DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3(E)

松くい虫被害状況　昭25.3

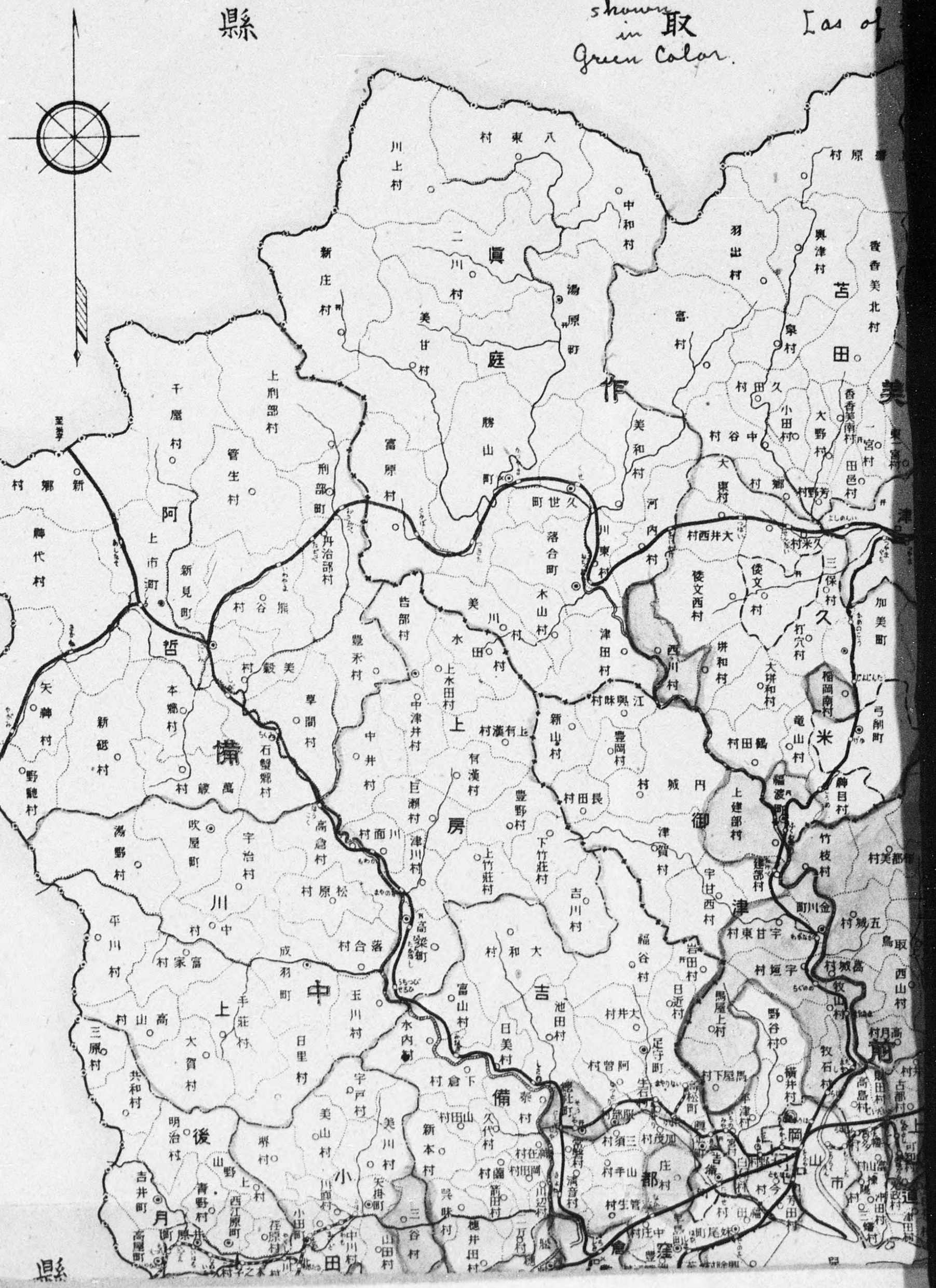
Okayama Prefecture

縣 筒 内 地 圖

Damaged Area by Pine Bark Beetle shown in Green Color.

取 Las of

縣



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402

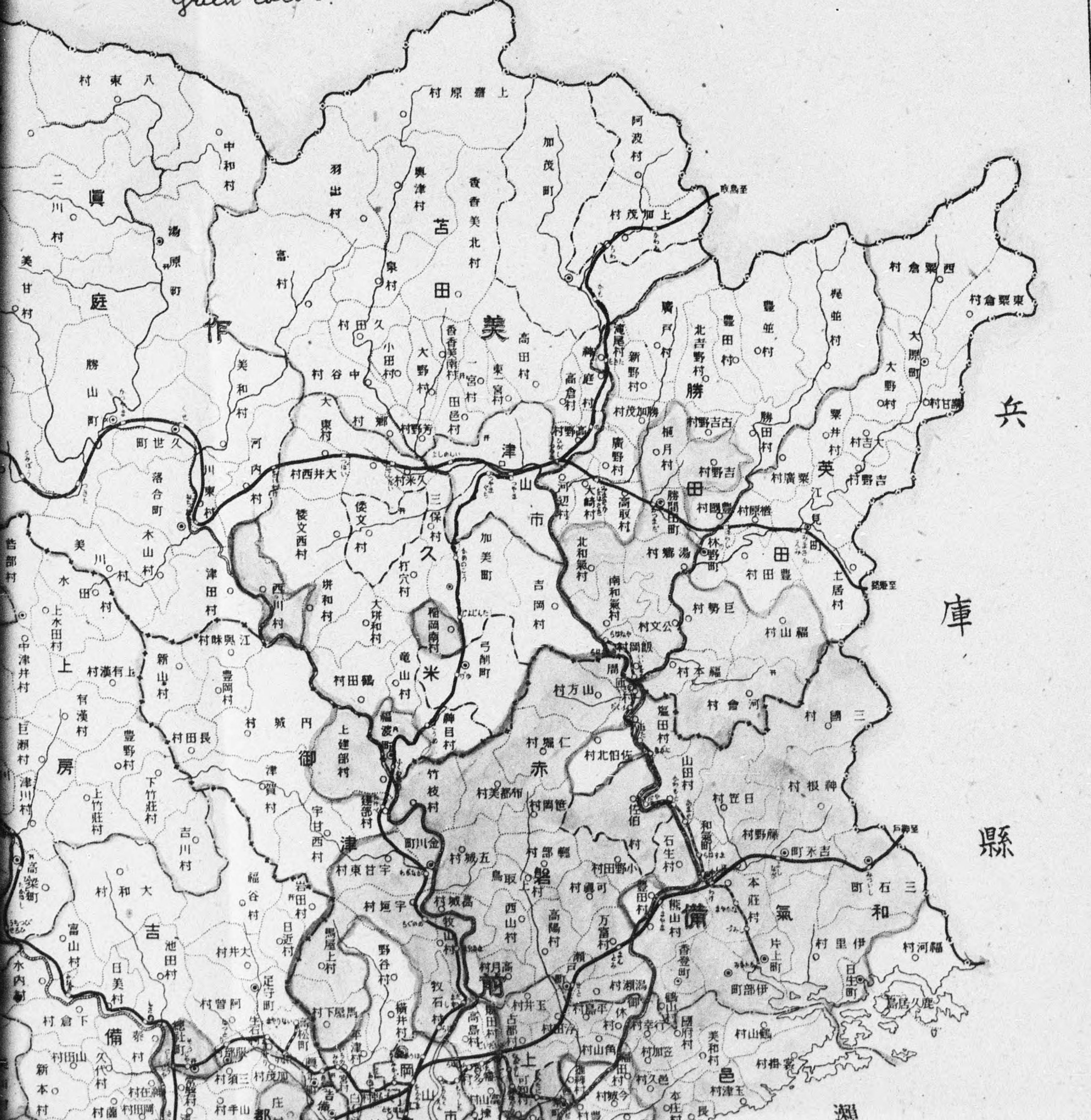
…状況 昭25.3末現在

Okayama Prefecture

岡山縣管内地…

Damaged Area by Pine Bark Beetle shown in Green Color.

[as of 31 Mar. 1950]



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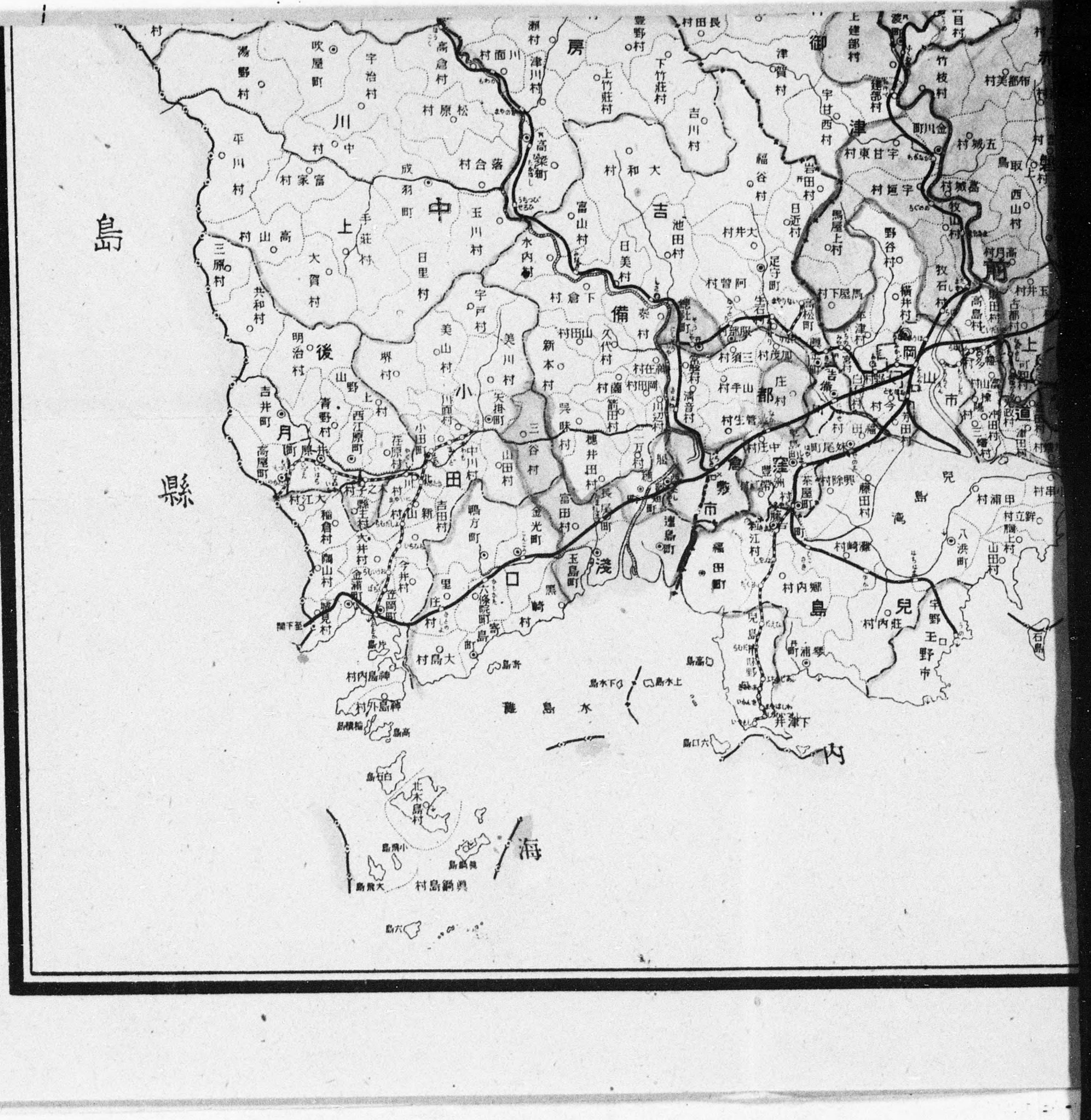

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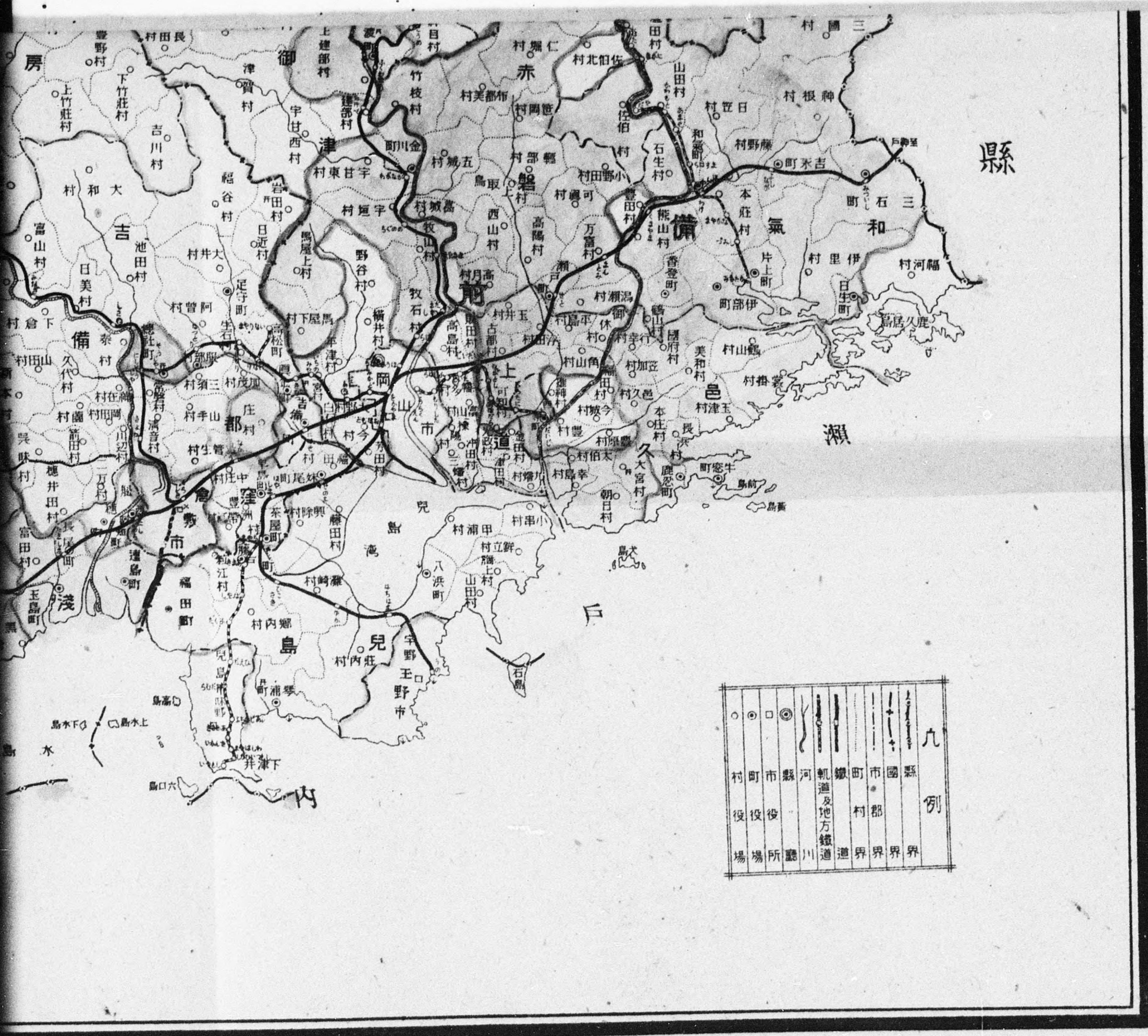


〔松くい虫被害状況
昭24.12末現在〕

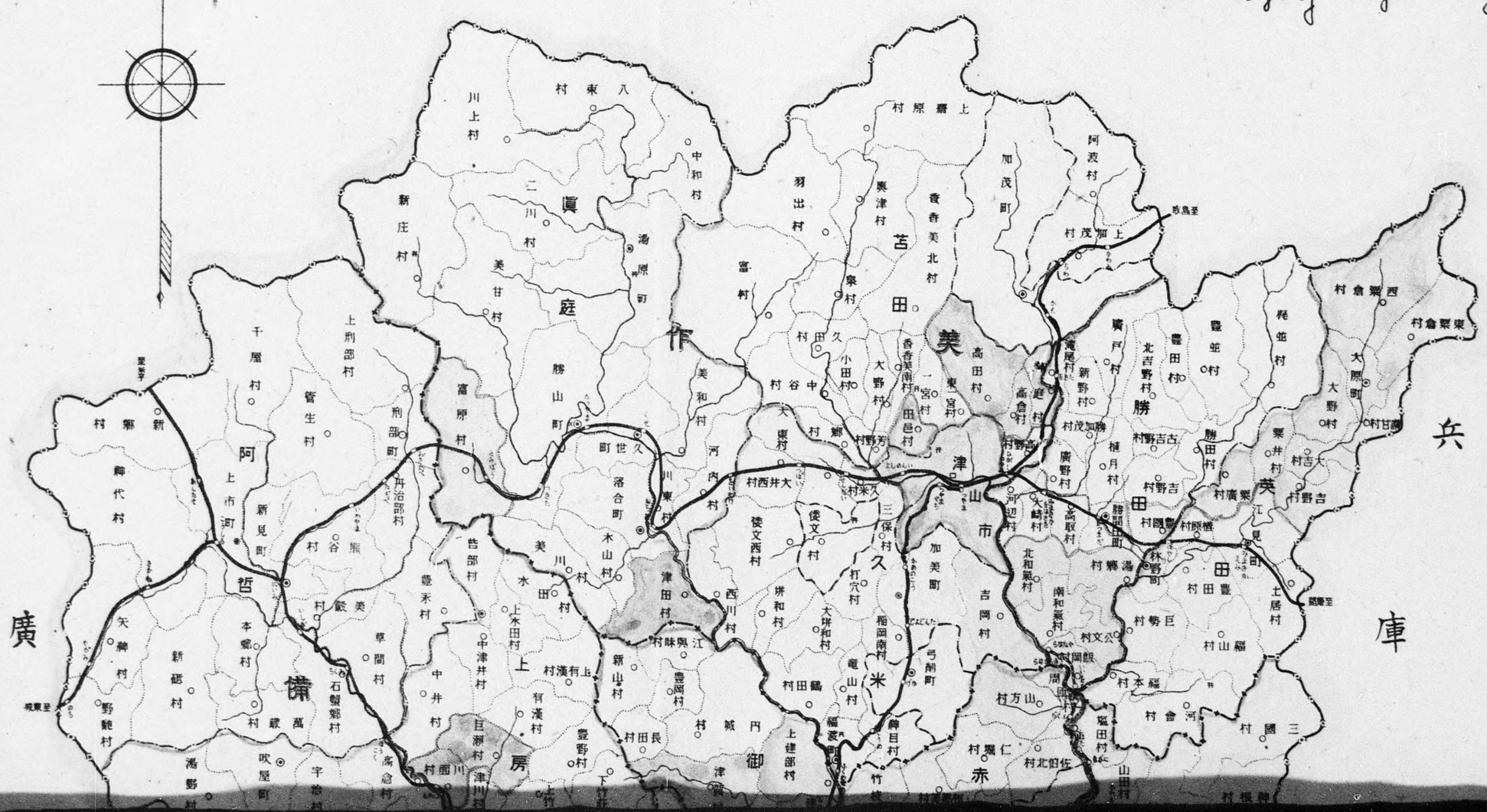
激害 松樹林面積に対する被害面積 60%以上
中害 〃 〃 〃 〃 2/3～1/9
微害 〃 〃 〃 〃 20%

