata have formed an association which publishes a semi-monthly tabloid on farm and home improvement news (12,000 copies). Known as Nogyo Kairyo Kyokai, it is sold for ¥ 200 per year. It is published at no cost to the prefecture.

(5) Representatives of various government and other agricultural agencies, including the Crop Reporting Office of MAF, farm cooperatives, prefectural government offices, and the experiment station have organized the Nogyo Niigata Kyokai (Agricultural Association), which takes responsibility for publishing the monthly Nogyo Niigata (Niigata Agricultural Magazine). Five thousand copies are issued at a subscription rate of ¥ 600 per year. The magazine reaches many rural youth groups.

f. <u>Takasaki City</u>:

(1) Between trains at Takasaki a visit was made to the office of the Takasaki Citizen, first local news weekly established (in June) through CIE suggestion. Inquiry disclosed that of 3,600 subscribers to date 20 percent are from farm households. Should this type of paper take root, it may prove a good additional means of getting agricultural information to the farmers.

g. <u>Nagano Prefacture</u>:

(1) The Nagano Prefectural Information Section has published a Guide for Information Activities (Koho No Tebiki) (700 copies) for city, town and village officials. The Section

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published a Ken Koho (Prefectural News) twice a month (60,000 copies); special issues, half-size, are printed from time to time on particular subjects such as agricultural improvement, farm management, and reclamation. No wall newspaper is issued. A news car was purchased during July 1950 (cost ¥1,500,000). The Information Chief holds daily meetings with press representatives, and a monthly press conference is arranged for the governor and department heads. Press releases reportedly are frequent but no examples were available for scrutiny.

(2) As for other media, farm radio programs are frequent. A public hall movement is popular in the prefecture, and 320 of the 380 farm advisers use this means of getting information to the people. Villages generally are encouraged to hold discussion meetings to carry the messages of prefectural pamphlets and leaflets to the public. Some villages issue their own small official newspapers. The Information Section leaves the handling of films and film slides for farmers to the Agricultural Improvement Section. Kamishibai (paper theater) is not used; the Information chief said that, while Kamishibai may be useful for daytime meetings with farmers, the method needs improvement, particularly from the standpoint of enlarged pictures.

(3) The Nagano Agricultural Improvement Section apparently makes good use of films and film slides. Its two projectors visit 20 places monthly. Fifty of the 380 villages have slide projectors, which are used by farm advisers, cooperatives, and schools. About 50 film strips (10 copies each) are available for showing. MAF films are used. The Section has a simple and attractive home improvement leaflet, of which 10,000 copies had been printed. Other publications, with only 2,000 copies or less printed, were designed for officials. These publications included: Handbook on Home Improvement (covers houses, mainly kitchens), Handbook for 4-H Clubs, How the Farm Adviser Acts, Disease Damages of Crops, Home Cultivation of Tomatoes and

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Strawberries, and Crop Damage by the Kitty Typhoon. Main dependence for getting information to farmers is placed on farm advisers and demonstration methods.

9. Detailed Discussion of Agricultural Library Reference Facilities:

a. Miyagi Prefecture:

(1) Each of the Miyagi prefectural offices dealing with agriculture has a small collection of reference books and occasional volumes in Engligh. The prefectural Assembly, in the same building, has the largest collection. No central catalog to locate volumes exists. The Miyagi Agricultural Experiment Station has a fair collection but no central catalog. No provision was made to circulate reports of the station's findings. The new Library Bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry was considered a decided help as a guide to current publications.

b. Aomori Prefecture:

(1) A small collection of reference books is maintained in each prefectural office in Aomori. The prefectural assembly library is well-ordered, has a printed book list with a monthly supplement for accretions, and is used for reference by all prefectional offices. The Aomori Prefectural Experiment Station (Kuroishi Station) in 1949 began issuing reports three times each year on its experiments. The Agriculture Research and Improvement Section of the Prefecture is working with the five stations to coordinate their reports into a single volume. The Kuroishi Station keeps a complete list of all its reference books. However, its volumes are not available to the other stations.

c. Akita Prefecture:

(1) In Akita each prefectural office concerned with agriculture has a miscellaneous collection of reference books and publications. Mr. Obara, of the Cooperative Section (formerly with MAF), recommends placing of new books directly in the offices concerned.

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The Agricultural Improvement Section prefers to keep its technical reference books in the Experiment Stations and to make the books available to farm advisers there. The Prefectural Assembly has a nicely-kept and well-arranged library of 3,000 books and periodicals. Eighth-one books are on agriculture. The library issues a printed catalog, revised frequently. All prefectural offices have regular access to the library. The Agricultural Experiment Station has a good supply of reference books. It issues a monthly report on its experiments. The Director believes that publication in the Norinsho Library Bulletin of abstracts of experiments at other stations in Japan would be decidedly helpful.

d. Niigata Prefecture:

(1) Much as in the other prefectures visited Niigata prefectural offices have small collections of reference books. The prefectural assembly has a library of 2,000 books but only about 10 on agriculture. The library issues a mimeographed list of new publications received and has arranged to prepare a card catalog.

(2) The Niigata Agricultural Experiment Station at Nagaoka plans this year to start thrice-yearly reports on its experiments. Current information is released through the Prefectural Agricultural Improvement Section and through a monthly meeting with the Radio Farm Director. Along with other experiment stations of Japan, since 1946 the station has made an annual summary report to SCAP. At present it learns about experiments of other stations in the Tohoku region at regular spring and fall meetings, attended also by representatives of MAF, and through special technical books issued by scientific societies.

(3) The Director of the Experiment Station likes the Norinsho Library Bulletin and would like to see it or another medium carry abstracts of experiments at other stations. At present he is engaged in assembling all reference books in the various offices of the station

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into a central library with a catalog by author, title and subject. A reading room is to be maintained and periodicals as well as books are to be made available for reference. The Director believes a central library is better than scattering the books among the various offices.

e. Nagano Prefecture:

(1) Reference books in the Nagano Prefectural offices are few. The Prefectural Assembly library contains 3,020 books, 90 on agriculture. These are used by prefectural offices more than by assembly members. A printed books list is maintained. Reference racks for current periodicals provide good display.

(2) The Nagano Agricultural Experiment Station has a good collection of pre-war reference books. These are kept in the individual offices rather than in a central library. A reading room with an assortment of agricultural books is maintained in the station for use of students, chiefly school boys. Another room is used for current pariodicals. The Station issues a monthly report on its experiments. (The report was established in 1918). An annual report is prepared but not printed. A summary report is submitted each year to SCAP. Newspapers, radio, and local agricultural magazines (including an attractive co-op magazine) are used to get research results to the fermers. Roughly 30,000 visitors come to the station annually. Agricultural short courses have been given at the station for 37 years and the 2,500 graduate now in the rural villages serve as a liaison for getting research findings to the farmers.

(3) The Director believes that abstracts of experiments under way at other stations in Japan would be helpful if published, possibly in the MAF Library Bulletin. He feels, howeve , that the abstracts should not be too sketohy, a criticism which he levelled at summaries in the annual report on national experiment station research issued by MAF.

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10. General Conclusion:

a. One underlying consideration in Japanese Agricultural information activity needs attention. Current programs are almost exclusively operational or technical in character. They make little or no attempt to acquaint the farmer with the reasoning behind government policy and action. They fail to approach him as a thinking citizen of a democracy entitled to inherent rights and privileges. The conception that the people themselves, in this instance the farmers, are the government and that both the policy makers and the administrators are employees of the people -- whence come the taxes to sustain government operators -- is notably lacking. Few information workers operate on the thesis that their function is to serve the interests of the people and not merely to publicize orders and directions.

b. Unless farmers are placed in greater respect and treated as intelligent partners in the democratic economy to which they belong, the technical contribution of the Occupation to rural Japan can become little more than an improved tool for subsequent totalitarian operation.

1 Incl
Itinerary and
Persons interviewed

F. L. ERHARDT
Scientific Consultant
Agriculture Division

Copies furnished:
CAS
Tohoku CA
Kanto CA

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State Dept. Division
A-14-G
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CHUGOKU
INFORMATION:
O.D. 12

JUL. 26. 1950

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

HGS/MBW/JHB/RR/si
13 July 1950

NR 320 (13 Jul 50)A

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Rice Stem Borer Research - 1950. Light Trapping of Marked Moths.

