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

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Description of contents

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(2) Folder title/number: (9)
Reforestation

(3) Date: Jan. 1948 - Apr. 1951

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
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(5) Item description and comment:
i) Chugoku
ii) Includes Contents Lists

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E), NARS

REFORESTATION

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
1.		American and Japanese Names for Trees	
2.	12 Jan 48	Conversion Factors for Forest Fuels	SCAP
3.	26 Aug 48	Investigation of National Forestry	CI.CO
4.	11 Jun 49	Forest Conservation and Reforestation	Econ. Sec. , CI.CO
5.	14 Jun 49	Reforestation	"
6.	10 Dec 49	Forestry Area in Chugoku Region	"
7.		National Forestry Office	SCAP
8.		School Forest Program	NR Div. Econ. Sec. CCAR
9.	15 Mar 50	Report on Conference	CCAR, Econ. Sec
10.	10 Jul 50	Reforestation and Conservation	Rinya Shuho
11.	31 May 1950	Compilation Next Year's Budget Launched (Translation)	SCAP, CAS
12.	5 July 1950	Rinya Shuho (The Weekly Bulletin of Forestry)	SCAP, CI & E
13.	1 July 1950	Themes for Reforestation and Conservation - August	SCAP, CAS
14.	18 Aug. 1950	Forestry Report No. 81, August 2 issue.	Yamaguchi-ken Federation of Forestowners' Assn.
15.	15 June 1950	Opinions on the Proposed Revision of the Forest Law	SCAP, CAS
16.	12 Oct. 1950	Rinya Shuho (Weekly Report on Forestry) No.89, dtd 4 October, prepared by the MAF	SCAP, CE
17.	Sept. 1950	Themes for Reforestation and Conservation - September	-
18.	31 Mar 1951	Table Showing Production Capacity of Present Pulb Plants and Amount of Raw Materials Required	Hiroshima Prefecture.
19.	1 Apr. 1951	Estimated Volume of State Owned Standing Timber by Principal Species and Ownership (as of 1 April '51) as well as Timber out by Species and Year	Osaka MAF Forestry Bureau.
20.	April 1951	Present Condition on National Forest in the Chugoku Region	

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A-7, Sem.

Mr. Colehour
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File Index
No. 20

Present Condition on National Forest in the Chugoku Region

Prepared by: Osaka MAF Forestry Bureau

1951 April

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Forest Area, Volume, Growth

Name of Prefecture	Jurisdictional Zones	Forestry Office	Area ha	Volume m³ N	Volume m³ L	Growth m³ N	Growth m³ L
Tottori	Tottori	Tottori	16,455.47	476,015	1,921,568	14,604.7	21,323.2
	Daisen	Kurayoshi	12,745.97	230,764	1,131,244	12,552.3	3,688.3
	Sub-total		29,201.44	706,779	3,052,812	27,157.0	25,011.5
Okayama	Tsuyama	Tsuyama	9,941.86	587,334	632,310	15,812.6	1,811.6
	Okayama	Okayama	7,894.90	432.004	46,357	13,626.0	1,050.0
	Niimi	Niimi	9,472.45	589,140	287,261	15,746.8	7,049.5
	Sub-total		27,309.21	1,608,478	965,928	45,185.4	15,911.1
Hiroshima	Miyoshi	Miyoshi	7,677.37	271,556	146,007	12,144.5	7,065.6
	Fukuyama	Fukuyama	10,423.31	897,016	141,289	18,828.0	2,479.0
	Saijo	Saijo	4,970.84	522,311	19,730	15,347.0	310.8
	Mihara	"	4,598.63	215,853	6,694	6,049.7	218.1
	Minochi	Hiroshima	2,253.79	215,909	85,695	3,935.0	956.9
	Hiroshima	"	4,813.85	394,573	21,771	12,201.2	317.8
	Miyajima	"	2,477.93	446,292	32,077	5,860.0	706.0
	Sub-total		37,215.72	2,863,510	453,263	74,365.4	12,054.2
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	3,659.40	249,493	109,877	9,268.7	2,376.8
	"	" (Combine)	937.27	79,882	36,990	2,810.6	371.8
	Sub-total		4,596.67	329,375	146,867	12,079.3	2,748.6
Shimane	Nichihara	Nichihara	8,267.71	476,029	1,081,170	9,401.4	14,563.6
	"	" (Combine)	207.30	20,499	15,329	410.0	399.4
	Kawamoto	Kawamoto	6,856.92	318,442	153,929	8,960.4	8,400.2
	"	Matsue	840.20	43,042	3,661	1,440.5	134.1
	Sub-total		16,172.13	858,012	1,254,089	20,212.3	23,497.3
	TOTAL		114,495.17	6,466,154	5,872,958	178,999.4	79,222.7
	TOTAL(*)		199,559.77	11,733,417	9,595,440	278,178.1	121,501.5

* Total for the entire Jurisdictional Area of the Osaka Forestry Bureau

Cutting

Name of Prefecture	Jurisdictional Zones	Forestry Office	Designated Yearly Cutting koku	1950 Adjusted Yearly Cutting koku	Cutting '49 koku	Cutting '50 koku	Cutting '51 koku
Tottori	Tottori	Tottori	146,427	147,276	127,770	162,364	130,911
	Daisen	Kurayoshi	85,953	83,498	61,174	50,596	70,055
	Sub-Total		232,380	230,774	188,944	212,960	200,966
Okayama	Tsuyama	Tsuyama	96,714	96,710	135,399	105,378	69,957
	Niimi	Niimi	99,928	23,807	95,533	80,742	80,921
	Okayama	Okayama	25,715	86,846	108,902	56,931	20,186
	Sub-Total		222,357	207,363	339,834	243,051	171,064
Hiroshima	Miyoshi	Miyoshi	63,511	63,364	104,467	83,334	73,667
	Fukuyama	Fukuyama	99,328	88,189	123,570	109,511	87,461
	Saijo	Saijo	57,038	42,368	37,926	63,541	16,898
	Mihara	"	19,108	18,799	33,815		19,254
	Hiroshima	Hiroshima	38,092	25,182	58,105		49,524
	Miyajima	"	12,708	35,759		95,128	
	Minochi	"	25,999	11,866	42,937		26,443
	Sub-Total		315,784	285,527	400,820	351,514	273,247
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	29,156	27,792	71,703	50,483	24,300
	(Yamaguchi)	"	9,824	7,956	18,594		
	Sub-Total		38,980	35,748	90,297	50,483	24,300
Shimane	Kawamoto	Kawamoto	59,825	117,752	48,454	63,596	54,135
	Kawamoto	Matsue	4,550	6,433	5,491	4,921	4,610
	Nichihara	Nichihara	110,470	61,420	62,690	76,228	87,225
	(Nichihara)	"	6,008	4,219			
	Sub-Total		180,853	189,824	116,635	144,745	147,970
Chugoku	TOTAL		990,354	949,236	1,136,530	1,002,753	817,647
Bureau	TOTAL		1,579,015	1,532,430	1,803,879	1,661,529	1,547,831

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Designated Reforestation

Name of Prefecture	Jurisdictional Zones	Forestry Office	Designated Reforestation
Tottori	Tottori	Tottori	335.99
	Daisen	Kurayoshi	160.17
	Sub-Total		496.16
Okayama	Tsuyama	Tsuyama	177.16
	Okayama	Okayama	33.91
	Niimi	Niimi	210.78
	Sub-Total		421.85
Hiroshima	Miyoshi	Miyoshi	188.28
	Fukuyama	Fukuyama	166.80
	Saijo	Saijo	61.96
	Mihara	"	59.00
	Minochi	Hiroshima	73.97
	Hiroshima	"	96.38
	Miyajima	Miyajima	23.95
	Sub-Total		670.34
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	92.97
	" (Combine)	"	20.49
	Sub-Total		113.46
Shimane	Nichihara	Nichihara	150.85
	" (Combine)	"	15.59
	Kawamoto	Kawamoto	159.90
	"	Matsue	12.49
	Sub-Total		338.83
Chugoku	TOTAL		2,040.64
Bureau	TOTAL		3,260.19

Reforestation

Name of Prefecture	Name of Office	Fiscal Year	Reforestation (ha) Trans-planting	Artificial Seeding	Natural Seeding	Reproduction by Sprouting	Total	Insect Damage Area	No. of Trees	Volume	Remarks
								ha		koku	
Okayama	Tsuyama	'49	(20.62) 159.00		66.34	145.83	(20.62) 371.17	337.42	15,955	13,913.00	( ) Area is ~~transplantation~~ Replanted
		'50	240.35		97.24	61.98	399.57	357.07	7,250	6,003.00	
		'51	(88.23) 136.25		51.57		(88.23) 187.82	520.41	12,560	4,191.00	
	Sub-Total		(108.85) 535.60		215.15	207.81	(108.85) 958.56	1,214.90	35,765	24,107.00	
	Okayama	'49	90.82		413.06	24.11	527.99	1,203.00	16,850	50,549.00	
		'50	244.12		271.91	13.44	529.47	1,580.00	5,260	15,800.00	
		'51	(50.00) 150.20		161.00	4.50	(50.00) 315.70	1,200.00	2,050	6,000.00	
	Sub-Total		(50.00) 485.14		845.97	42.05	(50.00) 1,373.16	3,983.00	24,160	72,249.00	
	Niimi	'49	120.79		191.39	37.15	349.33	350.00	490	950.00	
		'50	147.21		133.23	71.64	352.08	250.00	1,300	2,500.00	
		'51	(20.50) 103.68		54.31	122.83	(20.50) 280.82	200.00	260	500.00	
	Sub-Total		(20.50) 371.68		378.93	231.62	(20.50) 982.23	800.00	2,050	3,950.00	
Total			(179.35) 1,392.42		1,440.05	481.48	(179.35) 3,313.95	5,997.90	61,975	100,406.00	
		'49	(20.62) 370.61		670.79 670.79	207.09 207.09	(20.62) 1,248.49	1,890.42	33,295	65,412.00	
		'50	631.68		502.38	147.06	1,281.12	2,187.07	13,810	24,303.00	
		'51	(158.73) 390.13		266.88	127.33	(158.73) 784.34	1,920.41	14,870	10,691.00	
Hiroshima	Miyoshi	'49	20.67		141.28	46.44	208.39	-	-	-	
		'50	65.16		233.28	20.66	319.10	-	-	-	
		'51	(37.51) 51.54		121.31	(11.32) 67.00	(48.83) 239.85	-	-	-	
	Sub-Total		(37.51) 137.37		495.87	(11.32) 134.10	(48.83) 767.34	-	-	-	

Reforestation (Cont'd)

Name of Prefecture	Name of Office	Fiscal Year	Reforestation (ha) Transplanting	Artificial Seeding	Natural Seeding	Reproduction by Sprouting	Total	Insect Damage Area ha	No. of Trees	Volume kaku	Remarks
	Fukuyama	'49	55.91		220.67	45.78	322.36	381.00	54,320	169,097.00	
		'50	56.29		142.63	68.51	267.43	80.00	13,000	24,700.00	
		'51	(35.23) 35.99	14.99	157.81	21.35	(35.23) 230.14	70.00	14,500	27,000.00	
	Sub-Total		(35.23) 148.19	14.99	521.11	135.64	(35.23) 819.93	531.00	81,820	160,797.00	
	Saijo	'49	35.29		189.13		224.42	75.71	830	2,500.00	
		'50	80.09		184.35		264.44	70.00	490	1,470.00	
		'51	(13.56) 97.62		196.15		(13.56) 293.77	50.00	520	1,500.00	
	Sub-Total		(13.56) 213.00		569.63		(13.56) 782.63	195.71	1,840	5,470.00	
	Hiroshima	'49	91.28		215.26		306.54	49.90	11,150	10,400.00	
		'50	(31.45) 218.22	(2.00)	467.87	3.10	(33.45) 689.19	25.00	4,800	5,000.00	
		'51	(22.76) 71.46		140.51		(22.76) 211.97	78.13	32,360	34,500.00	
	Sub-Total		(54.21) 380.96	(2.00)	823.64	3.10	(56.21) 1,207.70	153.03	48,310	49,900.00	
Total			(140.51) 879.52	(2.00) 14.99	2,410.25	(11.32) 272.84	(153.83) 3,577.60	879.74	131,970	216,167.00	
	Yamaguchi	'49	203.15		766.34	92.22	1,061.71	506.61	66,300	121,997.00	
		'50	(31.45) 419.76	(2.00)	1,028.13	92.27	(33.45) 1,540.16	175.00	18,290	31,170.00	
		'51	(109.06) 256.61	14.99	615.78	(11.32) 88.35	(120.38) 975.73	198.13	47,380	63,000.00	
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	'49	57.53	10.84	47.16		115.53	245.17	11,355	6,980.15	
		'50	206.47	60.05	116.07		382.59	260.00	16,700	10,007.00	
		'51	(69.24) 63.39	3.16	55.38		(69.24) 121.93	20.00	3,750	2,000.00	
Total			(69.24) 327.39	74.05	218.61		(69.24) 620.05	525.17	31,805	18,989.15	

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Reforestation (Cont'd)

