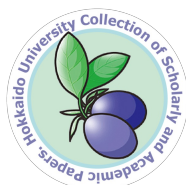




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SUMMARIES OF ARTICLES

The New Agricultural Foundation Law and the Problems of Part-time Farmers in Hokkaido

Masami Izumiya (Rakuno Gakuen University)

The purpose of this paper is to inquire into the problems of psrt-time farmers in Hokkaido.

1. Part-time farmers in Hokkaido are different from their prefectural counterparts in four ways.

2. The development since 1970 of part-time farming in the main rice field region in Hokkaido, Ishikari, has been different in each basin. Part-time farmers can be classified into three types according to the size of operational holding.

3. Part-time farming employment in Hokkaido is limited, as it is a form of decreasing the coata of labor. As opportunities for work have decreased, it has become necessary for Hokkaido to promote its own part-time farming.

Farmland problems and responsibility for farming in Hokkaido under the New Agricultural Foundation Law

Kazushi TANIMOTO (Hokkaido Tokai University)

The purpose of this paper is to clarify the agricultural problems of Hokkaido. At present, the process of internationalization is resulting in a surplus of farmland, due to the fall of agricultural profitability. Agricultural managers are being forced to buy farmland, as many managers hesitate to buy farmland and enlarge the scale of agricultural management. Moreover, farms with no successors are increasing.

In recent years serious problems have arisen, such as the increase of farmland where crop seed is not planted and which is left without being cultivated. It has become very difficult to continue agricultural management under the conditions of import liberalization and aging labor forces.

Extensive agriculture is now turning into intensive agriculture. Flowers and vegetables are introduced as the main crop in many areas. In this situation, the role of local governments should be to promote the use and management of farmland rather than promote liquidization. Each local government should plan reasonable utilization programs of the farmland, and a unified farmland management organization within each rural society should be established, in order to arrange land use promote regional agriculture.

Price forming and blood line problems of the Japanese Black Calf

Gyung Hee YOU, Riichiro IIZAWA (Hokkaido University)

After the recent trade liberalization of beef, Hokkaido has expanded both its production of beef and the borders of its shipment production center, now the prefecture's largest. However, one important characteristic of the production of the Japanese Black Calf is that great emphasis is placed on factors concerning hereditart traits, and blood line is also an important factor in price forming. Thus, if excellent seed bulls (studs?) are secured and are evaluated highly on the market, the price forming of the cattle becomes advantageous and demand for it spreads nationwide.

However, in underdeveloped production centers such as Hokkaido, the securing of high quality sperm is a big problem. In order to develop the Japanese Black Calf in the future, the securing and systematic improvement of excellent seed bulls is necessary.

Accordingly, this paper focuses on the price forming of the Japanese Black Calf in Hokkaido, and discusses the direction which the production of the Japanese Black Calf should take in the future.