1. Authority: CP Order 138 - 23, dated 31 May 1950,
CP Order 139 - 15, dated 1 June 1950.

2. Mission: To observe experiments conducted on use of light traps for control of rice stem borers.

3. Personnel: Messrs Raymond Roberts, NR/A, S. Ebi, interpreter, and Dr T. Shiraki, technical consultant.

4. Observations and conclusions:

a. In the rice stem borer experimental program it has been considered important to determine the actual value of light traps as a means of moth collection. No accurate data regarding this problem have been obtained. If moths could be marked, and released in the light trapped fields under normal, or near normal conditions, the percent of recovery at the light traps would be a reasonably good indication of the total moth population which might be expected to come to the light. Population could then be worked out through a mathematical ratio. In the stem borer experimental projects for 1950 the Agricultural Improvement Bureau of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry assigned such a project to Ibaraki and Yamaguchi Prefectures. Collected moths were to be marked and released at given distances from the light trap, at dusk of the first day after moth emergence. Such an experiment depends, for accurate results, upon being carried out with the least interference with the released moths. At Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture, the experiment was being conducted on an unplanted field. Thus moths had no place to alight, after their release, except on the paddy banks, or on the water surface of the prepared field. Only

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one light trap was in use (recommendation was that a series of at least 6 light traps be used in this experiment). Moths were released at 20, 55, 95 and 125 meters from the light trap by opening the side of a box containing the moths, in the direction of the light trap, and allowing the moths to leave the box. On the night of the visit 250 marked moths were released. Twenty-four, or approximately 10 percent of these moths were recovered in the light trap by the following morning. There were 21 unmarked moths collected during the same period. This was the highest percent recovery for any night since the experiment was started. At 2300 hours the moths remaining in the box were counted. Aside from the field problems already mentioned there were several technical problems involved which effect the results. Moths were obtained by taking a quantity of rice straw inside the building and placing it in screened cages. The inside temperature was constantly about 2 - 3 degrees above that in the field. This resulted in abnormally early emergence of moths. Moths reared in these conditions were transferred to field temperatures which, while they may not have been below the temperature of normal activity of the moths, were below the temperature to which they were adjusted, and the lowering of temperature may have affected their flight. Moths were collected from the inside of the large cages, individually, in test tubes. This system disturbed the moths and probably injured many of them. The dyeing procedure was with a paint brush to place a large daub of aniline dye dissolved in benzol and diluted in water, on the wings of the moths. This treatment, following the capture of the moths again agitated them. All available moths were not used each day and it was not known whether a moth was newly emerged, one, two, or more days old. The Japanese reported that the dye reduced the longivity of the moths at least half, and most moths survived only about 24 hours after treatment. In order to obtain satisfactory results a treatment should be used which will not affect the life of the moth. The technicians are aware of all of these problems and those which can be laid to mistakes will be corrected next year, such as; method of rearing. Dyes and method of application are being studied. Suggestions were given and further information is being requested from American specialists.

b. The technicians of Yamaguchi Prefecture had visited Ibaraki Prefecture and the experiment in Yamaguchi was found to be practically a duplicate of that in Ibaraki. Approximately

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20 percent of released moths came to the light trap within three hours of their release. No marked moths were collected on the night following release.

c. The technicians from both prefectures stated that it would be practically impossible to carry on this experiment for the second generation since collection of material would be difficult. The experiment in the second generation is most important, since rice foliage is high and the moths have more cover in which to hide. The percent of collection at this stage would be expected to be much less than in the first generation.

d. While the stem borer experiments at Hiroshima had not been started it was considered desierable to contact the entomologist while in that area. He reported the emergence this year to be about 5 days earlier than normal. Farmers were advised to postpone transplanting as long as possible or until after the peak of emergence. It is reported that, due to devitalizing of rice at the time of transplanting, larvae which have entered the plants in the seed beds perish, and eggs laid on nursery rice do not produce larvae capable of infesting newly transplanted rice. These statements have been reported by entomologists of several prefectures, but the farmers spend considerable time picking egg masses from the nursery rice. The infestation, according to the Japanese entomologists, is entirely from late emerging moths. In Hiroshima the experiments involving experimental dusting at the experiment station seem to be developing satisfactorily. Experimental plots are laid out too close, allowing for insecticide drift from one experimental plot to another. This may seriously affect experimental results. The same problem has been encountered in all prefectures, even where there is unlimited space.

e. Field applications have been recommended to kill the adult moths, but the Japanese field tests are applied too late to kill the moths and are aimed primarily at destruction of newly hatched larvae. Entomologists have been questioned regarding the effect of BHC, and DDT dusts to kill the adult moths. They have indicated skepticism as to the results. They regularly stated that they were going to experiment on this problem, though no tests had been made. At Hiroshima the entomologist was requested to obtain moths and two wire cages

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for a test. These, with hand dusters containing DDT and BHC dusts were brought to the hotel atd about 2200 hours, and the caged insects were dusted. At 0400 the following morning all moths but one were dead or inactivated and on the floor of the cages. At 0700 all moths were inactive on the cage floor. One moth in the cage treated with DDT had deposited a normal egg mass on wild rice placed in the cage. There was one normal and two small egg masses on the wild rice in the BHC treated cage. There were 13 and 17 moths respectively in the two cages. Thus, in one night a problem was solved which the Japanese had been postponing indifinitely. Entomologists report serious damage in Hiroshima and other prefectures from stink bugs (Pentatomidae). Several species of Pentatomidae are involved. They usually migrate into rice fields or wheat and barley fields, from surrounding forested areas. When asked if they could be controlled by BHC or DDT dusts, the entomologists have consistently given the same answer, they do not know, but they are going to make tests. Many such problems could be answered satisfactorily, at least to make some emergency recommendations, within a few hours, with a few wire cages and the collection of a small sample of the bugs.

f. Large scale experimental dusting is to be done in Chikata, Ashina Gun. Farmers in this area have been using light traps, but discontinued their operation this year. They estimate an average annual damage of 20 percent. Loss on 1948 was not so severe and in 1949 the infestation of neck blast obscured the stem borer loss. However, some fields in this area were so severely damaged in 1949 that they had to be transplanted a second time. Field applications here will include BHC, DDT and chlordane.

g. The National Branch Experiment Station for mat grass near Fukuyama was visited while waiting for the train to Tokyo. The main insect problems on the rush are two species of sawfly larvae Tomostethus juncivorus Roh. and Dolerus harukawai Waterson, and the common long horned grasshoppers. These are all controlled by BHC dusting which is being almost universally done in that area. Mat grass production, and hemp to tie the mat is increasing in production rapidly in Hiroshima and southern Okayama Prefectures.

1 Incl
Itinerary and
Persons Interviewed

RAYMOND ROBERTS
Scientific Consultant
Agriculture Division

Copies furnished:
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ
Kanto CA Region
Chugoku CA Region

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ITINERARY

Left	Tokyo (Ueno)	0800	8	June
Arrived	Mito	1116	8	"
Left	Mito	1050	9	"
Arrived	Tokyo	1250	9	"
Left	Tokyo	0930	11	"
Arrived	Ogori	0742	12	"

By Pref. car to Yamaguchi City
Trip from Yamaguchi to Tsuwano and return 13 June

Left	Ogori.	0833	14	June
Arrived	Saijo	1643	14	"
Left	Saijo	0932	15	"
Arrived	Fukuyama	1110	15	"

By electric car to Chikata 15 June, return 16 June

Left	Fukuyama	1417	16	June
Arrived	Tokyo	0640	17	"

WFJ

PERSONS INTERVIEWED

Mito:
- Mr T. Aso, Director, Agri. Exp. Station
  Chief, Agri. Imp. Section, Ibaraki Pref.
  Chief, Agricultural Section, " "
- Mr J. Nakane, Secretary, Ibaraki Agri. Exp. Station
- Mr M. Ouchi, Entomologist, Ibaraki Agri. Exp. Station
- Mr J. Takano, Technician, Ibaraki Prefecture
- Mr T. Noguchi, Prediction Agent, Agri. Imp. Section

Yamaguchi:
- Mr M. Ozaki, Director, Pref. Agri. Exp. Station
- Mr Y. Higashihara, Entomologist, Pref. Agri. Exp. Station
- Mr T. Nagamitsu, Chief, Tokusa Branch, Pref. Agri. Exp. Station
- Mr M. Kurosaki, Ext. Agent. Akiyoshi Village, Mine County
- Mr T. Ishii, " " Migita Village, Saha County
- Mr Y. Shiromatsu, Mayor, Tokusa Village, Abie County
- Mr S. Murata, Mayor, Migita Village
- Mr T. Tokimasa, Assistant Mayor, Migata Village