Name of Prefecture	Name of Office	Fiscal Year	Reforestation (ha) Trans-planting	Artificial Seeding	Natural Seeding	Reproduction by Sprouting	Total	Insect Damage Area (ha)	No. of Trees	Volume (koku)	Remarks
Shimane	Nichihara	'49	24.00		113.76		137.76	42.82	3,500	6,150.00	
		'50	69.00		31.05		100.05	35.00	840	1,500.00	
		'51	(14.91) 95.92		69.75		(14.91) 165.67	35.00	600	1,000.00	
	Sub-Total		(14.91) 188.92		214.56		(14.91) 403.48	112.82	4,940	8,650.00	
	Kawamoto	'49	27.87	-	8.27	83.87	120.01	-	-	-	
		'50	74.13	-	13.26	149.01	236.40	-	-	-	
		'51	(6.00) 36.83	-	67.68	90.82	(6.00) 195.33	-	-	-	
	Sub-Total		(6.00) 138.83	-	89.21	323.70	(6.00) 551.74	-	-	-	
	Matsue	'49	18.72		18.95		37.67	18.25	180	3,000.00	
		'50	36.04		6.08		42.12	2.34	40	940.00	
		'51	(21.26) 19.67		4.89		(21.26) 24.56				
	Sub-Total		(21.26) 74.43		29.92		(21.26) 104.35	20.59	220	3,940.00	
Total			(42.17) 402.18		333.69	323.70	(42.17) 1,059.57	133.41	5,160	12,590.00	
Tottori	Tottori	'49	70.59		140.98	83.87	295.44	61.07	3,680	9,150.00	
		'50	179.17		50.39	149.01	378.57	37.34	880	2,440.00	
		'51	(42.17) 152.42		143.32	90.82	(42.17) 385.56	35.00	600	1,000.00	
		'49	44.64		105.58	14.16	164.38	81.00	30	289.00	
		'50	100.15		367.39	14.27	481.81	100.00	10	100.00	
		'51	115.47		223.54	14.19	353.20	50.00	10	100.00	
	Sub-Total		260.24		696.51	42.62	999.39	231.00	50	489.00	

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Reforestation (Cont'd)

Name of Prefecture	Name of Office	Fiscal Year	Reforestation (ha) Trans-planting	Artificial Seeding	Natural Seeding	Reproduction by Sprouting	Total	Insect Damage Area	No. of Trees	Volume	Remarks
								ha		K.ku.	
	Kurayoshi	'49	50.16		126.17	26.79	203.12	23.00	10	1,570.40	
		'50	90.67		91.63	119.44	301.74	50.00	20	2,500.00	
		'51	79.29		55.10	93.02	227.41	50.00	20	2,500.00	
	Sub-Total		220.12		272.90	239.25	732.27	123.00	50	6,570.40	
otal			480.38		969.41	281.87	1,731.66	354.00	100	7,059.40	
		'49	94.80		231.75	40.95	367.50	104.00	40	1,859.40	
		'50	190.82		459.02	133.71	783.55	150.00	30	2,600.00	
		'51	194.76		278.64	107.21	580.61	100.00	30	2,600.00	
TOTAL			(431.27) 3,481.89	(2.00) 89.04	5,372.01	(11.32) 1,359.89	(444.59) 10,302.83	7,890.22	231,010	355,211.55	
		'49	(20.62) 796.68	10.84	1,857.02	424.13	(20.62) 3,088.67	2,807.27	114,670	205,398.55	
(Chugoku Five(5) Prefectures)		'50	(31.45) 1,627.90	(2.00) 60.05	2,155.99	522.05	(33.45) 4,365.99	2809.41	49,710	70,522.00	
		'51	(379.20) 1,057.31	18.15	1,359.00	(11.32) 413.71	(390.52) 2,848.17	2273.54	66,630	79,291.00	
Forestry Bureau Total		'49	1,519.32	14.34	2,942.56	647.11	5,123.33	4031.00	325,200	274,430.00	
		'50	4,152.92	123.40	2,556.96	562.53	7,395.81	5187.51	232,750	150,000.00	
		'51	3,522.00	76.00	600.00	464.00	4,662.00	2,750.00	150,000	115,000.00	
T O T A L			9,194.24	213.74	6,099.52	1,673.64	17,181.14	11,968.51	707,950	539,430.00	

Forest Conservation

* Unit: ¥1,000

Name of Prefecture	Forestry Office	1949 Fiscal Year						1950 Fiscal Year (Completed)						1951 Fiscal Year			
		Rehabilitation of ~~Damaged~~ disintegrated Area		Rehabilitating Barren Mountain		Erosion Control		Rehabilitation of ~~Damaged~~ Disintegrated Area		Rehabilitating Barren Mountain		Erosion Control		Rehabilitation of ~~Damaged~~ disintegrated Area		Rehabilitating Barren Mountain	
		Area	Cost	Area	Cost	Area	Cost	Area	Cost	Area	Cost	Area	Cost	Area	Cost	Area	Cost
		ha	*	ha	*	ha	*	ha	*	ha	*	ha	*	ha	*	ha	
Tottori	Kurayoshi							20.0	13,800.					42.8	20,000		
	Tottori																
	Sub-Total							20.0	13,800					42.8	20,000		
Okayama	Okayama			24.30	6,300					24.0	11,000					44.2	16,365
	Sub-Total																
Hiroshima	Hiroshima	14.0	4,200	28.0	8,000			8.0	4,000	30.0	15,000			59.4	30,000		
	Sub-Total																
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	18.50	8,000					29.20	17,600					19.0	10,000		
	Sub-Total																
Chugoku	TOTAL	32.50	12,200	52.30	14,300			57.20	35,400	54.0	26,000			121.2	60,000	44.2	16,365
Bureau	TOTAL	56.0	20,600	57.50	15,800	2.6	2,600	123.20	71,200	94.0	41,000	4.1	6,000	263.5	104,000	123.1	50,365

* Unit: ¥1,000

950 Fiscal Year (Completed)					1951 Fiscal Year (Plan)					
ation ed rea	Rehabilitating Barren Mountain		Erosion Control		Rehabilitation of disintegrated Damaged Area		Rehabilitating Barren Mountain		Rehabilitation of Disaster Damaged Area	
ost	Area	Cost	Area	Cost	Area	Cost	Area	Cost	Area	Cost
* ,800.	ha	*	ha	*	ha 42.8	* 20,000	ha	*	ha	*
									22.7	13,500
,800					42.8	20,000			22.7	13,500
	24.0	11,000					44.2	16,365	26.0	10,000
,000	30.0	15,000			59.4	30,000				
,600					19.0	10,000			11.0	4,000
,400	54.0	26,000			121.2	60,000	44.2	16,365	59.7	27,500
,200	94.0	41,000	4.1	6,000	263.5	104,000	123.1	50,365	59.7	27,500

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1), NARS DATE

Mr. Colehour

Estimated Volume of State Owned Standi. Timber by Principal Species and Ownership (as of 1 April '51) as well as Timber cut by Species and Year

A-7, 2nd.

Unit: 1,000 Cubic Feet

Hiroshima Prefecture

Species			Total Volume of Cut					
Resembles American	Japanese Name	Standing Timber	'46	'47	'48	'49	'50 (estimate)	'51 (estimate)
Coniferous Cedar of Redwood (Cyoress)	Sugi	8,392	604	593	651	393	320	269
Cendar (Cyoress)	Hinoki	21,768	372	250	298	299	257	205
Cedar	Sawara	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Pine	Akamatsu	59,316	3,963	3,680	3,286	2,513	2,154	1,700
Black Pine	Kuromatsu	2,029	31	18	98	93	63	59
Fir	Momi-rui	1,078	31	30	50	36	48	8
Hemlock	Tsuga-rui	914	36	13	28	31	35	11
Others		120	-	-	1	1	18	3
Total coniferous		93,620	5,037	4,584	4,412	3,366	2,895	2,255
Beech	Buna	395	-	-	9	8	3	5
White Oak	Konara	2,808	96	156	121	93	121	122
Red Oak	Kunugi	198	26	7	28	37	14	4
Oak	Kashi-rui	1,128	38	20	62	57	28	71
Chestnut	Kuri	2,439	72	56	81	64	55	56
Elm	Keyaki-rui	221	-	1	-	1	-	-
Maple	Kaede-rui	107	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others		6,828	692	963	657	370	341	256
Total broad-leaved		14,124	924	1,203	958	630	562	514
Grand Total		107,744	5,961	5,787	5,370	3,996	3,457	2,769

File Index
No. 19

345,700
399,600
276,900

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLS/NND

COPY

Estimated Volume of State Owned Standing Timber by Principal Species and Ownership(as of 1 April '51) as well as Timber cut by Species and Year

Unit: 1,000 Cubic Feet

Okayama Prefecture

Species		Standing Timber	Total Volume of Cut					
Resembles American	Japanese Name		'46	'47	'48	'49	'50 (estimate)	'51 (estimate)
Coniferous Cedar or Redwood (Cypress)	Sugi	15,704	1,073	890	1,092	980	441	212
Cedar (Cypress)	Hinoki	13,459	196	327	575	305	117	73
Red Pine	Akamatsu	13,133	2,411	3,576	1,730	1,284	775	375
Black Pine	Kuromatsu	536	222	136	42	10	-	-
Larch	Karamatsu	879	9	16	11	1	-	1
Fir	Momi-rui	800	12	94	16	6	12	-
Hamlock	Tsuga-rui	297	14	14	-	-	-	-
Others		64	8	739	9	2	5	1
Total Coniferous		44,872	3,945	5,792	3,475	2,588	1,350	662
Broadleaved								
Beech	Buna	8,100	248	50	310	41	147	236
White oak	Konara	7,535	264	187	231	124	223	242
Red oak	Kunugi	307	-	16	14	4	29	-
Oak	Kashi-rui	11,186	770	1,055	580	539	582	710
Chestnut	Kuri	3,343	147	30	217	86	105	50
Elm	Keyaki	379	14	-	8	1	3	-
Maple	Kaede-rui	1,472	-	2	10	-	-	-
Ash	Harigiri	83	-	2	4	-	1	-
Total Broadleaved		32,405	1,443	1,342	1,374	795	1,090	1,238
Grand Total		77,277	5,388	7,134	4,849	3,383	2,440	1,900

338,300 244,000 190,000

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSC Ltr

COPY

Estimated Volume of State Owned Standing Timber by Principal Species and Ownership(as of 1 April '51) as well as Timber Cut by Species and Year

Yamaguchi Prefecture

Unit: 1,000 Cubic Feet

Species			Total Volume of Cut					
Resembles American	Japanese Name	Standing Timber	'46	'47	'48	'49	'50 (estimate)	'51 (estimate)
Coniferous								
Cedar or Redwood (Cypress)	Sugi	2,661,065	182,695	179,340	130,638	195,656	7,134	4,344
Cedar (Cypress)	Hinoki	3,922,129	5,969	132,403	74,307	53,152	70,952	33,869
Red Pine	Akamatsu	3,614,130	408,053	500,124	277,274	302,031	118,029	71,058
Black Pine	Kuromatsu	518,983	1,165	47,572	-	33,092	2,931	3,461
White Pine	Himekomatsu	7,063	-	-	-	-	-	3,531
Larch	Karamatsu	4,097	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fir	Momi-rui	433,551	10,878	7,911	6,640	113,438	89,211	54,883
Hemlock	Tsuga-rui	643,034	22,956	38,390	27,512	71,799	46,972	65,478
Total Coniferous		11,704,052	631,716	905,740	516,371	769,168	335,229	236,624
Broadleaved								
Beech	Buna	811,691	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Oak	Konara	705,139	13,915	6,289	21,932	8,582	3,673	1,554
Red Oak	Kunugi	671	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oak	Kashi-rui	754,689	8,653	22,991	23,627	19,071	10,524	16,599
Chestnut	Kuri	660,211	353	989	6,357	9,218	21,437	6,463
Elm	Keyaki	70,104	105	3,143	989	5,933	4,980	5,439
Maple	Kaede-rui	73,954	35	-	-	-	-	-
Ash	Shioji	28,748	-	-	1,519	-	-	-
Total Broadleaved		3,105,207	23,061	33,412	54,424	42,804	40,614	30,055
Grand Total		14,809,259	654,777	939,152	570,795	811,972	375,843	266,679

811,917,200 X

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E), NARS, DATE 12-18-75

COPY

Estimated Volume of State Owned Standing Timber by Principal Species and Ownership(as of 1 April '51) as well as Timber Cut by Species and Year

Shimane Prefecture — Unit: 1,000 Cubic Feet

Species			Total Volume of Cut					
Resembles American	Japanese Name	Standing Timber	'46	'47	'48	'49	'50 (estimate)	'51 (estimate)
Coniferous								
Cedar or Redwood (Cypress)	Sugi	6,206	1416	404	274	121	270	216
Cedar (Cypress)	Hinoki	10,236	221	135	143	125	74	58
Cedar	Sawara	13	3	3	-	-	-	-
Red Pine	Akamatsu	11,539	402	467	260	262	173	173
Black Pine	Kuromatsu	670	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fir	Momi-rui	437	9	9	19	13	22	13
Hemlock	Tsuga-rui	1,456	106	105	64	39	48	37
Other		54	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total Coniferous		30,611	1,157	1,153	760	561	587	497
Broadleaved								
Beech	Buna	10,592	5	42	80	2	18	25
White Oak	Konara	10,385	117	240	191	152	148	172
White Oak	Onara	17	-	-	-	1	1	1
Red Oak	Kunugi	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oak	Kashi-rui	2,833	151	158	156	74	97	78
Chestnut	Kuri	6,231	33	56	83	50	57	80
Elm	Keyaki	944	2	8	5	25	17	2
Maple	Kaede-rui	1,219	-	1	2	-	14	-
Birch	Kaba-rui	3,742	138	128	365	138	264	216
Ash	Shioji	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		9,672	208	469	415	140	162	76
Total Broadleaved		45,684	654	1,102	1,297	582	783	652
Grand Total		76,295	1,811	2,255	2,057	1,143	1,370	1,149

114,300 137,000 114,900

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3(E)

C O P Y

Estimated Volume of State Owned Standing Timber by Principal Species and Ownership(as of 1 April '51) as well as Timber Cut by Species and Year.

