

GALE PRIMARY SOURCES

# 環境史アーカイブ：英国の植民地政策と海外開発援助に見る環境の歴史 1896–1993年

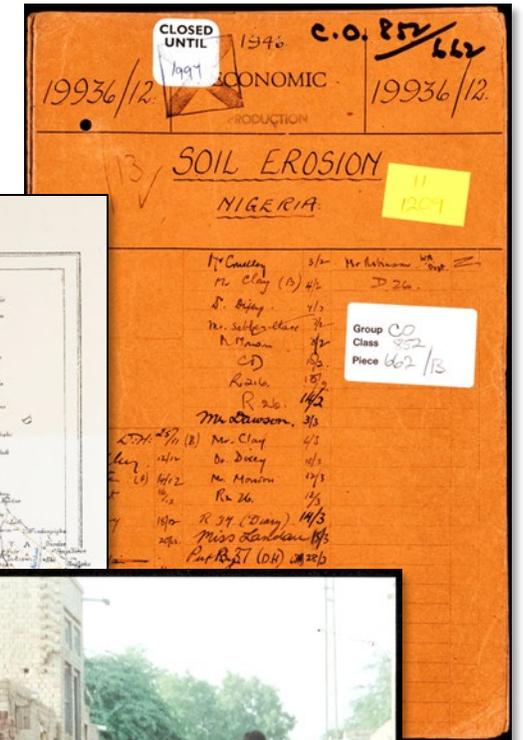
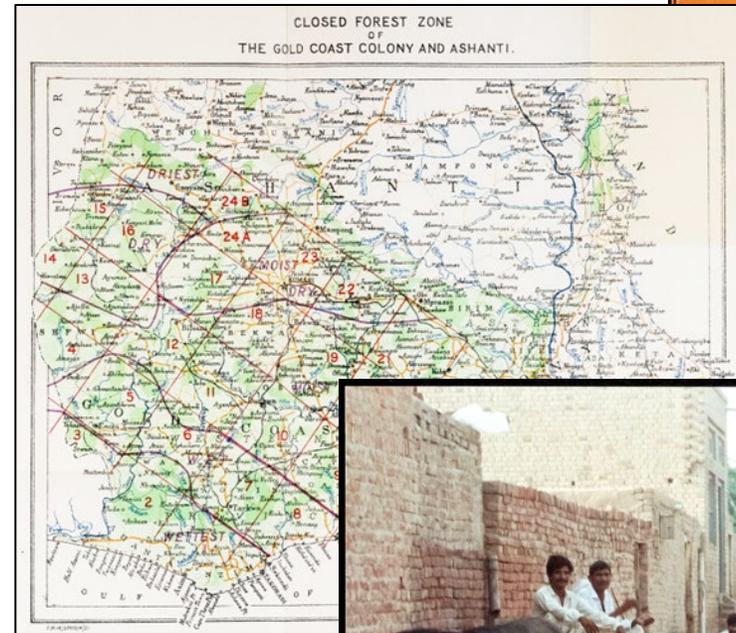
Environmental History: Colonial Policy and Global Development, 1896-1993

2024年5月30日

センゲージラーニング株式会社  
Gale部門 森澤 正樹

# 本日のアジェンダ

- 環境史アーカイブ シリーズについて
- 英国の植民地政策と海外開発援助に見る環境の歴史 1896-1993年 について
- デモンストレーション
- 研究トピック・関連商品
- 《予告》 国際赤十字赤新月社連盟文書集
- Q & A



# 環境史アーカイブ シリーズ Environmental History

自然環境の開発と保全をめぐる人や政府の歴史に焦点をあてる新シリーズ

- 産業革命以降に加速した人類による自然改変・資源採取の歴史と環境保護運動の勃興をたどる資料群
- アメリカ合衆国、大英帝国を中心に広大な地理的範囲について官民の様々な資料を収録
- 2023年～2024年に以下の2モジュールをリリース:



# 活字・手書き文字のフルテキスト検索

**GALE PRIMARY SOURCES**  
**Environmental History**

wilderness

Advanced Search

letter is in response  
on **wilderness** use.  
of National Forest

Subject P  
Date: May 23, 1905  
Source: [Library of Congress](#)

EXPLORE

VIEWS  
 Document Image  
 Plain Text (OCR)

