

<b>Paper ID</b>	090
<b>Author(s)</b>	Koji Nakashima
<b>Title</b>	Resurgence and transformation of tropical forestry in postwar Japan
<b>Abstract</b>	
<p>Japanese forestry and general trading companies had been engaged in the development of forest resources in Southeast Asia and the South Pacific from the 1960s to the 1990s, which has severely been criticized for causing extensive destruction of tropical forests and a large scale of deforestation in the region. The author traced the history of tropical forestry development by Japan back to the early twentieth century and suggested its influences on Japan's postwar forest resource development in Southeast Asia with focusing on the relationship of forest conservation and forestry development (Nakashima 2023).</p> <p>This paper describes a brief history of the postwar resumption of the tropical forestry development by a Japanese forestry company, Nissan Norin Kogyo, which had been engaged in forestry development in North Borneo during the prewar and wartime periods with relying on historical document and interviews with people involved in tropical forestry business at that time. Then, this paper examines activities and roles of a forestry industrial association, Tropical Forestry Association of Japan, which was organized in 1966 and has led the tropical forestry in postwar Japan. Most of the association's key members were professionals who had been engaged in tropical forestry development and research in Southeast Asia during the prewar and wartime periods, and the association was formed based on the networks and knowledge of these individuals. Furthermore, analyzing articles published in the association's official journal <i>The Tropical Forestry: Quarterly Journal</i>, this paper clarifies changing activities and roles of tropical forestry in contemporary Japan.</p>	
<b>Keywords</b>	Tropical Forestry, Southeast Asia, Nissan Norin Kogyo, Tropical Forestry Association of Japan

<b>Paper ID</b>	110
<b>Author(s)</b>	Taro Takemoto
<b>Title</b>	Imperial forestry and local residents in the Korean Peninsula: focusing on the Forest Ordinance
<b>Abstract</b>	
<p>After the Russo-Japanese War, Japan secured preferential rights over the Korean Empire through the Treaty of Portsmouth. From a few years prior to the Japan-Korea Annexation of 1910 (Meiji 43) until the end of World War II in 1945 (Showa 20), Japan managed the forests of all thirteen provinces on the Korean Peninsula for nearly 40 years. Statistics on forest ownership classifications reveal a reversal in the proportion of public and private ownership on the peninsula, ultimately resembling the distribution found in mainland Japan.</p> <p>This Paper focuses on the Forest Ordinance of 1911 (Meiji 44), considering the opposing perspectives of exploitation and modernization found in prior studies, with particular attention to its impact on local residents. The Forest Ordinance remained unchanged throughout the Japanese colonial period and continued to be used in South Korea until the enactment of the Forest Act in 1961. While previous studies have extensively discussed Article 7, this paper examines the relatively unexplored objectives of Article 8, ""customary rights of commons,"" and Article 10, ""protection of national forests.""</p> <p>Article 8 of the Forest Ordinance stipulated that local residents with customary rights of commons in national forests could continue to use these lands as before, even after their incorporation into national forests. On the other hand, Article 10, unrelated to the concept of commons, required local residents to protect national forests in exchange for granting them forest products as compensation. It can be said that the greatest challenge in forest policy on the Korean Peninsula during colonial time was balancing the conflicting goals of reforestation and the</p>	

livelihoods of local residents.	
<b>Keywords</b>	Plants, Imperial forestry, Japanese Empire, Commons, Forest ownership

<b>Paper ID</b>	128
<b>Author(s)</b>	Kikoto Zamami
<b>Title</b>	The Entangled Agricultural Development of the Forest in Northern Okinawa under US Administration
<b>Abstract</b>	
<p>This study explores the intricate processes underpinning the Agricultural Land Development Plan in Okinawa under U.S. administration during the 1950s and 1960s. Following World War II, Okinawa came under the control of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR), which, from 1945 to 1972, governed indirectly through the Ryukyu Government (RG), an Okinawan civil administration.</p> <p>Previous research has often overlooked the complexity and significance of this Development Plan, leading to a limited understanding of its impact and an underestimation of the planners' roles. Notably, the professional backgrounds of the planners reveal substantial connections to Japanese imperial rule in Asia. The planner is Chozaburo Tanaka. He was an expert in citrus science as well as plant resources, and was a professor at Taipei Imperial University. He had honed their expertise in agricultural planning for tropical regions during Japan's imperial expansion, which influenced his subsequent work on Okinawan development under U.S. governance. This continuity between Japanese and U.S. approaches to tropical agricultural development remains underexplored in the literature.</p> <p>This study addresses this gap by analyzing the entangled development planning among diverse actors, including the head of the RG agricultural section, plant resource scientists, and local government bodies. Special attention is given to the planners' networks, highlighting how their expertise, developed during Japan's imperial period, continued to shape agricultural strategies in Okinawa. By focusing on these networks, this study offers new insights into the legacies of imperial knowledge systems and their adaptation under shifting political powers in postwar Asia.</p>	
<b>Keywords</b>	Plants, Land, Agricultural Development, Academic Knowledge, Imperialism