Tottori Prefecture — Unit: 1,000 Cubic Feet

Species			Total Volume of Cut					
Resembles American	Japanese Name	Standing Timber	'46	'47	'48	'49	'50 (estimate)	'51 (estimate)
Coniferous								
Cedar or Redwood (Cypress)	Sugi	11,367	237	195	330	57	433	267
Cedar (Cypress)	Hinoki	7,726	171	109	125	154	53	112
Red Pine	Akamatsu	2,971	257	387	344	179	129	77
Black Pine	Kuromatsu	1,589	79	69	66	73	21	-
White Pine	Himekomatsu	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larch	Karamatsu	351	-	3	2	-	0.2	-
Fir	Momi-rui	31	12	2	-	-	0.2	
Others		1						
Total Coniferous		24,052	756	765	867	463	636.4	456
Broadleaved								
Beech	Buna	40,501	193	546	324	296	518	395
White Oak	Konara	7,816	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
White Oak	Onara	6,509	149	165	204	147	170	156
Red Oak	Kunugi	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oak	Kashi-rui	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chestnut	Kuri	826	-	7	10	1	3	0.07
Elm	Keyaki	215	-	-	0,6	0.5	-	0.4
Maple	Kaede-rui	2,381	7	10	24	-	11	2
Birch	Kaba-rui		50	74	131	94	101	25
Ash	Shioji	60	-	-	-	0.5	1	-
Others		21,857	525	344	473	295	244	437
Total Broadleaved		80,238	924.7	1,146	1,166.6	834	1,048	1,015.47
Grand Total		104,290	1,680.7	1,911	2,033.6	1,297	1,684.4	1,471.47

1297.00 1684.50 1471.50

Mr. Colehour

A-7, Ben

TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF PRESENT PULP PLANTS
AND AMOUNT OF RAW MATERIALS REQUIRED

As of 31 March 1951

Raw material	Plant	Location	Products	Capacity of annual production(ton)	Operating ratio	Original Unit per ton(Pulp)	Lumber required for capacity of production	Lumber consumption for actual operation Koku
Lumber	Miyoshiseishi K.K.	Kusunoki-cho Hiroshima-city	A. P G. P	360 t 240	30 % 50	19 9	6.840 2.160	2.052 1.080
	Akiseishi K. K.	Onoura Saiki-gun Hiroshima-ken	G. P	1.200	90	9	10.800	9.720
	Otake Shigyo K. K.	Otake-machi Saiki-gun Hiroshima-ken	G. P A. P	3.000 3.600	100 50	9 19	27.000 68.400	27.000 34.200
	Nihonshigyo K. K. Branch-office	"	G. P	3.360	90	9	30.240	27.000
	Nishinihon Seishi K. K.	Kawasaki Tsu-yama-shi Okayama-ken	A. P G. P	1.560 3.240	70 40	19 9	29.640 29.160	20.900 11.700
	Chiyoda Shigyo K.K.	Kitsugi-cho Ohara-gun Shimane-ken	G. P A. P	1.200 700	50 70	9 19	10.800 13.300	5.400 9.130
	Sendai Seishi K.K.	Furuichi Tottori-city	G. P	2.400	80	9	21.600	17.100
	Santai Kogyo K.K.	Akasaki Tohaku-gun Tottori-ken	G. P	950	50	19	18.050	8.930
	Nihonkai Pulp K.K.	Sakai-cho Seihaku -gun, Tottori-ken	A. P	1.400	50	19	26.600	13.300
	Nihonshigyo K. K. Geibo Kogyo	Waki-mura Kuga-gun Yamaguchi-ken	A. P	2.040	90	19	38.760	34.200
	Okayama Seishi K.K.	Hamano Okayama-city	G. P	800	40	9	7.200	2.880

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 ... No. 18

(No. 2)

	Sanyo Pulp K. K.	Muronogi Iwakuni-city, Yamaguchi-ken	R. P S. P	20.000 17.000	100 100	20 19	400.000 323.000	400.000 323.000
	Wood Pulp Total			63.050 ton/year			1.063.550	947.592
Straw	Fukuyama Seishi K.K.	Sannomaru-cho Fukuyama-city Hiroshima-ken	Straw pulp	804 t	100	2.8 t	2.323 t	2.323 t
	Okayama Seishi K.K.	Hamano Okayama-city	"	10.800	100	2.8	30.240	30.240
	Chuo Seishi K. K.	Fukuta-mura Tokubo-gun, Okayama-ken	"	8.568	100	2.8	23.990	23.990
	Straw Pulp Total			20.172 ton/year			56.553/y	56.553/y
Bamboo	Nitto Seishi K.K.	Aza Tamataro Tsubakihigashi-ku Hagi-city Yamaguchi-ken	Bamboo Pulp	900	100	3.3 t	2.970 t	2.970 t
	Bamboo Pulp Total			900 t/y			2.970 t/y	2.970 t/y

TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF PULP PLANTS TO BEFOUNDED IN FUTURE AND AMOUNT OF RAW MATERIALS REQUIRED

Raw material	Plant	Location	Products	Capacity of annual production(ton)	Original Unit (raw Material) per ton (pulp)	Raw materials required	Commencement of operation in prospect
	Toyo Pulp K.K.	Hiro-machi Kure-city	K. P	10.000 t 10.000	16	160.000 160.000	Oct. 1951 Oct. 1952
Lumber	Sanyo Pulp K.K.	Muronogi Iwakuni city ~~Hiroshima~~-ken Yamaguchi	R. P	20.000	20	400.000	May 1951
	"	Etsu Shimane-ken	"	20.000	20	400.000	Jan. 1952
	Nihon Pulp K.K.	Yonago-city Shimane-ken	"	20.000	20	400.000	July 1952
	Kokusaku Pulp K.K.	Mizushima-cho Okayama-ken	"	20.000	20	400.000	Dec. 1952
	Wood Pulp Total			100.000 ton/year		1.520.000	
Straw	Hikari Pulp K.K.	Bofu-city Yamaguchi-ken	Straw Pulp	300 t	2.8 t	840 t	June 1951
	"	Hikari-city Yamaguchi-ken	"	3.000	2.8 t	8.400	Dec. 1952
	Straw Pulp Total			3.300 ton/year		9.240 ton/year	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1), NARS DATE

O'Brien - OPOB
Calhoun - NR

COPY

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A 7-G

SUBJECT: Themes for Reforestation and Conservation - September

1. Two-week training courses for the 316 recently created Forestry Extension workers were to be conducted throughout Japan during July and August. Examinations for 804 village Extension agents, postponed from June, were to be held in mid-August, following which these agents also will undergo a week's training course. During September both prefectural and local agents should be ready to begin their duties. Wide publicity should be given to this new program.

2. Each year a national conference is held to discuss forest rehabilitation problems and afforestation administration, and petitions are drawn up for presentation to the Government. This year the meeting is to be held in Tochigi prefecture, beginning 20 September. Pre-meeting publicity and coverage of sessions of the conference will be helpful in furthering forestry programs.

3. Autumnal seed sowing by private foresters should be encouraged, with reminders that the Government will share in such afforestation expenses.

4. Continued explanation should be made of the main points of the temporary afforestation measures approved by the 7th Diet.

5. September is particularly suited for seed gathering. Best methods for collecting and preserving seeds should be taught and the people should be urged to seek guidance from technical experts in the choice of mother trees.

6. Because of seasonal weather changes, the vitality of trees is weakened during September and their resistance against noxious insects is lowered. Measures for insect prevention should be explained.

7. Countermeasures should be undertaken for the prevention of damage to forests frequently caused by typhoons during September.

File No. 17

COPY

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 102, NRS

CHUGOKU
INFORMATION:
O.D. 14.
OCT. 13. 1950 JJH

CA-EN. 87

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
Economics Division
APO 500

A-7-G

12 October 1950

1. Forwarded for your information is the "Rinya Shuho" (Weekly Report on Forestry), No. 89, dtd 4 October, prepared by the Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2. The table of contents is as follows:

a. Mr. Yokokawa, Director of the Forestry Agency, and Mr. Miura, member of the House of the Councillors will attend the Forestry Convension in Pacific Areas in Asia as observers. The convention is to be held at Bangkok, capital of Siam, from 9 October to 18 October.

b. The problems concerning the forestation, flood control, revision of the present Forestry Law, Forestry Cooperatives, accommodation of finance to the forestry industry and other 11 items were referred for consultation to the Forestry Organizations Liaison Council by the Upper House Agriculture-Forestry Commission.

c. Ministerial instruction No. 4 concerning the temporary application of the Reforestation Temporary Measure Law (Law No. 160 dtd 1 July) to the state-owned forests was issued on 18 September.

d. The "Green Village", a film for encouraging the school forestation will be pictured under the sponsorship of the Forestry Agency.

e. The "Green Dream", technicolor magic lantern slides, will be produced. These slides will describe the activities of the area forest extension agents.

16

16 Oct. 50

Z-1-1608

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

各國へ通達され、地域内林業の改良発展を図る性格をもっている。

× × × × × ×

× × ×

治山治水問題外十一案件、参議院農林委員会より林業団体連絡懇談会に諮問さる

参議院農林委員会は過般、別項十二項目に亘る協議案件を、林業団体連絡懇談会に諮問してきたので、会会では、近く参議院農林委員会と懇談会を開き、来るべき国会を間近にひかえて、これら諸問題解決の具体策を練ることになった。協議案件次の如し、

一、治山治水の問題

一、森林法改正の問題

一、森林協同組合法の問題

一、林業金融の問題

イ、農村漁業金融公庫の問題

ロ、商工、農村中金融資の問題

ハ、抗木木材代金の問題

二、種苗養成資金融資の問題

ホ 造林資金としての見返資金融資の問題

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 102/NNSC NO.

CA-EN. 27

INFORMATION: O.D. 14.

林野週報

（第八十九号）

毎週水曜日発行
林政課弘報係

10.4

横川長官、三浦参議院議員がアジア、大平洋地域森林会議へ

来る十月九日から十八日まで、シヤム國首府バンコックにおいて、開催される「アジア大平洋地域森林会議」にオブザーバーとして、林野庁長官横川信夫氏、前林野庁長官現参議院議員三浦辰雄氏外通訳として片岡彰二氏の三氏が出席することゝなり、G、H、Q、N、R、Sの林業部長H、Bドナルドソン氏も仝行、五日午前七時羽田発旅客機でバンコックに向うが二十一日に帰日する予定である。

なお会議の内容は林業全般に亘り、その結果は、國際連合の勧告の形式によって、関係各國へ通達され、地域内林業の改良発展を図る性格をもっている。

× × × × × × × ×

冶山冶水問題外十一案件、参議院農林委員会より林業団体連絡懇談会に諮問さる

参議院農林委員会は過般、別項十二項目に亘る協議案件を、林業団体連絡懇談会に対し

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 [illegible]

農林省訓令第四号、九月十八日公布なる

農林省は造林臨時措置法（昭和二十五年法律第百五十号七月一日施行）の施行に伴い、國有林野についても、一せい造林の実績をあげ、あわせて、国有林野所在の地元住民の福祉増進をはかる目的をもって、国有林野に部分林を設定する場合の取扱いについて、当分の間、別項のような國有林野管理規程の臨時特例を設け、九月十八日公布、九月二十日より適用することになった。

なお本訓令の細部の取扱に関しては近々に長官通牒が発せられる。

國有林野管理規程の臨時特例に関する訓令

昭和二五、九、一八
農林省訓令第四号

（趣旨）

第一條　造林臨時措置法（昭和二十五年法律第百五十号）の施行に伴い、國有林野についても一せい造林の実をあげ、あわせて地元住民の福祉増進を図るため、國有林野に部分林を設定する場合の取扱いについては、当分の間、國有林野管理規程（昭和二十四年農林省訓令第百八号）第四十二條から第四十五條までの規定にかかわらずこの訓令の定めるところによる。

（設定標準）

第二條　営林局長は、左の各号に掲げる國有林野に部分林を設定することができる。

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 [illegible]

一、林野整備の問題
一、林業課税の問題
一、造林促進と林地確保の問題
一、奥地林開発助成並びに林道網確立の問題
一、木材検査の問題
一、木材の輸出並びに特需に関する問題
一、木材輸送運賃引下げの問題
一、林野庁予算について

國有林野管理規程の臨時特例に関する農林省訓令第四号、九月十八日公布なる

農林省は造林臨時措置法（昭和二十五年法律第百五十号七月一日施行）の施行に伴い、國有林野についても、一せい造林の実績をあげ、あわせて、国有林野所在の地元住民の福祉増進をはかる目的をもつて、国有林野に部分林を設定する場合の取扱いについて、当分の間、別項のような國有林野管理規程の臨時特例を設け、九月十八日公布、九月二十日より適用することになつた。

なお本訓令の細部の取扱に関しては近々に長官通牒が発せられる。

國有林野管理規程の臨時特例に関する訓令

昭和二五、九、一八
農林省訓令第四号

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (3)

五　林業知識の普及又は林業の実習のため植林させることを相当とする林野

六　前各号に掲げる林野以外の林野で國が差当り植林することが困難なもの

（設定順位）

第三條　営林局長は、前條第一号から第四号までに該当すると認める林野につき部分林設定の出願が競合する場合には、左の各号の順位により承認しなければならない。

一　当該林野に密接な関係のある住民の組織する団体

二　市町村

三　都道府縣

四　前各号に掲げる者以外の者

2　営林局長は、前條第五号に該当すると認める林野につき部分林設定の出願が競合する場合には、左の各号の順位により承認しなければならない。

一　学校設置者

二　青年団・婦人会等の団体

三　市町村

四　都道府縣

五　前各号に掲げる者以外の者

3　営林局長は、前條第六号に該当すると認める林野につき部分林設定の出願が競合する場合には、出願者の造林能力を勘案し、且つ、出願者のうち地元住民の福祉を増進するため適当と認める者に承認しなければならない。