Search within document

Allow variations

SEARCH TERM HITS  
1 3 4 7 8 9 10

Dear Mr. Suudquist:  
This letter is in response to your request to Mr. Art Wright on **wilderness** use. We are enclosing two copies of Use of National Forest **wilderness** and Primitive Areas for Calendar Year 1969.

net **wilderness** for 2

Author: Joseph Trimble Rusk  
Date: July 1, 1867-June 8, 1869

Letters

Search within document

Allow variations

SEARCH TERM HITS  
17

Related Resources  
Letters of Recommendation  
Applying to American Universities and

rest made them spring full well, that day they were  
out on the mountain, and shot some quail.  
I shot five. Friday afternoon a party of us walked  
a few miles to the Black Mountain River. In the heart  
of the pine woods, a perfect **wilderness** for miles around.  
Found a deer hat just been shot there

OCR = 光学文字認識

HTR = 手書き文字認識



COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO STUDY SOIL CONSERVATION

by

COLIN MAHER,

M.A., Dip. Agric. (Cantab.), A.I.C.T.A.

Agricultural Officer and Experimentalist, in Charge  
Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER  
1949

Price 1/-

Dear Brigadier Howe,

I enclose an extract from a speech made by Mr. James Johnson M.P., in the Colonial Supply Debate on the 12th July.

You will note that Mr. Johnson suggests that a long term change of climate involving a period of desiccation is beginning in East and Central Africa. He refers in particular to the sinking of the watertable in Nyasaland and Kenya and in the tableland east of the Great Lakes.

The Secretary of State has expressed

## Global Warming/Disappearance of Bangladesh

- Low-lying countries like Bangladesh threaten rises in sea levels. Britain supporting Convention on climate change under which will take steps to limit their emissions
- To help developing countries tackle the p...

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.



# Game

(Cap. 86, VOLS. II. AND III. REVISED EDITION OF LAWS).

## AN ORDINANCE

FOR THE

### PRESERVATION OF WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

IT is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Preservation of Wild Animals Ordinance, 1963," and shall commence immediately. Short title and commencement.
2. "The Preservation of Wild Animals Ordinance, 1961," is hereby repealed except in so far as it repeals former Ordinances. Repeals.
3. In this Ordinance, unless there be something repugnant in the context:— Interpretation.  
The words "hunt," "capture," "kill," and "injure," include respectively attempting or aiding to hunt, capture, kill, and injure.  
The words the "Licensing Officer" denote any officer authorized by the Governor-General to grant licences hereunder.  
The word "notified" means notified in the "Soudan Gazette."  
The words "this Ordinance" include any regulation or matter notified or prescribed under the provisions of this Ordinance and for the time being in force.
- 4.—(1) For the purpose of this Ordinance wild animals and birds are divided into four classes, hereinafter called respectively Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4. Classification of animals and birds.  
(2.) Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 shall comprise the animals and birds specified in Part I, Part II, and Part III respectively of the first schedule hereto.  
(3.) Class 4 shall include all wild animals and birds not comprised in the said list