Hiroshima:
- Mr H. Kono, Director, Hiroshima Agri. Exp. Station
- Mr S. Hiruta, Chief, Agri. Imp. Sect., Hiroshima Pref.
- Mr T. Miyake, Entomologist, Hiroshima Agri. Exp. Station
- Mr T. Tanifuji, Technician, Agri. Imp. Sect. Hiroshima Pref.
- Mr Y. Nakano, Prediction Agent, Seto Exp. Place.
- Mr T. Kurihara, Chief, Fuchu Agri. Imp. Office
- Mr S. Kodama, Mayor, Chikata Village, Ashina County
- Mr J. Takata, Assistant Mayor, Chikata Village, Ashina County
- Mr T. Wakuta, Vice Governor, Hiroshima Prefecture

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

file A-11

CHUGOKU
INFORMATION:
O.D. 14
JUN - 6. 1950

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

HGS/HED/ECR/CJK/mh
17 May 1950

NR 536 (17 May 50)Fe

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Observe and Investigate the Extent and Causes of Erosion on Forest Lands in Headwaters of Chikugo River Watershed, Kyushu, and of Atsui, Yoshii and Shonai Rivers, Honshu.

1. Authorization: LO 65-8

2. Mission: To establish basis for formulation of policy for forest land management as an effective measure for control of erosion and floods originating on forest lands.

3. Personnel and Assignments:

Mr Charles J. Kraebel, Visiting Expert Consultant, to analyze conditions and evaluate findings.
Mr Eugene C. Reichard, Conservation Specialist, to analyze conditions and evaluate findings.
Mr Kazuo Watanabe, Translator Interpreter.
Dr S. Ogihara, Professor of Soil Erosion, Division of Forestry, Tokyo University.
Mr S. Fujimura, Chief, Section of Erosion Control, Forestry Agency.

4. Summary of Results:

a. Chikugo River Watershed.

(1) With regard to erosion and floods, the Chikugo River is broadly rated by the Japanese authorities as "medium", in comparison with the six other principal rivers of Kyushu. Inundation of the alluvial Chikugo Plain about Kurume is not unusual, and unvegetated sandbars deposited in the lower reaches of the river by the flood of last summer indicate that erosion is active in the watershed. Yet the flood damages have been moderate and erosion appears to be appreciably less than in portions of Tone Watershed, that were recently examined.

(2) This better behavior of the Chikugo River, despite the same record of heavy timber cutting during the War and subsequent visitation by typhoons that other watersheds have suffered, may be attributable largely

CHUGOKU GA REGION

File Index
No. 3

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to the excellent condition of forest cover in the Chikugo's headwaters. The mountainsides there generally present a mosaic of timber stands of various ages from newly planted seedlings to nearly mature trees. Although clearcutting is the common practice, prompt planting of the cleared areas is equally common. Whether by design or by accident of the land ownership pattern, the cleared areas, almost without exception, do not extend the whole length of the slopes from top to bottom, as they commonly do in Tama and some tributaries of Tone River. Local officials attribute the prompt planting after cutting, and the general abundance of forest cover, to the fact that love of trees is traditional in this region, and that many forest properties here have been in possession of the same families for many generations. The heavy wood production quotas were fully met during the War, but forest planting was kept up by the women and children and old men. Moreover, several tributary streams that had been flood ravaged by typhoon storms in past years were now practically stabilized by combinations of check dams and thorough planting.

(3) Throughout the Oyama and Kusu tributaries a harvest of logs was in evidence moving by road and stream to mill and market. The forestry tradition of Oita-ken is productive, as well as being highly beneficial for watershed protection. It was suggested that this area offered an excellent demonstration of successful forest and watershed management, and that forest officers and forest owners from other parts of Japan might well be encouraged, perhaps even with government assistance, to visit Oita for its educational and inspirational value. This is not to imply that the entire Chikugo watershed is without problem areas. On the contrary, the numerous erosion scars on foothill slopes within a few miles of Fukuoka and Kurume indicate the same overcutting for fuel and the same need for erosion control planting that exists near many other cities in Japan.

b. <u>Yoshii and Atsui Rivers</u>.

(1) In Okayama Prefecture the typhoon flood of 1945 breached the levees at Tsuyama City and inundated a large part of Tsuyama Plain to a depth of two meters. Reconstruction of the massive and costly levees was still under way. Upstream, a series of torrent-control check dams constructed by the prefecture, was examined

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and found to be well constructed but needlessly elaborate in construction, and in one or two cases, rather seriously at fault in orientation. The matter was discussed with the officials on the ground in order to explore, by analysis of the examples before us, the possibilities of achieving cheaper and more effective dams of this type in the future.

(2) At Takashima branch experiment station where forest influences and planting studies are under way, notable success has been achieved in propagating a fast growing strain of black locust by cuttings. This tree deserves wider use in erosion control planting in mixture with other species.

(3) In the coastal hills at the mouth of the Atsui River, the water-supply reservoir for the city of Tamano is threatened with early extinction by erosion debris from the surrounding hills of weathered granite. Once well forested with black pine, juniper and a good association of ground cover vegetation, the hills have been so ferociously denuded for firewood that they have been reduced to practically a desert condition. At enormous cost per cho, the prefecture, with Federal financial aid, is restoring control of the soil by means of walls, terraces, regrading, mulching, sodding, planting and fertilizing. At the present rate of treatment, 300 cho in five years, it will require 25 to 30 years to treat only the bad-lands that are tributary to the reservoir. It appeared that substantial economies might be accomplished if variations in method were attempted to suit the varying conditions of terrain, and that with imagination and some research the whole job could be speeded up.

c. <u>Shonai River</u>.

Above Nagoya two areas were visited which have a long history of deforestation, erosion and restoration. At Seto and Oroshi, the demand for fuel to feed the furnaces of a large ceramic industry has repeatedly stripped the hills of all burnable material. Behind Seto, erosion control is under way by terracing and planting, almost as elaborate as at Tamano and financed in the usual manner by 2/3 Federal and 1/3 Prefectural funds. A unique additional feature at Seto, sparked by Prefectural Forester M. Kato, is an organization of citizens that not only buys nursery trees for the project but does the planting as well. Within the past two years more coal has become again available for the pottery furnaces, and if the supply continues to increase, the demand for fuelwood should ease up and the new plantations have a chance to restore the protective cover to the bare hills of Seto and Oroshi.

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MR 536 (17 May 50)Fo

d. Voluminous and detailed data on the various projects were supplied by both national and prefectural forest officials at each of the areas examined. Some of these will be incorporated in a final report which will also amplify these brief notes.

C. J. Krabel

C. J. KRAEBEL
Visiting Expert Consultant
Forestry Division

E. C. Reichard

E. C. REICHARD
Conservation Specialist
Forestry Division

2 Incls
1-Itinerary
2-Persons interviewed

Copies furnished:
MR/P
CA Section
Kyushu CA Region
Tokai-Hokuriku CA Region
Chugoku CA Region

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

ITINERARY

20 Mar 1950	Left Tokyo 1940	by train
21 Mar	Arrived Fukuoka 2235	
22 Mar	Left Fukuoka 1300	by car
	Arrived Haratsugu 1815	
23 Mar	Left Haratsugu 0900	by car
	Arrived Hida 1800	
24 Mar	Left Hida 0830	by car
	Arrived Hosengi 1830	
25 Mar	Left Hosengi 1100	by car
	Arrived Fukuoka 1630	
26 Mar	Left Fukuoka 0350	by train
	Arrived Okayama 1527	
	Left Okayama 1630	by car
	Arrived Okutsu 1900	
27 Mar	Left Okutsu 0830	by car
	Arrived Okayama 1715	
28 Mar	Left Okayama 1532	by train
	Arrived Nagoya 2332	
29 Mar	Left Nagoya 1000	by car
	Arrived Seto University Forest 1715	
30 Mar	Left University Forest 0930	by car
	Arrived Nagoya 1630	
	Left Nagoya 2347	by train
31 Mar	Arrived Tokyo 0640	

Encl 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS No. [illegible]

PERSONS INTERVIEWED

American Officials

Kyushu Region

Colonel J. B. Burgheim, Commanding Officer
Mr E. R. Mossman, Economics Officer
(Entire inspection trip to Chikugo Watershed, 22-25 Mar, was made in company of the Economics Officer.)