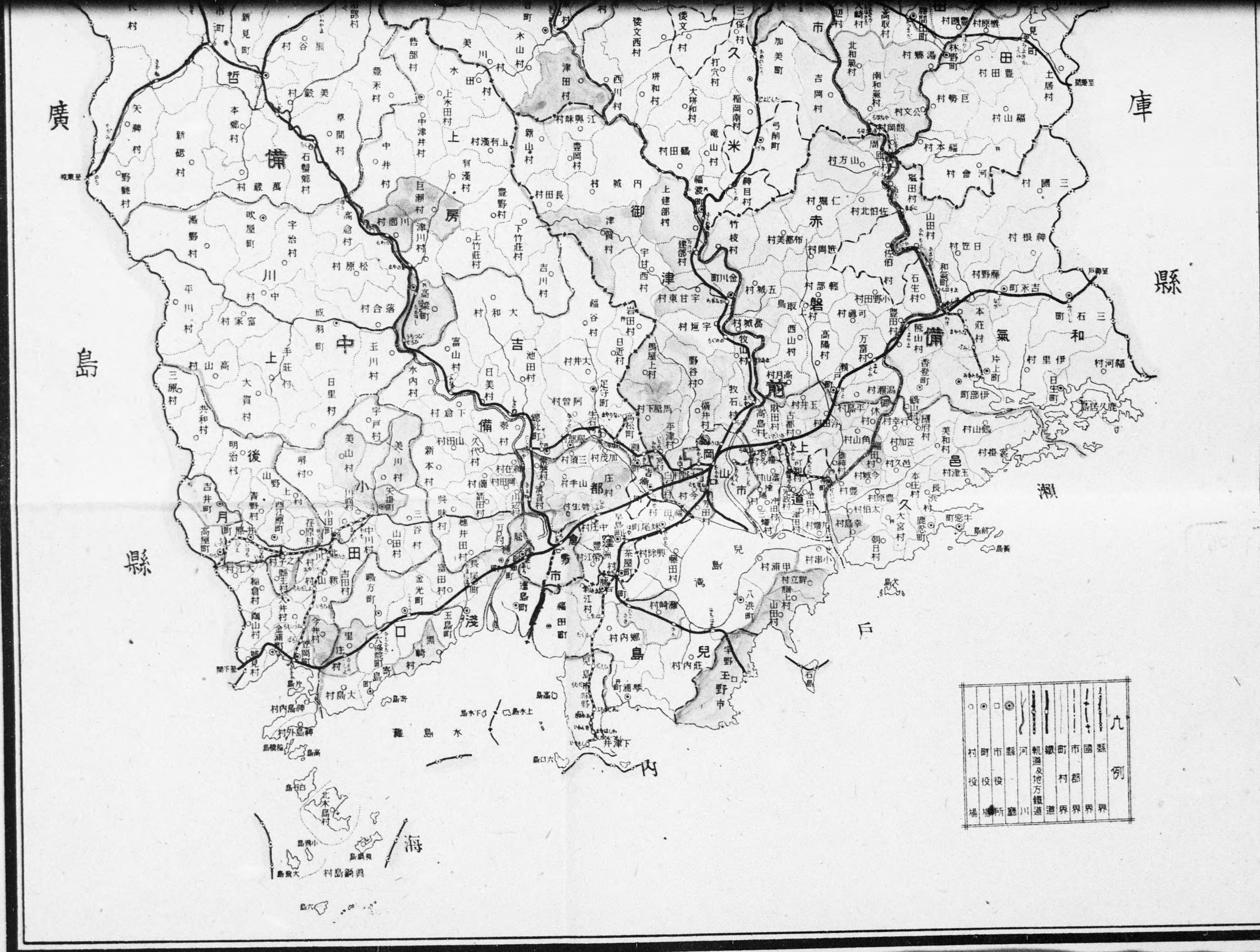
Okayama Prefecture

岡山縣管内地圖

Area damaged by Pine Bark Beetle
- Most Severely Damaged. – in Brown
- Inbetween " – in Yellow color
- Slightly Damaged – in Green

縣 取 烏





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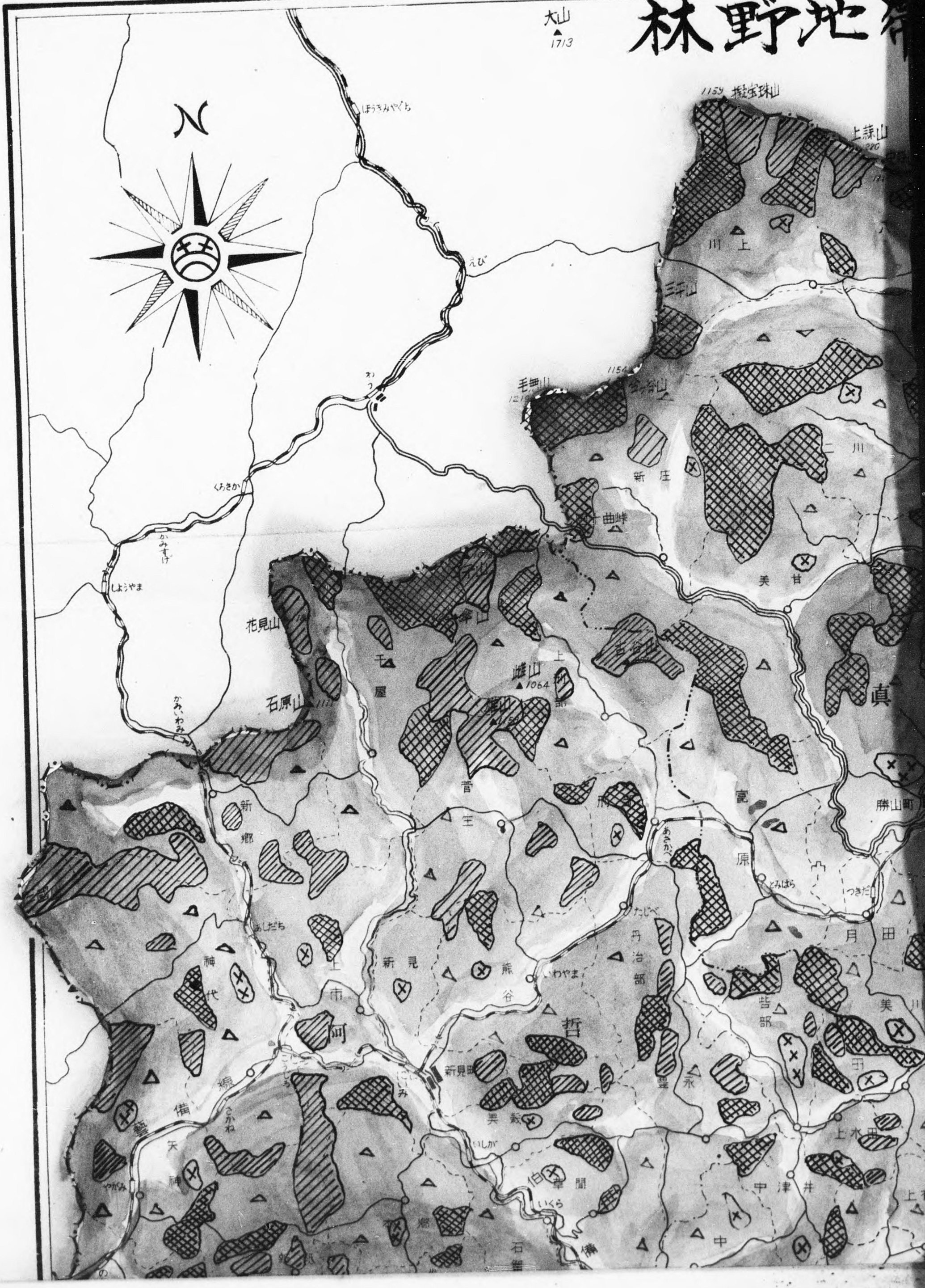
岡

林野地



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1)(iii) NLS

岡山縣管内圖

松喰虫被害地帶及び松林地帶分布

鳥取縣

1154 擬宝珠山
上蒜山 1220
中蒜山 1111
下蒜山
八束
川上
三平山
二川
湯原
美甘
富
真庭
勝山
勝山町
久世町
美和
落合
落合町
月田
美川
部
津田
鹿田
上水田
中津井
上有漢
新山
豊岡
江與味
西川
美作
美北
東
作
加茂町
入道山
832
久田
小田
大野
美甘
香
東宮
高倉
神
高野
ひがしつやま
方野
田邑
みんめしょう
大つぼい
せんだい
久留米
津山市
つやま
つぶまくち
北和気
かめのかう
加美町
吉
岡
米
久
山
和
井
倭文西
内
大井西
おひわけ
東
倭
文
打
津
南線
たんじょう
鶴田
龍山
今
削
方
山

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內圖

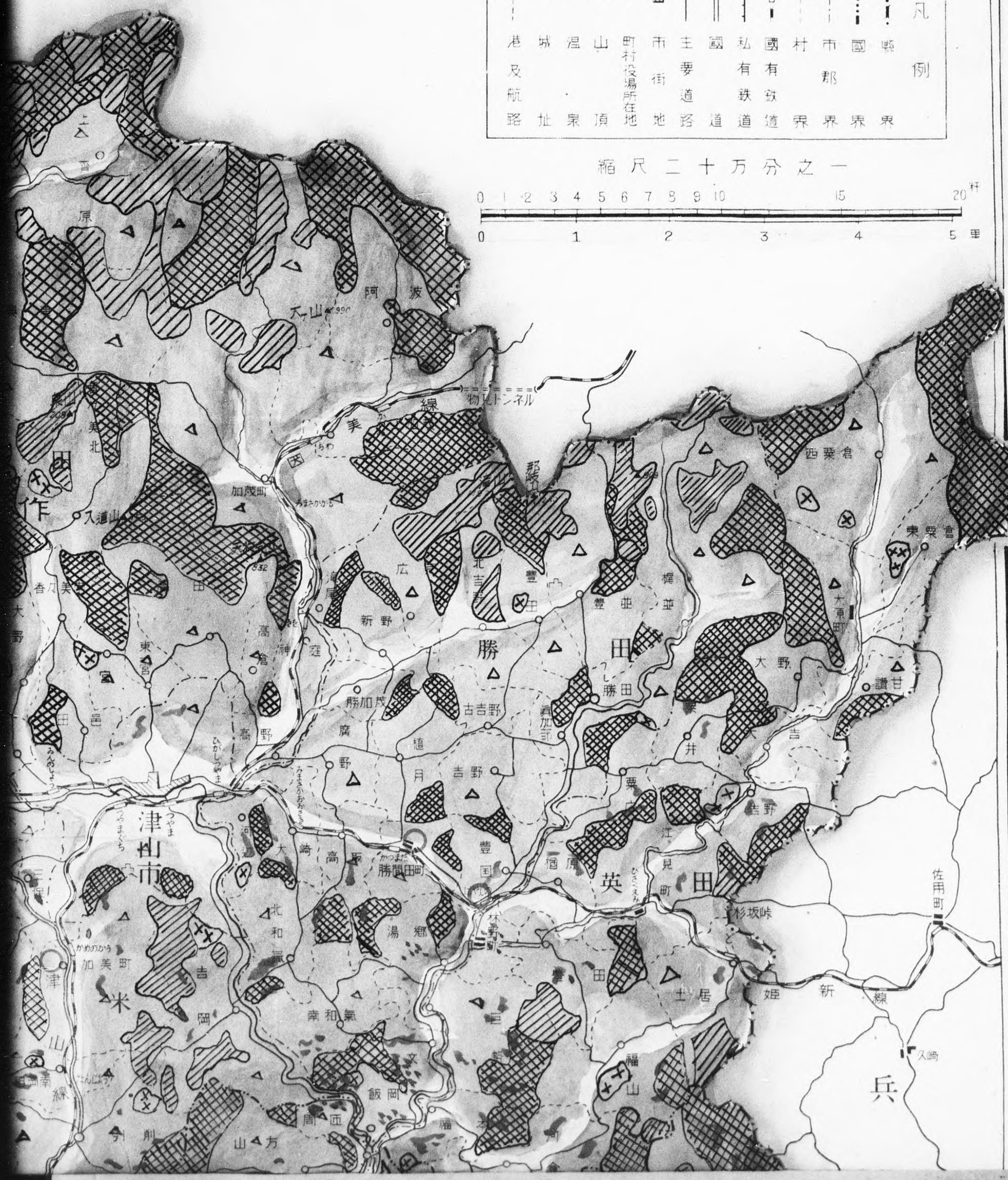
地帶分布圖

凡例

縣界
國界
郡市界
村界
國有鉄道
私有鉄道
國道
主要道路
市街地
町村役場所在地
山頂
温泉
城址
港及航路

縮尺二十万分之一

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 粁
0 1 2 3 4 5 里



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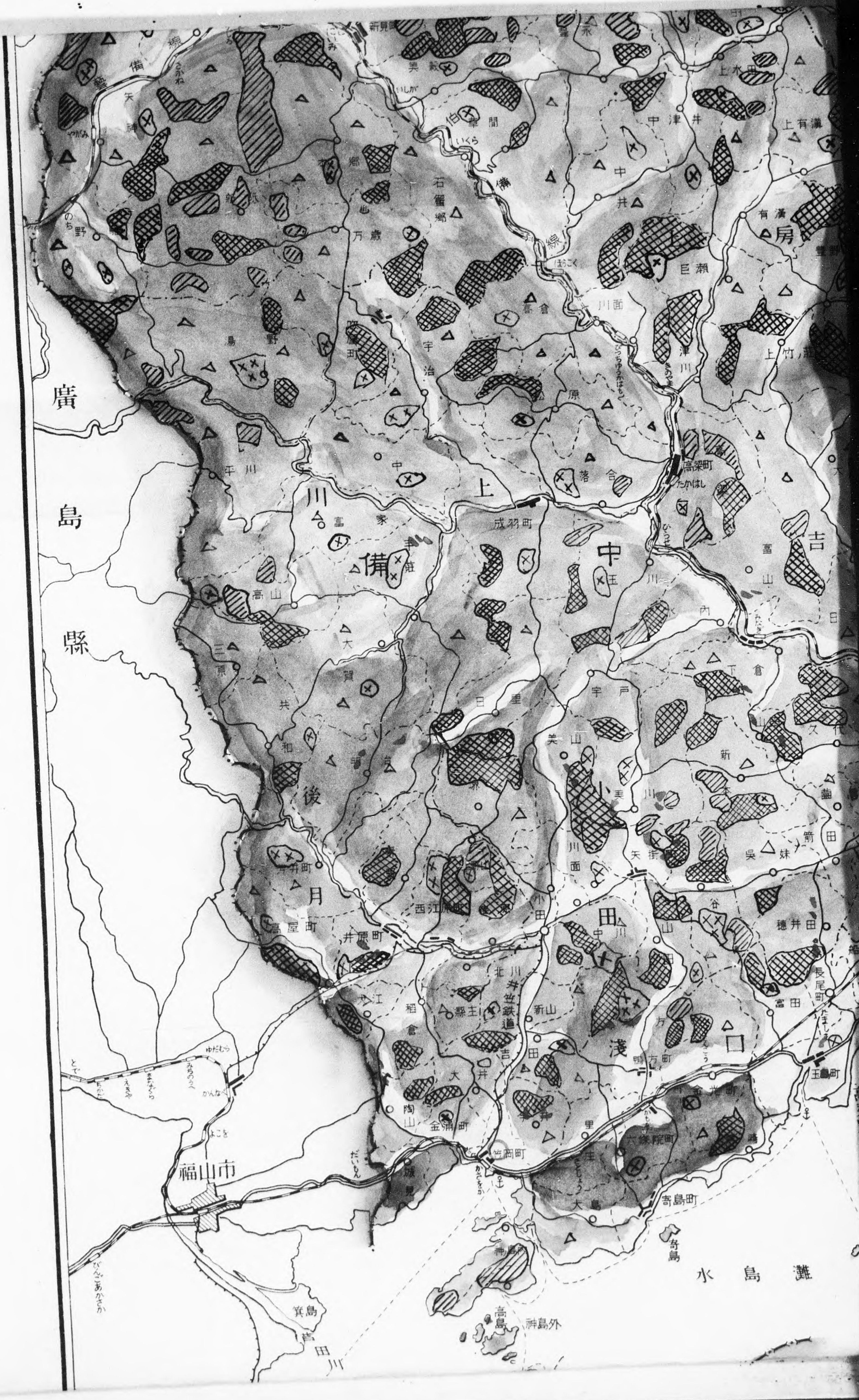

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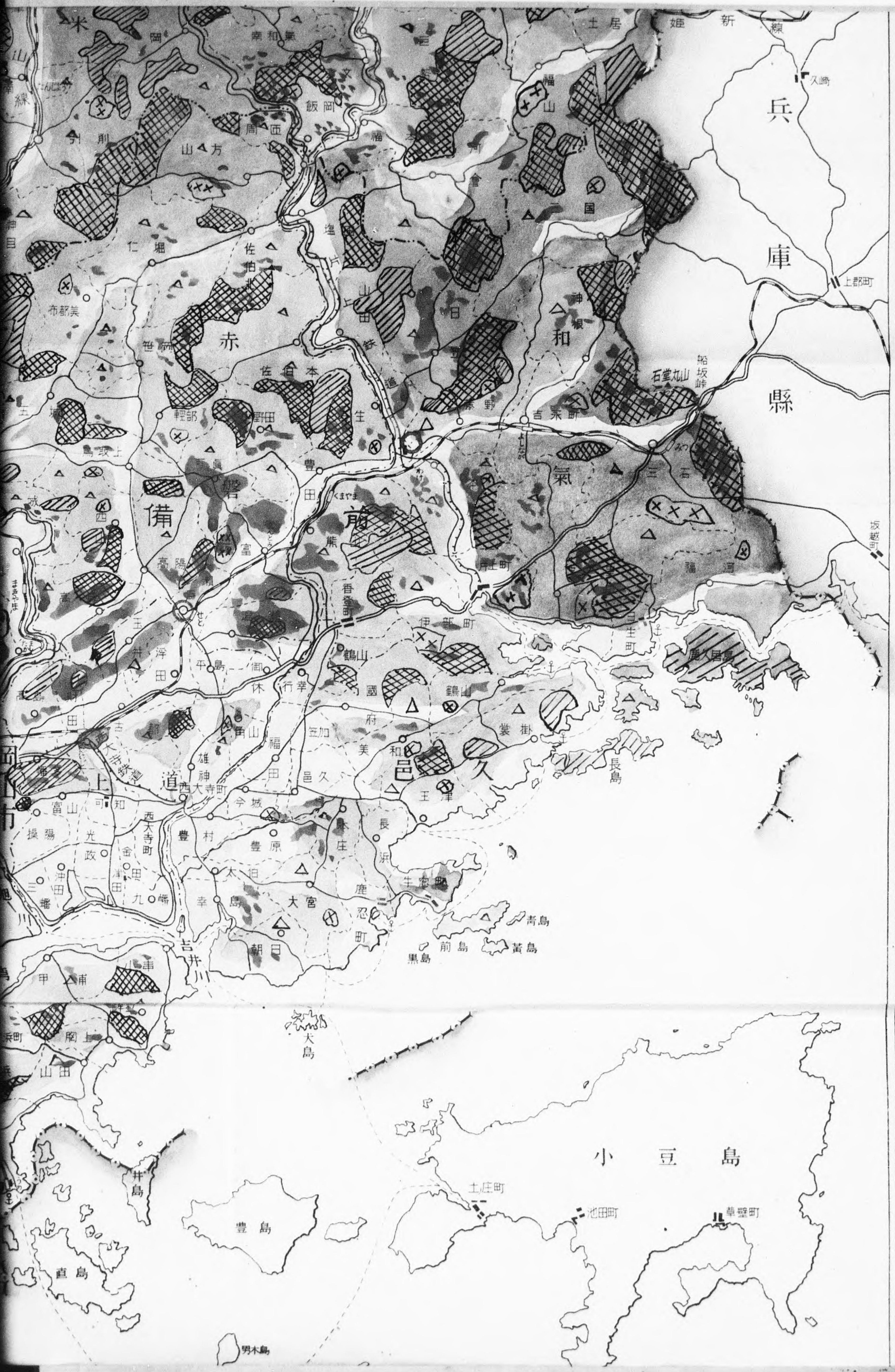