環境史アーカイブ

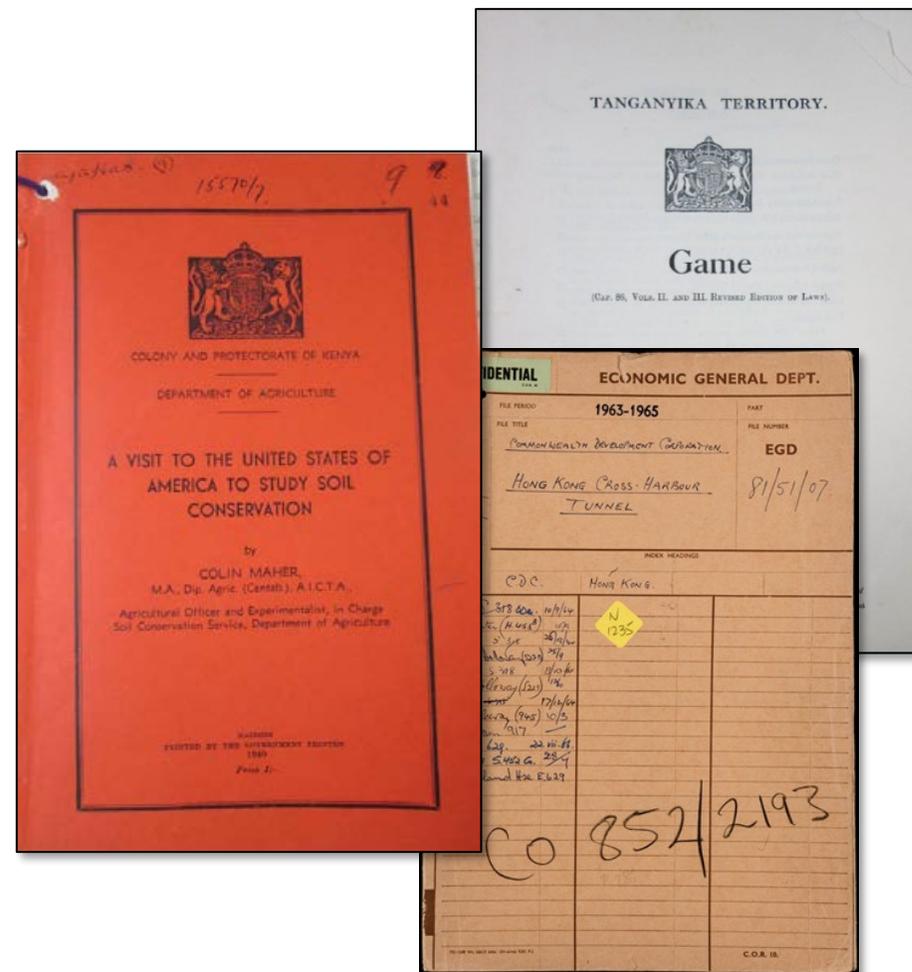
英国の植民地政策と海外開発援助に見る環境の歴史 1896-1993年

# 環境史アーカイブ：英国の植民地政策と海外開発援助に見る環境の歴史 1896-1993年

## Environmental History: Colonial Policy and Global Development, 1896–1993

### 概要

- 主に20世紀の英国政府文書を通じて、史上最大の領域を治めた大英帝国による植民地主義、およびポスト植民地時代の英国による政府開発援助が世界各地の環境に与えた影響を検証する資料群
- 森林・鉱物・化石燃料・水産などの天然資源の採掘、プランテーション農業・畜産業、野生生物の管理と保護、独立後の旧植民地や発展途上国における開発援助、災害支援、食糧安全保障など、豊富なトピックをカバー
- 原本所蔵機関：英国国立公文書館
- 収録年代：1896–1993
- 規模：2,900ファイル以上、約36万ページ
- スキャンング：すべて新規スキャンング
- リリース：2024年3月



# 環境史アーカイブ：英国の植民地政策と海外開発援助に見る環境の歴史 1896-1993年

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### 収録コレクション

省庁	精選の有無*	文書数	ページ数
<b>FO:外務省(1896～1914年)</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>1,200</b>
FO 881 環境保護・野生動物関係機密印刷物 1896-1914年	精選	35	1,200
<b>CO:植民地省(1925～1965年)</b>		<b>2,102</b>	<b>193,250</b>
CO 852 植民地省経済総括局と前身部門の文書 1935-1965年	精選	1,988	188,500
CO 323 動植物保護関係文書集 1925-1940年	精選	109	4,400
CO 927 アフリカにおける狩猟用動物保護関係 1954-1956年	精選	5	350
<b>OD:開発援助政策所管省庁(1963～1993年)</b>		<b>779</b>	<b>168,700</b>
OD 25 自然資源局文書集 1963-1971年		242	51,800
OD 139 南アジア課文書集 1987-1993年		120	27,800
OD 53 東部・西部アフリカ課文書集 1981-1986年		148	27,300
OD 68 農村開発課文書集 1969-1981年		76	16,700
OD 58 自然資源研究課文書集 1973-1987年		62	14,300
OD 45 自然資源諮問委員支援ユニット文書 1970-1980年		44	10,500
OD 119 衛生人口課文書集 1981-1991年		28	7,000
OD 140 自然資源課文書集 1986-1992年		26	6,800
OD 69 災害ユニット文書集 1974-1987年		33	6,500
<b>総計</b>		<b>2,916</b>	<b>363,150</b>