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E), NARS

一　國が造林を奨励する特用樹種の植栽に適する林野でその樹種の造林地として利用させることを相当とするもの

二　貸付し若しくは使用させてある林野、委託林野又は部分林を設定してあった林野で植林することを相当とするもの

三　従来管理経営上の特殊事情によって地元住民に利用させることが少なかった地方において前号に掲げるものに準じて利用させることを相当とする林野で造林地として利用することを適当とするもの

四　当該地方における林野中国有林野の占める面積の割合が当該地方における林野の占める面積に比し著しく大きく、且つ、地元住民の福祉上、国有林野の林木を取得させる必要の顕著な地方の林野で植林することを相当とするもの

五　林業知識の普及又は林業の実習のため植林させることを相当とする林野

六　前各号に掲げる林野以外の林野で國が差当り植林することが困難なもの

（設定順位）

第三條　営林局長は、前條第一号から第四号までに該当すると認める林野につき部分林設定の出願が競合する場合には、左の各号の順位により承認しなければならない。

一　当該林野に密接な関係のある住民の組織する団体

二　市町村

三　都道府縣

四　前各号に掲げる者以外の者

2　営林局長は、前條第五号に該当すると認める林野につき部分林設定の出願が競合するときは、左の各号の順位により承認しなければならない。

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ならない。

附　則

この訓令は、昭和二十五年九月二十日から適用する。

木材、薪炭、特殊林産物の市況月報発行

木材、薪炭、特殊林産物の公定価格制度の廃止後、木材、薪炭、特殊林産物の価格は、地域的に、時期的に変動しつゝあり、その実態の把握は凡ゆる意味で極めて重要であるので、林野庁経済課では、全国の主要なる生産地と消費地の市況を迅速且つ、正確に把握して、木材の生産販売の指導その他行政上の参考に資する目的をもって、九月から、毎月木材、薪炭、特殊林産物の市況調査を行い、市況月報を発行することとなり、この第一回の市況月報（九月十五日現在）は十月一日発行された。このため林野庁は、一般材、枕木、坑木、電柱、及坑丸太、パルプ材の主要生産地三十一ヶ所と主要消費地二十ヶ所に調査員四十五名を、木炭、薪、練豆炭の主要生産地三十五ヶ所と主要消費地十五ヶ所に調査員四十名を、椎茸、原料漆、精製漆、木蠟、生松脂、ロジン、テレピン、竹材の主要生産地五十六ヶ所と、主要消費地十八ヶ所に大十三名の調査員を夫々指定した、尚この月報は、営林局、署、調査員に配布される。

（設定承認の手続）

第四條　営林局長は、部分林の設定を承認しようとする場合において、当該申請に係る林野の面積が五十町歩をこえるものであるときは、左に掲げる事項を記載した書面を林野庁長官に提出して、その承認を受けなければならない。但し、部分林設定区域として既に農林大臣の認可を受けてある場合は、この限りでない。

一　所在地及び面積
二　地況及び林況
三　造林樹種、伐期及び分收部合
四　出願者及びその造林能力
五　その他参考となるべき事項

（報告）

第五條　営林局長は、部分林を設定したときは、すみやかに林野庁長官に報告しなければならない。

附　則

この訓令は、昭和二十五年九月二十日から適用する。

木材、薪炭、特殊林産物の市況月報発行

木材、薪炭、特殊林産物の公定価格制度の廃止後、木材、薪炭、特殊林産物の価格は、地域的に、時期的に変動しつゝあり、その実態の把握は凡ゆる意味で、極めて重要である

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (b)

学校植林奨励映画「緑の村え」愈々製作の運び

農林省弘報課、林野庁弘報係共同企画による学校植林奨励映画は、脚本も漸くととのい近く、クランクを開始する運びとなった、映画は二巻にまとめられ、その梗概は、ある山村部落の中学校落成式場の喜びに溢れたシーンから始り、この目新しい校舎を建設するまでに至った過去の苦心談を、ドラマテイックに運び植林意欲の昂揚を折り込んだ、一般向のもので、完成は十一月中旬頃で、来春の緑化運動の視覚宣伝資料として、全国的に利用していただく予定である。

○　○

総天然色幻燈スライド
緑の夢（二十四駒）
製作開始

○　○

今年から、林業技術の改良普及の為に全國に設けられた、林業技術普及員の使命を広く農民に周知する意味で、今年研究普及課では極彩色スライドで、地区普及員の活躍をドラマテイックに画いた、スライドを企画製作にとりかかった。

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01-7-G

YAMAGUCHI-KEN FEDERATION
OF FORESTOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

June 15, 1950

Opinions on the Proposed Revision of the Forest Law.

1. Policy:

(a) It is desirable that, on the basis of the statement (dated Feb. 25, 1950) sent to Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, by Fair Trade Practices Division ESS and Forestry Division NRS, the proposed revision of the Forest Law shall be effected chiefly in Art. 2 'Supervision for forest management, and Art. 5' Regulations Relative to Forestowners' Associations and federations of the said associations.

(b) Forestowners Associations and Forest Cooperative Association shall be established.

2. Gist:

(a) Forestry program shall embrace all matters pertaining to the management of private and communal forests, and the control of the government over the ownership of forests shall be confined to such an extent as is deemed necessary to maintain the interest of the state. On the other hand, the chief objective of forestry program shall give greatest prominence to the rationalization of forest management, thereby increasing the value of forest cultivation as an enterprise, encouraging forestowners to augment forest resources and thus maintaining forest production.

(b) National interest used above (1) shall imply the continuance of forest production based upon forest conservancy and river management.

Justification: In proportion as forest industry develops into such a state as produces profit as an independent enterprise and the obstacles to forest management be removed, a correspondent increase of national interest will be expected.

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3. To safeguard the national interest, forestry programs will decide the exact extent of restriction to be imposed upon the right of property, the measures for the development of forestry, and thus fix the base upon which forestry plans will be formed.

4. Forestry plans extending to 5 years, upon which forestry projects will be based, will be formed in conformity with forestry programs by the Prefectural Governors to whom the authority of Agriculture & Forestry Minister will be delegated on the regional (watershed) basis inclusive of city, town & village.

5. Forestry projects will be formed annually by the Prefectural Governors on the basis of forestry plans.

6. New Forest Owners' Associations shall submit materials for formulating forestry project as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

7. The Government shall bear the expense for New Forest Owners' Associations which function for the interest of the public.

Justification: As shown in the statement, the Government shall assume the responsibility for formulating forestry program.

8. As a general principle, one New Forest Owners' Association shall be established at one administrative district such as city, town & village by order of the Government.

9. Forestry Cooperative Associations shall be established separately from Agricultural Cooperative Associations for the purpose of executing forestry land program and protecting the interests of forest land owners.

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10. Every existing legally-authorized Forestry Association, now to be reorganized, has suffered a pretty amount of loss. This was chiefly caused by the change in the economic world which took place when the associations were engaged in the management of forestry and started enterprises for a profit to fill up the expenses for the affairs. The loss could be made up by keeping on the enterprises but, as the sudden change of the law concerned requires the liquidation of the associations, the Government is required to make reparation for the loss to some extent.

11. The Government is also required to take into consideration the fact that the associations suffered a great amount of the overdue because of the financial pressure of late and the liquidation may end in a failure without early collection of the overdue.

12. Special Establishment of Forestry Financial Organ:-

Reason: It is necessary to take some measures for a special long term and low interest finances, because of the long period involved in forestry industry production.

13. It is indispensably necessary to post competent technicians to carry out forestry programs in order that they may be carried out satisfactorily. Therefore, it is requested that as many competent officials as possible should be posted at the expense of the State.

Reason: The impossibility to pay sufficient wages to forestry officials out of the prefectural treasury or pockets of forest-owners will result in their inferiority both in quality and quantity.

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森林法改正に關する意見

山口縣森林組合連合會

一方針

1 現行森林法の第二章　營林の監督　第五章　森林組合及び森林組合連合會の規定の改正を主体とし、一九五〇年二月廿五日附總司令部經濟科學局、公正取引實行部及天然資源局林業部からの林野廳に對する書簡を基礎として改正する。

2 森林會及森林協同組合を設立する

二要領

1 森林計畫は全民有林を對象とし、政府が行政權力を以て、國益の觀點より森林の財産權に統制を加へる範圍は國益が維持される最少限の範圍に止め、森林經營の合理化を主体として、森林の企業性を大にし、

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森林所有者が自ら積極的に森林資源の造成をなす如く計畫し以て森林生産の保續を図る~~は林業なる土地産業が全業として採算が取れる事によつて~~~~利めて可能となる~~

2 國益の範圍は治山治水を主体とした森林生産の保續とする

（理由）林業が完全に企業として成立しその生産性が高まれば附隨的に國益は確保される

3 國家森林計畫（プログラム）は國益を守るため財産權に制限を加へる具体的範圍と林業發展のための施策につき計畫し地方森林計畫（プラン）策定の基礎を與へる

4 地方森林計畫（プラン）は農林大臣の委任をうけて地方長官がプログラムを基礎として、流域別及各市町村別の五ヶ年の計畫とし、プロジエクト策定の基礎を與へる。

5 實施計畫（プロジエクト）はプランに基き毎年度の實行計畫を都道府縣知事が策定する。

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前項の實施計畫策定の資料を森林會は提出する。

森林會は公益事務を政府ふものであるから經費は政府の負擔とする。

（理由）前條に示されてある如く森林計畫の策定は政府の責任である。

森林會の區域は原則として市町村の行政區畫を單位として強制設立とする。

森林協同組合は森林計畫の實行と森林所有者の利益增進を目的として農業協同組合と別個に獨立して設立する。

現行森林組合の改組については各組合とも可なりの缺損を出してゐるが之れが原因については組合が林業政策面を擔當し之れが經費を賄ふために營利事業を行ひ經濟界の變動により缺損を生じたものが多い樣であるが繼續事業として實施すれば此の缺損も補塡出來るが政策の急激なる變更により清算事務をしなければならないのであるから政府に於ても或る程度の補償を考慮する事が必要である。

11 最近の經濟界の金詰りと共に組合の未收金は莫大なものとなつてゐるが之れが早期、決濟をしなければ清算事務は不可能であるから政府は此の點につき考慮する必要がある。

12 林業金融機關を特別に設ける事（理由）林業は生産期間が長期に亘るため特別の長期低利金融措置を考へる必要がある。

13 森林計畫實行職員に優秀なる技術者を配置することが森林計畫を確實にするために絶對に必要な事であるから國費を以て多數の優秀なる職員を配置する事が必要である。

（理由）豫算又は森林所有者の負擔に依り經費を支出することは十分なる豫算を取り得たいために量質共に劣る結果となる。

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CA EN 5-6

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-7-G

CHUGOKU
INFORMATION
O.D. 14

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
ECONOMICS DIVISION
APO 500

18 August 1950

TO: ECONOMICS OFFICER

1. Forwarded for your information is a weekly bulletin, "Forestry Report" No. 81, August 2 issue, prepared by the Japanese Forestry Agency.

2. Table of contents is as follows:

   a. The regulations to set the standard of quality for charcoal under the Japanese Agriculture and Forestry Standard Law have been decided, and will be put into effect as from about 10 September.

   b. Preparations for the opening of 4th National Forest Rehabilitation Convention is in progress now. The convention will be held at Nikko in Tochigi prefecture on 21 September.

   c. Flotation of loans amounting to 18 billion Yen to be appropriated for the 1950 public works has been examined by the Government.