Nagoya Region

Colonel Carrolton Coulter, Commanding Officer
Lt Col W. F. Stephenson, Executive Officer
Mr C. M. George, Economics Officer
Mr H. W. Jordan, Economics Branch, Commerce and Industry

Japanese Officials

Kyushu Region

Mr Kenichi Sasaki, Chief, Forestry Section, Fukuoka Prefecture
Mr Takao Tanaka, Erosion Control Section, Fukuoka Prefecture
Mr Motoe Kawamitsu, Forest Management, Fukuoka Prefecture
Mr Taro Nishimura, Forest Engineer, Regional Office, Kumamoto
Mr Masamichi Hayami, National Forest, District Office, Fukuoka
Mr Shigeki Yokoo, Erosion Control Section, National Forest, Kumamoto
Mr Takeo Goto, Chief, Forestry Section, Oita Prefecture
Mr Enomoto, District Forester, National Forests
Mr T. Yamaguchi, Chief, County Office, Ukiga Gun
Mr Mikuma Ueno, Director, Forest Flood Control Experiment Station Oguni

Okayama Prefecture

Mr T. Nozawa, Chief, Forestry Section, Okayama
Mr Sunashiri, Erosion Control Section, Okayama
Mr K. Tamano, District Forester, Tsuyama
Mr S. Shimamoto, Director, Regional Office, Osaka
Mr M. Tanaka, Chief, Erosion Control Section
Mr K. Tamaki, District Forester, Okayama

Aichi Prefecture

Mr S. Shigeo, Director of Agriculture and Forestry, Aichi
Mr A. Kato, Mayor of Seto
Mr H. Kato, Prefectural Forester, Aichi
Mr E. Wada, Chief, Erosion Control, Prefecture
Mr S. Nomura, Regional Forester
Mr S. Onuma, Chief, Section of Silviculture
Mr Kizawa, Chief, Management Division U. S.
Mr S. Nakajima, Head Forester, University Forests, Seto

Incl 27

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO.

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-11-G

N.R. info action file

For

and

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION
DEC 15 1949
CHIEF
A & F
M & G
F
I & T
FILE

AGMGEN 333.5

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Memorandum for Record

TO: Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 248

1. Transmitted herewith is 1 copy of a report of a field trip made by Mr. Harold F. Wise, Forestry Division, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

2 Incls:
1 - Report of Visit to Chugoku CA Region
2 - Memo GHQ SCAP NR 536 (5 Dec. 49)Fo dtd 5 Dec. '49

File Index
No. 2.

ECON 489 19-12-49

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO. [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding Genral
APO 343

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J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

2 Incls:
1 - Report of Visit to
Chugoku CA Region
2 - Memo GHQ SCAP
NR 536 (5 Dec. 49)Fo
dtd 5 Dec. '49

EC 12958

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

HOS/HBD/RLF/HFW/wk
3 December 1949

NR 536 (3 Dec 49) Fo

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Hiroshima, Okayama, Hyogo and Osaka Prefecture

1. Authorization: LO 281-3, 9 Nov. 1949

2. Mission: To inspect the bark beetle infested pine forests of Hiroshima, Okayama, Hyogo and Osaka Prefectures and to advise the national and prefectural foresters on control methods.

3. Personnel and Assignments:

Mr. Harold F. Wise, Scientific Consultant, Forestry Division, to investigate the bark beetle situation and to recommend improved control procedures.

Mr. Robert L. Furniss, visiting expert, to advise regarding control techniques.

Dr. Jozo Murayama, Forest Entomologist, Japanese National, Forestry Division to give technical advice.

Dr. Toshibumi Kojima, Forest Entomologist, Japanese National, to give technical advice.

Mr. George Kataoka, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Interpreter.

Mr. Stejiro Yokomaku, Chief Forest Insect Control, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, to coordinate the investigations.

4. Summary of Results

a. Pine bark beetle conditions and control methods were observed in Hiroshima, Okayama, Hyogo and Osaka Prefectures. Observations in Osaka Prefecture were confined to an examination of log yards to determine whether unpeeled pine logs were still being shipped in from other prefectures as reported in the Osaka Civil Affairs Team Annex D report for August.

b. The pine beetle outbreak in Hiroshima Prefecture was found to be under control. The control organization and the expenditures for control in Hiroshima Prefecture are more than adequate to meet the current needs.

c. A very serious outbreak of pine bark beetles exist in the

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red pine forests of Okayama Prefecture. No effective program has been developed to control this outbreak. Before anything effective can be done to control the pine bark beetles, it will be necessary to reorganize the control personnel. Drastic changes in control procedures are needed. Forestry officials of Okayama prefecture do not recognize the seriousness of the situation. The chief of forest insect control, forestry agency, recognized the seriousness of the situation and indicated his intention to appeal direct to the Governor for immediate corrective measures.

d. Good progress is being made in controlling the pine beetle outbreak in Hyogo prefecture; however, a large job still remains. The greatest single need is for improved detection survey techniques.

e. The examination of log yards in Osaka revealed that there were insufficient pine logs present to determine with certainty whether unpeeled infested logs are still being shipped into the prefectures. Unpeeled infested pine logs from Osaka prefecture were found at one log yard inspected.

f. Clear cutting for pine bark beetle control, now widely current in Hiroshima, Okayama and Hyogo Prefectures, is an unnecessary and expensive practice. In addition it contributes materially to the serious soil erosion problem. Selective removal of infested trees is recommended as a substitute for clear cutting.

g. The proposed extensive use of trap trees for pine beetle control is technically unsound. Expenditures under this program would be much more effectively used to intensify the direct control program.

5. Discussion:

Hiroshima, Okayama, and Hyogo Prefectures contain large areas of red pine forest (Pinus densiflora). During the past 10 to 20 years the pine forests of Okayama and Hyogo Prefectures have been seriously depleted by pine bark beetles. In Hiroshima Prefecture, increasingly serious losses caused by pine bark beetles have developed in the past 5 years. In all three of these prefectures extensive and costly efforts are being made to control the beetle epidemic.

It is evident that there is urgent need to suppress this outbreak in order to conserve the forest resource and to reduce the expenditures for control. The recent trip was made to evaluate the situation and to suggest an improved control program.

Observation in Hiroshima Prefecture - Two days were spent examining pine bark beetle control operations in Hiroshima Prefecture. Practically no infested trees were seen, although the areas examined were reported to be in the most heavily infested parts of the prefecture. In accounting for the lack of infestation, the Japanese stated that most of the control

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work for the year was completed. Questioning revealed that some 70,000 koku had been treated and that some 20,000 koku remained to be treated. The exact location of the timber still in need of treatment could not be determined, and there is reason to doubt that any considerable amount of such timber exists.

On November 15 a small control area on national forest land near Hirose Village was examined. The red pine timber was 35 years old and of small size and poor quality. The control operation consisted of clear cutting the pine and leaving the intermixed hinoki (age 40 years). The pine logs were back-packed to a small clearing where they were peeled and the bark was burned. There was no evidence that the cut trees were attacked by insects of any importance; and no infested trees were observed in the surrounding extensive stands of pine. It was quite evident that clear cutting for insects control was not warranted in this case.

On November 16 an auto trip was made through a pine area of 1300 cho owned by the members of Hatori Village Forestry Association (800 owners). Three small control areas were visited. There was no evidence of epidemic pine bark beetle infestation, either on the control areas or in the surrounding uncut stands.

Al - cho tract of 50-year-old red pine owned by Kiemon Kuwahara was being clear cut for "beetle control". Mr. Kuwahara was applying for the 50 percent beetle control subsidy on the entire logging operation (approximately 500 koku at ¥85 per koku). No worthwhile control was being achieved by the operation. The same was true of a clearcutting operation on a 0.2-cho tract of 70-year-old red pine owned by Mr. Teruichi Kirishima.

One small tract from which the infested trees had been removed earlier in the season was examined. The residual trees were found to be of poor form and poor terminal growth but to have fair to good diameter growth. No active insect infestation was found.