\*「精選」とあるものは環境関係のファイルのみを精選、それ以外は2022年10月時点で公開済みの全ファイルを収録



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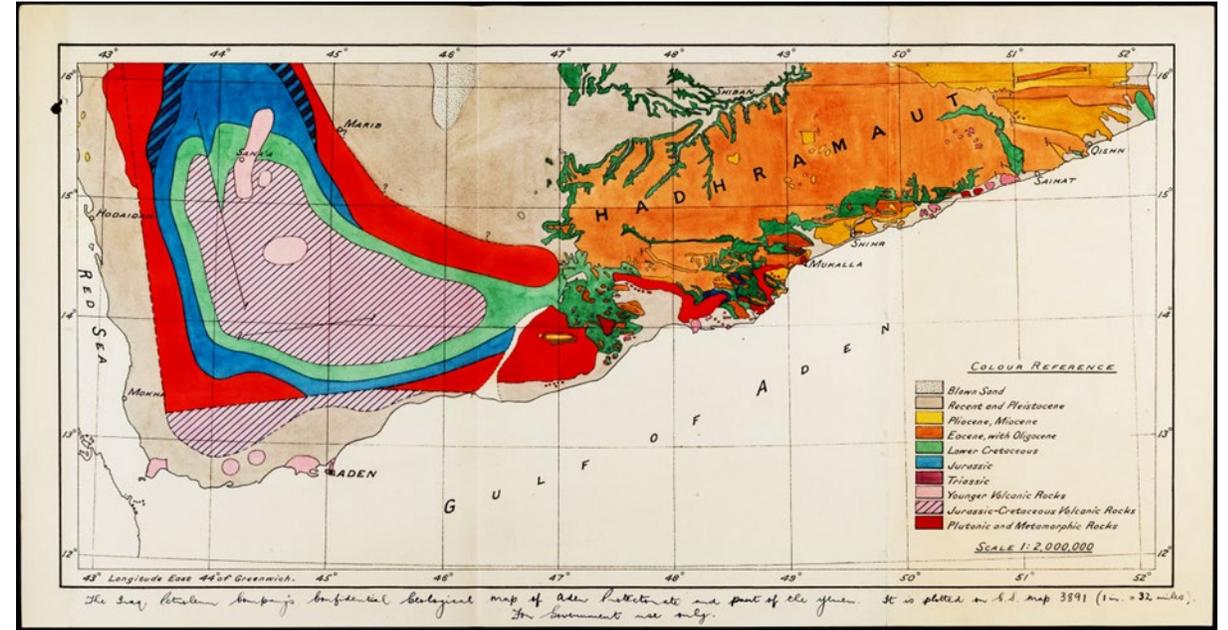
## Environmental History: Colonial Policy and Global Development, 1896-1993