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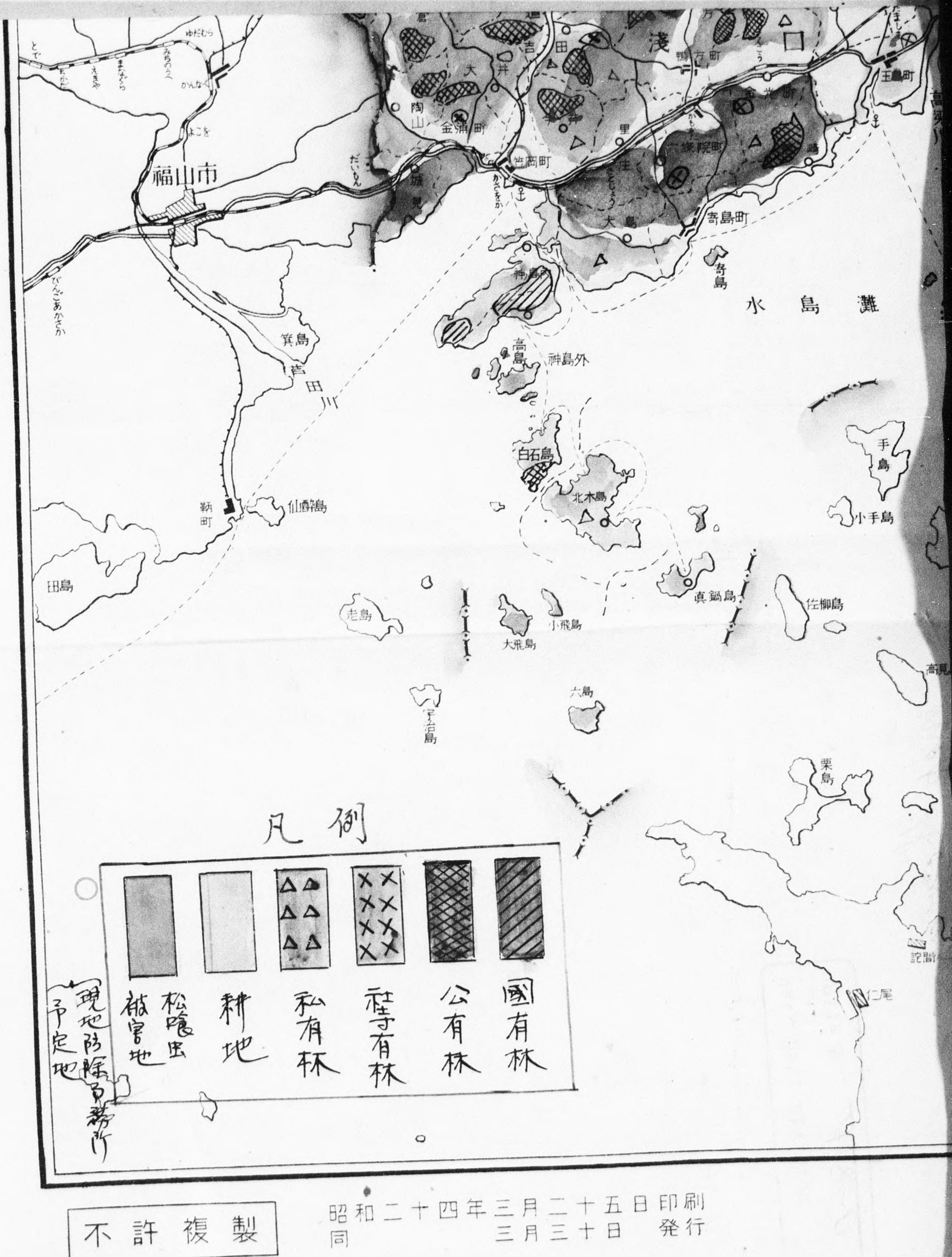

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同　　　　三月三十日　発行

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編纂所　岡山縣　　取

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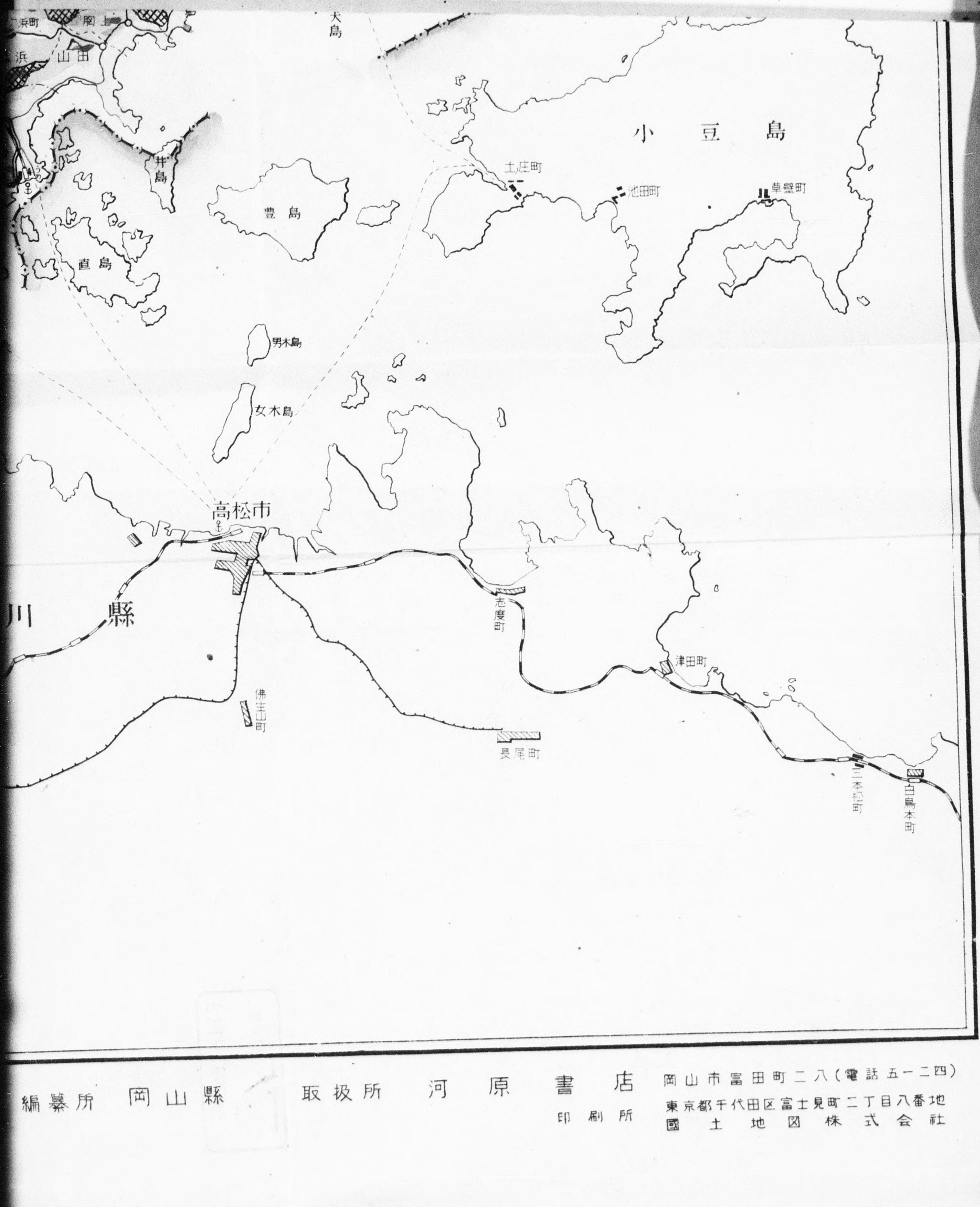

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Shimane Prefectural Government

"Ball-flies" Infesting Pine Needles on Oki Islands

Acknowledgement

Thanks are due Mr. Kiyoshi Arakawa, Director of the Forestry Department, SPG for his steadfast encouragement and guidance. Personnel of this Forestry Experiment are no less grateful to Mr. Shigeru Fujioka, Chief of the Forestation Section of the same Department, his colleagues, and personnel of the Forestry Section of the Oki Islands Office whose wholehearted cooperation has gone a long way toward making this report possible. To all these people the undersigned who are compilers of this report gratefully acknowledge indebtedness.

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KUMAJIRO KOMURO

CHUJI KATSUBE

Forestry Experiment Station, SPG

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Figure 1. Map of Oki Islands Showing Infested Areas
Figure 2. Larva of Matsuba-no-tamabai
Figure 3. Comparison of Infested Needles With Healthy Needles
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1. Introduction

Insect pest has been and is the outstanding problem confronting Japan's postwar forestry conservation program. Particularly devastating has been the havoc wrought by the pine bark beetles. They have been ravaging pine groves of the Inland Sea coast of Chugoku, Kyushu, and Hokkaido. From 1932 to 1948, inclusive, these bark beetles have done estimated damage to 2-million koku (1 koku is equal to approximately 118 board feet). These beetles are undoubtedly the sworn enemies of our forest resources.

In recent years Oki Islands in Shimane has been up against another pest in "Matsuba-no-tamabai" (Ball-flies infesting pine needles). The name is provisional inasmuch as we have thus far been unable to find an appropriate entomological name for them.

Permit us to lay before you what facts we do know of the insects. Thoroughgoing scientific research into their ecology and other characteristics has yet to be made. We are in the hope of our submitting to you a more comprehensive report when we know more of these insects.

2. Damages Inflicted on Oki Islands

The first time these insects were found was around 1940. At that time approximately 12 1/4 acre tract at Chichii-mura, Dozen group undergoing reforestation with Pinus thumbergii was found afflicted. No one paid much attention in those days. Foresters were under the impression that oceanic winds carried with them bugs.

The infested areas, however, gradually expanded to nearby groves of Pinus densiflora and Pinus thumbergii and by 1944 735 acres comprising the entire forest around Chichii promontory had been inflicted. Damages from pine bark beetles had by then extended nationwide, Shimane being no exeption to the rule. Foresters and general public learned to feel keen concern over this particular pest.

In July 1948 Dr. Nakashima, professor of forestry at Miyazaki Agricultural College inspected the infested areas at the request of the Shimane Prefectural Government. He diagnosed the damage as being caused by injurious insects of Tamabae (ball-fly) family. The infested areas have since expanded still further. At Ama-mura alone 3,675 acres practically the whole forest of the village is infested.

On the Saigo promontory near the harbor bearing the name the tamabai insects were found rampant in a planted Pinus thumbergii grove in or about 1943. Insects have since leaped to natural grown pine groves nearby. Today some 245 acres of pine groves are infested. At Nakasuji-mura 12 1/4 acre grove was found infested in 1949, while at Kuroki-mura in 1950 24 1/2 acre grove was found infested. On the whole infested areas have been increasing throughout Oki Islands.

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3. Causes of Emergence of Insects

The question as to why this insect pest has been found rampant practically alone on Oki Islands in difficult to determine, inasmuch the ecology and route of their spread meteorological conditions of the islands have to be taken into consideration. We intend to get to the bottom eventually.

(1) Environment of Oki Islands

1) Position, geography, and geology

Oki Islanfs is an archipelago lying to the north of Shimane peninsula across the Sea of Japan, the southernmost point being 22 nautical miles north of the peninsula. The archipelago consists of four fairly large islands and many islets. Chibu-mura the southernmost point is 35° 59' NL, and Naka-mura the northernmost point is 36° 21' NL. Tojo-mura the easternmost point is 133° 23' EL, and Urago-machi the westernmost point is 132° 56' EL. The total area of the archipelago is 135.006 square miles. The archipelago is said to be an upheaval of the Noto volcanic system above the Sea of Japan. The largest of the four islands is called Dogo; the three others being known as Dozen group.

The Dozen group comprises three islands which form a rim of a vast crater now an inland sea. All three islands are traversed by steep mountains rising sheer from shorelines, there being little arable land. Dogo is by far the largest of the four. Mountains and undulating hills run the length and breadth.

The highest peak of the islands is Manisan or Mt. Daimanji at Togo-mura, rising 607 meters above sealevel. Most rivers are short and hardly more than rivulets, except Yaogawa.

Oki Islands are of complicated geological formation, volcanic rock eruption being in evidence everywhere. Particularly noticeable is the presence of pyroxene andesite, being followed by quartz trachyte, granite, and basalt. Tertiary rocks are few and far between. In a limited area there are some gneiss among sedimentary rocks.

2) Forestry Aspects

Forest-botanically, Oki Islands occupy the northern end of temperate zone. Being seafaring the islands have extensive shorelines, and naturally abound in pine trees, particularly pinus thumbergii. Islands of Dozen group are covered mostly by conifers. Because of poor, lean soils pine trees in some sections grow poorly. The backbone of Dogo island is blanketed in some sections by latifoliates. There are some primeval rhododendron forests at Naka-mura and Fuse-mura, while natural grown cryptomeria groves are here and there.

3) Meteorology

Below are the mean monthly temperature, humidity, rainfall, and wind direction of Oki Islands from 1945 to 1949 as checked by the Saigo Meteorological Observatory and compared with

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those of Shimane proper as checked by the Matsue Meteorological Observatory:

Temperature

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Saigo	3.52	2.94	5.00	10.74	14.96	19.40
Matsue	3.49	3.29	6.78	11.74	16.02	20.71
Comparison	0.03	-0.35	-0.78	-1.00	- 1.06	-1.31

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
Saigo	23.76	25.60	21.48	15.58	10.68	6.22	13.32
Matsue	24.88	26.50	22.02	15.73	10.77	5.86	13.90
Comparison	-1.08	-0.90	-0.54	-0.15	-0.09	0.36	-0.58

Humidity

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Saigo	71.00	72.40	72.80	73.80	77.00	83.40
Matsue	67.08	69.68	75.82	74.52	76.78	82.90
Comparison	3.92	2.72	-3.02	-0.72	0.22	0.50

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
Saigo	84.50	83.00	81.40	77.60	75.40	71.80	77.00
Matsue	84.34	81.44	83.64	81.06	78.40	78.48	77.85
Comparison	0.16	1.56	-2.24	-3.46	-3.00	-6.68	-0.85

Rainfall (In mm)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Saigo	152,48	141.66	119.68	101.02	114.80	210.48
Matsue	145.80	148.88	113.60	101.70	107.50	224.76
Comparison	6.68	-7.22	6.08	-0.68	7.30	-14.28

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
Saigo	138.48	91.66	285.16	153,88	94.50	195.78	1799.58
Matsue	135.44	152.84	298.32	202.44	109.00	199.54	1939.88
Comparison	3.04	-61.18	-13,16	-48.56	-14.56	-3.76	-140.30

Wind Directions

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Saigo	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	WSW
Matsue	W	W	W	W	WAW	E

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
Saigo	WSW	NW	NW	NW	NW	WNW	NW
Matsue	ESE	E	ENE	W	W	W	W

As will be seen from above Saigo's mean annual temperature is 13°32'C which is slightly lower than Matsue's 13°90'C. During April, May, June, July, and August mean temperature is about 1° C lower, whereas during December and January islands are slightly warmer. In other words cooler summer and warmer winter are indicative of oceanic climate.

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Saigo's mean annual humidity is 77% which is slightly lower than Matsue's 77.8%. During January and February it ranges from 71% to 72% which is higher by from 2 to 3% than Matsue's. During May, June, July, and August it is higher by from 0.2% to 1.5% than Matsue's, whereas during September, October, November, and December it is lower by from 2% to 6%.

Saigo's annual mean rainfall is slightly under 1,800 mm which is 140 mm smaller than Matsue's 1,939 mm. Throughout the year NW winds blow oftenest at Saigo, whereas in Matsue W winds blow oftenest.

As has been said before it would be unwise to reach a hasty conclusion as to the factors that may have contributed to the emergence of "matsuba-tamabai." The fact that Oki's climate is rather oceanic, temperature, humidity, and volume of rainfall may have something to do with the emergence.

(2) Causes of Emergence and How Insects Spread

In addition to Oki Islands the place where such insects are known to run rampant is Tsushima Island, Nagasaki Prefecture. In Korea they are known to have existed since olden times. For this reason these insects may have migrated from Korea via Tsushima Island.

These insects at imago stage are scarcely longer than 2 mm. They presumably are unable to fly a very great distance under ordinary circumstances. When fanned by winds or carried by oceanic currents they may hop a fairly great distance. When one considers the fact that a species of mosquito are known to fly across the Gulf of Mexico and that hordes of locusts travel thousands of miles it is within the realm of possibility that these insects may have been carried by west winds from the Korean peninsula. Nothing definite is known so far, however.

(3) Weakening of Trees Due to Insect, Disease, and Other Pests

Pine trees on Saigo promontory guarding the entrance to Saigo harbor were mass attacked by pine caterpillars in 1943-44, suffering fairly severe damage. Matsuba-tamabai first discovered in pine trees of that promontory in 1943 were seen devouring weakened trees. The infested crea has expanded since 1946. Today stricken area approximates 245 acres. These insects apparently love to victimize weakened trees.

4. Classification, Ecology, Development Stages, Habits of Insects.

(1) Classification

Matsuba-tamabai are dipleral, belonging to ceeidomgiidoe genus. There are approximately 100 insects of this genus in Japan. Dr. Shinshi in his Erplanatory Diagrams of Japanese Insects lists two species, namely kiku-tamabai and

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kwanshintome-tamabai. Diagrams of Forestry Disease and Insect Pests lists matsunoshin-tamabai. Neither book appears to refer to matsuba-tamabai. Japan Forestry Journal in its December issue in 1937 ran an article written by Messrs. Yasuoka and Kawazoe regarding "sugi-tamabae" or cryptomeria ball-flies. Since they feed only on cryptomeria trees they evidently differ with matsuba-tamabai. The fact has yet to be scientifically substantiated.

(2) Ecology

a. Imagos

Their length range from 1 1/2 to 2 mm. having a wing span of around 5 mm. They are light yellow and have large compound eyes. Wings are translucent. The females carry near the tail a laying tube about two-thirds ten of the body length.

b. Eggs

Eggs are colorless oblong and are so small that they are hardly visible to human eyes.

c. Larvae

When fully grown larvae are two to three mm. long, are shaped somewhat like a bullet, and are of yellow or orange color. Near the belly tip they have Y-shaped breast cartilage. On the back there is a blackish speck.

d. Pupas

Pupas are slightly smaller than larvae, yellowish brown, and are oblong shaped.

(3) Development Stages

a. Imagos

They emerge once a year, fledging from early May to late June. Being weak on the wing imagos conceal themselves in daytime under grass or tree shades and fly in the morning and evening. The females following mating lay up to a dozen eggs at the base of fresh pine needles.

b. Larvae

Eggs are hatched about two weeks after being laid and begin "bleeding" sap out of needles and grow at their expenses. They destroy needle tissue and build fusiform gall nuts in which they live. By early July larvae grow large enough to be visible to naked eyes. After living in gall nuts they begin hibernating from mid-November to mid-December when ants and other formidable enemies go underground. They usually choose rainy or foggy days to do so.

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c. Pupas

Few larvae transfigure themselves into pupas during hibernation, if what entomologists observe in March are any criterion. If they transfigure themselves into pupas at all they do so briefly immediately before fledging in May or June.

5. Extent of Damages

(1) Infested Areas

Whether pinus densiflora or pinus thumbergii they feed on freshly-grown needles. Imagos shortly after fledging in May or June lay eggs at the bases of needles. The moment larvae are hatched they begin sucking nutrition out of needles. Needles thus attacked cease growing as all the needle stamina go into gall nuts. Infested needles attain only two-thirds of healthy needles.

Trees repeatedly infested in successive years carry needles barely 2 mm. long. Gall nuts begin appearing about early July and exteriors take on added black luster. They build gall nuts usually at the base of a needle but at times they also build them midway of a needle. Needles like that are usually on healthy trees. One gall nut contain from two to 16 larvae, the average being from six to seven.

Infested needles turn gradually yellowish and fall off the trees in autumn and winter. Annually infested trees gradually weaken and may eventually die.

(2) Types of Trees, Their Relation With Age

Neither pinus densiflora nor pinus thumbergii is immune from attack. In a naturally grown forest pinus densiflora appears to be more susceptible to damage than pinus thumbergii. The insects attack trees without regard to age, sparing neither 2- or 3-year old seedlings nor full grown trees. At a forest tree nursery near the infested pine grove at Naka-mura practically all pinus thumbergii seedlings were infested in 1950.

(3) Their Bearing on Reforestation Methods

In all the stricken groves throughout Oki Islands insects first attacked planted trees, 10 to 15 years old, and then they spread gradually to natural grown forests. As stated before pinus densiflora usually suffered heavier damage than pinus thumbergii in natural grown forests, whereas in man-planted forests pinus thumbergii has been suffering as great damage. Possibly planted forests may leave much to be desired in their construction.

