

松 pine

Need information:

- finances for local govt
- map of population distribution

Tues Dec. 7/99

Woke up at 6:00 to falling snow.
 Climbed on the minivan to visit
 the second major village in the Iitate
 administration (

Drove over winding mountain roads
 down ~~into~~ the other side of the
 range (below the snowfall).

Stopped at a dam (power + water control) and
 continued on to visit another small village.
 Passed scattered farms wherever the land
 became a bit flat (a ~~was~~ made flat ~~to~~ into
 rice paddys.

Returned to hotel for breakfast

Breakfast conversation:

- Young people (eldest son) expected to take over the family farm.
- Difficult for them to find a wife (sometimes look externally).
- The farm is viewed as belonging to the family
 - thus difficult to sell it (no matter of shame)
- Suicides ^{etc} among middle aged is high

Reflections on Iitate

- ① agric on decline
 pop declining
 2nd sector increases slightly
- ② big difference = capacity
 - local control / resource
 (administrators)
 - Co-op
 - family support
- ③ Awareness?
 - decline of agric
 - Mayor - must make people more independent (less custom / family oriented)

Meeting with farmer. 51 yrs old, 600 m. high

- 2 hectares - rice
- 3 " field - 1 diverted (gov't program)
- 26 cattle (female)
- 20 calves sold last year w 350,000 ¥
(relatively low)
- vegetables (radishes)
- full-time farmer.
- family: 7 people - parents (2), 3 children
 - son - 20 (moved to Tokyo)
 - daughter - 2nd grade HS (stays outside of village) - rents a room in someone's home (common arrangement for young students)
 - son - 2nd grade HS (in village)

Mr. Sugihara

- gov't support

- child will decide who gets the farm - It is not yet clear.

Q: ~~What~~ ^{what} is the history of farm transition?

- has 3 sisters, he is only son
- ~~he~~ as a son - was taught that he would succeed
- went to agric. college
- worked on farm - at 32 years old ~~the~~ the farm was passed to him.
- wife from far away - relative introduced (match made by others)

Q: How important are gov't supports for the operation of the farm?

- gov't support necessary
- eg: 1950s - raised horses
- 1960s - raised cattle (used gov't subsidy system - young farmers' succession program)
- eg: now - gets subsidy from division program for one paddy field

- without gov't subsidy - Japanese agric. cannot survive
- gross income: 14 million ¥
- 1/2 from the cattle nursery.

Q: How does he keep up with new technology?

- Organized study group
- 2 times a year - visited advanced areas in Japan
- JA coop - each 2 months - study group
 - on nursery cattle
 - analyze market ^{conditions} ~~sets~~ every 2 months.

- wife served us while the conversation continued
- periodically she would add comments

Q: Is there a contract agreement with JA coop?

- last year ^{he} established ^a contract with private companies (radishes in summer)
- was okay last year
- this year - high temperatures 0°C couldn't grow high quality radishes - 0°C couldn't sell - he is considering signing a contract next year.

- Rice - goes to JA coop
- Cattle - goes to JA coop

Q: What about net revenue? Gain or loss?

- sensitive topic ^(taxes involved) ~~the~~ cattle ~40% return

Q: Do farmers have a sense that it is a good job / rewarding? Or

Not followed up

Later response from Farmer (at Nobuhiro's further questions)
Rice
- 2.4 million ¥ for rice
- net ~ 70%

Radishes & Vegetables
- 5 million ¥ gross
- net ~ 60%

Expected 3 million ¥ for radish - but lost.

Q: Does he have questions to ask us?
FR: US / Australia - large scale ^{scale farming} - What about Canada?

Our Resp: Registered - very large farms - grain on Prairies

- dairy in east. ~ 1 hectare avg. (70-80 head)

FR: Is family farm popular?

Our Resp: yes in east - but not family farm like here (more corporate structure)

FR: succession of farm - Japanese - most important is continuity of farm - so natural for inheritance - it is shameful for farmer to sell land.

FR: What about Canada?

Our response: attachment to land is different.

- ~~may~~ have feel trauma if family farm is lost, but not shame.