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No. 14

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

(1) 現行規格は、まだ統制中であつた昨年の八月に指定農林物資検査法に基いて定められたものであるが、その統制が本年三月に解除されたので、新に制定された農林物資規格法に基いて時代に即応する規格を制定致したい。

(2) 現在では、木炭であればよいという観念がまた生産者その他のうちに残存しているが、枯渇している森林資源を尊重し、且つ、薪炭林の改良撫育を奨励するため、優良資材と優秀な技術によつて生れた優良製品には、それに応じた格付ができるように規格を細分、高度化し、もつて、生産者及び販売業者には、ますます農林資源の貴重性を強調し、併せて規格の粗放のために生産者が故意に買い叩かれることを防除致したく、又、消費者には、木炭は決して単なる原始的な製品ではない旨とその貴重性を認識せしめ、同時に用途と好みと価格に応じそれぞれ選択買いのできるように致したい。

第二　改正要点

(1) 炭種及び樹種称呼の区分の改正

(◎印は特定の場合に適用する。)

現行		改正	
炭種	樹種称呼	炭種	樹種称呼
白炭	備長かしならば	白炭	備長かしならば

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CA-EN. 56

INFORMATION
O.D. 14

林野週報

第八十一号

毎週水曜日発行
林政課弘報係

8.2

木炭の日本農林規格九月上旬に施行決定

現行木炭規格の改正については、かねてから関係各方面の注視を浴び、種々の要望があつたが、去る七月二十五日「木炭の日本農林規格」（日本農林規格法に依る）として農林物資規格調査会の林産部会及び審査会議の審議を経たので八月上旬公布され、九月十日頃施行されることとなつた。

木炭の日本農林規格制定趣旨及び要点次の如し

木炭の日本農林規格制定趣旨及び要点

第一　趣旨

(1)　現行規格は、まだ統制中であつた昨年の八月に指定農林物資検査法に基いて定められたものであるが、その統制が本年三月に解除されたので、新に制定された農林物資規格法に基いて時代に即応する規格を制定致したい。

(2)　現在では、木炭であればよいという観念がまた生産者その他のうちに残存しているが、枯渇している森林資源を尊重し、且つ、薪炭林の改良　撫育を奨励するため、優良資材と優秀な技術によつて生れた優良製品には、それに応じた格付ができるように

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 [illegible]

松炭	（白、黒を区分しない）
	◎いすくりまつ

(2) 「粉炭」に関する称呼の区分の改正

現行			改正		
炭種	称呼		炭種	称呼	
木炭粉	（白黒を区分しない）		白炭	粉	
			黒炭	粉	
鋸屑粉炭			規格から除外する。		

(3) 形状称呼の区分の新設（「くり」、「まつ」には適用しない。◎印は特定の場合に適用する。）

現行		改正	
炭種	形状	称呼	
白炭	丸、割、込、荒、◎細丸、◎小丸、◎中丸、◎小割、◎大割		
黒炭	丸、割、切丸、切割、荒、◎小丸、◎中丸、◎小割、◎大割、◎込、◎切小丸、◎切中丸、◎切大丸、◎切込		

（区分しない）

(4) 包装、一包装の正味量目、調整についての改正

(2)

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白炭	◎特選雑 雑			
黒炭	くぬぎ かし なら ◎特選雑 雑			
栗炭	（白、黒を区分しない）			
松炭	（白、黒を区分しない）			
白炭	◎なら （カシを含む場合） ざつ ◎いたや ◎いす くり まつ			
黒炭	くぬぎ かし なら ◎なら （カシを含む場合） ◎あべまき ざつ ◎いたや ◎いす くり まつ			

(2) 「粉炭」に関する称呼の区分の改正

現行			改正		
炭種	称呼		炭種	称呼	
木炭粉	（白黒を区分しない）		白炭	粉	
鋸屑粉炭			黒炭	粉	
			規格から除外する。		

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 [illegible]

(八) 調査

いぶり炭　ぬれ炭　夾雑物を除く規定は、現行通りである。

長圣又は長辺一五糎以上のものを除く規定は、削除した。

(5) 品等区分の改正

現行	改正
白炭及び黒炭を形状と品質によつて「上」、「並」に区分している。	白炭又は黒炭を品質によつて「極上」、「上」、「並」に区分する。但し、「荒」については「上」、「並」に区分する。
備長については「上」、「並」に区分する。	備長については「極上」、「上」に区分する。
「栗炭」「松炭」「木炭粉」については品等を区分しない。	「くり」、「まつ」、「粉」については、上記に同じ。

(6) ガス用木炭、製鉄用木炭の規格を新に設ける。（特定の場合に適用する。）

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 [illegible]

(イ) 包装

現行　標準を規定してある。

改正　堅固で整つたものとし、後は府縣の指導にまかせる。

(ロ) 正味量目　（◎印は特定の場合に適用する。）

現行 炭種	現行 瓩	改正 炭種	改正 瓩
白炭	一五、◎二〇、◎三〇	白炭	一五、◎七、五 ◎二〇 ◎三〇
黒炭	同右	黒炭	一五、◎七、五 ◎一〇 ◎一二、◎二〇 ◎三〇
栗炭	同右		
松炭	一二 ◎一五 ◎二〇		
木炭粉	一五		

(ハ) 調査

いぶり炭　ぬれ炭　夾雑物を除く規定は、現行通りである。

長圣又は長辺一五糎以上のものを除く規定は、削除した。

(5) 品等区分の改正

現行	改正
白炭及び黒炭を形状と品質によ	白炭又は黒炭を品質によつて「極上」、「上」、「正」に区分する。

大日本山林会々長、国土緑化推進委員会副会長東大名誉教授林学博士菌部一郎氏は肝臓癌を病らい、東大柿沼内科にて加療中の処、七月二十七日逝去、告別式は大日本山林会葬により八月二日芝白金三光坂、専心寺において執り行われた。

資料

昭和二五年度公共事業費起債査定

昭和二五、七、一三
地財委員会審議決定

一 要旨

昭和二十五年度公共事業費に充当すべき起債は一八〇億円とし団体別地方負担額を基準として定めた起債の枠の範囲内で事業の内容及び緊急性等を考慮して昭和二十五年度地方債許議方針に基き必要と認める事業につき承認するものとする。

二 事業別配分

一八〇億円の事業別配分は概ね次の通りとする。

一般分	二五〇億円
(イ) 六、三制建築事業費	四五億円
(ロ) 公営企業費	七億七千万円

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 102/NNBS NO.

山林復興大会の準備進む

（既報）第四回山林復興大会は、九月二十一日日光町で開催されるが、地元の栃木縣はこの大会を中心に全国から、縣下の名所旧蹟、温泉等の観光遊覧客を吸収すべく大計画をたてゝいる。会場にあてられる、日光町公会堂は元宇都宮飛行場の格納庫を払下げ一、二〇〇万の予算で三千人収容の大殿堂を東照宮前渓流大谷川河畔に目下晝夜兼行で建設中で、二十一日夜間は、大谷川河畔と中宮祠湖上において花火大会を催し、参会者へ約三千名を予定しに記念品（緑化を象徴せるネクタイ止めし煙草ケース等を贈ることになつており又日光町観光課から観光割引券を贈呈することになつている。

× × × ×

薗部林学博士逝去

大日本山林会々長、国土緑化推進委員会副会長東大名誉教授林学博士薗部一郎氏は肝臓癌を病らい、東大柿沼内科にて加療中の処、七月二十七日逝去、告別式は大日本山林会葬により八月二日芝白金三光坂、専心寺において執り行われた。

資料

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

(ハ)その他事業費については、府縣毎に公共事業費地方負担額の合計額に按分した額を基準とする、町村分については府縣別に配分した額の範囲内で当該府縣の町村負担額の五割以上の額を配分しなければならないものとする。

(ニ)災害復旧費については、過年度災害復旧費の地方負担額に按分した額とする。本年度災害復旧費については別途決定するものとする。

四、事業別査定方針

(イ)一般事業

(1)起債を認める範囲は国庫補助率、国庫負担率を厳格に適用しその負担額について認めることゝし、所謂つぎ足事業は認めない。

(2)当該事業が起債事業として適当か否かを検討し、重点的に事業を拱択して承認するものとする。

人件費的性質を有するもの、補助金として支出されるもの、維持管理及び修繕程度の事業、調査費等は認めない。

即ち次に掲げるようなものは原則として認めないものとする、

地方衛生研究所整備事業費児童一時保護所設置事業費、児童福祉施設事業費（児童相談所のようなもの）職員養成所設置事業費、国立公園整備事業費、港湾調査費、公立小学校給食施設整備事業費、土地改良事業費、民有林関発事業費、奥地林道関発事業費、民有林造林事業費、海岸砂地造林事業費、道路補修費、道路調査費、府

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

(ハ) その他事業費　九七億三千万円

2、災害分　三〇億円

(イ) 過年度災害復旧事業費　二三億円

(ロ) 本年度災害復旧事業費　七億円

3、合　計　一八〇億円

三、団体別起債総額の決定

(イ) 大三制建築事業費については公共事業費の地方負担額につき金額を認めることを原則とするが事情止むを得ないものについては、四五億円の範囲内で二割程度迄は補助対象以外の事業につき考慮する。

(ロ) 公営企業については上水道事業及び河川統制事業につき、地方負担額の全額を認めるものとする。

(ハ) その他事業費については、府縣毎に公共事業費地方負担額の合計額に按分した額を基準とする、町村分については府縣別に配分した額の範囲内で当該府縣の町村負担額の五割以上の額を配分しなければならないものとする。

(ニ) 災害復旧費については、過年度災害復旧費の地方負担額に按分した額とする。

本年度災害復旧費については別途決定するものとする。

四、事業別査定方針

(イ) 一般事業

(1) 起債を認める範囲は国庫補助率、国庫負担率を厳格に適用しその負担額について認めることゝし、所謂つぎ足事業は認めない。

(2) 当該事業が起債事業として適当か否かを検討し、重点的に事業を拱択して承認する

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 ...

人事異動

七月廿一日附

高知営林局長　岡野広

命　林野庁勤務

函館営林局長　近藤助

命　高知営林局長

農林事務官　矢野外生

命　函館営林局長

七月廿一日附発令

農林技官　田村顕三（札幌局利用課）

依願免本官（北海道々有林課長に転出）

農林事務官　藤岡励一（大阪木炭）

依願免本官（鳥取縣農林部林務課に転出）

農林事務官　坂村筆一（林政課）

命公正取引委員会へ出向

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 ...

縣砂防調査費、橋梁補修費、河川維持工事費、府縣河水統制調査費、河川調査費等

(3) 分担金は現年度分に限つて認める。

六、三制建設事業については昭和二十四年四月三十日現在の児童一人当り〇、七坪として計算した坪数を限度として認める。

(ロ) 災害復旧事業

一般事業(1)(2)(3)を準用する。従つて次のようなものは原則として認めない。母子寮児童一時保護所、養老院、保育所、婦人施設、授産施設、浮浪者収容施設等の災害復旧事業費、災害復旧耕地事業費、林道施設復旧費等

(註) 造林、林道、沿岸砂防等は事業別査定方針の(イ)一般事業(2)の補助金として支出されるもの」として認められない。

人事異動

七月廿一日附

高知営林局長　岡野広

命　林野庁勤務

函館営林局長　近藤助

命　高知営林局長

農林事務官　矢野外生

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E)

命　東京木炭事務所勤務　　農林事務官　　小菅伊勢松（前橋木炭所長）

命　前橋営林局在勤　　農林技官　　深沢長之助（秋田木炭所長）

辞令

八月二日発令

命林野庁林政部林政課長	農林事務官	奥原日出男	
命林野庁林政部経営課長	〃	武田誠三	
命林野庁林政部労務厚生課長	〃	渡辺喜作	
命林野庁林政部林産課長	農林技官	田中紀夫	
命林野庁林政部特産課長	〃	片山佐又	
命林野庁指導部計画課長	〃	石谷憲男	
命林野庁指導部造林課長	〃	武藤博忠	
命林野庁指導部研究普及課長	〃	岩野三門	
命林野庁業務部国有林課長	農林事務官	蓑輪満夫	
命林野庁業務部経理課長	〃	幸田午六	
命林野庁業務部薪炭課長	〃	妹田正	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3(b)

命 林政部林政課勤務

農林事務官 岡安誠（東京木炭）

七月廿日附発令

農林技官 手束洋一（高知木炭所長）

農林技官 野崎治三郎（高松〃）

命 高知営林局在勤

農林技官 福山良三郎（大阪木炭所長）

命 大阪営林局在勤

農林技官 深沢長之助（秋田木炭所長）

命 東京木炭事務所勤務

農林事務官 小菅伊勢松（前橋木炭所長）

命 前橋営林局在勤

辞令

八月二日発令

命 林野庁林政部林政課長

農林事務官 奥原日出男

命 林野庁林政部経済課長

〃 武田誠三

命 林野庁林政部労務厚生課長

〃 渡辺喜作

命 林野庁林政部林産課長

農林技官 田中紀夫

命 林野庁林政部特産課長

〃 片山佐又

命 林野庁指導部計画課長

〃 石谷憲男

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

Officer-OB

COPY

A-7-G

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 July 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: Acting OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

SUBJECT: Themes for Reforestation and Conservation - August

1. The Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, has recently launched a Forestry Extension Program for the purpose of increasing forest productivity and the income on timberland owners. Specific aims of the program include the adoption of selective cutting, balance between cut and growth, reforestation of denuded areas, and improvement of lumbering techniques. The Extension Organization will comprise 1, 120 technical forestry men distributed throughout Japan, 316 on a prefectural basis and 804 on a village basis, the latter working under the former's supervision. The new agents have already been selected, following a series of qualifying examinations held during June. The prefectural agents are to attend a series of training courses during July and then, during August, to preside over similar courses for the village agents in their respective prefectures. As this Forestry Extension Program is something new in Japan -- and very important -- it should have wide publicity.

2. August is a favorite season for hiking and camping. Statistics show that over half (724 out of 1430) of the forest fires in Japan during 1949 were due to carlessness on the part of campers and smokers. Warnings should be given during the month concerning the proper disposal of bonfires, matches, and cigarette butts.

3. During August and early fall, Japan is often subject to typhoons and subsequent floods. Denuded forests are one of the main reasons for the floods. People should be taught the relationship between forestation and flood prevention.

4. Discussions are now being held at the national level concerning Forest Owners Associations and the possible formation of Forestry Cooperative Associations. Any developments regarding these matters should be well publicized.

P. J.

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No. 18

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3(E) or 5(D)

CHUGOKU
INFORMATION
O.D. 14
JUL 24 1950

CA-EN. 32

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
Economics Division
APO 500

Nat'l. Res. Division
File No. A-7-G

For: The Economics Officer

"RINYA SHUHO"

(The Weekly Bulletin of Forestry)

- No. 77: 5 July 1950 -

Issued: Every Wednesday.
Publication: 150 copies.
Cost: ¥ 1.5 a copy.
Price: Free for circulation.

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Explanatory meeting concerning the Reforestation Temporary Measures Law. Page 1.

National Convention for forest-rehabilitation to be held. Page 1.

Personnel movements. Page 2.