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6. Possible Control Measures

(1) Methods of Prevention

1) Trees Have to Be Nurtured Substantially

As is the case with pine bark beetles, trees growing on lean or depleted soils have shown greater susceptibility to disease and insect pests. That means that care should be taken to see that trees grow robust and sound. It stands to reason that soil-restoring trees should be introduced to forests of lean or depleted soils so that such soils are restored to fertility promptly.

2) Forests of Mixed Trees Preferred

Large areas planted only with pine trees or where pine trees alone are natural-grown should be avoided as far as possible, inasmuch as large areas of pure stand are liable to suffer irreparable damage far more quickly than mixed stand, once pests find their way. The wise thing to do would be to mix latifoliates as much as possible on one hand, and on the other hand to plant Alnus firma, S et Z so as to fatten soils. This will go a long way toward localizing insect and disease pests.

3) Consideration for Ventilation

Imagos after fledging in May or June are known to lurk in daytime under weeds or among brushes. It would be wise to remove them as much as possible so as to invite better draught. This will rob the insects of lurking spaces.

4) Choose Uninfested Saplings

Matsuba-no-tamabai are known to infest pine trees regardless of age. For this reason only the uninfested saplings should be selected from tree nurseries. Forest tree nurseries must never be established near an infested area. Practically all saplings at the Nakasuji-mura nursery are infested. The pinus thumbergii groves at Nakasuji-mura where there are 14- or 15-year stands were planted with saplings reared at a nursery near Saigo. Foresters were apparently unaware those saplings had been infested when they planted them.

(2) Methods of Extermination

Three methods are conceivable.

1) To catch imagos after fledging in May or June with a dragnet, to spray DDT or BHC emulsion or dust such insecticides. This method is feasible in a limited area or plain, but in a large area or a mountainous section it is hardly so, economically.

2) To spray or dust emulsions or insecticides before larvae go underground for hibernation in late fall or early winter. Larvae are most likely to die the moment they come in contact with chemicals. This method is difficult of execution in bushy areas or a mountainous section.

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3) To fell and burn infested trees to kill larvae. Larvae hangers-on to pine needles are usually found from early July to early November before they go underground. From mid-July to mid-September larvae do not yet attain full growth. It is an ideal period to fell infested trees and burn.

To expose the felled logs in the burning sun in midsummer may kill larvae to some extent, but to leave the infested branches in the grove would be tantamount to encouraging breeding ground for obnoxious insects. Trunks should be stripped of bark and branches and boughs should be burned.

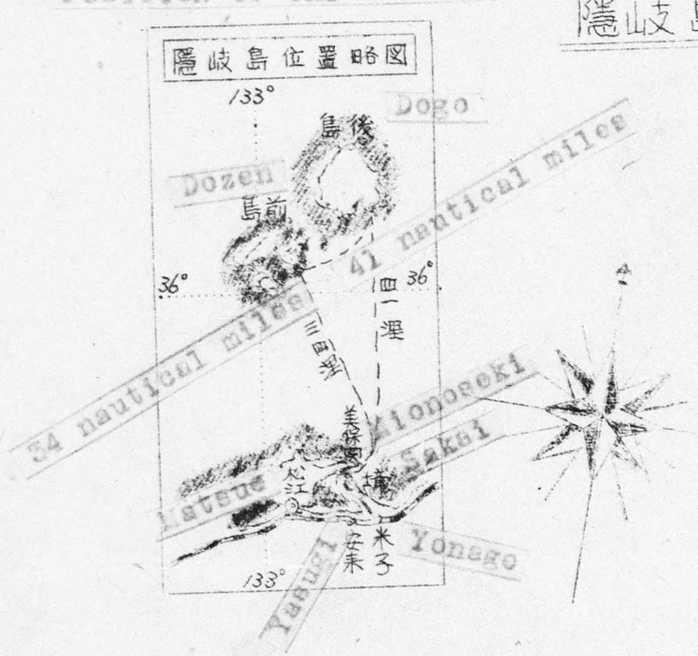
7. Conclusion

The foregoing is the brief report on the rampancy of matsuba-no-tamabai on Oki Islands. As has been said before a thoroughgoing researches into the ecology, control methods have yet to be made. We intend to do it with the least possible delay. Bark-beetles feeding on forest trees have been running amuck throughout the country. No one can be sure matsuba-no-tamabai will not invade other parts of Japan.

Recently we have found approximately 220 acres of pine groves flanking the Sea of Japan on Shimane peninsula across the sea from Oki Islands infested by matsuba-no-tamabai, causing us no small alarm. With the cooperation of all we intend to exterminate the pest before long.

Figure 1.

POSITION OF OKI ISLANDS



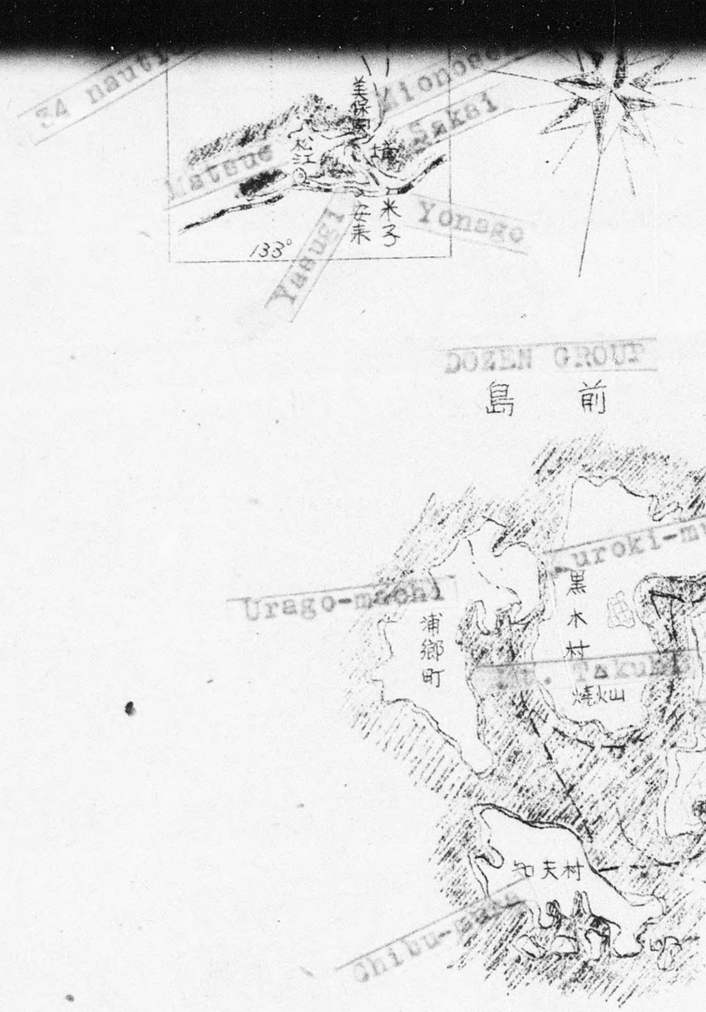
MAP OF OKI ISLANDS SHOWING INTERESTED AREAS

隠岐島に於ける「まつばのたまばえ」分布圖

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 USDOS, 7/30/98

島前

DOZEN GROUP



境港より To Sakai

境港より To Sakai

縮尺 SCALE

1：250.000

5 4 3 2 1 0 5粁 Km

凡例 Designations

郡界	Gun Boundary
町村界	Town-Village Boundary
河海	Rivers and Seas
定期航路	Steamer Lanes
まつばのたまばえ分布区域	Infested Area

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION

Figure 2.

Larva of Matsuba-no-tamabai

Front Back

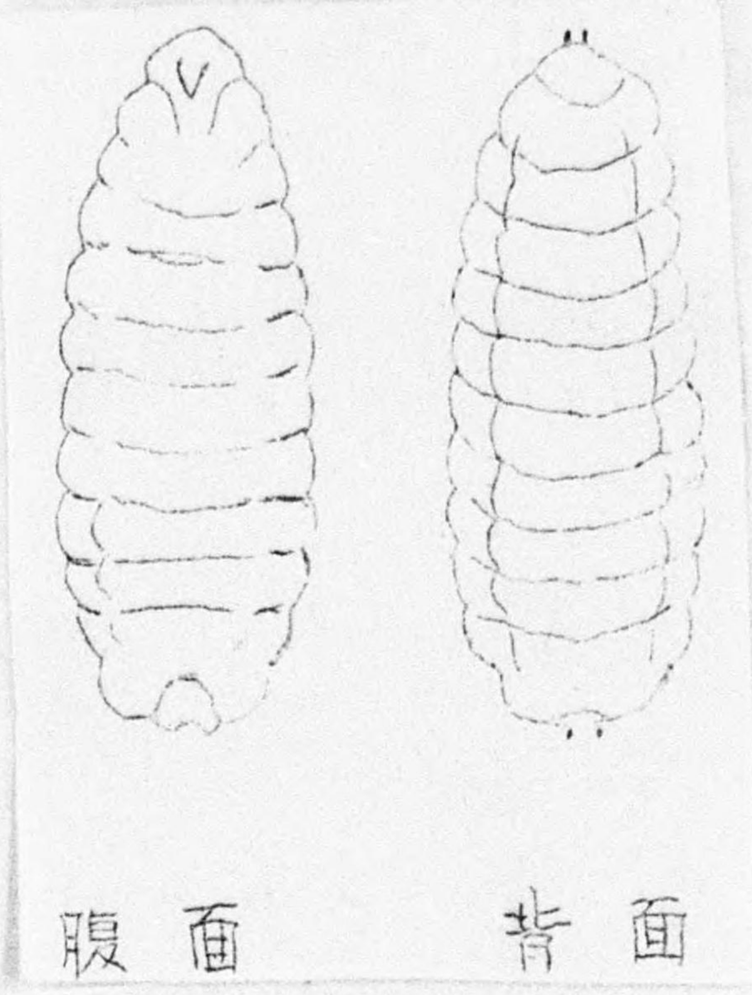


Figure 3.

Comparison of Infested Needles
With Healthy Needles

a. Healthy Needles and Vertical Sections.
b. Needle Weakened by Repeated Insect Attacks and Vertical Sections.
c. Needle of Robust Tree Recently Attacked and Vertical Sections.

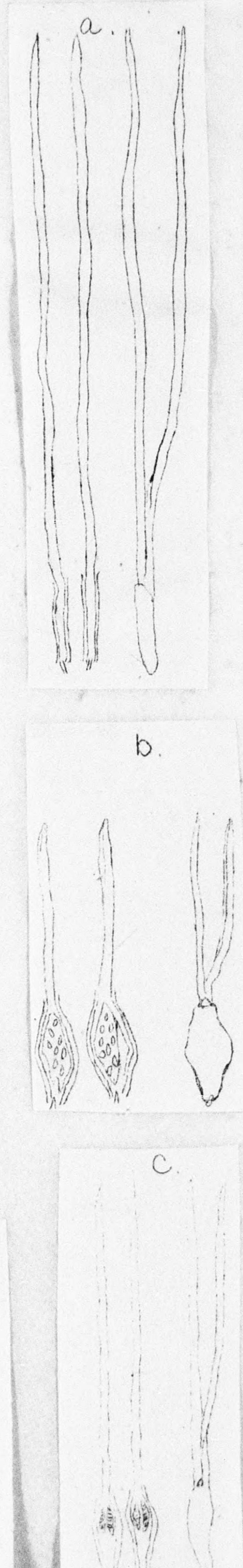
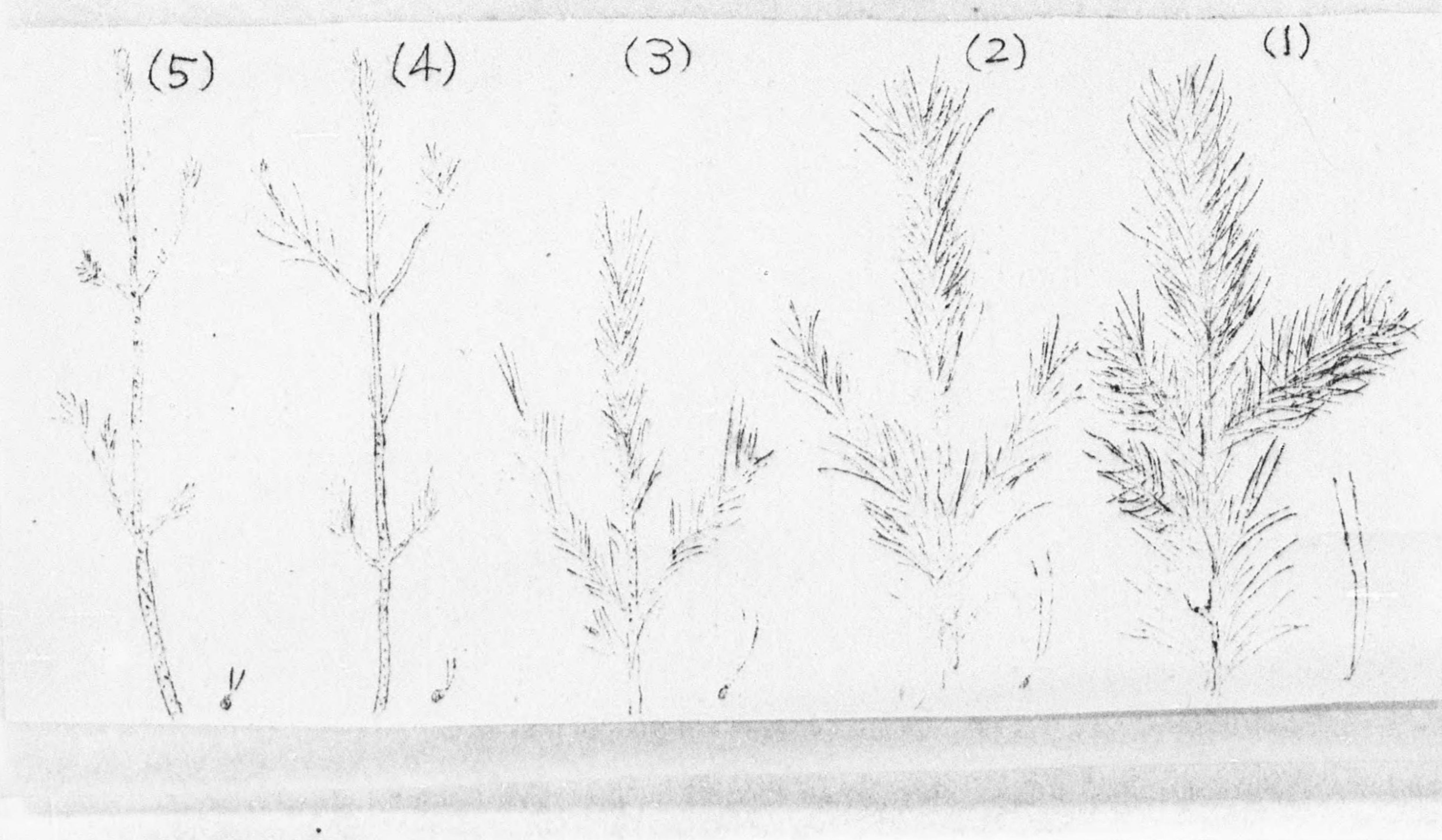


Figure 4.

Various Stages of Insect Attack on Pine Needles

1. Healthy Branch
2. Branch a Year After It Was First Attacked.
3. Branch Attacked for 3 Successive Years
4. and 5. Branch Weakened by Repeated Attacks and Now on Verge of Dying Out.



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

Map Showing Yatsuka-gun Coast Where Pine Are Infested by Matsuba-no-Tamabai

Figures below indicate infested areas and extent of damage in koku as discovered in mid-October 1950. Close watch has been maintained upon debelovelopment.

Gun	Town or village	Stricken Area	Damage in koku	Remarks
Yatsuka	Hionoseki	24.5 acres	150 koku	The damage at present is rather slight; none of trees has died. Where needles grow poorly larvae are presumably lurking.
"	Katae	36-3/4	200	
"	Chikumi	36-3/4	200	
"	Mitsu	36-3/4	200	
"	Oashi	36-3/4	150	
"	Kaka	24.5	100	
"	Nonami	24.5	100	
Total		220.5 acres	1,100 koku	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLE/NARS NO.

PINE BARK BEETLE PROGRAM

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
1.		Areas infested by Pine Bark Beetles	

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

SHIMANE (NO. 4)

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-8-S

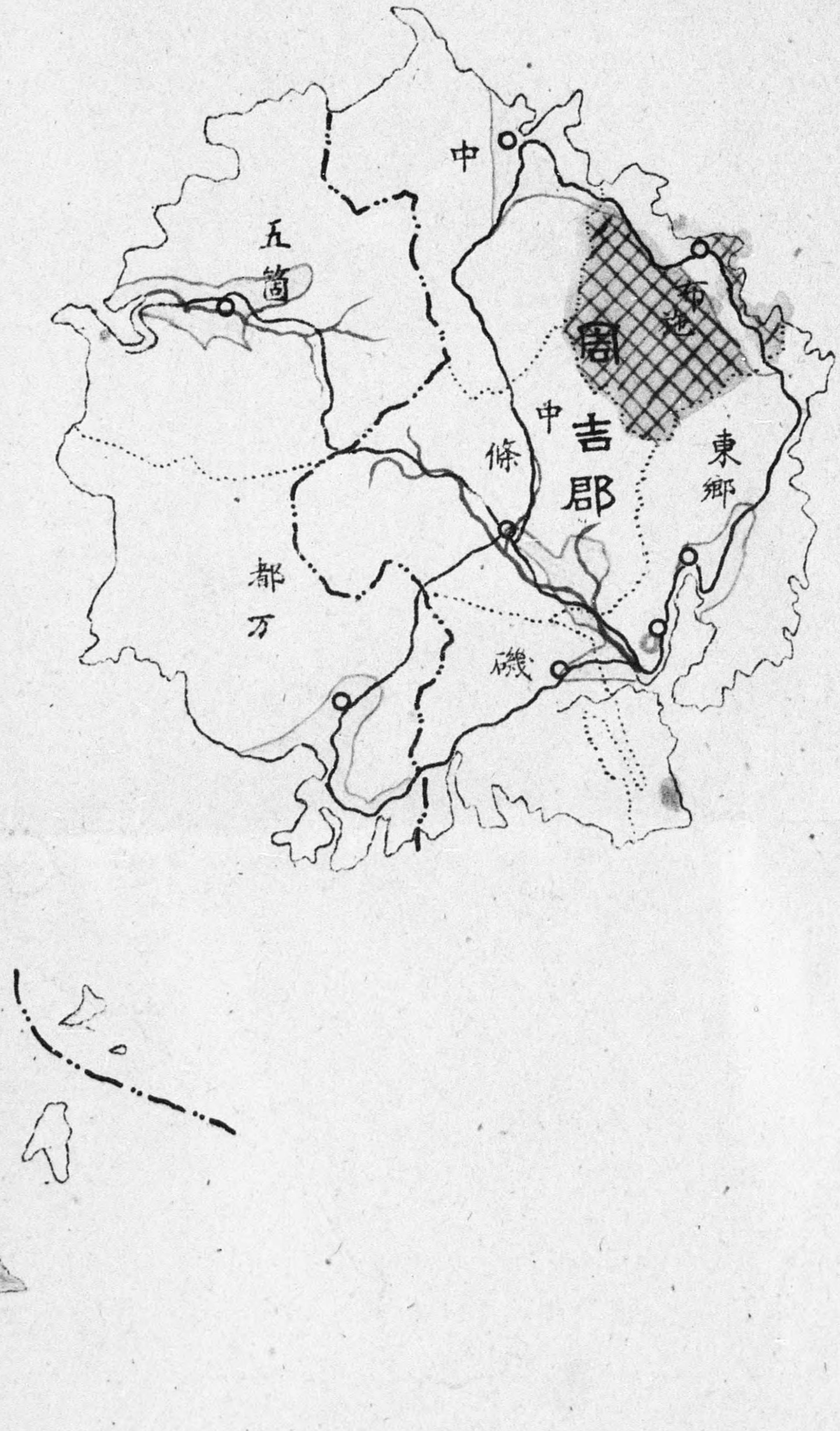
Map showing —

1. Public Forests
2. Shrine & Temple Forests
3. Private Forests
4. Areas infested by Pine Bark Beetles

File Index
No. 1.