- No obligation to take care of parents & parents often want to move away from the farm - so want the \$

- Problem - difficult for children to provide for parents retirement

- Quota - drives up price - makes it difficult to ~~transfer~~ transfer → pressure to dismantle the farm.

- more difficult to choose ^{successor} since larger family.

*

key

FR: Farmer's response

Our Response: our response to his questions

VR: Veterinarian's response

* Important role of Family in farm decisions

- Currently under pressure from changes in values (more independence)

FR: Future vision - Farmer should expand scale of farming - but difficult.

Also - trade devaluation issues - rice, livestock, dairy

o.o difficult to make a career vision. What is our vision for farming?

Our Resp: almost the same - ~~limitations~~ state intervention may be reduced because of WTO - farmers have unclear future in Eastern part of Canada

FR: Canada cannot compete in world market with 80 head - o.o which country will survive?

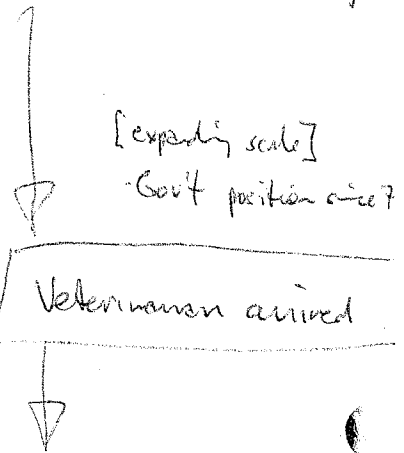
Our Resp: Agric. is not a matter of ^{market} economics, but politics. Our view is that the liberalization emphasis will backtrack because agric. markets don't work like open markets. Agric markets have domestic concerns - only a few products will be traded on world markets.

Consumers views are changing - more concern with quality. o.o new opportunities to renew agric. systems. Must be more responsive as it changes

VR (Veterinarian): Export of embryos to foreign countries - very easy to do this. USA has much capital + biotechnology - not difficult to raise high quality cattle. USA could export high quality cattle to Japan.

Our Resp: not a problem - need water ~~in southwest~~ ^{for city + cattle raising} in Southwest USA.

o.o cattle raising going to Mexico or Canada - also standards for high quality are different by country. Japanese like marbled beef, N.Americans don't.



Vet kept. He asked another question, but we had to leave.

We headed back to the restaurant (taking pictures along the way) then changed cars & headed off to our next site.

By the time we descended to Fukushima

there was no more snow on the ground & the falling snow had changed to rain.

Stopped at highway rest stop - bridge, with many food options, Christmas trees, Christmas music (non-religious) and someone dressed up as Santa Claus. Had nice noodle soup, though.

Travelled through snow, rain, more snow, rain, & finally sunshine.

Arrived at Anso - dropped off our stuff at the Inn. ~~R. Sudo, Nakagawa left~~

~~Had a quick tour of a~~

Went to city hall & picked up a city official (Mr Aoki) & he gave us a tour.

Stopped at a factory grinding bark, mixing with mineral & bagging for bedding to grow strawberries

- experimental process supported by local government (agricultural adjustment subsidy)

- 10,000 bags/yr.

- gov't did the research

- 7 people employed full time

- sell within prefecture only, but willing to try outside

(noon)

(12:45)

市 shi (city)

町 machi (town)

村 mura (village)

Met Nagata, Odagiri, and Tachikawa at hotel. Tsuboi, Nakagawa, and ~~Sawada~~ Sawada left.

Extract of Field Notes from Japan

Bill Reimer

Dec. 6-10, 1999

Tuesday December 7, 1999

[Woke up at 6:00 to falling snow. Climbed in the minivan to visit the second major village in the Iitate administration. Drove over winding mountain roads and down the other side of the range (below the snowfall). Stopped at a dam (power and water control) and continued on to visit another small village. Passed scattered farms wherever the land became a bit flat (or was made flat) into rice paddys. Returned to the hotel for breakfast.

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- *suicide rate among middle aged is high]*

[Meeting with farmer Mr. Sugihara, 51 years old. 600 m. high

- *2 hectares rice*
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- *20 calves sold last year, approx 350,000 ¥ (relatively low)*
- *vegetables (radishes)*
- *full-time farmer*
- *family:*
 - *7 people - parents (2), 3 children*
 - *son - 20 (moved to Tokyo)*
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 - *son - 2nd grade HS (in village)*
- *child will decide who will get the farm - it is not yet clear]*

Reimer: What is the history of farm transition?