File Index
No. R

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1)(D)

CA-EN. 32

INFORMATION
O.D. 14

JUL. 24. 1950

林野週報

〔第七十七号〕

毎週水曜日發行
林政課弘報係

造林臨時措置法説明会

林野庁は七月一日から施行された、造林臨時措置法について二ヵ所で説明並に、同法の運用につき全國を三ブロックに分けて打合会を行うが、林政課、同法の作成に当たった坂村事務官並に造林課金井技官が出席する。四國、九州、中國の各地区は七月七、八の両日大分で、近畿、中部、北陸は十一、十二の両日岐阜で、関東、東北、北海道は十四、十五の両日、秋田でそれぞれ行われる（秋田の方は金井技官に変り同課鯉渕技官）

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (1)

全國山林復興大会開く

本年で四度目の全國山林復興大会は、来る九月二十一日、栃木縣日光町で開催することに決定した。この復興大会は全森連、日本治山治水協会、全苗連の林業団体の最有力団体の共同主催により、栃木縣の肝入りで行われる。昭和二十二年は北海道、二十三年は長野縣訪問、二十四年は福岡で、それぞれ開かれ、春の緑化運動に呼應、秋の「緑の祭典」として、緑化運動の重要な役目を果してきた。尚、九月二十日は、日光町で全國から参集する主催三団体の役員が夫々会合を行い二十二日は、希望者を、募のつて、縣下の視察旅行を行う。

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

人事異動

七月一日附

林野庁長官 楠川信夫

林野庁長官を命ず

十三級一号を給する

（註） 人事院規則八の二による任用

六月三十日附発令

依願免本官（広島縣林業経営課長） 農林技官 三好肇（松江木炭所長）

命松江木炭所長事務取扱 農林事務官 林八郎（松江木炭所員）

命東京木炭事務所勤務 〃 山内清治郎（仙台木炭所長）

命林野庁（新炭課）勤務 農林技官 石橋勝造（長野〃）

命大阪営林局在勤 〃 寺田鎮雄（新炭課）

〃 〃 生原豊苗（神戸〃）

〃 〃 芳賀勝男（大津〃）

命東京 〃 栗田爲之助（東京木炭所員）

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

Mr. Blackwood
for info

Translation

"RINYA SHUHO" № 7

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-7-G

I. Compilation Next Year's Budget Launched

Forestry Office is taking to great pains in compiling fiscal '51 budget. It is observed that it will become final around the 20th June. Also, its submission to the Home-? Ministry is intended to be carried out during the month of June.

Further the Forestry Office is planning to post "program coordination" personnel numbering 1586 throughout the nation beginning 1 Sept in accordance with the Revised Forest Law scheduled to be submitted to and deliberated at the coming extra-ordinary Diet session. Consequently the said office is making preparation to re compile this years budget.

Also, preparation for readjusting budget necessitated by the policy to commit, to the prefectural Governors, the administration of extermination and prevention program under the "Law concerning extermination and prevention of pine bark-beetle and such insect and disease damage to forests" which was passed at the 7th ordinary Diet Meeting.

II. Negotiation with concerned Sources re Forestry Law Revision

Draft on revision Forestry Law has already been completed and its contents are being explained at Offices concerned. As the contents of the said revision is extremely far-reaching and budgetary disposal in conjunction with the enforcement of the Law and such has many complicated factors, unless the coming Extra-ordinary Diet session is long-lived, deliberation of same may encounter difficulties and be carried over to the Ordinary Diet Meeting in Dec. Whatever, the situation the concerned authorities are rushing to see early conclusion in negotiation with the concerned authorities. (SCAP?)

III. Afforestation Temporary Measures Law, put in effect 1 July ?

Enforcement of the Afforestation Temporary Measures Law has been delayed for some time because of delay in promulgation of its Enforcement Regulation. It is apparent that A.T.M. Law will be in force by 1 July at latest.

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

CHUGOKU
INFORMATION
O.D. JUN 1950
14
10

"RINYA SHUHO"

(The Weekly Bulletin of Forestry)

-No. 72: 31 May 1950 Issue -

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Charge: Free for circulation

Table of Contents:

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

林野週報（第七十二号）

毎週水曜日発行
林政課弘報係

531

I 明年度予算編成開始

林野庁では明二十六年度予算編成につき種々腐心しているが大体庁議決定六月二十日頃と見られ、六月中に本省へ提出することになっている、なお林野庁は来るべき臨時國会に提出を予定されている森林法改正に則り九月一日から全國に千五百八十六名の施業調整職員を設置することを予定しており、從ってこれに伴う今年度の予算の組替えを準備している。また第七回通常國会を通過した「松喰虫等その他森林病虫害の駆除予防に関する法律」による國営の直接駆除予防措置に関し、大体岡山・長崎・宮崎の三縣の一部に指定し、これが事務を知事に委託する方針でこれに伴う予算の組替えを準備している。

II 森林法改正関係方面と折衝

森林法改正は既に原案成り関係方面にこれが具体的内容につき説明しているがこれが改正の内容の広大さ、ならびにこの法の施行に伴う予算的措置等いろ〳〵の面に複雑しており臨時國会が長期にわたればとも角、短期の場合は改正案の上程は困難とされ、十二月の通常國会に持越されるのではないかと見られる、何れにしても事務当局は早急の実施をいそいで関係当局の折衝に大童となっている。

× × × × × × × ×

造林臨時措置法七月一日実施か

（既報）造林臨時措置法の実施は其後施行令が遅れたゝめ延び〳〵になっていたが、おそくとも七月一日には施行する模様である。

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1) NARS

立野清一ノ上級ヘ昇級ス

農林技官

〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃

大隅清示	（〃坂下〃）	岡田春博	（前橋局人間々署長）
海法正昌	（〃飯田〃）	金森徹雄	（〃猪苗代〃）
滝沢政雄	（〃高岡〃）	定行恒雄	（通信局八雲〃）
栗野馨	（青森局増川〃）	阿部雄一	（〃碇関〃）
平山正二	（〃宮古〃）	田中正夫	（〃野辺地〃）
小田中秀治	（〃花巻〃）	淡野正昭	（東京局天城〃）
山田孝俊	（〃河津〃）	五所則光	（高知局奥深瀬〃）
藤野勘十郎	（〃大正〃）	野田晴男	（旭川局金山〃）
木多信夫	（〃神楽〃）	越中貞藏	（秋田局鷹巣〃）
尾崎勝藏	（旭川局枝幸〃）	千葉三樹藏	（〃奥士別〃）
斉藤一作	（札幌局静内〃）		

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1), NARS DATE 12-18-95

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人事異動

五月一日附

農林技官

長沼　勇（前橋局水上署長）
五十嵐英一（〃　土木課長補佐）
久万龍夫（〃　白河署長）
福田省一（青森局作業課長）
川床典輝（林野庁研究普及課）
天野雅康（高知局宝川署長）
中沢孝信（旭川局一ノ橋〃）
藤原外志武（〃　幾寅〃）
岡野恵四郎（秋田局古口〃）
高見寛（〃　白鷹〃）
鈴木敏男（札幌局苫小牧〃）
大野文夫（長野局王滝〃）
立野清（〃　上松〃）
海法正昌（〃　飯田〃）
大隅清（〃　坂下〃）

〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃　〃

農林技官

岡田博（前橋局大間々署長）
金森徹雄（〃　猪苗代〃）
瀬尻攻雄（〃　高岡〃）
定行恒雄（函館局八雲〃）
栗野部馨一（青森局増川〃）
阿平雄（〃　破間〃）
山正二（〃　宮古〃）

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/AN3S NO.

二

二級ニ陞敍ス

農林技官　鵜飼茂信

〃　〃　藤田靜一

二級ニ陞敍スル

五月三十一日附

農林技官　公平季藏

農林技官ニ依リ本官ヲ免ズル（北海道庁林政部ニ入ル）

農林技官　藤村重任

農林事務官　清水屋銳太郎

森林火災國営保険審査会委員ヲ命ズル

農林事務官　池島武雄

西宮市　金川子升

鵜藤一

（長野局伊那〃）

（〃大町〃）

老正夫（北見枝幸〃）

腰川藤田

正守信

男（〃津別〃）

（高松局小川署長）

（旭川局名寄〃）

（〃建布〃）

林政部勤務ヲ命ズル。

（3）

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

農林技官	山本英夫	（札幌局鵡川署長）	二級ニ陞敍する
〃	柳本一彦	（〃 定山渓 〃）	
〃	小山二生	（〃 大夕張 〃）	
〃	鈴見健二郎	（〃 芦別 〃）	
〃	山口武	（〃 夕張 〃）	
〃	人見秀武	（秋田局向町 〃）	
〃	槿坂重三郎	（帯広局本別 〃）	
〃	西谷義夫	（名古屋局莊川 〃）	
〃	荒木一郎	（〃 下呂 〃）	
〃	大村勇	（熊本局上屋久 〃）	
〃	左川義憲	（大阪局田辺 〃）	
〃	楠原勇	（〃 亀山 〃）	
〃	野中淳治	（〃 新宮 〃）	
〃	西巻正夫	（北見局紋別 〃）	
〃	宮腰正男	（〃 津別 〃）	
〃	市川守信	（長野局伊那 〃）	
〃	金子升一	（〃 大町 〃）	

農林技官	鵜飼義信	（高松局小川署長）	二級ニ陞敍する
〃	工藤巖	（旭川局名寄 〃）	
〃	藤田静	（〃 達布 〃）	

五月三十一日附

農林技官	公平秀藏	願ニ依リ本官ヲ免ずる（北海道庁林政部ニ入る）

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1)(2)(3) or (4)

File Index
No. A-7-G

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ECONOMICS SECTION

D/HCK/js

10 July 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Natural Resources Division

SUBJECT: Reforestation and Conservation

The following is extract from Information Bulletin, Civil Information Section, GHQ, SCAP:

1. Tending of reforested areas: Areas where planting has taken place during the past few years will require special care during July when a vigorous growth of trees is accompanied by a thick growth of weeds and shrubs. Young trees planted in such areas are considerably bothered by growing weeds. If left uncared for the saplings may die or develop a crooked growth.

2. Tending of nurseries: When weeds are still small, several weedings a year are required in seed-beds and transplanting-beds. In seed-beds, where seedlings are growing, but their roots are not strong, large weeds are likely to injure the roots of the seedlings as well as to absorb nutrition in the beds. Consequently, it is essential that sufficient weeding be maintained.

3. Encouragement of the increased production of pine-resin: Pine resin is essential material for the production of turpentine and rosen. Sixty -eight percent of rosin and 18 percent of turpentine can be refined from the resin. Rosin is necessary for paper, soap and paint manufacturing. Although the annual requirement at present is 12,000 tons, the current domestic annual production is only 4,500 tons, the balance being imported from other countries. Costs of production of pine resin must also be kept low, inasmuch as the price of foreign resin is quite low.

4. Continued publicity should be given to the Bill for the Extermination and Prevention of Pine Bark Beetles and other Destructive Forest Pests and Diseases, which was recently passed by the Diet, providing for more effective control measures.

Henry C. Keisel

HENRY C KEISEL, DAC
Chief, Economics Section

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NO. 10

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1), NARS DATE

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-7-G

15 March 1950

Report on Conference

Joint Conference on Chugoku and Shikoku Regional Forest Conservation Project was held as in following:

Place : Hiroshima Forestry Office
Moto-machi, Hiroshima City

Date : 1000 hrs, 14 March 1950

Attendants: Officials, Board of Forestry, A & F Ministry
Officials, Local Forestry Offices
Officials, each Prefectural Office

Observer : Mr. O'Brien, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

Agenda : As in following

1. Mr. Kawada (Technical Officer, Forest Conservation Sec, Board of Forestry, A & F Min.) made explanations concerning forest conservation projects as follows:

a. Technical matters to be attended.

(1) Forest Conservation Project is a part of Reserve Forest Administration. Therefore, in carrying out the program, spots of conservation project must be selected and planned, after taking immediate measure for incorporating the area not included in the reserve forest area as such in compliance with the reserve forest setting plan for the concerning drainage.

For example, there is a fact that the trees are being cut down at very near spots where the project is being carried out.

(2) Selection and plan of particulars of work.

(a) It is often possible that a plan is too big in some particular kind of works, particularly civil engineering works - unsuitable for the purpose of forest conservation project, are being performed unnecessarily.

For example, unreasonably big check dam construction, bank-revetment or terracing by stone-revetment are planned for a piece of eroded land.

(b) Particulars of work, its arrangement, and

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seeding (seed-plants) must be conducted, not in the stereotyped but subjected to the spot-survey of the geological conditions and relating the growing of the young-plants.

For instance, on the fair type of land, it is quite enough just to take care of the stabilization of the top, not necessary to do the high class works such as using cement or other concrete stuffs, and on one hand, in response to the intensity, to use logs or brushwood wherever these materials are available, and on the other hand, can be attained the object of the conservation of the forests in the environs. And, it is another good idea for the seed-plants to adopt some species of the wild-plants which are most available for growing on the area concerned.

(c) In carrying out the work, it is desirable to make it well suitable to the spot in compliance with the specifications and to make efforts for achieving best results by the least expenses and also as soon as possible.

For example, insufficiency of the basic work, is possible to cause soil erosion, although it is necessary to utilize the materials on the spot to minimize the expenses.

b. Clerical matters to be attended.

(1) Attention must be paid to the fact that careless clerical mistake may cause some trouble to the project itself.

For example, if some clerical faults were made by the Pref. Govt. in making an application for obtaining subsidy from the Govt, it might result in suspention of the project.

(2) It is rumored that some kind of swindlings and bribries have taken place relative to this project, but I will not disclose the nature and the name of the person concerned.

Therefore, strict supervision, not in the technical phase only, but also in the clerical matters is requested.

We are highly desirable to exterminate such a dubious manner by the concerned persons,

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considering the bad influence it creates.

c. Concerning Dr. Cravel's inspection

Dr. Cravel, an authority of forestry conservation in USA had arrived in Japan the purpose of inspecting Japanese Forestry Conservation Projects, in cooperation with NRS, GHQ.

