

学 位 論 文 要 旨	
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題 目	Study on historical changes in housebuilding materials and fuel source supply in Okinawa Prefecture (沖縄県における住宅構造材および燃料資材調達の歴史的変遷に関する研究)
<p>In Japan, to renew cedar and cypress plantations that have reached matured, policies are being developed to promote the use of domestic timber and to improve its self-sufficiency rate. Nevertheless, Okinawa Prefecture has the lowest wooden-house ratio in Japan, and Okinawa's demand for local wood remained at 4.2% in 2014 because from historical view point, local wood was used as fuelwood and chip-pulp. Meanwhile, owing to wooden-house suppliers entering the market from other regions, the amount of wooden houses in Okinawa increased recently. Accordingly, it seems that the trend of wood utilization is changing. However, studies of wood utilization only continued until 2000. Studies of fuelwood utilization before the fuel revolution have only revealed the overall rate of supply and demand in Okinawa and some distribution channels. Hence, the studies of wood utilization in Okinawa are inadequate. The purpose of this study is to clarify the history of wood utilization in Okinawa through analysis and consideration of two issues based on the historical background. The first issue was focused on building materials, for which we analyzed historical changes in building materials based on literature and statistical information. The second issue was focused on fuel materials. Hereby, we examined a case study in Tarama Island on the usage and collection of fuelwood and fallen leaves based on literature and fieldwork. In Ryukyu Kingdom, the predecessor of the Okinawa Prefecture, forest management and domestic wood utilization for the purpose of self-sufficiency were regulated. After the Okinawa Prefecture was established, the devastation of forest proceeded, and timber was imported from other regions. For 27 years after World War 2, Okinawa was under the administration of the United States Military Government of the Ryukyu Islands. An economic policy to promote imports until 1958 was developed and the construction of wooden houses using imported timber from Japan started. After that, drastic changes to the aforementioned economic policy were made and a concrete factory was built to substitute the import industry. This fueled the construction of concrete houses using locally produced concrete, which is a trend that can also be found in the present. The entry of wooden-house suppliers in recent years caused by intensified competition was due to policies that promoted the utilization of domestic timber. Although the future of the wooden-house market in Okinawa is expected to be adequate, building materials are imported from other regions. Hence, utilization of local wood is an issue for the future. After the Meiji era, the supply and demand of fuel materials became tight due to introduction of the sugar industry and a population increase on Tarama Island. Afforestation and resource management were carried out as a public movement, which were stimulated by the forest management plan of Okinawa Island. The introduction of a new tree species by the administration increased the forest area. These efforts continued until the fuel revolution. Therefore, forest management by residents of Tarama Island was carried out for biomass utilization, and the possibility of using biomass power for modern forest management was suggested.</p>	