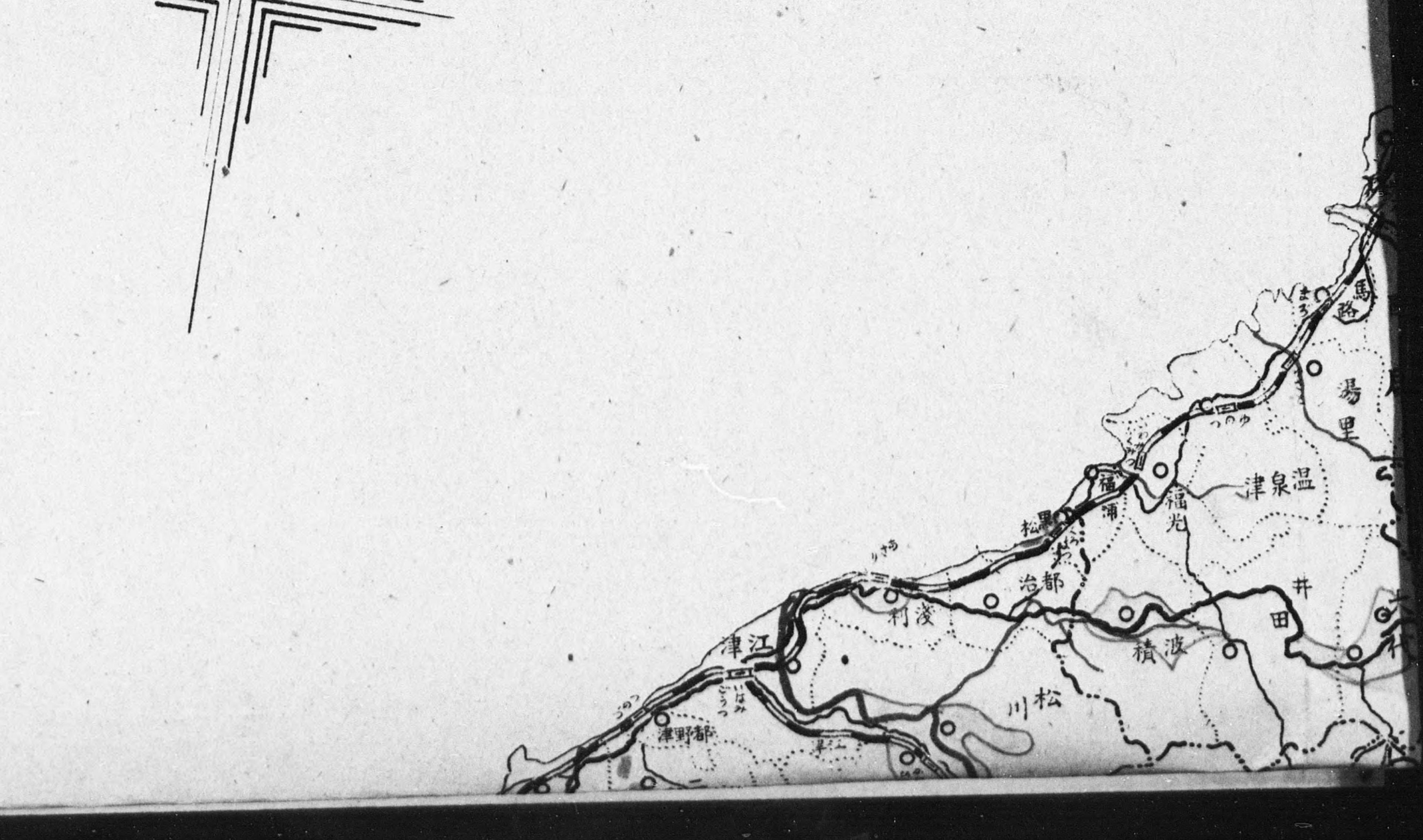
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 102, NARS DATE

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION



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

島

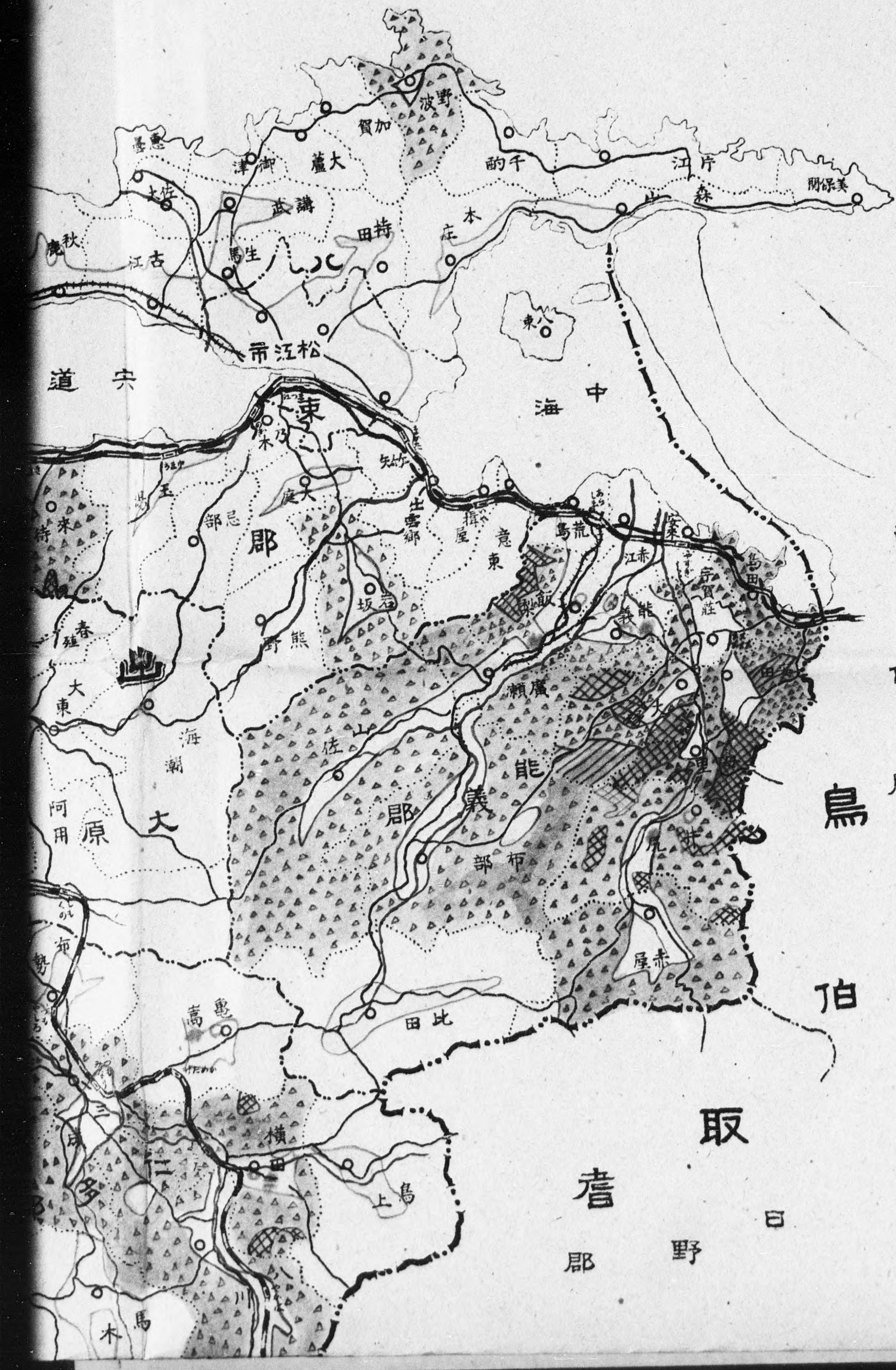


DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(2) NNSC NO.

島根縣

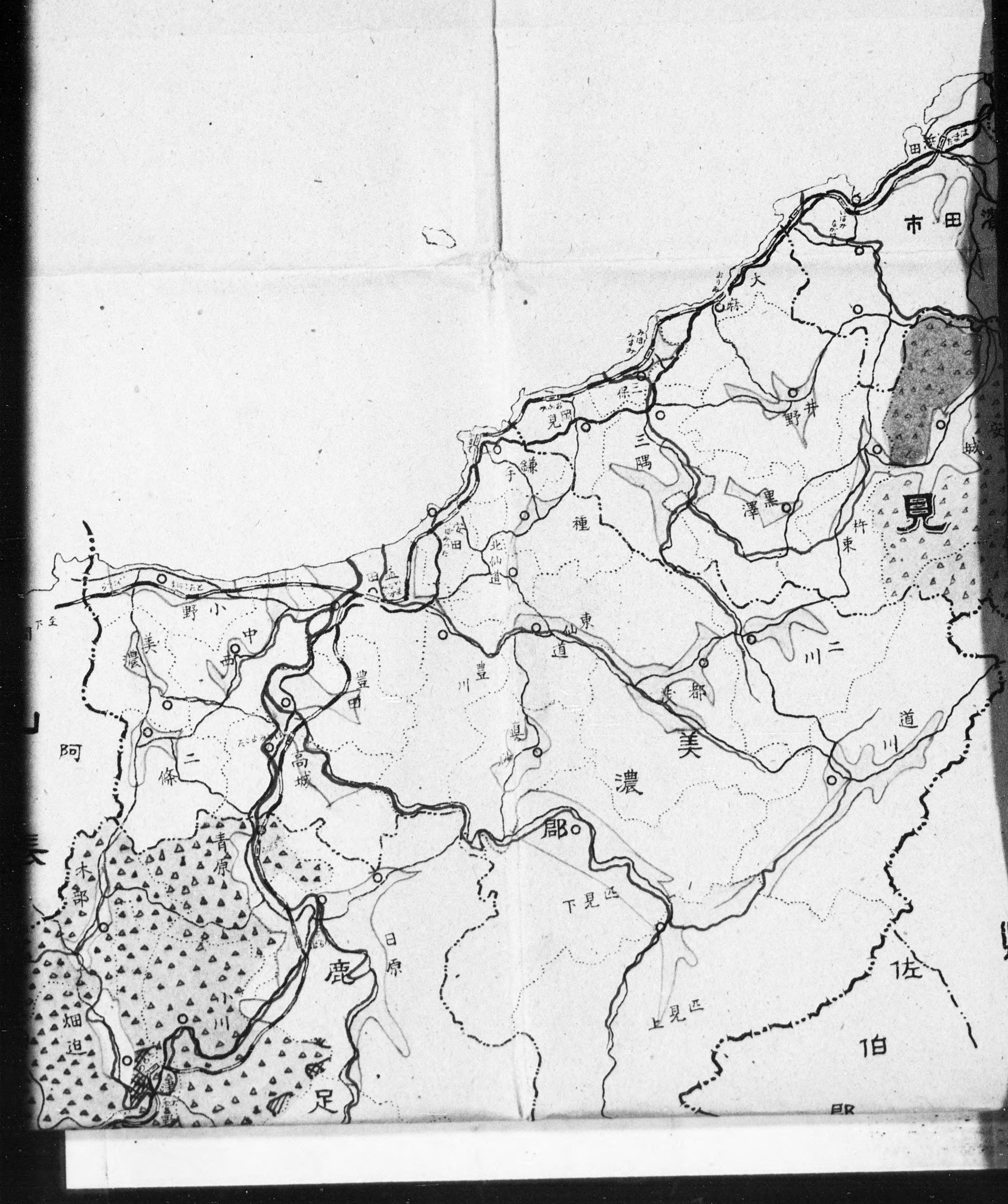
DECLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECRET, 3/8/78



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND/NARS

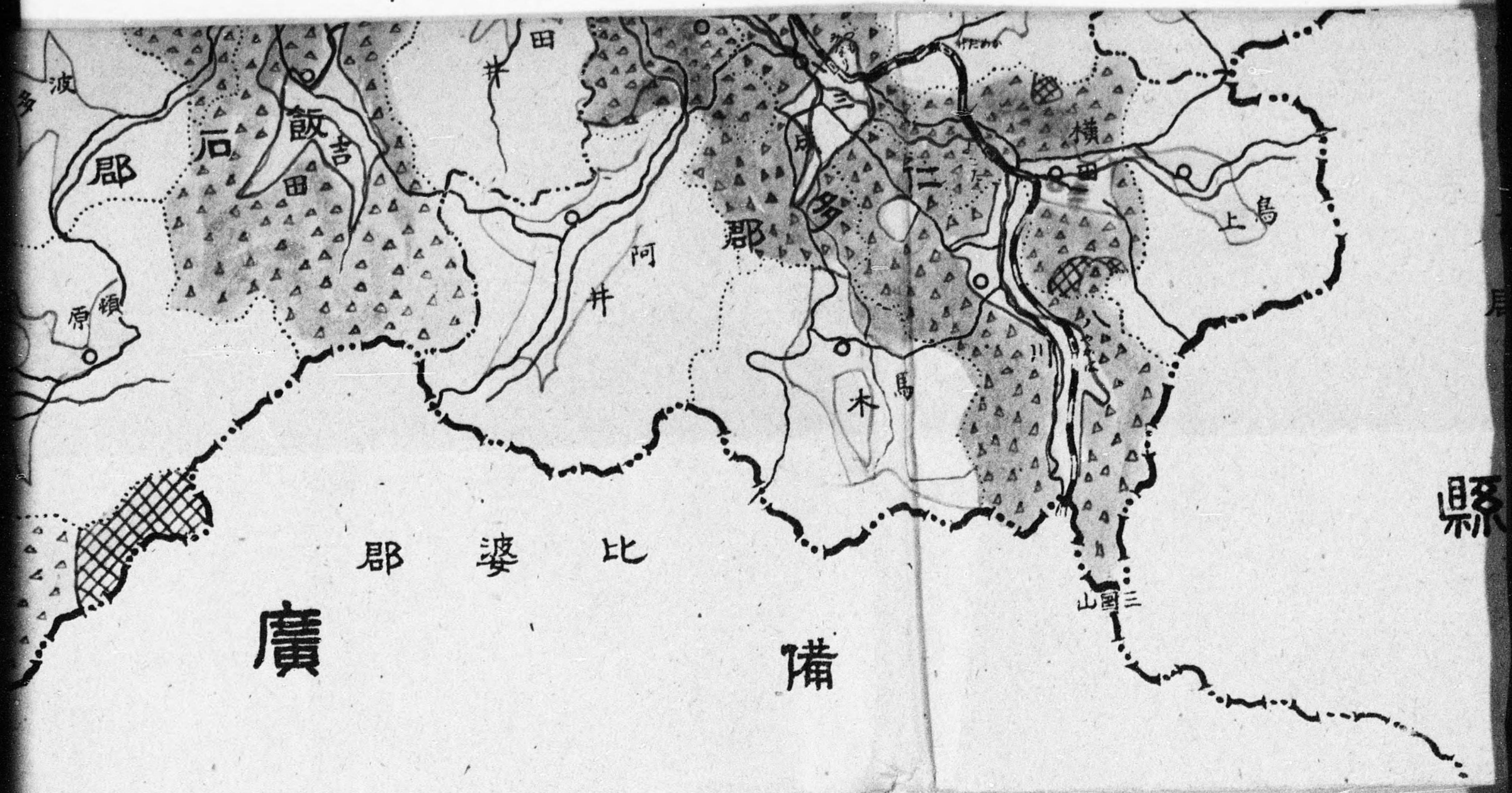
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSC NO.



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E), NARS NO.

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNBS NSC



雙

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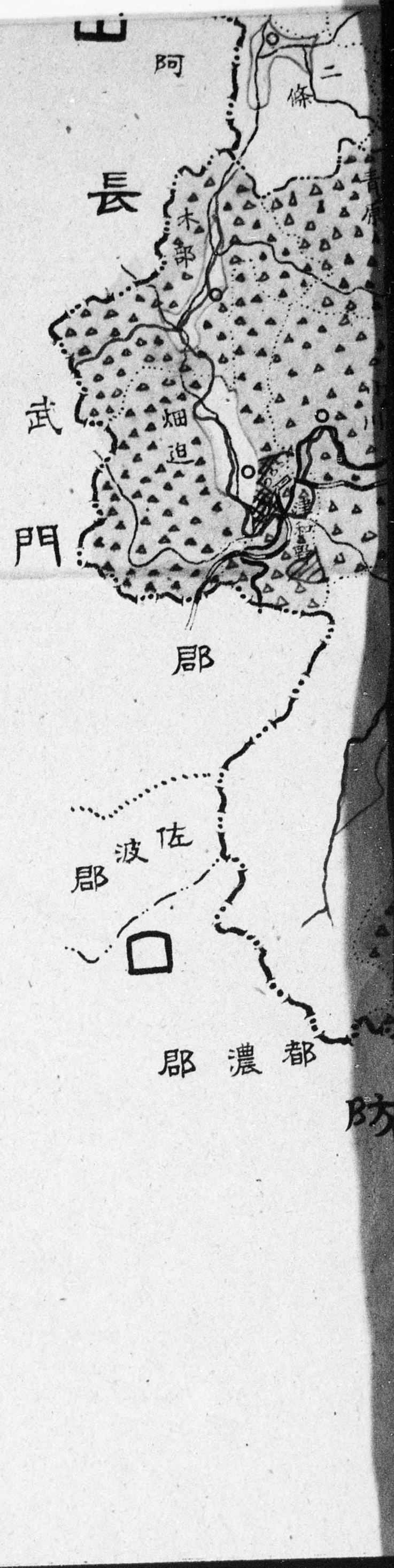
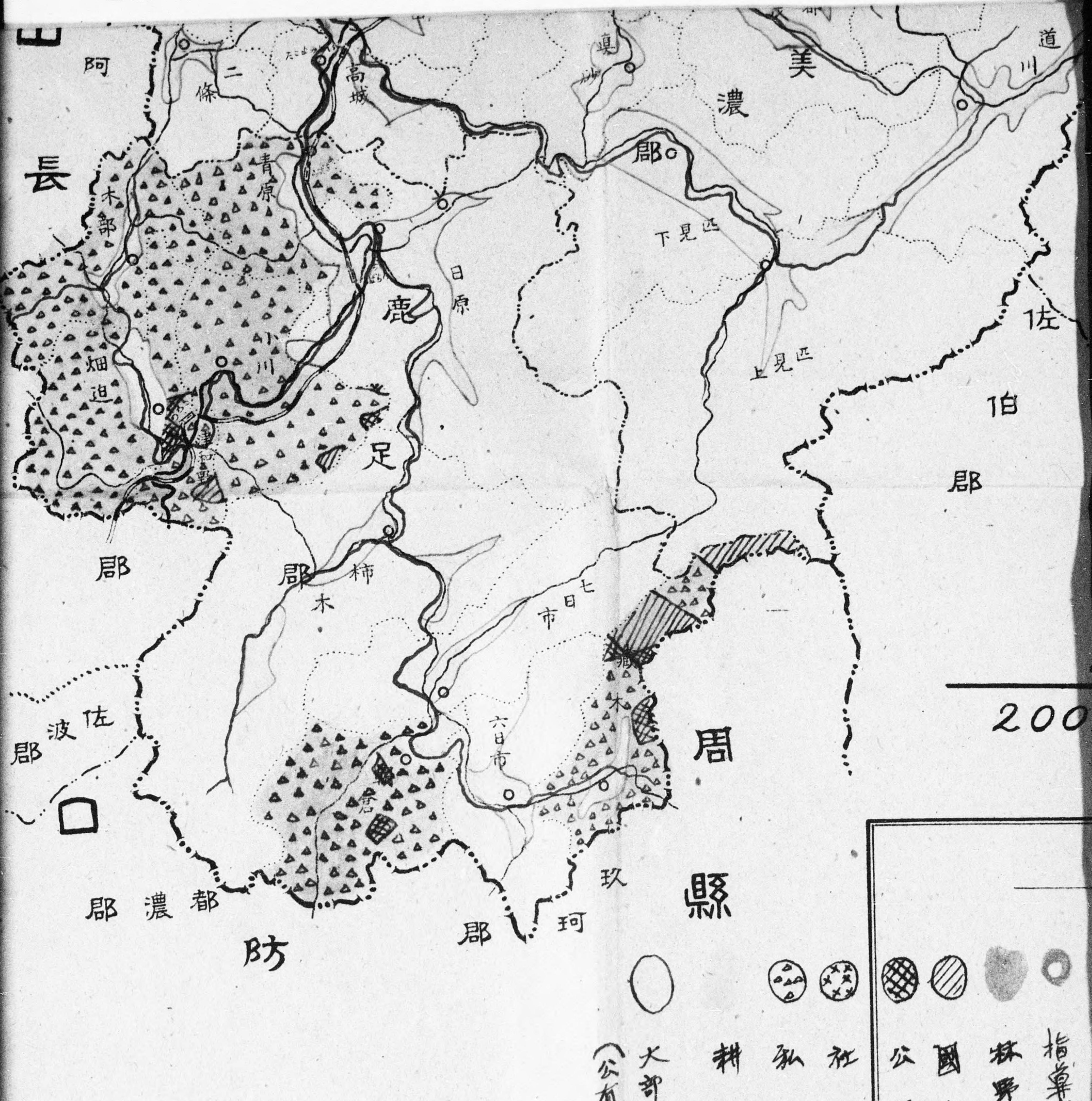
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NNSG NO.