The areas to be inspected are:

Tone River (Kanto Region)
Chikugo " (Kyushu ")
Yoshii " (Chugoku ")

Further, Lt. Col. Dradson, chief of Forestry Sec, NRS, GHQ, reveals that some valuable policy for the Japanese Forestry Conservation Projects may be recommended in consequence of the planned inspection.

2. Mr. Kondo, Senior Director of Japan Forest and River Conservation Assn., made a brief explanation about "Green Week Campaign" to be held during the 1950 fiscal year. And requested full co-operation of all the interested bodies to drive it successfully nation wide.

3. Mr. O'Brien addressed speech as follows:

I consider that the biggest problem now you are facing in carrying out the projects is a matter of winning the budget.

But it is regretable that the Civil Affairs Authority is not in a position to render you any assistance on this subject. However, we would help you as much as we possibly can within our power.

Compiled by
Yamane NRD.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSS No.

No. Res. Division
File No. A-7-G

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

091.33 ( )CAS-CE

SUBJECT: School Forest Program

Natural Resources Division
A & F
M,G & F
I & T
File

TO: Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs District, APO 7
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

1. The inclosure is a resume of information furnished this section by Civil Information and Education Section on the School Forest Program which is being emphasized by Japanese agencies at this time.

2. The information contained in the inclosure is furnished for such action as may be considered appropriate. It is not to be regarded as directive in nature nor as granting additional authority.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
Program

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

RECORDS C.A.-C.I.E.

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No. 28

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

REFORESTATION PROGRAM

A concentrated drive is being planned by Japanese agencies to be climaxed by the annual Green Week activities around the first of April. The enthusiastic response given to the program last year indicates that this is one of the most effective methods that can be used in developing a national consciousness of the need for conservation of forests. The present overcutting and waste of valuable forest land constitutes a definite threat to Japan's economic recovery.

Japanese plans for developing interest in the program and for carrying it forward to a successful conclusion include the following:

a. Distribution to schools of introductory copies of Our Forests, a reference text on soil and forest conservation. Additional copies may be ordered by the schools direct from Economic Stabilization Board at ¥30 per copy.

b. Distribution of copies of Our Forests to each Civil Affairs Region Headquarters.

c. Nation-wide contest, to be announced in Japanese press, planned jointly by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to encourage and stimulate school forest planting.

d. Furnishing text materials, films, exhibit posters and radio material for local use.

e. Establishment of school forest promotion committees.

f. Calling attention of school officials to prefectural laws which permit participating schools to share in the eventual profits derived in later years from a successful reforestation program.

Incl 1

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Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-7-G

Appendix 3.

~~Map~~ National Forestry in Chugoku Region by Jurisdictional Area of Forestry Office.

For maps see files

Prefecture	Forestry Office	
Hiroshima	Hiroshima, Fukuyama & Saijo.	A-7-H
Okayama	Okayama, Niimi & Tsuyama.	A-7-O
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	A-7-Y
Shimane	Matsue, Nichibara.	A-7-S
Tottori	Tottori, Kurayoshi.	A-7-T

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Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-7-9

File Index
No. 56

7. Forestry Area in Chugoku Region. (Unit: cho)

Prefecture	National Forestry	Public Forestry	Shrine & Temple Forestry	Private Forestry	Total
Hiroshima	37,753	106,128	4,252	555,985	704,118
Okayama	25,982	141,570	5,772	337,814	511,138
Yamaguchi	4,638	94,337	2,461	211,368	312,804
Shimane	16,061	34,866	4,752	429,834	485,513
Tottori	29,350	111,831	3,305	140,751	285,237
Total	113,784	488,732	20,542	1,675,752	2,298,810

Remarks: Maps showing forest areas and areas infested and damaged by pine bark beetle in each prefecture of chugoku region are attached hereto.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 404/NNS No.

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

CORRECTION

THIS DOCUMENT

HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED

TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-7-9

File Index
No. 56

7. Forestry Area in Chugoku Region.

(Unit: cho)

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 102, NARS

CHUGOKU LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE
KURE HONSHU

file
A-7-G

CHL No. 161 14 June 1949

SUBJECT: Reforestation.

TO : Commanding Officer,
Chugoku Military Government Region.

Attached herewith is submitted report on reforestation, a subject of study program of Headquarters 1 Corps. for your information.

Osamu Itagaki

O. Itagaki,
Director,
Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office.

Inclosure: as indicated above.

NU/yt.

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No. 5.

8508

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

REFORESTATION

Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office.

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

1. Forestry Land.

The total area of forest land in Chugoku Region amounts to 2,255,323 chobu, covering about 70% percent of its total area, of which 113,784 chobu are national property, and 2,141,539 chobu, public, local and private property. The details in types of tree are as follows:-

Acerose tree area.	819,221	chobu
Latifoliate tree area.	719,717	"
Bamboo area.	14,263	"
Mixed tree area.	411,765	"
Plain and others.	290,357	"
Total.	2,255,323	"

2. Cutting and Reforestation.

A large amount of lumbers available have already been cut down due to the indiscriminate deforestation enforced, to a large extent, with little replanting throughout the wartime and post-war days. Only a small amount remains in areas where lumber work can be carried out, but most of these trees are still young.

The reason why the afforestation of the denuded areas has not been carried out since the war, is chiefly attributable to a shortage of labour for thispurpose, economic instability and high cost of afforestation after the war. Afforestation was not welcomed by the public at large because it requires a long term investment. Furthermore, it can not be denied that compulsory purchase of agricultural land under agricultural land reform program led owners of forestry land to entertain the anxiety that their land also would be bought up, in spite of the reiterated

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 Sec. 1.3(a)(4) or (b) or 1.1(d)

statements of the Government and local authorities that no reform would be made on forest land, with the result that they engaged in indiscriminate cutting of lumber without making any efforts at reforestation.

The situation is such that Japanese forestry resources will be exhausted in the not distant furture unless some effective measures are taken.

Needless to say, since the afforestation is an enterprise of public interest which will be contributable to the pre-servation of natural resources as well as the maintenance of mountains and rivers, it is of vital importance to draw up the planned afforestation and put it into practice vigorously in order to cope with the present situtation.

The status of cutting and reforestation in 5 prefectures of Chugoku Region is as shown in the attached list (No. 1). It is noticeable that the ratio of reforestation against cutting in this region has steadily advanced by dint of the united efforts on the part of the authorities concerned and the general public.

It is, however, estimated that the acreage of forest land required to be reforested in Chugoku Region which isleft open after lubmering and devastated is approximately 200,000 chobu.

3. Reforestation program.

(a) Prefectural Government.

As regards the reforestation for the cutting area of the public, shrine and temple, and private forests in Chugoku Region, a 5 year plan has been worked up, beginning 1949, and put into practice by each prefectural

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government as the list enclosed hereto (no.2). In addition to the foregoing reforestation program, the afforestation which is required for the maintenance of mountains and hills, as well as for the improvement of the sources of rivers, is now being carried out in accordance with the 5 year plan established by respective governments. It is stipulated that state subsidy is given to each prefectural government ½ for afforestation, namely 40% of the total expenditures to the former and 75% to the latter, but the Prefectural Governments, being unable to get actually the required subsidy in proportion to the planned reforestation, coupled with their own financial difficulties, are now obliged to change their program.

(b) Forestry Administration Office.

With regard to the reforestation program of national forestry, the competent Forestry Administration Offices in each prefecture as well are now exerting their efforts for the attainment of the project by drawing up a 3 or 4 year plan beginning 1949 respectively. There is a concensus of opinion among these offices, that inasmuch as the respective offices have to perform their program within the scope of the budget appopriated from Osaka Forestry Bureau under the current indenpdent account system in accordance with the enforcement of regulation of National Forestry Special Account Project in and after 1947, it has become much difficult to carry out the"tensing work" of the planted

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

trees after the afforestation, especially in case of the public forestry work which is now being executed by the state in behalf of the local governments.

In view of the fact that a greater part of the national and public forestries are located at the important areas of each prefecture which are indispensable to the maintenance of national land and the preservation of national resources, it is earnestly desired that a positive measure for this project be taken on the part of the Central Government in order to show a good pattern to the reforestation of privately owned forestry.

4. Conclusion.

In order to implement the planned reforestation vigorously, it is highly recommended to take the following measures.

a. Increase in appropriations for the budget of reforestation program.

b. Revision of Forest Law governing the basic policy of forestry administration, especially concerning the implementation of private forestry work enforcement program. (MINYURIN SEGYO AN).

c. In case where the private forest land has been left unplanted, providing for a legislation authorising the state to issue an order of reforestation to its owners, and at the same time stipulating for reforestation by state and public entity when deemed necessary.

d. Providing for a legislation prohibiting indiscriminate lumbering.

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e. Development for forest roads that a coordinated deforestation program may be possible for the best use of forest resources; and realization of the budget for construction of such roads.

f. Drawing up a "private forestry work enforcement program" (MINYURIN SEGYO AN) in each town and village and enforcement thereof.

g. Rigid control over the prevention of forest fire.

h. Publicity on preventive measures against noxions insects harmful to the forest and carrying out the extermination of those insects.

(Table No.)

List Showing Cutting and Reforestation in Chugoku Region.

Details	Prefecture	1945	1946	1947	1948
Cutting (Koku)	Hiroshima	4,423,308	3,988,162	5,024,557	4,912,985
	Okayama	9,181,492	5,082,901	5,385,738	4,998,920
	Yamaguchi	4,451,262	3,802,511	4,930,937	4,680,856
	Shimane	4,279,887	3,519,086	3,167,958	3,851,640
	Tottori	2,403,669	1,391,723	2,252,269	3,834,232
Total (A)		24,739,618	17,784,383	20,761,459	21,278,633
Cutting Acreage (Chobu)	Hiroshima	13,974	12,533	15,900	11,738
	Okayama	40,070	20,713	21,568	18,405
	Yamaguchi	14,682	10,517	13,817	14,092
	Shimane	13,854	11,341	10,009	12,751
	Tottori	9,452	6,170	6,109	6,976
Total (B)		92,012	61,274	67,403	63,962
Reforestation Acreage (Chobu)	Hiroshima	4,966	5,146	13,636	11,876
	Okayama	3,096	926	1,446	2,008
	Yamaguchi	3,200	5,273	8,120	12,124
	Shimane	12,001	2,640	2,759	13,456
	Tottori	7,558	5,776	6,176	6,261
Total (C)		30,821	19,761	32,137	45,725
Percentage $\frac{C}{B}$		33.5%	31.7%	47.7%	71.2%

Remarks: Those statistics are prepared based on the data of Prefectural Governments and Forestry Administration Offices, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

(Teble No. 2)

Reforestation program for Cutting Areas Drawn up by 5 Prefectural Offices in Chugoku Region.

(Unit: Chobu)

Fiscal Year	Hiroshima		Okayama		Yamaguchi		Shimane		Tottori	
	Artifi-cial	Natu-ral	Artifi-cial	Natu-ral	Artifi-cial	Natu-ral	Artifi-cial	Natu-ral	Artifi-cial	Natu-ral
1949	1,000	9,000	1,500	7,500	4,150 (1,000)	6,150	3,050 (50)	1,000	1,800	-
1950	1,300	9,000	3,000	7,500	5,800 (800)	4,500	3,050 (50)	1,000	1,800	-
1951	1,500	9,000	3,000	7,500	6,700 (700)	3,600	3,050 (50)	1,000	1,800	-
1952	1,600	9,000	3,000	7,500	7,000 (500)	3,300	3,050 (50)	1,000	1,800	-
1953	1,600	9,000	3,000	5,000	7,000 (500)	3,300	3,050 (50)	1,000	1,800	-
Total	7,000	45,000	13,500	35,000	30,650	20,850	15,150	5,000	9,000	-
	52,000		48,500		51,500		20,150		9,000	

Remarks: Area in parenthese shows the afforestation by type of sowing.

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Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-7-G

Economics Section
11 June 1949

FOREST CONSERVATION AND REFORESTATION

Few countries in the world are as dependent upon a complete and productive forest cover as is Japan; complete in order to prevent erosion and floods with all their miserable aftermath, and productive in order to meet the thousand needs of a people--needs that in other countries would be met partly with other materials.

Japan, with its 80,000,000 inhabitants living in an area of 37,000,000 cho, is more than ever before dependent upon the forests that cover two-thirds of the country. The rugged topography, unstable soils, extensive coastlines, and heavy precipitation create serious erosion and sand fixation problems. Torrential rainfalls and snowslides in the interior carry soil and debris from denuded slopes and deposit it in stream beds and on valley floors. Field crops are subject to excessive wind damage in many portions of Japan, if not protected by windbreaks.

Japan depends upon wood in a thousand ways in everyday life. As you are aware, for instance:—

Firewood and charcoal made from wood are Japan's universal heating and cooking fuels. Two-thirds of all wood cut is for charcoal and firewood. Ninety-nine percent of the houses in Japan are made of wood. Railroad lines can-

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No. 4

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not be built or maintained without wooden ties. Mines cannot be operated without wooden mine props. Nearly all native furniture is made of wood or bamboo. Paper from wood fiber probably has more uses in Japan than in any other country.

None of these uses is adequately supplied today. Because her need for wood in all forms is desperate, Japan's timber is being cut faster than it is being replaced through growth. I want to emphasize now, and continue to emphasize throughout this discussion, that on the basis of all available data, we find the situation alarming. Before World War II the Japanese imported wood. During World War II they overcut the forests to supply military demands. Since the end of hostilities they have continued to overcut in order to provide for reconstruction and rehabilitation. If timber cutting is continued at the present rate, Japan will approach exhaustion of its accessible saw timber in 15 to 25 years.