The bark beetle control organization in Hiroshima Prefecture is fundamentally sound but is overstaffed from the standpoint of efficiency. The organization consists of one Prefectural office man and 32 field men. The salaries of these men are paid by the prefecture and their travelling expenses are paid from the National Public Works account. It is not clear to what extent the field men participate in the pine beetle detection survey program, but it is understood that the forest owners provide most of the survey data.

The bark beetle control law of Hiroshima Prefecture, while not a model law, has considerable merit. Because of this law and an active interest in bark beetle control by the prefectural authorities, control seems to be generally thorough and adequate, the one criticism is that in relationship to the need, the control job is being overdone at unnecessary expense.

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Estimated control costs for the first half of fiscal year 1949 are: ¥4,400,000 national subsidy, ¥1,100,000 provided by the prefecture. and ¥5,500,000 provided by the forest owners. Approximately the same amounts are estimated for the second half of the fiscal year (figures obtained from the prefectural forester).

Observation in Okayama Prefecture - Two and a half days were spent in Okayama Prefecture - two days in the field and a half day in conference with the prefectural foresters and others concerned with pine bark beetle control. A very serious bark beetle outbreak and a notably apathetic and ineffective control organization were found. It was obvious that a drastic reorganization of the control program is essential before any real progress can be made in controlling the outbreak.

On November 17 and 18, trips were made by auto through representative portion of the most heavily infested area in Okayama prefecture. Heavy to very heavy killing of timber was found to be prevalent in most of the area traversed. It was plainly evident that the bark beetle outbreak was completely out of hand and that drastic measures would be necessary to effect control. It was estimated that there are several million infested trees in the prefecture. (Only 1,750,000 trees were reported to have been killed during the entire period 1932 - 1946, inclusive).

Control operations on private land in Akaiwa Gun were examined in detail on November 17, largely to determine what insects were present. Monochamus tesserula, Cryptorhynchus insidiosus, and Pissodes obscuratus in mixture were found to be the principal species. Ordinarily all of these are secondary insects, species that attack only seriously weakened trees. This indicates that some basic physiological factor is responsible for the outbreak. What that factor may be is a point to be determined through research. The situation now is that the beetles have built up to epidemic proportions and large-scale control is necessary.

The habits of the insects are such that there is no shortcut method of control through the use of insecticides. The existing method of felling and peeling the trees, plus prompt utilization of the Monochamus - infested logs, is adequate, provided it is properly applied. (This point will be covered more thoroughly in a subsequent report).

The shotgun method of control - here a patch, there a patch - such as is now being practiced in Okayama Prefecture, is entirely inadequate. Hardly is an area treated before the beetles flock in from the surrounding untreated forest and kill the remaining trees. This fact is recognized on national forest land where the tendency is to clear cut once an area becomes infested. This practice of clear cutting is unnecessary, provided a comprehensive control program is undertaken in the entire prefecture.

The use of farm labor for pine beetle control is general in Okayama Prefecture, as well as in Hiroshima and Hyogo Prefectures. This practice

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works to the detriment of control in that farming must of necessity be given first consideration. A better policy would be to employ special control crews so that the treating could be properly supervised and promptly and effectively done.

An extensive trap tree program was said to be scheduled for the lightly infested portions of Okayama Prefecture. Such a program would be worse than useless. Under present conditions it would most certainly increase rather than decrease the outbreak.

One notable shortcoming of the control system now in vogue in Okayama Prefecture is that the infestation maps are based upon cumulative losses rather than upon the amount of infested timber in need of control. Consequently, the infestation maps are of little value for control planning.

On November 18 a special effort was made to examine logs that had been transported to sawmills, log dumps, and shipping points. The control program calls for the peeling of logs that are transported out of the gun where they are cut. Despite this, there was practically no evidence of any real attempt to effect control by this means. Unpeeled, infested logs were observed at the following places: Tomiama Mura, Saidaiji Machi, Toyo Mura, Oku Mura, Kasaka Mura, Katagami Machi, Ugahi Mura, and numerous other places not recorded.

At the conference on November 19 a special effort was made to impress the prefectural forestry officials with the seriousness of the situation, but without success. They are delaying action until new bark beetle control legislation is passed authorizing an increase in the national subsidy contribution and providing for an increase from 3 percent to 6 percent for overhead. The prefectural authorities recommend that the percentage for overhead be increased to 10 percent.

Mr. Yokomaku recognized the seriousness of the situation in Okayama prefecture and stated that he would recommend to the director of the forestry agency that a request be made direct to the Governor that corrective action as suggested in the conference be initiated immediately.

The present bark beetle control organization in Okayama consists of 3 men in the Prefecture office. The field work is done by a committee working with the district foresters. There are no field men assigned solely to bark beetle work. Funds are distributed by the prefectural forester to the district foresters to the land owners. Inspectors (log graders) are supposed to check on the character of the work before payment is made.

Observations in Osaka Prefecture - The Kinki Civil Affairs Region was contacted on 21 November. The civil affairs personnel were newly assigned to the region and had not yet checked on the report made in the August Annex D report by the Osaka civil affairs team that unpeeled infested pine

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logs imported from other prefectures were found in log yards in Osaka. An inspection of several log storage areas was made in company with a log grader from the prefectural office but only a very small percent of the number of logs examined were found to be pine; hence, it could not be determined whether the reported situation had been corrected. One small pile of unpeeled pine logs reported to have come from Osaka prefecture was found to be infested with bark beetles. Further inspections of the log yards in Osaka should be made by the Kinki Civil Affairs Region to check on the movement of unpeeled pine logs.

Observations in Hyogo Prefecture - November 22 was spent examining the more heavily infested portions of Hyogo Prefecture. The pine forests of this prefecture, which have suffered the heaviest beetle-caused losses of any area in Japan, still harbor a relatively large infestation. Strenuous efforts are being made to control the outbreak. In general the control organization seems adequate to do the job. Some changes in procedures are desirable to do the job more efficiently.

According to the forestry officials the current pine beetle outbreak in Japan originated in Hyogo Prefecture some 25 years ago, the policy has been to clear cut the infested areas. As a consequence the coastal mountains are now largely denuded of forest cover and serious soil erosion problems have developed. Much site deterioration has occurred thus making it increasingly difficult to establish and grow conifers of good quality.

A point that was brought out forcefully in Hyogo Prefecture is that the bark beetle survey methods are generally poor, and the same is true of Hiroshima and Okayama Prefectures. The practice is to depend largely upon the forest owners for data on the number and location of the infested trees. This is a technical job that should be done by thoroughly trained men in the control organization. (It was evident from a brief demonstration in Hyogo Prefecture that even the control men do not understand sound survey procedures). Only through an adequate detection program can effective control be attained.

The bark beetle control organization in Hyogo Prefecture consists of one Prefectural Office man and 13 field men. The field men inspect the control operations and assemble survey data, largely that obtained from the forest owners. Responsibility for making surveys is not clearly defined.

for H. F. Wise
R. L. FURNISS
Visiting Expert
H. F. Wise
H. F. WISE
Scientific Consultant

1 Incl
Itinerary and Persons Interviewed

Copies furnished
Headquarters, 8th Army
Kinki CA Region
Chugoku CA Region

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/MNDS NO. _____

ITINERARY

14 Nov 49	-	1940	-	Left Tokyo by train
15 Nov 49	-	1200	-	Arrived Fukuyama city
16 Nov 49	-	1417	-	Left Fukuyama city by train
		1517	-	Arrived Okayama city
19 Nov 49	-	1530	-	Left Okayama city by train
		1910	-	Arrived Osaka city
21 Nov 49	-	0830	-	Osaka city (contacted Kinki Civil Affairs Region)
		1400	-	Left Osaka city by car
		1630	-	Arrived Himeji city
22 Nov 49	-	0830	-	Left Himeji city by car
		1730	-	Arrived Osaka city
		1940	-	Left Osaka city by train
23 Nov 49	-	0630	-	Arrived Tokyo

Persons Interviewed

Kinki Civil Affairs Region

Mr. Goldsby.
Mr. Ridge.

Japanese Nationals

Hiroshima Prefecture

Mr. Kiku Matsushita, Chief, Fukuyama District Forestry Office
Mr. K. Kondo, Chief, Forestry Dept., Hiroshima Prefectural Office
Mr. Akiro Okada, Chief, Forestry Section, Hiroshima Prefectural Office
Mr. Teruhiko Takayama, Forestry Section, Hiroshima Prefectural Office
Mr. Heihachiro Uchida, Chief, Fukuyama Local Office, Hiroshima Prefecture
Mr. Jakuro Shigemasa, Chief, Fuchu Local Office, Hiroshima Prefecture
Mr. Seiichi Kuwata, Chief, Forestry Section, Fuchu Local Office, Hiroshima Prefecture

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO.