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065



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

1/200.000

記號

縣界
國界
市郡界
町村界
道路
縣道
鐵道
電鐵
河川
町村役場
池沼
駅
被害地(松)
指導事務所
林野地帶
國有林
公有林

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

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12333 SECTION 3.4(b)(3) NNE

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402

A-8-T

PINE BARK BEETLE PROGRAM

	DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
1.	13 Nov 48	Annual Forestry Production(1943-1947)	T.P.G.
2.		Areas infested by Pine Bark Beetles	

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

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-8-T

TOTTORI (No. 5)

Maps Showing —

1. Public Forests
2. Shrine & Temple Forests
3. Private Forests
4. Areas infested by Pine Bark Beetles
   (none)

File Index
No. 2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 (E)(1)(2) NLS No.

鳥取縣地

FOREST ZONES BY OWNERSHIP

TOTTORI PREF

本

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

鳥

HIP

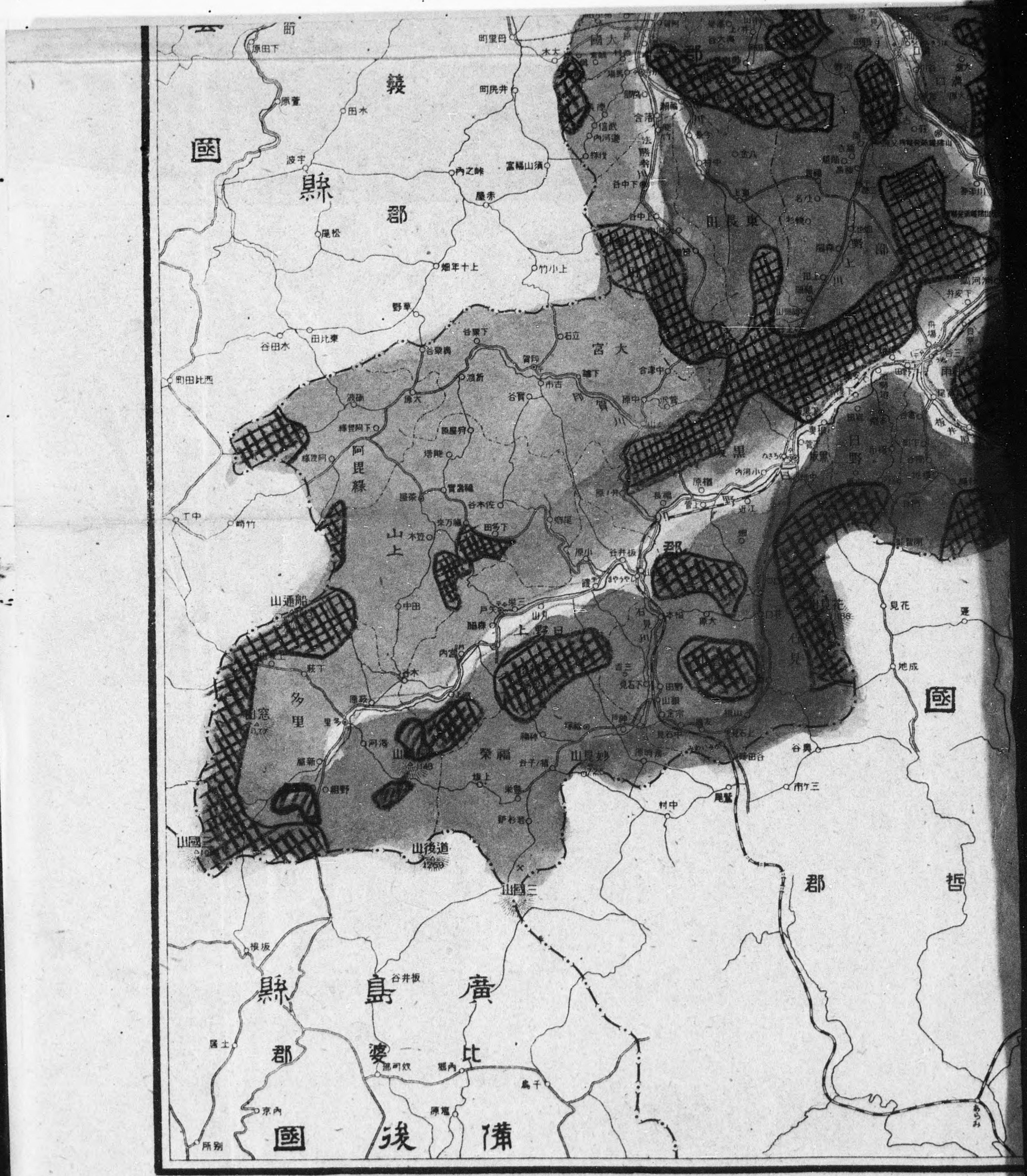
TOTTORI PREFECTURE

LEGEND	
	STATE
	COMMUNAL
	RELIGIOUS (SHINTO OR BUDDHIST) BODIES
	PRIVATE

DECLASSIFIED - E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.4

LEGEND	
	STATE
	COMMUNAL
	RELIGIOUS (SHINTO OR BUDDHIST) BODIES
	PRIVATE

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



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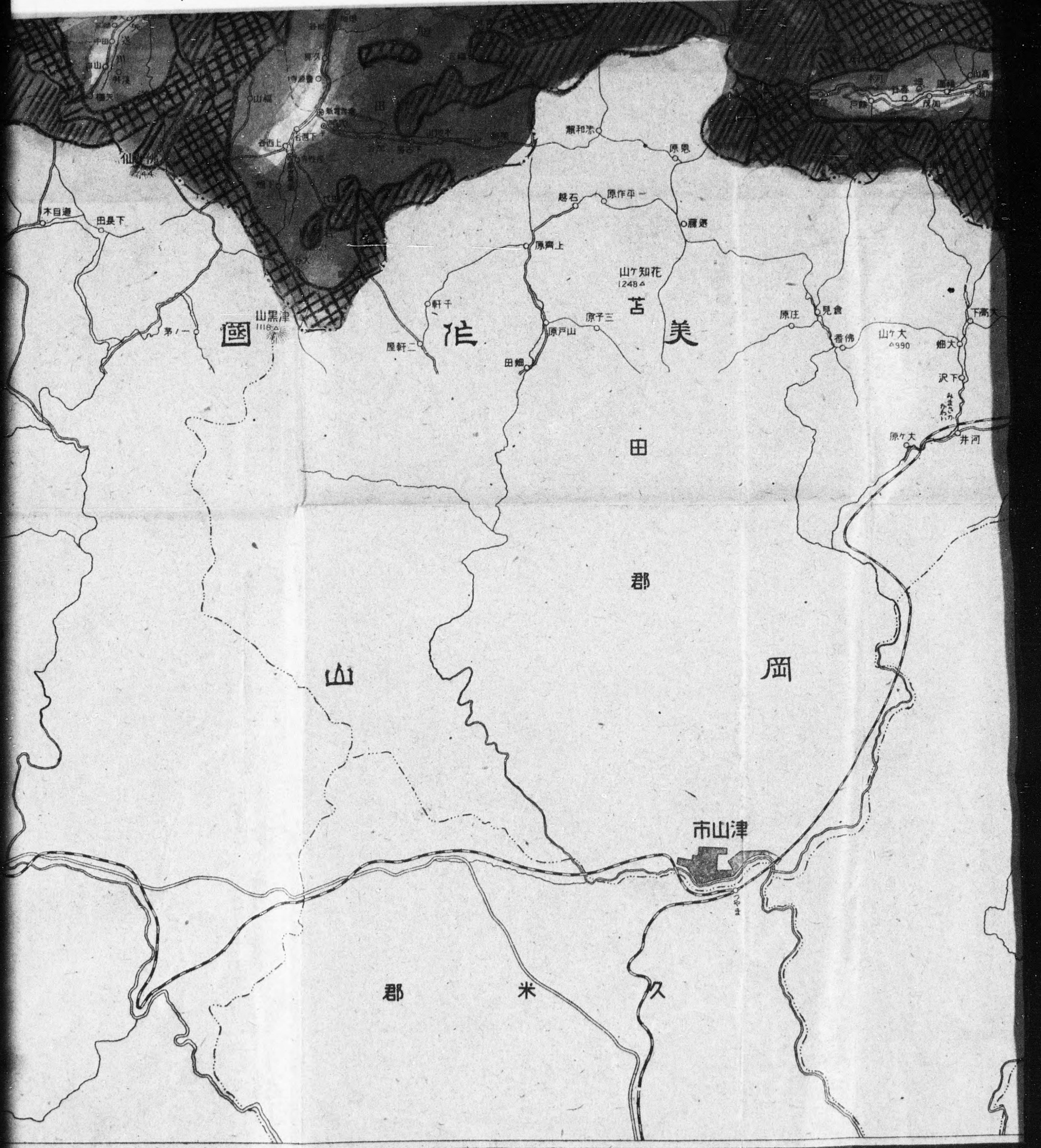
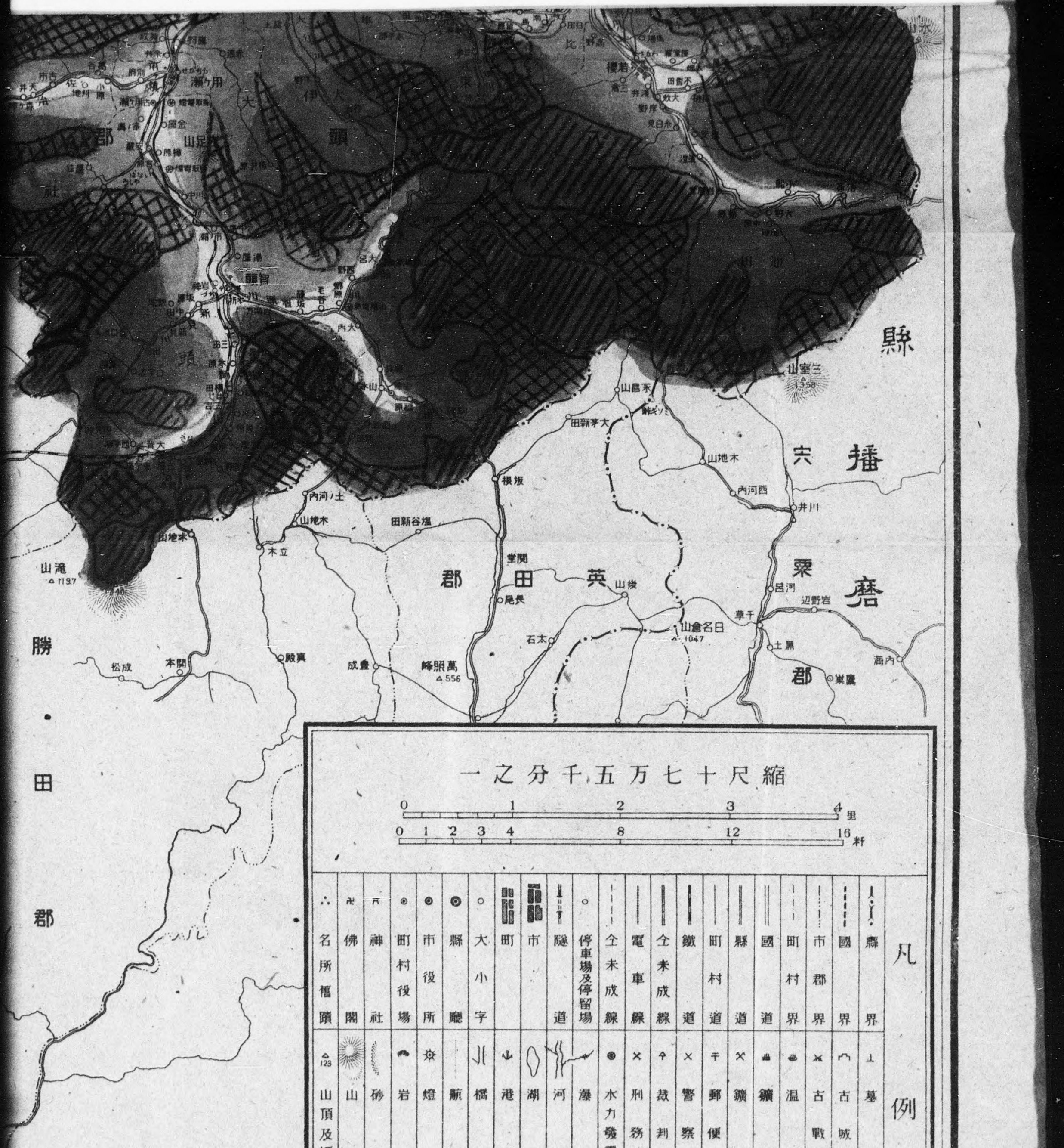


DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)

File No. 4-8-a
Rm.

A-8-T

NOV 13 1948

ANNUAL FORESTRY PRODUCTION

TOTTORI-KEN

(1943-1947 Calender Year)

Year	Lumber (1) Finished	Lumber (1) Unfinished	(2) Charcoal	(3) Firewood	(4) Gasumaki	(5) Plywood
	Koku	Koku	Bags	Soku	bags	Sq. Shaku
1943	426,499	1,132,208	1,111,986	2,075,400	NDA	1,560,000
1944	309,173	1,047,912	999,052	2,720,600	NDA	3,198,780
1945	238,758	668,881	569,240	3,112,000	NDA	777,750
1946	306,959	754,126	784,301	8,855,150	62,144	458,190
1947	343,580	890,252	900,942	8,133,262	154,440	2,478,945
	Koku	Koku	Bags	Soku	Bags	Sq. Shaku
Total	1,624,969	4,493,379	4,365,521	24,896,412	216,584	8,473,665

ECONOMIC SECTION

Notes:

NDA - No Data Available
(1) 1 koku of lumber = 9,827 cu. feet
(2) 1 bag of Charcoal = 15 kilograms or 33.07 lbs
(3) 1 soku of Firewood = 1 bundle which averages 1.6 feet long and 0.79 feet in diameter.
(4) 1 bag of Gasumaki = 15 kilograms or 33.06 lbs
(5) 1 sq. shaku of Plywood = 0.99419 sq. ft.

Source: Agriculture and Forestry Dept.,
Tottori Prefectural Government

(1)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065

A-8-Y

PINE BARK BEETLE PROGRAM

DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENTS
1.	Areas infested by Pine Bark Beetles	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECRET 5 (E), (F)

YAMAGUCHI (No. 3)

Nat. Res. Division
File No. A-8-Y

Map showing —

1. Public Forests
2. Shrine & Temple Forests
3. Private Forests
4. Areas infested by Pine Bark Beetles

File Index
No. 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SECTION 3 (E)(1)

YAMAGUCHI PREFE

131° 0'

10 5 0Km 10

SCALE 1:40000

Mishima

JAPAN - SEA

34° 30'

Ai-shima Rokutō Ō-shima

Nago Fukuga

Ōi Shibuki Takamata

Kibe

Hagi-Kō

Matsumoto-kawa

Hashimoto-kawa

Ōmi-shima Kayoi

Senzaki Senzaki-kō

Misumi-kawa

SENZAKI-WAN

FUKAWA-WAN Fukawa kawa

Mukatsugu Utsuga

YUYA-WAN Kakeburchi-kawa

Awano-kawa

Tsunoshima

Hishikai Heki

Misumi Sanmi HAGI

Fukugawa Ikumo

Kawakami

Akiragi

Fukawa

Kanda Agawa Awano

Kottoi-kō

Tenjōga-dake 691

Tawarayama 415

Kantama Takibe Tasuki Tonoi

Kyōwa Akagō

Sasanami Shinobu Ryūen-dake 688

Nishiichi Toyotanaka Ofuku

Bēppu Ōta

Akiyoshi

Hidashihōben-zan 734

Nishihōben-zan 742

Ayagi YAMAGUCHI Niho

Uka

Ōmine Toyota-mae

Iwanaga

Kogushi-kō Kogushi Narasaki

Toyotashimo

Isa Managata

Ouchi

Kawatana Okaeda

Higashiatsu Nishi-atsu Kibe Ono

Osaba

Hutaoi-shima Toyonishi Kuroi Utsui Toyohigashi

Magura

Susenji HOFU ONO

Daidō

Yoshida

Asa Funaki

Ōki

Futamatase

Yabazu-dake 450

TONOMI

SHIMONOSEKI

Ikuta ONODA Kotō

Aio

Ayaragi-kawa

34° 0'

Koya-kawa OZUKI-WAN

Asa-kawa Asa-kō

Arihō-kawa Onoda-kō

UBE Higashikiwa

Fushino-kawa OGŌRI-WAN

Aio-kō

Saba-kawa

Nishinoseki-kō

Mitaziri-kō

Mukai-shima

Mukure-shima

Hiko-shima

Shimonoseki-kō

Ube-kō

Kotō-kawa

FUKUOKA-KEN

SUŌ-NADA

131° 30'

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SEC. 3.5

EFECTURE

132° 0'

LEGEND
public forestry
private forestry

SHIMANE-KEN

HIROSHIMA-KEN

IWAKUNI

TOKUYAMA

KUDAMATSU

HIKARI

NADA

Erakl-kō
Tama-kawa
609
Esaki
Susa
Ogawa
Yadomi
Takamata
Kane
Tokusa-mine 988
355
Tokusa
14
Takane
Syukuzi-yama 1339
Raiken-san 1109
Fukasu
Akinaka
Hongō
363
Suzi-dake 1404
1066 Heike-dake
Jifuku
Yuno
65
63
Kano
Hirose
602
Kawayama
Kamihata
Y-4
Sakaue
Oze
Ose-kawa
Iwakuni-kō
Yasaka
Sengoku-dake 630
Kushi
Izumo
Sugane
783 Mitake-san
Kuwane
Fujikawa
Waki
Misho
Kitagōchi
1
Imazu-kawa
Nishiri-kawa
Kōda
Wada
Shimagi
Minami-gōchi
Monzenkawa
Nakasu
Susuma
Kawagoe
Kuga
Shigino
Shikuma-dake 504
Nagaho
Y-10
Yashiro
Yone-kawa
Ono
Tonomi
Yabazu-dake 450
Yonekawa
Taka-mizu
Watsu-jima
Sou
Tsuzu
Takamori
Yuu
Yuu-kawa
Tonda-kō
Tonda-kawa
Mitsuo
Ikachi
Y-7
Y-5
Y-3
Hizumi
Kōgiro
Suō
Yamato
Yota
Yanai
Jōnan
Shinjō
Naruto
Kuga-kō
Hashira-shima
Nasake-shima
Uni-shima
Wada
Yuda
Tabuse
Hirao
Yanai-kō
Gamano
Kuga
Hirai
Ōno
Ihono-shō
Sone
Komatsu
Yashiro
Agenosho
Morino
Shiraki
Azuki
Saga
Komatsu-kō
Okiura
Agenoshō-kō
Murotsu
Murozumi-kō
Kaminoseki
Hēgun
Ya-shima
Inai-shima
Waga-shima
Mitaziri-kō
Ō-tsu-shima
Tokuyama-wan
Kudamatsu-kō
Kudamatsu-wan
Suetsune-kawa
Kasado-shima
Shimata-kawa
No-shima

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NWS NO.