<b>Paper ID</b>	165
<b>Author(s)</b>	Taisho NAKAYAMA
<b>Title</b>	Division and Integration of "Hoppō Ringyō" (Northern Forestry) in Japan: Imperial forestry zone of Karafuto (Southern Sakhalin) and Hokkaido before and after 1945
<b>Abstract</b>	
<p>Karafuto and Hokkaido were the northern part of the Japanese empire. The vegetation, especially, native species of conifers was one of the features common to these areas. The full-scale forestry developments were launched after 1869 in Hokkaido and after 1905 in Karafuto by each local government.</p> <p>Most of Japanese who had lived in Karafuto, including foresters were repatriated to Japan in 1946-49. Some of them obtained their new position as forester in Hokkaido. Some foresters used the term "Hoppō Ringyō (Northern forestry) in their studies and activities after the repatriation. This term implied that they were concern with not only Hokkaido but also Karafuto or other northern areas out of the territories of the post-war Japan.</p> <p>The research question of this paper is whether such term or concept had already appeared in these areas</p>	

under the Japanese empire. Did they think that the northern forestry zone had been divided by the border-shifting after the invasion of the USSR or did they attempt to integrate these areas ideologically after the border-shifting? Was there something common to these areas substantially except the ecological and historical features?

This paper discusses three points. The first point is the human-resources of the foresters. Where had the foresters been educated and trained before they migrated to Karafuto? The second point is exchanges through the media for the foresters such as newsletters published by the associations of foresters in Hokkaido and Karafuto. The third point is the re-integration and networking of the foresters repatriated from Karafuto.

<b>Keywords</b>	humans, forestry, Japan
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<b>Paper ID</b>	284
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<b>Author(s)</b>	Kuang-chi Hung
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<b>Title</b>	Protection First: The Tennessee Valley Authority and Early Postwar Taiwanese Forestry
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<b>Abstract</b>
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The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), established in 1933 and known for its holistic planning, multiple use, emphasis on efficacy and technocracy, grassroots democracy, and statism, served as a model for environmental conservation around the world in the following three decades. In June 1947, the Bureau of Forest Product Management was established under the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Forestry, and Tang Zhengxu (1911-2003), who received his PhD in hydraulic engineering from Cornell University and spent more than nine years in the United States, became its first director. Inspired by the TVA, he could neither accept the policy of “using forests to nourish forests” adopted by the Forest Bureau under the Office of the Chief Executive, nor agree with the “divide and rule” policy proposed by Governor Wei Daoming which would separate forestry administration from forest product management. Tang believed that Taiwanese Forestry should prioritize forest protection and afforestation over utilization, and that the Bureau of Forest Product Management should have the highest authority in both forestry administration and forest product management in order to undertake multiple planning projects from a holistic perspective and implement its plans efficiently. Tang’s forestry scheme received support from Taiwanese foresters. Lamenting that the Japanese colonial government had deliberately excluded the Taiwanese from forestry planning and conspired with Japanese corporations and the Taiwanese with good ties with the government in the plunder of forest resources, they believed this American trained PhD would allow forests to rest and grow back, make Taiwan “Formosa” again, and transform Taiwan’s forestry into forestry of and for the Taiwanese people. In August 1947, the organization of Bureau of Forest Product Management was taking shape, and Tang’s scheme to model it after the TVA largely materialized. Nevertheless, this pursuit of holistic planning kept out those who had vested interests in forestry, especially timber merchants who had established themselves in the last years of Japanese rule. In the beginning of 1949, they would use all means available to undermine the Bureau, thus throwing Taiwanese forestry into chaos.

<b>Keywords</b>	The Tennessee Valley Authority; scientific forestry; Taiwan; conservation
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