Asst. Prof. Seisho Suzuki, Hiroshima Univ. of History and Science
Mr. Sanuemon Hiromoto, Pres., Kawabe Village Forest Owners' Assoc.
Mr. Hachiro Hiromoto, Vice Mayor, Kawabe Village
Mr. S. Takimiya, Deputy Mayor, Fukuyama city
Mr. Orishiro Matsui, Mayor, Hirose Village
Mr. Yoshitaro Nakane, Chief of Police, Ashina Village

Okayama Prefecture

Mr. Kiyoo Tamaki, Chief, Okayama District Forest Office.
Mr. Kanji Okada, Chief, Planning Section, Okayama District Forest Office
Mr. Tokuro Nozawa, Chief, Forestry Department, Okayama Prefecture
Mr. Orishiro Kurosawa, Chief, Forest Products Section, Forestry Department, Okayama Prefecture
Mr. Katashi Hachiya, Chief, Forest Administration Section, Forestry Department, Okayama Prefecture
Mr. Masayashi, Subashiri, Chief, Soil Erosion Section, Forestry Department, Okayama Prefecture
Mr. Toru Miyake, Head, Protection Forest Branch, Soil Erosion Section, Forestry Department, Okayama Prefecture
Mr. M. Ikegami, General Affairs, Erosion Control, Forestry Section, Okayama Prefecture
Mr. Susumu Nakagiri, General Affairs, Forest Policy Div., Forestry Section, Okayama Prefecture
Mr. Takeshi Tsushita, Chief, Akaiwa Local Office, Okayama Prefecture
Mr. Yoshio Sato, Chief, Forestry Section, Tsukubo Asaguchi Local Office Okayama Prefecture
Dr. Yoshikazu Nishikado, Plant Pathologist, Director, Ohara Institute of Agricultural Research, Kurashiki-shi
Dr. M. Fukaya, Entomologist, Ohara Institute of Agricultural Research,
Prof. Yasunobu Yasue, Entomologist, Okayama College of Agriculture
Mr. Tadaki Kanemitsu, Mayor, Mantomi Village, Okayama Prefecture
Mr. Shikataro Katayama, Mayor, Imbe Village, Okayama Prefecture

Osaka Prefecture

Mr. Sadaya, Shimamoto, Chief, Management Division, Osaka Regional Forestry Office
Mr. Suekichi Kita, Chief, Forestry Products Section, Economics Department Osaka Prefecture
Mr. Koji Kawauchi, Deputy Chief, Forest Products Section, Economics Dept., Osaka Prefecture
Mr. Tatsumi Miyoshi, Head of Insect and Seedlings Branch, Forest Products Section, Economics Dept., Osaka Prefecture

Hyogo Prefecture

Mr. J. Kobayashi, Chief, Himeji District Forestry Office
Mr. Yoshio Nakaoka, Chief, Forestry Section, Hyogo Prefecture
Mr. Kaoru Tokusaki, Chief, Economics Dept., Hyogo Prefecture
Mr. Hidego Tsukamoto, Forestry Section, Economics Dept., Hyogo Prefecture
Mr. Ushitaro Sugino, Chief, Forestry Section, Shinshika Local Office, Hyogo Prefecture

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 770012

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

NRS/NRD/KFW/wlc
5 December 1949

NR 336 (5 Dec 49) Fo

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Immediate Control of Pine Bark Beetle Infestation

1. Reference is made to memorandum for record, subject: Field Trip to Hiroshima, Okayama, Hyogo and Osaka Prefectures, dated 3 December 1949.

2. Attached is copy of letter written by the Director, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to the Governor, Okayama Prefecture, requesting that immediate action be taken to correct the unsatisfactory pine bark beetle control situation existing in Okayama Prefecture.

3. A copy of this memorandum for record is being transmitted to the Chugoku Civil Affairs Region for their information.

Harold F. Wise
HAROLD F. WISE
Scientific Consultant
Forestry Division

1 Incl
as indic in par 2

Copies furnished
Headquarters, 8th Army
Chugoku CA Region

Incl 2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

O.R. - Yp
Natural Resources
Folder
ASK

1949 F.A. #21.945
26 Nov 1949

To: Okayama Prefectural Governor

From: Director, Forestry Agency

Subject: Immediate Control of Pine Bark Beetle Infestation

Messrs Harold F. Wise and Robert L. Furniss of the Forestry Division, NRS, SCAP made a field trip to your prefecture to study the bark beetle control situation. What they observed there was very unsatisfactory. The points mentioned below were especially stressed, therefore a program to correct the situation should be established at once and carried out. We would like to ask that you take the responsibility and see to it that the program is properly carried out.

The Chief of the Forestry Division, NRS has asked for reports on this matter therefore as soon as your control program is established we would like a copy of it to be sent to the Forestry Agency. A monthly progress report is also requested.

We would also like to add that Mr. Robert L. Furniss is a visiting expert from Washington here on special orders for a three month period and that your prefecture was the only one reported unsatisfactory as a result of the survey made during this field trip.

Points stressed:

1. Reorganization of personnel dealing with pine bark beetle control.
2. Make survey, obtain actual number of damaged trees and establish control plan.
3. Careful study of the control methods used in the past.
4. Proper distribution and use of subsidy and control funds.

Matters pertaining to control measures which require immediate attention:

1. Reorganization of pine bark beetle control personnel

   (a) Establish a pine bark beetle control branch in the Erosion Control Section of the prefectural government and make the branch head responsible for planning, operation, subsidy, encouragement and inspection.

   (b) Local offices in areas where there is heavy damage should have more than one official in the insect control branch of the forestry section. In areas where the damage is light one man should be assigned to insect control work.

   (c) The prefecture should be divided into several districts and

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a control man should be assigned to each district. This man should be responsible for control in his area.

Example:

In Hiroshima Prefecture, they have 32 control men and the average pay per individual is approximately ¥2,000 per month. In Hyogo Prefecture, they have 13 control men and their average pay per month is ¥7,500.

(d) Have the forest products inspectors act as control men to encourage the peeling of barks, inspect the peeled logs and prevent movement and storage of unpeeled logs.

(e) Work with the police to prevent cart, truck and railroad transportation companies from handling unpeeled logs.

2. Make a survey, obtain the actual number od damaged trees and establish a control plan.

(a) It was stated that the present damage and control figures are all in accurate therefore personnel in the forestry section and inspectors should be assigned a certain area to conduct a survey and get the actual number of damaged trees.

(b) The city, town and villages should establish a control plan based on the above survey. Since the area of damage is very large in your prefecture a suggestion is made to work by areas to effect complete control instead of trying to do control work over the entire area and have incomplete control.

3. Control method

(a) At the present time there are many who believe that the control work is finished when the damaged tree is cut and handed out. This idea must be done away with. Branches must be cut and the bark peeled from logs (include stumps). These branches and bark must be burned together with the insect.

(b) When undamaged trees are cut they too must be peeled and the bark and branches burned. (include stumps in designated areas)

(c) The control will be carried out by dividing the prefecture into two types of districts.

(1) Direct control by the prefectures and (2) subsidized areas. In areas where control work is done by the prefecture, control groups of 3 or 4 will be established. These groups will hire labours to do the actual control work on a contract or daily wage basis. If the forest owner desires to do his own work, he will be given a time limit and the work that he does will

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be carefully watched.

(d) Work in the subsidy area will be on a cooperative basis and the logs will not be transported out of the stand until the control work and inspection are completed.

4. Proper distribution and use of subsidy and control funds.

(a) The subsidy will be given to those who carry out complete control. The money will be turned over after the logs and the cutover areas are inspected and the amount of control is confirmed.

(b) Expenses for control work done by the prefecture will be paid from the prefectural subsidy and additional amounts necessary will be paid by the owners.

(c) The prefecture will be in custody of the forest insect control work fund and it will be paid out according to the amount of work completed. (The past practice of distributing the fund to the local offices will be discontinued) The use of encouragement funds will be strictly controlled. The money will be used for hiring encouragement personnel, travelling expence, etc., and will not be used for other purposes.