FOREST LEGISLATION a/

Title of Law, Amendment, Regulation or Ordinance	No	Date Promulgated Mo	Da	Yr	Date Effective Mo	Da	Yr	Purpose
Law, National Forest	85	3	23	1899	3	23	1899	Provides for the administration of national forests including transfer and lease
Amendment	7	3	b/	1908	3	b/	1908	
Amendment	53	4	12	1947	5	2	1947	
Regulation, Enforcement	24	12	19	1922	12	19	1922	
Law, Forest	43	4	23	1907	1	1	1908	Formulates a guide to management plan for public forests c/, shrine and temple forests, and private forests, and provides for its implementation
Amendment	75	6	b/	1911	6	b/	1911	
Amendment	15	3	17	1936	9	4	1940	
Amendment	46	b/	b/	1943	b/	b/	1943	
Amendment	35	10	10	1946	11	1	1946	
Amendment	29	3	31	1947	4	1	1947	
Regulation, Enforcement	21	12	26	1907	1	1	1908	
Amendment	27	7	b/	1911	7	b/	1911	
Amendment	24	9	b/	1931	9	b/	1931	
Amendment	27	11	b/	1931	11	b/	1931	
Amendment	76	9	5	1940	9	5	1940	
Amendment	103	b/	b/	1941	b/	b/	1941	
Amendment	10	b/	b/	1943	b/	b/	1943	
Amendment	3	b/	b/	1943	b/	b/	1943	
Amendment	6	b/	b/	1943	b/	b/	1943	
Amendment	8	b/	b/	1944	b/	b/	1944	
Ordinance, Forest Assn	348	12	26	1907	1	1	1908	
Amendment	559	9	4	1940	9	10	1940	
Law, Govt Afforestation of Public Forests	7	7	26	1920	10	1	1920	Provides for afforestation of public forests by national government
Ordinance, Enforcement	426	9	24	1920	10	1	1920	
Law, Creation of Forest Resource	35	4	2	1945	1	1	1946	Provides for encouragement of afforestation of private forests through bond issues
Amendment	177	7	16	1948	4	1	1948d/	
Ordinance, Enforcement	727	4	2	1945	1	1	1946	
Regulation, Enforcement	32	4	2	1945	1	1	1946	
Law, Forest Seed, & Seedling	16	3	17	1939	1	15	1940	Provides for the collection and distribution of "superior" softwood seeds and seedlings and the protection of seed trees
Ordinance, Enforcement	11	1	15	1940	1	15	1940	
Regulation, Enforcement	2	1	15	1940	1	15	1940	

a/ Central government b/ Date not available c/ Includes prefecture, municipal, and community

d/ Retroactive

C O P Y

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

LAW & ORDINANCE

(Index)

DATE	SUBJECT	ISSUING HEADQUARTERS & INDORSEMENT
1.	MAF issues order for Extermination of Pine Beetles.	
2.	Explanation of Management Plan(Contents).	
3.	Law concerning Forestry Industry Ass'n.	
4.	Agriculture & Forestry Commodities Inspection Law.	
5.	Forest Management Guidance Officers Examination.	
6.	Duties of Management Guidance Officers	
7.	Ordinance Enforcing Provisions of the Reforestation Temporary Measures Law.	
8.	Regulation on Payment of Central Government Subsidies for Forestry Work.	
9.	SCAP Operational Directive No. 14 " Forest Conservation".	
10.	Basic Forestry Law (Extract)	
11.	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Loan Law (Law No. 105 31 Mar '51)	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/MDS

Mr. Colehour

3 more copies on regular paper

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Japanese Government

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Loans Law

(Draft)

(Purpose of this Law)

Article 1. The purpose of this Law shall be, in order to maintain and develope the productive power of agriculture, forestry and fisheries to accommodate any of persons engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries with the long-term loans at low rate of interest.

(Loaning of Funds)

Article 2. In order to attain the object mentioned in preceding Article, the Government may, within the budgetary limit for each fiscal year, in accordance with the provisions of Cabinet Order, loan the funds specified in the following items to any person or juridical person engaged in agriculture, forestry, fisheries or salt making (hereinafter referred to as "farmers, forestrymen and fishermen").

1. Funds necessary for improvement, creation or rehabilitation of agricultural lands;
2. Funds necessary for afforestation;
3. Funds necessary for development or rehabilitation of forest roads;
4. Funds necessary for construction and repair of fishing ports;
5. Funds necessary for improvement, creation or rehabilitation of salt-fields;
6. Funds necessary for creation, rehabilitation or acquisition of these facilities available for joint use of persons engaged in agriculture, forestry or fisheries.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 102, NNSC MAR

(Conditions of Loaning)

Article 3. The rate of interest of loans to be accommodated under the preceding Article (hereinafter referred to as "loans") shall be determined by Cabinet Order within the limit of the following table. Payment period and unredeemed period shall be determined by the competent Ministers within the limit of the following table:

Kind of loan	Rate of interest per annum		Payment period	Unredeemed period
	Minimum	Maximum		
1. Funds necessary for improvement, creation or repair of agricultural land				
(a) Enterprise subsidized with public works expenses	6	7	15 yrs.	5 yrs.
(b) Others	4.5	5.5	15	3
2. Funds necessary for afforestation				
(a) Enterprise subsidized with public works expenses	6	7	20	5
(b) Others	4	5	20	5
3. Funds necessary for development or rehabilitation of forest-roads				
(a) Enterprise subsidized with public works expenses	9.5	10.5	15	1
(b) Others	7	8	15	1
4. Funds necessary for repair of fishing ports	6	7	15	1
5. Funds necessary for improvement creation or repair of salt-fields				

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

(Conditions of Loaning)

Article 3. The rate of interest of loans to be accommodated under the preceding Article (hereinafter referred to as "loans") shall be determined by Cabinet Order within the limit of the following table. Payment period and unredeemed period shall be determined by the competent Ministers within the limit of the following table:

Kind of loan	Rate of interest per annum		Payment period	Unredeemed period
	Minimum	Maximum		
1. Funds necessary for improvement, creation or repair of agricultural land				
(a) Enterprise subsidized with public works expenses	6	7	15 yrs.	5 yrs.
(b) Others	4.5	5.5	15	3
2. Funds necessary for afforestation				
(a) Enterprise subsidized with public works expenses	6	7	20	5
(b) Others	4	5	20	5
3. Funds necessary for development or rehabilitation of forest-roads				
(a) Enterprise subsidized with public works expenses	9.5	10.5	15	1
(b) Others	7	8	15	1
4. Funds necessary for repair of fishing ports	6	7	15	1
5. Funds necessary for improvement creation or repair of salt-fields				

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(a) Enterprise subsidized under the Law concerning Subsidy for Disaster and Rehabilitation Work Expenses for Salt-fields, etc. (Law No. 257, 1950)	9.5	10.5	10	1
(b) Others	6	7	10	1
6. Funds necessary for construction, repair or acquisition of facilities to be offered for the joint utilization by farmers, forestrymen and fishermen.	7	8	15	1

2. The maximum of loan for an enterprise subsidized with public work expense and enterprise subsidized under the Law concerning Subsidy for Disaster and Rehabilitation Work expenses for Salt-fields etc. (Law No. 257 of 1950) shall be the amount corresponding to 80% of the amount left after deducting the subsidy to be appropriated therefor from the expenses necessary for the same enterprise and the maximum of loan for other enterprise shall be the amount corresponding to 80% of the expenses necessary therefor.

3. Loans shall be repaid by yearly installments. Any borrower of the loans (including general successors; hereinafter the same), however, may repay the loans prior to maturity.

4. The Government may, in case of fallingunder any of the following items, claim to a borrower at any time to repay the loans at a time, irrespective of the provisions of the preceding paragraph:

(1) If a borrower is delinquent in repaying the loan;

(2) If a borrower (including the members in case of a juridical person) has used the loan for other purpose than that of the loaning;

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(3) Besides those mentioned in each of the preceding items, if a debtor has violated any of the conditions of the loaning contract without any justifiable reason.

5. The Government shall, when it loans the fund, order a borrower to offer security for repayment. However, the Government may exempt a debtor from offering security if it deems very difficult for him to offer a security.

6. The Government may, in case any borrower of the fund has met with great difficulty in repayment due to any disaster or any other special circumstances, change the loaning conditions or payment method of principal, interest and arrears.

(Restrictions on Use of Loans)

Article 4. No borrower of the fund shall be allowed to use the loan for any purpose other than that which is specified in the loaning.

2. In order to prevent the loan from being used for the purpose other than that which is specified in the loan, the Government may, as occasion demands take an appropriate method for loaning such as direct delivering of funds to the person engaged in carrying out the works with said loan.

(Entrusting of Business)

Article 5. The Government may entrust the Central Co-operative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry or any other banking institutions designated by the competent Ministers with these business, such as filing and screening of the application for loan, loaning of funds, and collection of the principal and interest, as well as with the other business in connection with loaning and collection of debts, except the final decision of loaning.

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(3) Besides those mentioned in each of the preceding items, if a debtor has violated any of the conditions of the loaning contract without any justifiable reason.

5. The Government shall, when it loans the fund, order a borrower to offer security for repayment. However, the Government may exempt a debtor from offering security if it deems very difficult for him to offer a security.

6. The Government may, in case any borrower of the fund has met with great difficulty in repayment due to any disaster or any other special circumstances, change the loaning conditions or payment method of principal, interest and arrears.

(Restrictions on Use of Loans)

Article 4. No borrower of the fund shall be allowed to use the loan for any purpose other than that which is specified in the loaning.

2. In order to prevent the loan from being used for the purpose other than that which is specified in the loan, the Government may, as occasion demands take an appropriate method for loaning such as direct delivering of funds to the person engaged in carrying out the works with said loan.

(Entrusting of Business)

Article 5. The Government may entrust the Central Co-operative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry or any other banking institutions designated by the competent Ministers with these business, such as filing and screening of the application for loan, loaning of funds, and collection of the principal and interest, as well as with the other business in connection with loaning and collection of debts, except the final decision of loaning.

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2. In case the Government intends to entrust a part of business pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1, the Government shall establish, by the Ministerial Ordinance, the working rules concerning entrusted business to the person who is to be entrusted with the business. (hereinafter referred to as "Bailee.")

3. Any officer or personnel of any entrusted banking institution engaged in the entrusted business execution shall be deemed a personnel engaged in public service under laws and orders so far as the application of the penal provisions under the Criminal Code (Law No. 45 of 1907) or other laws and order is concerned.

4. The Central Co-operative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry may carry on business under the provisions of paragraph 1 irrespective of the provisions of Article 16 of the Central Co-operative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry Law (Law No. 42 of 1923)

(Report and Inspection)

Article 6. The Government shall, if it deems necessary, order a borrower or a bailee to submit the report or cause its official to inspect the business condition or books, documents or other necessary things of a borrower or a bailee. The report or inspection, however, shall be confined only to the business carried on with the loan in the case of a borrower and to the entrusted business only in the case of a bailee.

2. In case an official intends to make an inspection under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he shall carry in person his official identification card and show the same at the request of the person concerned.

3. No right of inspection under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be construed to have been entitled for the purpose of a crime detection.

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

(Competent Minister)

Article 7. The term "Competent Ministers" as used in this Law, shall be defined to mean the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and the Minister of Finance.

(Penal Provisions)

Article 8. If a borrower or an officer or personnel of any entrusted banking institution has, in contravene with the provisions of Article 7, failed to submit a report or made a false report or refused, obstructed or evaded inspection, he shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding than 30,000 yen.

Supplementary Provisions

1. This Law shall come into force as from April 1, 1951.
2. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Establishment Law (Law No. 153 of 1949) shall partially be amended as follows:

   Article 7 item (13)-2 shall be item (13)-3.

   The following one item shall be added next to Article 7 item (13): 13-2. Accommodation of agriculture, forestry and fisheries loans.

3. The Ministry of Finance Establishment Law (Law No. 44 of 1949) shall be partially be amended as follows:

   The following one item shall be added next to Article 12 item (5) (5)-2. Accommodation of agriculture, forestry and fisheries loans.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND

1. Loan Funds Now Available for Forestry Projects

a. More than ¥1,000,000,000 of loan funds for private forestry projects were made available for the 1951 fiscal year 3/ with the passage of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Loan Law (Law No 105, 31 March 1951). Loans will be made for forest nursery operations, reforestation, supplementary planting, plantation tending and for the construction of forest roads (see Table 1). Relatively low rates of interest and favorable terms for repayment are designed to encourage these operations. It is estimated that the funds available will assure forest plantations on 170,000 cho and will provide for construction of 2,104 kilometers of forest roads. Provision also has been made for loans for acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of facilities used cooperatively by persons engaged in forestry activities.

b. Funds may be borrowed up to 80 percent of the cost of the project if it is not subsidized from public works funds or up to 80 percent of the nonsubsidized portion of subsidized project costs. Minimum standards for loan amounts also have been established to facilitate administration (see Table 2). Primary responsibility for administering these loan funds is being delegated to the Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry.

TABLE 1. - RATES OF INTEREST, PAYMENT, AND UNREDEEMED PERIODS AND AMOUNT OF LOAN FUNDS BUDGETED FOR FORESTRY PROJECTS

Kind of Loan	Rate of Interest per Annum: Disaster Rehabilitation Works (percent)	Rate of Interest per Annum: Others (percent)	Payment Period (years)	Unredeemed Period (years)	Loan Funds Budgeted (¥1,000,000)
Afforestation Tree planting Subsidized enterprises	NA	6.5	20	5	260
Afforestation Tree planting (Cont'd) Nonsubsidized enterprises	NA	4.5	20	5	208
Subtotal					468
Supplementary planting	NA	4.5	20	5	92
Plantation tending	NA	4.5	20	5	107
Total					667
Forest roads Subsidized enterprises	7.0	7.5	15	1	281

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

TABLE 1. - RATES OF INTEREST, PAYMENT, AND UNREDEEMED PERIODS AND AMOUNT OF LOAN FUNDS BUDGETED FOR FORESTRY PROJECTS (Cont'd)

Kind of Loan	Rate of Interest per Annum: Disaster Rehabilitation Works (percent)	Rate of Interest per Annum: Others (percent)	Payment Period (years)	Unredeemed Period (years)	Loan Funds Budgeted (¥1,000,000)
Forest roads (Cont'd)	5.5	6.0	15	1	246
Total					527
GRAND TOTAL					1,194

NA: Not applicable
SOURCE: Law No 105, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Loan Law, and Cabinet Order No 84, Cabinet Order for Interest Rate of Loan under the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Loan Law.

TABLE 2. - MINIMUM LOAN STANDARDS FOR FORESTRY PROJECTS

Type of Project	Recipient of Loan	Amount of Loan per Project: Enterprise Subsidized with Public Works Expenses	Amount of Loan per Project: Others
Artificial afforestation (including supplementary planting) to create forests, and tending of plantations	Individuals engaged in forestry, forest owners' associations and federations thereof	¥300,000 or more	¥300,000 or more (¥100,000 in the case of supplementary planting and cultivation)
	Those who are engaged in forestry, except those listed above		¥1,500,000 or more
Establishment, enlargement, or improvement of facilities for cultivating young trees necessary for afforestation	Those who are engaged in cultivation of young trees, forest owners' associations thereof, agricultural cooperatives, and smaller enterprisers' cooperatives		¥100,000 or more

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

TABLE 2. - MINIMUM LOAN STANDARDS FOR FORESTRY PROJECTS (Cont'd)

Type of Project	Recipient of Loan	Amount of Loan per Project: Enterprise Subsidized with Public Works Expenses	Amount of Loan per Project: Others
Making of forest roads (meaning carriage-way, track, slideway, cable-way, and shoot necessary for carrying forest products)	Forest owners' associations, and federations thereof	¥300,000 or more	¥300,000 or more
	Those who are engaged in forestry, except those listed above		¥1,500,000 or more
Rehabilitation of damaged forest roads	Forest owners' associations, and federations thereof	¥150,000 or more	¥150,000 or more
	Those who are engaged in forestry, except those listed above		¥700,000 or more

SOURCE: Cabinet Order No 83, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Loan Law Enforcement Ordinance.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 Section 3.102, NARS Date

Article No. 5. Proceedures and other conducts performed according to provisions of order issued by this Law will also have effect against successor of forest owner, forest standing timber and bamboo owner, land owner or occupant.

Article No. 9. Owner of Public forest, Shrine and Temple forest or Private forest defined by order shall formulate management plan according to order on individual forest or land to be utilized for reforestation and receive approval of local governors.

The same applies when revising approved management plan.

When local governors recognizes the necessity, he may order the revision of above mentioned management plan.

Article No. 10. Local Governors recogn'zing special necessity for the purpose of securing continuous production of forest may designate areas or plots and periods against public, Shrine and Temple or Private forest owners' forest and establish cutting methods, reforestation or other necessary matters connected with cutting.

Article No. 11. When Public, Shrine and Temple or Private owners do not comply with the cutting, reforestation and other management terms according to provisions of Article 9 or designation according to regulation stated in Article 10, Administrative organs may order suspension of cutting or may substitute owner and cut, reforest or perform other action necessary for management or permit public organization to perform it.

The above regulation concerning suspension of cutting shall not apply when forest owner for the purpose of maintaining living was inevitably forced to cut his forest.

Article No. 26. The below mentioned actions are not permissable in Protection forest unless approved by local governors.

Cutting of lumber and bamboo, damaging, reclaiming or collecting or digging of soil, stone, cut grass, stumps, burried trees or grass roots and permitting livestock to graze.

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Article No. 27. The competent minister may control or prohibit utilization benifits of owners of protection forest or designate management or preservation methods.

Article No. 28. Owner of Protection forests receiving suspension of cutting or owners of standing timber or bamboo may request compensation for only direct loss occuring from this control.

Article 69-3. Forestry Assn. will formulate management plans for forest owned by Assn. members as defined by order and receive approval of local governors. The same applies when revising approved management plans.

Article 9 provisions of paragraph 2 and 3 shall apply Mutatis Mutandis to forestry assn.

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

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

12 April 1950

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)
)
NUMBER 14)

FOREST CONSERVATION

1. References, Natural Resources Section publications, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, (All previously distributed to Civil Affairs Regions):

a. Natural Resources Section Report Number 113, 18 September 1948, subject: "Reforestation in Japan".

b. Natural Resources Section Number 90, 5 September 1947, subject: "Pine Bark Beetle Epidemic in Japan".

c. Natural Resources Section Weekly Summaries.

2. The present unfavorable balance between exploitation and productivity of Japan's forests necessitates the effective and rapid execution of a forest restoration program which includes reforestation, insect and pest control, forest fire prevention, forest management practices, soil erosion control and flood prevention measures. Background information and the plans of the Japanese Government for the implementation of this program are contained in the references. Each prefectural governor submits quarterly reports on reforestation and forest fire losses and semi-annual reports on pine bark beetle damage to the Japanese Government. Prefectural governors have been instructed to furnish one copy of such reports to appropriate Civil Affairs Regions for information.

3. Civil Affairs Regions will report on the progress of the forest restoration program based on their observation of:

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a. Japanese participation in reforestation and insect control conferences, public school and industrial forest programs, and the observation of Arbor Day and Green Week.

b. Land utilization of forest seedling nurseries and the degree to which fertilizer and seed requirements of nurseries are met.

c. Prefectural forest insect control reorganization and the coordination achieved between Japanese Government and prefectural and private agencies.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 102, NARS Date

d. Prefectural compliance to Japanese Government order advising use of selective cutting or thinning as the prescribed forest management practice.

e. Physical or economic conditions resulting from prefectural or local practices adversely affecting forest land use.

f. Prefectural and private forest owners action to effect soil erosion control and erection of flood prevention structures.

4. Civil Affairs Regions will inform forest owners that:

a. A forest land reform program is neither necessary nor desirable.

b. An area of forest land developed as a forest tree nursery is not subject to purchase under the land reform program when within prescribed limits of Japanese law.

c. They have a public responsibility to keep their forest lands continuously productive. This can be accomplished best by thinning or selectively cutting their timber stands.