What does this mean to you, individually, as forest and mill owners? To state it in its simplest terms, it means that within your lifetime each one of you may find your business gone. But in a larger sense, it means much more than this. Japan's hopes of becoming reasonably self-sufficient, of maintaining its standard of living and supplying to its people those necessities which are a part of the very life-blood of a nation--Japan's hopes for these things are critically imperiled.

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It is therefore most timely and appropriate for you to gather here today to consider the problems facing the Japanese forest industry. There is no easy formula for rapid correction of the results of poor forestry practices. I cannot give you a ready-made solution by which you can save your nation's timber and your own livelihood overnight. Because trees grow slowly, decades will be needed to rehabilitate Japan's forests and still more decades will be required to reach full productivity.

For more than three years the Forestry Division of Natural Resources Section, SCAP, has been studying the Japanese forestry situation. On the basis of studies made by scientists of this Section, I would strongly recommend that you take concrete steps to achieve these things:

(1) Make certain that the right kind of timber is being used in the right way--that good veneer logs are not being used for saw logs, that good saw logs are not being used for paper pulp, that good pulp logs are not being used for fuel.

(2) Make certain that improved methods of stacking logs are being practiced in your forests and mills to reduce deterioration in storage. Finished lumber should be handled with care, protected from weather, and piled carefully after it leaves the saw mills.

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(3) Use wood preservatives to extend the life of timbers to be exposed to weather or soil. Wood preservatives will extend the life of railroad ties, mine props, telephone poles, bridge timbers and foundation timbers of buildings. These extensive use of preservation would effect important savings of forest resources.

While what I have to say next does not concern lumbermen, it must be stressed here that the greatest possibility for immediate conservation of wood is found in the use of wood fuel substitutes. Natural gas from Japan's oil fields is an acceptable substitute for "gasumaki" and charcoal being used in automobiles and homes. Briquettes made from Omine anthracite are excellent for household cooking and heating.

Substantial quantities of timber are being lost through destruction of pine forests by the pine bark beetle. In the last 2 years, reports indicate that an average of about 3,500,000 koku of pine in Japan have been killed by bark bettles. This amounts to 1/20 of the total national timber harvest. Measures to control pine bark bettle damage already have been taken, but now they must be intensified. The development of facilities for salvaging the dead timber would effect an immediate saving of resources.

Here is what citizens in Japan can do to help control pine bark beetle infestation :-

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(1) If the foliage of your pine trees begins to turn yellow or brown, cut them down, peel off the bark, and burn it at once. This will save other pines.

(2) If you see pine trees turning yellow or brown on the land of another, report the fact to the land owner and the local forestry officials.

(3) Help enforce the prefectural ordinance prohibiting the transportation of unpeeled logs from an infested area.

(4) Offer your services in the fight against the beetle infestation. In many towns and villages, fire fighting crews and youth organizations are doing fine public service by helping to treat infested trees.

Trees in the form of forest cover or windbreaks offer the most practicable and economical solution to the serious problems of erosion, sandshift and wind action against crops. Contour terracing of denuded areas is another effective solution to check erosion of denuded areas.

As I said before, Japan faces a critical forest situation which must be fully recognized by all citizens in the nation. I hope that far-sighted and public-spirited individuals and organizations will contribute wholeheartedly to the forest conservation and reforestation program.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNSG No.

CHUGOKU LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE
CHUGOKU CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE
KURE HONSHU

file A-7-9

CHL No. 303 26 August 1948

SUBJECT: Investigation of National Forestry.

TO : Commanding Officer,
Chugoku Military Government Region.

The following is the report dated 23 August 1948 from the Director of Osaka Forestry Management Bureau relative to the required investigation of national forestry in Chugoku Region in compliance with verbal instruction given by your Headquarters.

1. National forestry area (as of the end of 1946)

Okayama Prefecture	27,196.3636	Hectare
Hiroshima Prefecture	37,871.4049	"
Yamaguchi Prefecture	4,602.6445	"
Shimane Prefecture	16,258.5124	"
Tottori Prefecture	26,175.8678	"
Total	112,104.7932	Hectare

2. Pine bark beetle infested national area.
(as of the end of July 1948)

Okayama Prefectute	709	Hectare
Hiroshima Prefecture	14	"
Yamaguchi Prefecture	148	"
Shimane Prefecture	20	"
Tottori Prefecture	-	"
Total	891	Hectare

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CHUGOKU LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE
CHUGOKU CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE
KURE HONSHU

3. Location of Forestry Management Offices in Chugoku Region. under the jurisdiction of Osaka Managent Bureau and name of their chiefs.

Prefecture	Name of offices	Location	Name of Chief.
Okayama	Tsuyama Forestry Management Office	Minami-shinza, Tsuyama-shi,	Kesuke Tomono
"	Okayama "	Yamashita,	Kiyohide Yoshimura
	" "	Nishinaka, Okayama-shi	
"	Niimi "	Niimi-cho,	Takaaki Taguchi
	" "	Atetsu-gun,	
Hiroshima	Miyoshi "	Miyoshi-machi,	Heikichi Wakabaya-
	" "	Futami-gun	shi
"	Fukuyama "	Matsuyama-cho,	Kiku Matsuchita
	" "	Fukuyama-shi	
"	Saijo "	Saijo-machi,	Masamichi Hirai
	" "	Kamo-gun	
"	Hiroshima "	1, Moto-machi,	Junichi Kono
	" "	Hiroshima-shi	
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi "	Imamichi,	Tetsujiro Ogino
	" "	Yamaguchi-shi	
Shimane	Nichihara "	Makurase,	Ryo Matsuda
	" "	Nichihara-mura Kanoashi-gun	
"	Kawamoto "	Kawamoto-cho,	Ryoichi Torii
	" "	Ochi-gun	
"	Matsue "	Higashi-machi	Mitsuo Haseo
	" "		

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CHUGOKU LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE

CHUGOKU CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE

KURE HONSHU

Prefecture	Name of offices	Location	Name of Chief
Tottori	Tottori Forestry Management Office	Hon-machi, Tottori-shi	Norio Ishitani
"	Kurayoshi	Kuragoshi-cho	Saburo Mori
	"	Tohaku-gun	

O. Itagaki

O. Itagaki,
Director,
Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office.

NU/yt.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E), NARS Date

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

File No. ~~4-8~~ A-7-G

12 January 1948

Conversion Factors for Forest Fuels

The following conversion factors pertaining to forest fuels have been agreed upon by the Forestry Division of Natural Resources Section and the Fuel Section of the Bureau of Forestry. Many of the factors are approximations, subject to change with experimentation or more precise measurement. Until more exact data are available, the values given below will be used by both the Forestry Division and the Bureau of Forestry.

FIREWOOD

1. 1 soku = 1 bundle as large as can be tied with a rope 0.91 meter, or 3.0 shaku, long. A soku averages 1.6 feet long and 0.79 feet in diameter (0.784 cubic feet).
2. 12.5 soku = 1 soseki-koku (stacked volume).
3. 1 soseki-koku occupies a stacked volume of 9.287 cubic feet.
4. 1 soseki-koku has a solid volume of 0.625 koku.
5. 1 soseki-koku has a solid volume of 6.142 cubic feet.
6. 1 koku of solid volume occupies 1.6 soseki-koku of stacked volume.
7. 1 tana = a stack of firewood 2 x 5 x 10 shaku (100 cubic shaku). Less often 1 tana = 3 x 6 x 6 ft (108 cubic feet).
8. 1 shaku-jime = a solid volume about 1 square foot x 12 feet (12 cubic feet).
9. 13.025 soseki-koku = 1 cord (4 x 4 x 8 feet) (128 cubic feet).
10. 162.8 soku = 1 cord.
11. 1 ken = a stack 6 shaku wide, 3 shaku high, 1.2 shaku long. (21.6 cubic shaku; 21.23 cubic feet). (Not in general use).
12. 1 soku of air-dry (20 percent moisture) firewood weighs 22.0 pounds or 10.0 kg (kilograms).
13. 1 soku of unseasoned (60 percent moisture) firewood weighs 29.28 pounds.
14. 100 soku of air-dry (20 percent moisture) firewood weighs 1 metric ton (2205 pounds).

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15. 88 soku of average (40 percent moisture) firewood weighs 1 metric ton.

16. 75.3 soku of unseasoned (60 percent moisture) firewood weighs 1 metric ton.

17. 8.0 soseki-koku of air-dry (20 percent moisture) firewood weighs 1 metric ton.

18. 7.0 soseki-koku of average (40 percent moisture) firewood weighs 1 metric ton.

19. 6.0 soseki-koku of unseasoned (60 percent moisture) firewood weighs 1 metric ton.

20. 5 soku of firewood = 15 kg of charcoal in heat value.

21. 26-2/3 soseki-koku of firewood = 1 metric ton of charcoal in heat value.

22. 0.4 soseki-koku of firewood = 15 kg of charcoal in heat value.

23. 1 soku of average firewood has 8,000 calories available for heating.

24. 1 soseki-koku of firewood has 100,000 calories available for heating.

25. 1 metric ton of average firewood has 800,000 calories available for heating.

26. 60 soseki-koku of firewood makes 1 freight car load.

GASUMAKI

27. 85.73 kg of gasumaki in random value occupies 1 koku.

28. 11.67 koku of average gasumaki in random volume weighs 1 metric ton.

29. 114.64 cubic feet of average gasumaki in random volume weighs 1 metric ton.

30. 0.35 koku of gasumaki in random volume = 15 kg of charcoal in heat value.

31. 1 kg of gasumaki has 3,500 calories of total energy, and 2,800 calories of available energy in a gas engine on the assumption of 80 percent efficiency.

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32. 1 kg of charcoal has 7,000 calories of total energy, and 5,600 calories of available energy in a gas engine on the assumption of 80 percent efficiency.

33. 70 koku of gasumaki in random volume makes 1 freight car load.

CHARCOAL

34. 1 hyo of charcoal = 1 bale (15.0 kg or 33.07 pounds in weight). In Hokkaido and Northern Honshu, a hyo of charcoal may weigh 30.0 kg or 66.14 pounds.

35. 1 kan (or kwan) of charcoal weighs 3.75 kg or 8.267 pounds.

36. 1 koku of charcoal in solid volume weighs 140 kg.

37. 15 kg of charcoal has 36,750 calories available for heating.

38. 1 metric ton of charcoal has 2,450,000 calories available for heating.

39. 1 kg of charcoal has 7,000 calories total energy, and 5,600 calories of available energy in a gas engine on the assumption of 80 percent efficiency.

40. 1.562 bales (23.43 kg) of charcoal is made from 1 soseki-koku of firewood.

41. 2.5 bales (37.5 kg) of charcoal is made from 1 koku of wood in solid volume.

42. 1 bale (15.0 kg) of charcoal is made from 8.0 soku of firewood.

43. 1 metric ton of charcoal is made from 262 cubic feet of wood in solid volume.

44. 400 hyo of charcoal makes 1 freight car load.

HEAT VALUE OF VARIOUS FUELS IN TERMS OF CHARCOAL

45. 5 bundles firewood = 15 kg of charcoal in available heat energy.

46. 1.5 packages of briquettes (14 briquettes per package, each briquette 4 sun in diameter) = 15 kg of charcoal in available heat energy.

47. 1 bag of small briquettes = 15 kg of charcoal in available heat energy.

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48. 1.5 bags of charcoal balls (30 kg) = 15 kg of charcoal in available heat energy.

49. 26 cubic meter coal gas = 15 kg of charcoal in available heat energy.

50. 77 K.W. hours of electricity = 15 kg of charcoal in available heat energy.

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File No. ~~462~~

A-7-6

American and Japanese Names for Trees

Coniferous: (Soft-wood)

Japanese Name	American Name	Technical Name
Sugi	Jap. Redwood or Cedar	Cryptomeria Japonica
Hinoki	Jap. Cedar or Cypress	Chamaecyparis Obtusa
Karamatsu	Larch	Larix Kaempferi
Sawara	Sawara Cedar or Cypress	Chamaecyparis Pisifera
Hiba	Japanese Cedar	Thujopsis Dolabrata
Akamatsu	Red Pine	Pinus Densiflora
Kuromatsu	Black Pine	Pinus Thunbergii
Todomatsu	White Fir	Abies Mayriana
Ezomatsu	Spruce	Picea Jezoensis
Momi	Fir	Abies Firma
Tsuga	Hemlock	Tsuga Sieboldii

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Broadleaved: (Hard-wood)

Japanese Name	American Name	Technical Name
Keyaki	Zelkova	Zelkova Serrata
Kuri	Chestnut	Castanea Crenata
Kunugi	Red Oak	Quercus Dentata
Yachidamo	Ash	Fraxinus Mandshurica
Kusu	Camphor	Cinnamomum Camphora
Buna	Beech	Fagus Crenata
Shii	Live Oak	Shiia Cuspidata
Nezukoa	Juniper	Thuja Standishii

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A-7-H

REFBESTATION

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
1.	8 Jun 49	Reforestation Study, Hiroshima Pref.	HMGT
2.	17 Jun 49	Promulgation of Adequate Forestry Law in Hiroshima	Hiroshima Pref. Office
3.		National Forest Areas	Hiroshima Forestry Admin. Sec.
4.	-	A Five-Year Plan of Reafforestation for Denuded Area in the City of Kure	Kure City Office
5.	8 June 1949	Reforestation Study, Hiroshima Prefecture	HMGT
6.	3 January 51	Production, Shipment and Shortage of Seedlings in Hiroshima Prefecture	Hiroshima Pref Govt
7.	1 July 1950	Estimated Volume of Standing Timber by Principle Species and Ownership	Hiroshima Prefecture