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file:
A-11-G

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

NOV 29 1949

AGMGEN 333.5

SUBJECT: Agricultural Extension Forestry Program in the Chugoku Region.

TO: Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 248

1. Transmitted herewith is 1 copy of a report of a field trip made by Mr. Frederick J. Shulley, Forestry Division, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl:
Report of Visit to
Chugoku CAff Region
(1 copy)

NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION	
CHIEF	
A & F	
M & G	
F	
I & T	
FILE	Memo for record

Good stuff for background. Might be very helpful in preparing the activity report.

ECON 412

1511

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ATMY
United States Army
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APO 343

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Report of Visit to
Chugoku CAff Region
(1 copy)

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

Natural Resources Section

APO 500

NR 534 (12 Nov 49) Fo

NOV. 28 1949

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Memorandum for Record

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTENTION: Civil Affairs Section

1. Inclosed are two copies of Memorandum for Record, NR 534 (12 Nov 49) Fo, Subject: "Field Trip to Determine the Progress of the Agricultural Extension Forestry Program in the Chugoku Region", dated 12 Nov 49, and prepared by Mr. Frederick J. Shulley, Forestry Division, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Request that one copy be forwarded to the Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248.

FOR THE CHIEF OF SECTION:

1 Incl
as indic in par 1 (in dup)

CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

FOON 412

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

NRS/[illegible]/NRB/FJS/wk
12 November 1949

NR 534 (12 Nov 49) Fo

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Determine the Progress of the Agricultural Extension Forestry Program in the Chugoku Region

1. Authorization

This trip was authorized by CP Order 280-2, dated 7 October 1949. NR Project No. 2323.

2. Mission

The purpose of this trip was to determine the progress of the Agricultural Extension Forestry Program in the Chugoku Region, by conferences with the Civil Affairs Teams and the Prefectural Agricultural Extension Officials.

3. Personnel

Mr. Frederick J. Mulley, Scientific Consultant, Forestry Division.
Mr. Thomas T. Nagaki, Interpreter, Forestry Division.
Mr. Hidejiro Tanaka, Liaison, Forestry Agency.
Mr. Mikado Iwano, Chief, Extension Section, Forestry Agency.

4. Summary of Results

a. Learned that each of the five prefectures of the Chugoku Region have an extension forestry specialist on the Agricultural Extension Staff of Specialists.

b. Instructed 33 agricultural extension personnel in extension organization and procedure, emphasizing especially the importance of the Forestry "Result" Demonstration on the farm.

c. Held conferences with four farm families and reviewed the relation of timber practices with the other crop practices on their farms.

CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

FOON 412

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NO.

d. Learned that the Agricultural Extension Forestry Program is well started in the Chugoku Region. Green bicycles, badges and armbands used by village farm advisors, identify the Agricultural Extension personnel and their program. Monthly farm job suggestions in poster form are proving very valuable.

e. Farmers voiced both understanding and appreciation of the importance of timber to the economy of the farm. Numerous expressions of opinion indicated that timber was regarded as a farm crop comparable in importance to food and that many of the farmers worked their timber at every opportunity. Other opinions indicated that timber was considered the best of local farm crops and some farmers depended wholly on their timber for economic survival.

f. Observed extensive bark beetle damage in Okayama and Hyogo prefectures.

5. Detailed Discussion

a. A conference was held in each of the five prefectures of the Chugoku Region, with the agricultural extension director, agricultural extension forestry specialist, the economics officer of the civil affairs team, and the prefectural forester. In Yamaguchi and Hiroshima prefectures, the Vice-Governors attended the conferences. In each conference, the agricultural extension forestry program, procedure, accomplishments, and future plans were discussed. The information from these conferences is summarized in Table 1.

b. Visits were made to farm families in four prefectures for the purpose of training the Agricultural Extension forestry personnel in Agricultural Extension procedure and to obtain information on the farm of the relationship between the timber practices and the other crop practices. Information from these farm visits is summarized in Table 2.

NR 534 (12 Nov 49)Fo

Table 1 - Agricultural Extension Forestry Conferences

Agric. Extension Service started	Okayama Sept 1949	Tottori Oct 1948	Shimane Sept 1948	Yamaguchi Nov 1948	Hiroshima Feb 1949
Pref. Agric. Extension Committee Organized and Number of Members	Yes 9	Yes 9	Yes 9	Yes 9	Yes 9
Agric. Extension Director Appointed Name	Yes Y. Taki	Yes T. Tanaka	Yes T. Tanaka	Yes M. Onaki	Yes S. Hiruta
No. of Specialists on Agric. Extension Staff of Specialists	9	8	7	7	7
Agric. Extension Forestry Specialists Working	2	3	1	1	1
Village Farm Advisors Working	157	82	98	134	387
Forestry questions in Village Farm Advisors' Examinations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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NR 534 (12 Nov 49) Fo

Table 1. - (continued)

	Okayama	Tottori	Shimane	Yamaguchi	Hiro
Farm-job	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Suggestions Poster	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Poster includes Forestry	Yes	Yes	Irregularly	Irregularly	No
How issued	Monthly	Irregularly	Irregularly	Irregularly	No
Village Farm Advisors Use Green Bicycles as Identification	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Village Farm Advisors Use Armbands as Identification	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Village Farm Advisors Use Badges as Identification	No	No	Yes	No	No
4-H Clubs Organized	No	No	74	137	No
Exhibit truck used	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

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Table 2. - Farm Visits

NR 534 (12 Nov 49) Fo

	Okayama	Tottori	Shimane	Yamaguchi
Name of Farmer	Yumio Hitomi	Tomijiro Akahori	Eitaro Oku	Tadaichi Fujii
Age of Farmer	41	55	53	50
Wife	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No. Children	4	3	3	3
Village Farm Advisors Present at Farm Visit	3	6	6	5
Paddy-area	1.5 cho	0.95 cho	1.4 cho	0.7 cho
Field-area	0.35 "	0.1 "	0.02 "	0.2 "
Grassland-area	-	0.2 "	-	0.5 "
Timberland-area	1.5 "	54.0 "	1.1 "	3.8 "
Total Farm Area	3.35 "	55.25 "	2.52 "	5.2 "
Paddy-rice Production	In 1948 produced 75 bales; sold 40 bales to Govt. ¥1250 per bale. 1949 crop equal to '48 crop	In 1948 produced 47.5 bales; sold 20 bales to Govt. ¥1465 per bale. 1949 crop equal to '48 crop	In 1948 produced 91 bales; sold 79 bales to Govt. ¥1500 per bale. 1949 crop exceeds '48 crop	In 1948 produced 30 bales; sold 17 bales to Govt. ¥1420 per bale. 1949 crop exceeds '48 crop
Field Crops being Produced	Tatami grass, wheat, tobacco, rape seed, soy beans, daikon, buckwheat	Beans, daikon, white and sweet potatoes, cotton, onions, egg plant	Daikon, greens, white and sweet potatoes, egg plant	Daikon, white and sweet potatoes, carrots, wheat, millet, beets

Table 2. - (continued)

Grassland Production	None	Grass for compost & feed for oxen	None	Grass for compost & feed for oxen	
Timberland Production	Species -	red pine, oak	sugi, hinoki, beech, oak	red pine, black pine, bamboo	bamboo, oak, sugi hinoki, red pine
	Practices	1 - thin for charcoal and firewood 2 - 1949 ordered 900 red pine for planting idle land	1 - 1944 - sold 30 koku of sugi & hinoki, average 3' DBH, stumpage for airplane material 2 - 1949 - sold hardwood stumpage for firewood & charcoal	1 - 1944 cut red & black pine 15" - 40" DBH 2 - Have made recent red & black pine plantings 3 - Cut brush for firewood	1 - Make red pine thinnings for firewood 2 - 1949 - planted sugi & hinoki
	Income	1 - 1946 - sold 150 koku red pine stumpage for ¥4500 2 - 1948 - sold 135 kan mushroom (Matsutake) for ¥40,000	1 - 1948 - sold 310 koku sugi stumpage for thinnings for ¥43,400	1 - 1948 - sold bamboo shoots for ¥1200 2 - If had no timber, would have to pay ¥6000 for needed firewood yearly	1 - 1948 - cut 16 koku red pine into firewood & sold for ¥20,000 2 - 1948 - cut & sold 3000 bundles hardwood firewood for ¥39,000 3 - 1948 - cut & sold 70 bundles bamboo for ¥10,500
Order of Economic Value of Farm Crops		Tobacco Rice Mushroom Tatami grass Timber	Timber Rice	Rice Timber	Timber Rice Wheat Sweet Potatoes
Farmer's Statements		"At slack times on the farm, I work in my timber".	"Timber is my best farm crop".	-	"I couldn't live without my timber".