Sugihara:

- *he has 3 sisters, he is only son*
- *as a son - was taught that he would succeed*
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Reimer: How important are gov't supports for the operation of the farm?

Sugihara:

- *gov't support necessary*
- *eg: 1950s - raised horses*
- *1960s - raised cattle (used gov't subsidy system - young farmers' succession program)*
 - *eg: now - gets subsidy from diversion program for one paddy field*
- *without gov't subsidy - Japanese agric. Cannot survive*
- *gross income: 14 million ¥, 1/2 from cattle nursery*

Reimer: How do you keep up with the new technology?

Sugihara:

- organized a study group
- 2 times a year - visited advanced areas in Japan
- JA coop - each 2 months - they have a study group
 - on nursery cattle
 - analyze market conditions every 2 months

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periodically she would add comments]*

Reimer: Is there a contract arrangement with JA coop?

Sugihara:

- last year he established a contract with private companies (radishes in summer)
- was okay last year
- this year - high temperatures therefore couldn't grow high quality
- radishes therefore couldn't sell - he is considering signing a contract next year
 - Rice - goes to JA coop
 - Cattle - goes to JA coop

Reimer: What about net revenue? Did you gain or lose?

Sugihara:

- this is a sensitive topic (taxes involved)
- cattle: approx. 40% return

[There was some discussion between Tsuboi and Sugihara. Eventually, Sugihara provided the following information]

Sugihara:

- Rice: 2.4 million ¥
 - net approx. 70%
- Radishes and Vegetables: 5 million ¥ gross
 - net approx. 60%
- expected 3 million ¥ for radish - but lost

Reimer: Do you have any questions to ask us?

Sugihara: In US and Australia there is large scale farming - What about Canada?

Reimer/Jean: Farm structure is regionalized:

- very large farms - grain on Prairies
- dairy in east, approx. 1 hectare avg (70 or so herd size)

Sugihara: Is the family farm popular?

Reimer/Jean: Yes - in east - but not family farm like here (more corporate structure)

Sugihara: Succession of farm. In Japan the continuity of the farm is most important, therefore it is natural for inheritance - it is shameful for farmer to sell land. What about Canada?

Reimer/Jean:

- the attachment to land is different
- feel trauma if family farm is lost but not shame
- not as strong an obligation to take care of parents and parents often want to move away from the farm - therefore want/need the money
- Problem - It is difficult for children to provide for parents' retirement
- Quota - drove up price - makes it difficult to transfer the farm and created pressure to dismantle it
- It is more difficult to choose a successor since there are typically larger families

[NOTE: The important role of family in Japanese farm decisions

- *currently under pressure from changes in values (to more independence)]*

Sugihara: His future vision - farmers should expand scale of farming - but this is difficult. Also - trade

devaluation issues - rice, livestock, dairy. Therefore it is difficult to make a career vision. What is our vision for farming?

Reimer/Jean:

- It is almost the same in Canada.
- These limitations, state intervention may be reduced because of WTO
- farmers have an unclear future in Eastern part of Canada

Sugihara:

- Canada cannot compete on world market with 80 head per farm - therefore which country will survive?

[At this point the farmer's Veterinarian arrived]

Reimer/Jean

- Agriculture is not a matter of market economics, but politics. Our view is that the liberalization emphasis will backtrack because agricultural markets don't work like open markets. Agricultural markets have domestic concerns - only a few products will be traded on world markets. Consumer views are changing - there is more concern with quality, therefore, new opportunities are created to renew agricultural systems. We must be more responsive as it changes.

Veterinarian

- Exports of embryos to foreign countries - the USA is very ready to do this. USA has much capital and biotechnology - not difficult to raise high quality cattle. USA could export high quality cattle to Japan.

Reimer/Jean: not a problem - need water for city and cattle raising in Southwest USA. Therefore, cattle raising going to Mexico or Canada

- also standards for high quality are different by country. Japanese like marbled beef, N. Americans don't

[The Veterinarian asked another question, but we had to leave.]

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