AG 004 (12 Apr 50)CAS-EN

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J.A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

This Operational Directive supersedes Eighth Army Operational Directive No. 46, same subject, dated 24 September 1949, and any other operational instructions at variance hereto.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNG

EXTRACT

1. Regulation on Payment of Central Government Subsidies for Forestry Work

a. The regulation on payment of central government subsidies for forestry work (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No 162, 2 June 1950) was amended on 12 August 1950 by Notification No 240 to provide for inclusion of insect control and disaster rehabilitation subsidy instructions. The amended notification follows:

"Article 1. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of the Local Finance Law (Law No 109 of 1948), shall, in order to promote forestry and safeguard the national land, pay subsidies, to the prefecture, under the present Regulations, for expenses required for forestry works.

"Article 2. Expenses prescribed in the preceding Article shall be as follows:

(1) Expenses required for undertakings and and business (hereinafter to be referred to as 'Works') stated in Nos 1 to 16 inclusive of the annexed table.

(2) Expenses required for subsidization to a person who carries out the works stated in Nos 9, 12 and 15 of the annexed table.

2. Details of works under the preceding paragraph and the ratio of subsidy to the expenses shall be as prescribed in the annexed table.

"Article 3. The subsidies for the works stated in Nos 2 to 6 inclusive of the annexed table shall be paid, for only the expenses required for works in privately-owned protection forests or the area where reclamation is limited or prohibited.

"Article 4. Payment of subsidies for the expenses under Article 2, paragraph 1, item (2) shall be made on the condition that the government of To, Do, Fu or prefecture subsidizes 10 percent of the working expenses in the case of forest resources conservation work, construction of forest roads for improvement of inaccessible forests, and the construction or work expense involved in the construction

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of Hokkaido forest roads, control work on standing trees infested by pine bark beetles and other insects or vole control, and 20 percent of the construction expense on the work expense in the case of the construction of forest roads for hauling forest products, pine bark beetle and other insect control work on cutover areas or control of pine bark beetles and other insects in felled trees.

"Article 5. A written application in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Regulations for the Granting of the Government Allotments and Subsidies (hereinafter to be referred to as 'the Regulations') shall be in four copies and accompanied by the following documents:

(1) Business program.

(2) Estimates of receipts and expenditures.

(3) In case where payment of subsidies is made for the expenses as prescribed in Article 2, paragraph 1, item (2), the prefectural government's Regulations for payment of subsidies for the undertakings concerned.

(4) Other documents as may be deemed necessary by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

2. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry may, if he deems it necessary, require an alteration in any statement in the documents mentioned in each item of the preceding paragraph.

"Article 6. With regard to any work undertaken by a local public body or others and falling under two or more of the items of works enumerated in the annexed table, the prefecture concerned shall select one from among such two or more items and apply for payment of the subsidies for it.

"Article 7. A prefecture, if it intends to make an important change in any statement in the documents mentioned in Article 5, shall report to that effect to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in advance.

2. In case a report has been made according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, if the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry deems it necessary, he may direct a necessary change to be made in the matters reported as prescribed in the same paragraph.

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"Article 8. The forms of the documents to be submitted in accordance with the Regulations and the present Ordinance shall be determined by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

"Article 9. Besides the business program and the estimates of receipts and expenditures, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry may require any other documents which he deems necessary.

"Article 10. In case a prefecture cannot, for unavoidable reasons, finish the disbursement of the whole of the subsidies within the fiscal year concerned, it may carry forward the balance to the following year and use it in that year.

2. In case the prefecture intends to effect the carrying forward as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, it shall obtain the approval of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry by the end of April of the following year by submitting an application specifying the reasons and the amount of money carried forward by item of the works.

"Article 11. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, if he deems it specially necessary for promotion of forestry, may pay the subsidies to the body which is deemed proper.

2. With regard to the payment of subsidies under the preceding paragraph, the provisions of laws and orders governing the case of the payment of subsidies to the prefecture in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of the Local Finance Law shall apply mutatis mutandis.

"Supplementary Provisions

1. The present Regulations shall apply as from April 1, 1950.

2. The Regulations for the Payment of Shares for Forestry Works (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No 132 of 1949) shall hereby be abolished. However, the shares paid as for 1949 shall be subject to the precedents under the former Regulations.

3. An application for shares for 1950 which has been made based on the Regulations for the Payment of Shares for Forestry Works and other acts done prior to the enforcement of the present Regulations shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with the present Regulations.

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"Annexed Table

	Items	Sub-items	Classification of expenses	Ratio of central government subsidy
1.	Management plan compilation	Management plan compilation. Check and revision in forest owner's association management plan. Check and revision in public forest management plan.	Work expenses	1/2 or less
2.	Erosion control work in mountain zone	Rehabilitation of collapsed land. Rehabilitation of denuded land. Prevention of land-collapse.	Construction expenses	1/2 or less
3.	Sand dune fixation		Construction expenses	1/2 or less
4.	Damage prevention work	Coastal wind break afforestation. Inland wind break reforestation. Tide wave protection afforestation. Flood prevention reforestation. Avalanche prevention reforestation.	Construction expenses	3/5 or less
5.	Watershed reforestation		Construction expenses	2/3 or less
6.	Design and supervision for works of Nos 2 to 5 inclusive		Business expenses	25/1000 of undertaking expenses or less

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"Annexed Table (Cont'd)

Items		Sub-items		
7.	Setting of signposts for protection forests		Work expenses	1/2 or less
8.	Investigation concerning proper distribution of protection forests		Investigation expenses	1/2 or less
9.	General reforestation program	Reforestation	Work expenses	2/5 or less
		Guidance on reforestation	Guidance expenses (field checking)	2/5 or less
10.	Guidance business for reforestation		Business (office)	1/2 or less
11.	Recognition on the execution of bond-reforestation practice (Law No 35, 1945)		Recognition expenses	Whole amount
12.	Construction of forest roads	Construction of forest roads for hauling forest products	Construction expenses	3/10 or less
		Construction of forest roads for improvement of inaccessible forest	Construction expenses	3/5 or less
		Construction of forest roads in Hokkaido	Construction expenses	2/5 or less

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"Annexed Table (Cont'd)

No	Items	Sub-items	Classification of expenses	Ratio of central government subsidy
13.	Guidance on improvement of private forest road construction	Construction of forest roads in Hokkaido	Business expenses	1/2 or less
14.	Design and supervision for works of No 12		Business expenses	25/1000 of construction expenses or less
15.	Forest insects control work	Control of trees infested by pine bark beetles and other insects	Work expenses	2/5 or less
		Clearcut area to control pine bark beetles and other insects	Work expenses	4/5 or less
		Felled trees to control pine bark beetles and other insects	Work expenses	4/5 or less
		Vole control	Work expenses	2/5 or less
		Guidance and encouragement of prevention	Business expenses	2/5 or less
16.	Design and supervision of casual disaster rehabilitation works concerning forest roads to be subsidized under the provision of Art 3, par 1 of the Law concerning the Temporary Measures to be taken for		Business expenses	25/1000 of construction expenses or less

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"Annexed Table (Cont'd)

Items	Sub-items	Classification of expenses	Ratio of central government subsidy
16. (Cont'd)			
	national subsidy for casual disasters rehabilitation of agriculture, forestry and fisheries facilities.		

"Supplementary Provisions:

This Notification shall be applicable to the subsidies for Fiscal Year 1950."

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

E X T R A C T

* * * * * * *

2. Ordinance Enforcing Provisions of the Reforestation Temporary Measures Law

a. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ministerial Ordinance No 70, promulgated 28 June 1950 in accordance with provisions of the Reforestation Temporary Measures Law (No 150 of 1950) concerns details for public notices, changes in plans, and applications of various types.

b. A translation of the pertinent parts of Ministerial Ordinance No 70, submitted by the Forestry Agency, is as follows:

(Type of Broadleaved Tree)

Article 1. The broadleaved trees referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1 of the Reforestation Temporary Measures Law (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") shall be as follows: Kashi, Kunugi, Yachidamo, Urushi, Haze, Aburakiri, Kuri, Kurumi, Kusu, and Keyaki.

Article 2. Such cut-over area, etc which may not be designated as afforestation land in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 item (5) of the law shall be as follows:

(1) Park (exclusive of the National Parks and such parks as may be designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry):
(2) In addition to that listed above, such cut-over area, etc as may be designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

(Public Notice of Afforestation Program)

Article 3. The public notice under Article 8, paragraph 1 of the law shall state therein the place of exhibiting documents for public inspection as referred to in paragraph 2 of the same article; and this place of exhibiting documents for public inspection under the provision of the same paragraph shall be the office of city, town, or village wherein cut-over area, etc under the afforestation program in question are located.

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Article 4. The public notice under the provision of Article 9, paragraph 5 of the Law shall be made by posting up on the bulletin-board of the office of city, town, or village wherein the cut-over area, etc under the afforestation program in question is located, at least for five consecutive days.

2. The start of the public notice as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall begin at least 10 days before the scheduled date of public hearing.

Article 5. Such organizations as may be provided for under Article 9, paragraph 7 of the Law shall be the ones as listed below, having as their area or district, wholly or in part, the area of cut-over area, etc in question:

(1) City, town or village;

(2) Forest owner's association;

(3) Agricultural co-operative association;

(4) Land improvement district.

Article 6. Any person who may participate in the public hearing to express his opinion in accordance with the provision of Article 9, paragraph 7 of the Law shall submit in advance a resume to governor of To, Do, Fu, or prefecture, stating therein the outline of opinion that he wishes to express.

Article 7. Either governor of To, Do, Fu, or prefecture or such person as may be designated by him shall preside over as chairman of the public hearing.

Article 8. The chairman shall, in the first place, make the applicant for objection state the outline and reasons of objection; provided, however, that he may substitute reading of written application of objection for statement in case where the applicant for objection concerned is absent.

Article 9. The chairman may prohibit from speaking any person whose speeches are off the limits of the matter in question or whose speeches and gestures are unreasonable, and he may order such person to leave the hall.

Article 10. The chairman shall make without delay, after public hearing, the protocol containing important matters about the proceeding of public hearing, and shall sign and affix his seal to it.

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

(Public Notice for Designation of Afforestation Land)

Article 11. The public notice as referred to in the provision of Article 10, paragraph 3 of the Law shall contain such matters as follows:

(1) Location, land number, land classification and acreage of afforestation land;

(2) Date of designation.

2. Governor of To, Do, Fu, or prefecture shall, in case he has made the public notice referred to in the preceding paragraph, post up a copy of the above public notice at the office of city, town or village wherein the afforestation land concerned is located for 10 consecutive days from that day.

(Application for Change in Afforestation Program)

Article 14. Any person who wishes to apply for postponement of time limit of completing planting, alteration of afforestation program, or rescission of designation of afforestation land in accordance with the provisions of Article 15, paragraphs 1 or 2 shall submit a written application to governor of To, Do, Fu, or prefectures.....

(Decision Concerning Establishment of Superficies, etc)

Article 18. Any designated afforester who wishes to apply for a decision in accordance with the provision of Article 19, paragraph 2 shall submit a written application to governor of To, Do, Fu, or prefecture.....

Article 20. Any afforester who wishes to apply for a decision in accordance with the provision of Article 21, paragraph 1 or 2 shall submit a written application to governor of To, Do, Fu, or prefecture.....

(Exceptional Cases of Special Ward, etc)

Article 24. Any provision relating to city, town, or village in this Ministerial Ordinance shall, in any district having a special ward, apply to the special ward, and shall, in any district having an over-all affairs association or a municipal office affairs association, apply to the association.

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

E X T R A C T

* * * * * *

ECONOMICS

1. Recommended Reorganization of Forest Owners' Associations

a. Officials of the Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, were advised by representatives of Natural Resources Section and Economic and Scientific Section on principles to govern the reorganization of the forest owners' associations, in a discussion on 25 February. General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, has been studying these associations for several months. Originally established by the Forest Law of 1907, their primary objective was to improve the management of Japan's forests in the public interest. All forest land owners, except those who owned 50 cho or more and less than one-half cho were required to join their local associations. National forest lands were not represented in these associations.

b. The associations were privileged to establish facilities for harvesting timber from the lands of members and for transporting and processing forest products. Because of the requirement that practically all forest owners should participate in these associations, question was raised by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers as to whether or not they operated in restraint of trade and therefore in an undemocratic fashion. The Japanese Government has been advised by Natural Resources Section that the public interests will be served best by reorganizing the forest owners' associations to separate the responsibility for management of the forests from the business enterprise aspects.

c. A statement of principles governing reorganization is preliminary to essential modifications of the Forest Law and enactment of legislation to enable the establishment of forest cooperatives. The general principles held paramount to the public welfare are as follows:

(1) Responsibility for the formulation and implementation of forestry programs must rest with the national government.

(2) The national government may delegate its authority with reference to forestry programs to the prefectural and local governments.

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(3) The national interest in forestry programs requires that all forest land be embraced by forest management units for which such programs are formulated and implemented.

(4) The national and prefectural governments must provide adequate technical assistance to assure that forestry programs are properly executed. This means the assignment of one or more technical foresters to each forest management unit.

(5) The business enterprise activities of growing timber or fuelwood in privately owned forests for market and the harvesting and processing of such timber and fuelwood are the responsibility of private interests.

(6) Business enterprise activities should be handled by organizations of private forest owners formed under cooperative principles of voluntary membership or by individual forest owners.

d. The Japanese Government, therefore, is advised to:

(1) Revise the Forest Law of 1907 to place more definitely responsibility for formulation and implementation of forestry programs in the central government, with the provision that its authority may be delegated to the prefectural and local governments.

(2) Provide that in the execution of this responsibility the government may require the local forest owners' associations to submit proposed forestry plans and projects for its consideration.

(3) Expand the provision in the Forest Law requiring membership in the forest owners' associations by all owners of forests except the national government.

(4) Assign one or more forestry technicians to each forest management unit to assure that forestry programs are formulated and executed in the national interest.

(5) Establish advisory councils on a regional (watershed) and national basis with fair and equitable representation of all interests in accordance with principles set down in Economic Stabilization Board Instruction No 3, June 1947.

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(6) Delete from the Forest Law the authority of the forest owners' associations to engage in business activities.

(7) Provide legislation to enable groups of individual forest owners to conduct their business activities in concert on the basis of cooperative principles and for the establishment of federation of such cooperatives.

(8) Provide that nonmembers of forest cooperatives benefiting from subsidized operations will be assessed by the prefecture for their share of the cost of such operations.

e. No change will be made in the present organization or functions of the forest owners' associations until forest cooperatives have been established and provision has been made for technical assistance from the central and prefectural governments to assure that the forests are managed in the national interest.

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E X T R A C T

2. Duties of Management Guidance Officers

a. Prefectural forest management specialists met with officials of the Forestry Agency in Tokyo on 26-28 September to discuss the management guidance program and to decide upon the principal duties of guidance officers assigned to forest management units. The following duties for management guidance officers were set up:

(1) Bring the forest management plans up-to-date by collecting information on actual operations since the plans were prepared and approved; submit the results of past operations to the private forest owner or forest owners' association and to the prefectural governor for their records and for comparison with the forest management plan.

(2) Cooperate with private forest owners or forest owners' associations in establishing control books in which operations will be recorded currently. The control books are to be used by private forest owners and guidance officers in planning annual operations, avoiding violations of the provisions of the forest management plans, and providing up-to-date records for use in revising forest management plans.

(3) Cooperate with private forest owners and forest owners' associations in preparing annually a detailed program of operations; submit the program to the prefectural governor for approval and checking against the forest management plan.

(4) In case of deviations from the annual operational programs and violations of the provisions of the forest management plans, take action to suspend the operations and report immediately to the prefectural governor the circumstances involved and the action taken.

(5) Observe the progress of forest owners in implementing the annual operational programs.

(6) Make recommendations to private forest owners, forest owners' associations, and prefectural governors, when necessary, for revising the forest management plans.

E X T R A C T

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E X T R A C T

2. Forest Management Guidance Officers Examination

a. The Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, published the notice of examinations for Grade A forest management guidance officers on 20 July. Examinations will be conducted by the national government on 15-16 August. Examinations for Grade B and C officers will be announced by prefectural governments prior to 1 September after copies of the examination are received from the Forestry Agency.

b. To qualify for the examinations for Grade A officers, the individual must be one of the following:

(1) A forestry graduate of Hokkaido, Tokyo, Kyoto, or Kyushu university with two years of forestry experience.

(2) A graduate of a forestry college (Norin Senmon Gakko) with five years of forestry experience.

(3) A graduate of a junior agriculture and forestry school (Chuto Norin Gakko) with nine years of forestry experience, of which three years has been devoted to forest management.

c. To qualify for the Grade B officers' examination, the individual must be one of the following:

(1) A forestry graduate of Hokkaido, Tokyo, Kyoto, or Kyushu university with two years of forestry experience.

(2) A graduate of a forestry college (Norin Senmon Gakko) with three years of forestry experience.

(3) A graduate of a junior agriculture and forestry school (Chuto Norin Gakko) with six years of forestry experience, of which two years has been devoted to forest management.

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(4) A person judged by the prefectural governor to have qualifications equal to any one of those in the preceeding three items.

d. To qualify for the Grade C officers' examination, the individual must be one of the following;

(1) A forestry graduate of Hokkaido, Tokyo, Kyoto, or Kyushu university.

(2) A graduate of a forestry college (Norin Senmon Gakko) with one year of forestry experience.

(3) A graduate of a junior agricultural and forestry school (Chuto Norin Gakko) with three years of forestry experience, of which one year has been devoted to forest management.

(4) A person judged by the prefectural governor to have qualifications equal to any one of those in the preceeding three items. He must have graduated from grammar school (Sho Gakko) at least 12 years ago.

e. Time spent in military service shall not be credited as forestry or forest management experience. Time spent in forestry or forest management work in foreign countries up to 15 August 1945 shall be counted.

E X T R A C T

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ECONOMICS

1. Amendment to Forest Resources Fostering Law

a. The Japanese Diet on 5 July 1948 passed an amendment to the Forest Resources Fostering Law (Shinrin Shigon Zosei Ho, Law 35, 1945). The law provides for a system of reforestation subsidy through the purchase by forest owners of bonds, which are redeemed after reforestation has been completed. The amendment raised the limit to which bonds can be issued from ¥300,000,000 to ¥1,500,000,000. This increase will provide subsidy for reforesting 128,816 cho 1/, which is the present government goal under the bond subsidy.

2. Agriculture and Forestry Commodities Inspection Law

a. The Agriculture and Forestry Commodities Inspection Law was passed by the Diet on 4 July 1948. The purpose of the law, as it affects forest products, is to give fair inspection and to promote the improvement of quality of forest products. The prefectural governors are responsible for enforcing the inspection. To insure a high standard of forest products, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will appoint a Standard Examining Council. The inspections are handled on a fee basis. Violations are punishable.

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C O P Y

LAW NO. 35

The Law concerning the Forest Industry Associations

Article 1. The object of a forest industry association is to strive voluntarily through mutual co-operation of the members, for the improvement and development of the forest industry, as well as for the increased production and the fair distribution of the forest products.

The forest industry in the sence of this Law shall be the business inclusive of the business of the fostering and exploitation of forest resources and of the business of the production and the sale of the forest products, and the forest products are those forest products inclusive of timber, charcoal and firewood and such other products as may be specified by the competent Minister.

Article 4. A forest industry association shall carry on the following business for the purpose of accomplishing its objects:

1. Business relating to the guidance and encouragement of forest industry;

2. Provision of common facilities for the improvement and development of the forest industry of the members;

3. Examination of forest products;

4. Investigation and researches relating to the forest industry;

5. In addition to those contemplated in the preceding respective items, any of such business as may be necessary for the purpose of accomplishing the object of a forest industry association.

In addition to the businesses contemplated in the last preceding paragraph, a forest industry association may carry on the following business.

1. Business relating to the allocation of the production and distribution of the forest products in accordance with the governmental instruction;

2. Business relating to the co-operation with the governmental policies concerning price control on forest products;

3. Business relating to the allocation of the necessary materials in accordance with the governmental instruction.