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c. The agricultural extension forestry personnel in the 5 conferences and the 4 farm visits were instructed by Mr. Shulley in the following-

(1) Basic points of agricultural extension forestry philosophy -

(a) On a farm, the three kinds of land are cropland, pastureland, and timberland.

(b) Use land properly.

(c) The timber cho should contribute its share to the farm family welfare.

(d) The timber cho should receive the same caliber of management as the rice cho.

(e) The aim of Extension is to "Stimulate Initiative".

(f) In Extension you "Learn by Demonstration".

(2) Practical forestry jobs, which the Agricultural Extension Forestry Specialist can start work on immediately:- seed collection, planting, thinning, selective cutting, shelterbelts, fire and insect protection, utilization watersheds, and community forests. The above points of philosophy and forestry jobs were distributed in mimeograph form, for further study, and use.

(3) The watershed management poster produced by the Kitakami River Watershed Management Committee and the slogan "Make Water Walk off Mountains, Not Run" - "Yama Kara Mizu wo Shizukani Nagase Hashiri Sarasemma", was explained.

d. Exhibit trucks

Exhibit trucks are used in Okayama and Yamaguchi Prefectures by the agricultural extension services. The trucks accompanied by specialists usually spend one day in a village. The specialists explain the charts, posters, and models carried on the truck. Movies are given at night. This is an excellent method of carrying agricultural information, including forestry, to farm people.

e. Miscellaneous

Farm people contacted on the trip, commented on a need for more Agricultural Extension workers. The suggestion was given to the village farm advisors to encourage farmers to grow large diameter, straight bole, high quality trees. In Shimane prefecture near Hirata most of the farm

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houses are protected by neatly trimmed black pine shelterbelts about 20 feet high and up to 60 feet long. Emphasis was placed on the importance of keeping farm records. Shimane Prefecture has been giving their village farm advisors training on farm records, so they can pass this information on to farmers. In Yamaguchi Prefecture, near the last of each month, the village farm advisors are given one day of training in agricultural extension procedure.

f. Summary of Main Personal Contacts

	Okayama	Tottori	Shimane	Yamaguchi	Hiroshima	Total
Vice-Governor	-	-	-	x	x	2
Director	x	x	x	x	x	5
Forestry Specialists	2	3	1	1	1	8
Economic Officer	x	x	x	x	x	5
Prefectural Forester	x	x	x	x	x	5
Village Farm Advisors	5	6	6	5	-	20
Farmers	x	x	x	x	-	4

g. General Comparison of Prefectures

From observations on the trip, the five prefectures are in the following priority as to agricultural extension forestry progress:-

(1) Yamaguchi
(2) Shimane
(3) Okayama
(4) Tottori
(5) Hiroshima

Frederick J. Shulley

FREDERICK J. SHULLEY
Scientific Consultant
Forestry Division

1 Incl:
Itinerary and Persons Interviewed

Copies furnished
8th ~~Army~~ CA Section
Chugoku CA Region
MR/A

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ITINERARY

11 Oct 1949 - 1940 - Left Tokyo

12 Oct 1949 - 1034 - Arrived Okayama, Okayama Prefecture

13 Oct 1949 - 0925 - Left Okayama
1447 - Arrived Tottori, Tottori Prefecture

14 Oct 1949 - 1541 - Left Tottori
1830 - Arrived Matsue, Shimane Prefecture

15 Oct 1949 - 1200 - Left Matsue
1330 - Arrived Hirata, Shimane Prefecture
1630 - Left Hirata
1730 - Arrived Taisha, Shimane Prefecture

16 Oct 1949 - 0900 - Left Taisha
1730 - Arrived Yamaguchi, Yamaguchi Prefecture

17 Oct 1949 - 1200 - Left Yamaguchi
1330 - Arrived Tokuyama, Yamaguchi Prefecture
1600 - Left Tokuyama
1715 - Arrived Murozumi, Yamaguchi Prefecture

18 Oct 1949 - 0830 - Left Murozumi
1150 - Arrived Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture

19 Oct 1949 - 1050 - Left Hiroshima

20 Oct 1949 - 0605 - Arrived Tokyo

Persons Interviewed

12 Oct 1949 - N. Kitamura, Extension Forestry Specialist, Forestry Agency, Tokyo
A.F.McGimpsey, Economics Officer, Okayama Civil Affairs Team
Y. Taki, Extension Director, Okayama Prefecture
S. Otsuki, Extension Forestry Specialist, Okayama Prefecture
A. Iwashita, Extension Forestry Specialist, Okayama Prefecture
T. Nozawa, Okayama Prefectural Forester
Y. Hitomi, Farmer, Okayama
Y. Kondo, Farm Advisor, Okayama
T. Tomiyama, Farm Advisor, Okayama

Zudi

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12 Oct 1949 - N. Takatsuka, Farm Advisor, Okayama

13 Oct 1949 - Lt Col D.M.Sensing, Commanding Officer Tottori Civil Affairs Team
Capt R.Mooney, Economics Officer, Tottori Civil Affairs Team
Lt L.V.DeMille, Labor Officer, Tottori Civil Affairs Team
T. Tanaka, Extension Director, Tottori Prefecture
S. Yamasaki, Extension Forestry Specialist, Tottori Prefecture
T. Sawa, Extension Forestry Specialist, Tottori Prefecture
G. Ikimoto, Extension Forestry Specialist, Tottori Prefecture
S. Kobayashi, Tottori Prefectural Forester

14 Oct 1949 - T. Akahori, Farmer, Chizu
Y. Sakamoto, Farm Advisor, Chizu
Y. Sumimura, Farm Advisor, Chizu
E. Tanaka, Farm Advisor, Chizu
E. Akiyama, Farm Advisor, Chizu
F. Toyuguchi, Farm Advisor, Chizu
Y. Shimoda, Farm Advisor, Chizu

15 Oct 1949 - Major C.B.Myers, Commanding Officer, Shimane Civil Affairs Team
Capt Stephen H. Condict, Economics Officer, Shimane Civil Affairs Team
K. Okubo, Economics Chief, Shimane Prefecture
Y. Noguchi, Chief Agricultural Section, Shimane Prefecture
T. Tanaka, Extension Director, Shimane Prefecture
C. Katsube, Extension Forestry Specialist, Shimane Prefecture
K. Arakawa, Shimane Prefectural Forester
E. Oku, Farmer, Hirata
B. Adachi, Farm Advisor, Hirata
T. Kobayashi, Farm Advisor, Hirata
Y. Fukushima, Farm Advisor, Hirata
F. Iizuka, Farm Advisor, Hirata
H. Mihara, Farm Advisor, Hirata
S. Ochiai, Farm Advisor, Hirata

17 Oct 1949 - Lt Col Walter G.Gosser, Commanding Officer,Yamaguchi Civil Affairs Team
E.M.TenEyck, Economics Officer, Yamaguchi Civil Affairs Team
T. Ozawa, Vice-Governor, Yamaguchi Prefecture
M. Osaki, Extension Director, Yamaguchi Prefecture

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

17 Oct 1949 - K. Koko, Extension Forestry Specialist, Yamaguchi Prefecture
M. Okamota, Yamaguchi Prefectural Forester
T. Fujii, Farmer, Tokuyama
H. Saito, Farm Advisor, Tokuyama
K. Kaya, Farm Advisor, Tokuyama
M. Fujii, Farm Advisor, Tokuyama
T. Tsuyama, Farm Advisor, Tokuyama
Y. Katayama, Farm Advisor, Tokuyama

18 Oct 1949 - Cpl Roy Cason, Economics Section, Hiroshima Civil Affairs Team
Richard A.Neis, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
T. Wakuda, Vice-Governor, Hiroshima Prefecture
D. Kawai, Economics Chief, Hiroshima Prefecture
S. Hirata, Extension Director, Hiroshima Prefecture
M. Sawada, Extension Forestry Specialist, Hiroshima Prefecture
K. Kondo, Hiroshima Prefectural Forester