### アデン保護領の地質調査計画（1948-1949年）

- 20 -

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

System	Series	Character of Rocks	Thickness in Feet	Remarks
Recent	Alluvium	Floodment alluvial material and dune sand, abundant along the coast and broader river valleys of the interior	0-100	
UNCONFORMITY				
Plio-Pleistocene	Volcanic Eruptives	Basalt plugs and flows, distributed along the coast, from the southern end of the Red Sea to Dhofar (see plate 13) see photos 54 and 56)	0-200	Hot H <sub>2</sub> Springs scattered throughout volcanic zone
UNCONFORMITY				
Plio-Pleistocene	Gravels	Unconformable on older strata of varying age and most abundant along coastal plain. Limestone cobbles with maximum diameter of 15-20 centimeters, or less; well worn and rounded, apparently by stream erosion. Derived in great part from Eocene limestone	0-60	
UNCONFORMITY				
Mio-Pliocene		At base contorted gypsum layers with interbedded shale and fine textured limestone. Gypsum is fine-grained with sandy feel and appearance. Soft and crumbly. Slightly discoloured by iron oxide locally	0 to 1,500 - 2,000	Hot H <sub>2</sub> S Springs at (a) Ghail ba Whair (b) Hami (c) Tabala (d) Sidra Small gilsonite vein east of coastal village of Dis (see Plate 3)
Oligocene		Middle and upper portions are red, green and yellow shale with pink, yellow and brown sand, some limestone conglomerate and conglomeratic sandstone and lesser amounts of gypsum. On Wadi Hajar small quantities of green and yellow paper shales of type common in Oligocene, observed.		
UNCONFORMITY				
Oligocene		Gypsum and clay shale deposits in basins and depressions with central drainage. (See Photos 28, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37)		
Oligocene		Intorbided, fossiliferous, marine limestone and shaly. Shale; yellow-green, occasionally grey, tough and finely laminated; fine grained and silty. Discoloured by iron oxide along fracture planes. Foraminiferal at most outcrops.		
Oligocene		Limestone. Light grey, hard, fine textured, frequently finely speckled black. Foraminiferal fossils weather in relief on exposed surfaces, sparkles on fresh surfaces, brown and slightly pitted on some weathered. Commonly develops a white "dusty" chalky looking surface on weathering. Thin layers interbedded with shale with the section with thicker horizons at top and in middle, which produce terraces in weathering. (See Photos 3, 5, 17, 24 and 29)	270	
UNCONFORMITY				
Eocene		This formation is composed entirely of marine limestone which is thick bedded to massive, hard compact, semi-crystalline, light to dark grey in colour and weathers to a lumpy and pitted surface. Fossils, which are not abundant, weather out on the surface and are usually coated by iron oxide. A few iron oxide concretions were found. Comparing Photos 1, 50, 51, 56, 67 a varying thickness is observed which is due either to erosion of the Eocene before Oligocene deposition or a variation in the amount of Eocene deposited. The former hypothesis is favoured, as the Oligocene deposition surface appears to cut across Eocene strata. In the western part of the map area (Photo 67) the Oligocene lies on the lower part of the basal Eocene, whereas to the east it rises gently but nevertheless very clearly to higher stratigraphic levels. Little believes, from his detailed observations near Makalla, in the existence of this unconformity. The lower 50 feet of the Eocene is a dark brown, ferruginous limestone, filled with calcite veins and gooses, massive and hard and of superior resistance to the overlying material. The top of this layer, therefore, made an excellent key horizon for structure mapping in the Hadramaut. (See Plate 4) (See Photos 4, 6, 7, 9, 22, 23, 56, 67)	0-820	Oil stained Eocene limestone north east of Sidra on Wadi Hajar. (See Plate 7)
UNCONFORMITY				
Cretaceous		Mostly a massive, cross-bedded Sandstone, poorly sorted and consolidated, composed of coarse to fine quartz grains. Colours range from red, yellow, brown, purple to black and white. Red predominates. There are a few ferruginous, quartzitic layers. Variegated shales occur near base of section around Makalla and near top in many localities. From detailed studies of lignite, Little (3) reports much lateral variation in upper part. Lignite (Photo 47) occurs in lenses. No fossils found. (See Photos 9, 22, 26, 43, 58, 67)	600-1,800	Non-commercial Lignite at J. De'illiye, J. Kasai and Afzal el Ain near top of section. (Plate 38) Thickness varies from 5 to 10 feet. Oil stained at Mahanda.
UNCONFORMITY				
		Marine formation consisting of 85% limestone and 15% shale. Limestone dark grey to black, hard slightly porous, thickest beds about 2 feet. Shale is grey to black, hard, thin bedded to laminated. Layers average six inches in thickness. In the		Oil stained shale and limestone at Neifa and



イラク石油会社によるアデン保護領・イエメンの一部の地質図

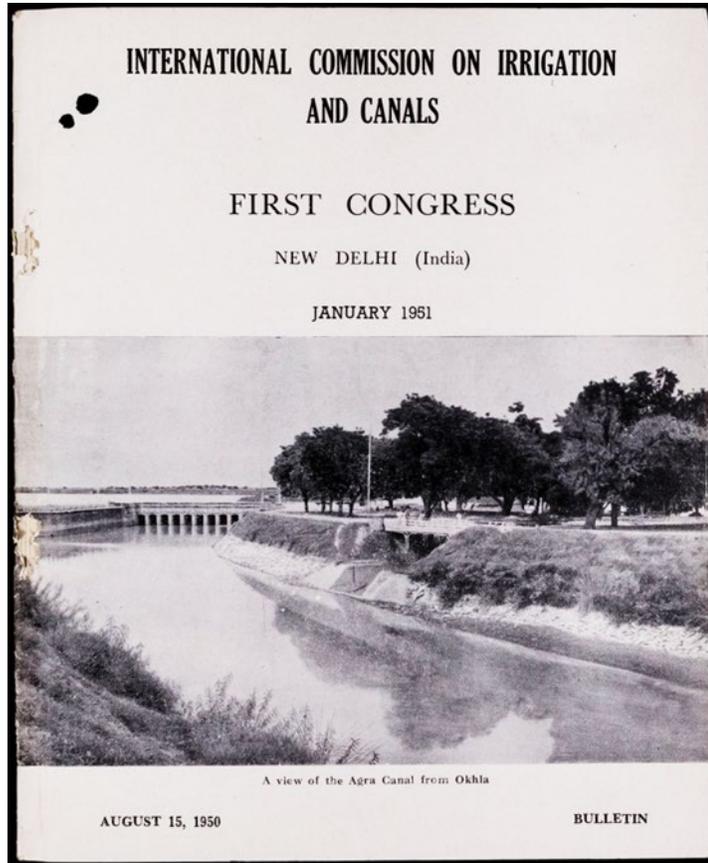
← 地層一覧

CO 852/772/1 Production: Geological Surveys.  
Aden Protectorate

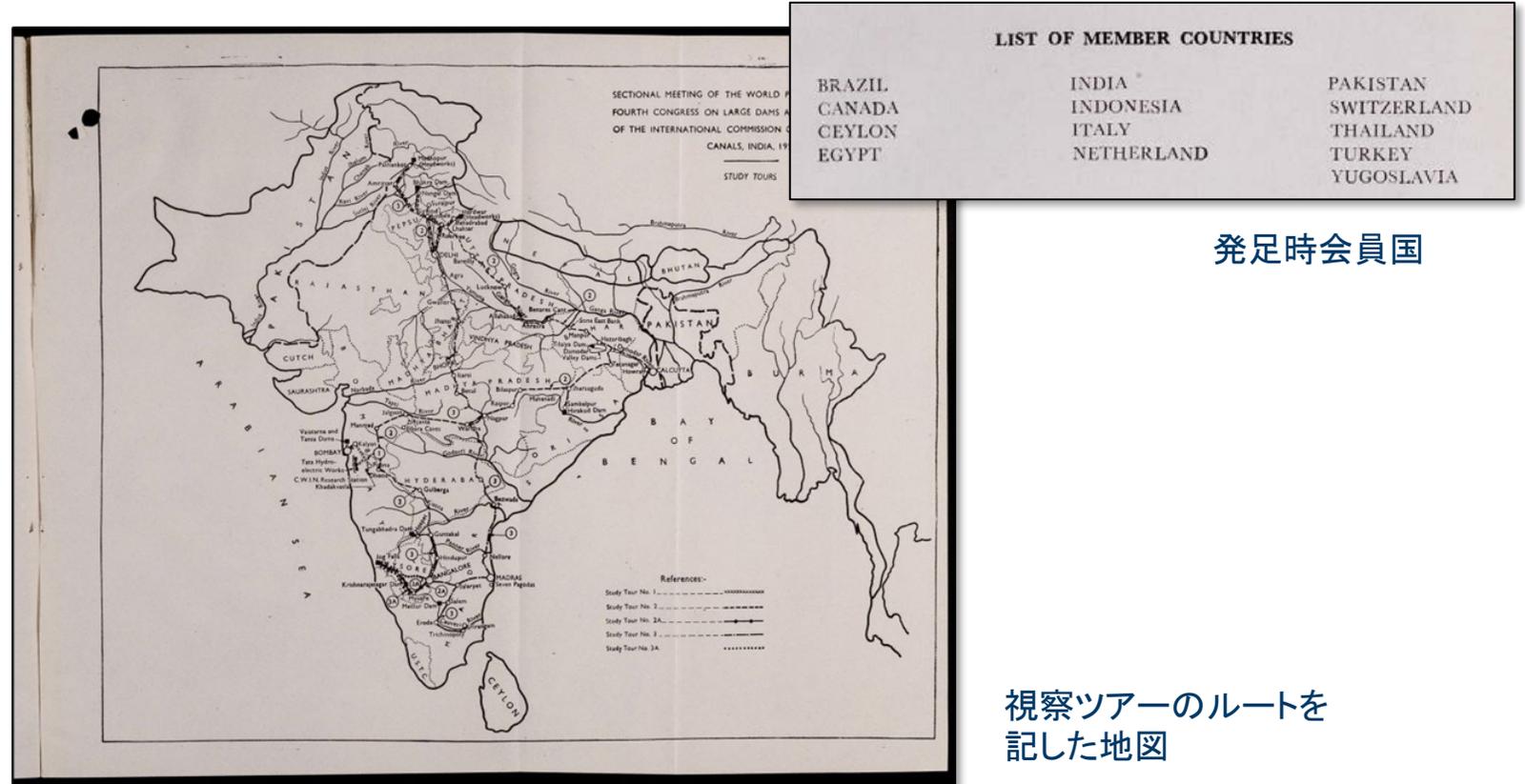
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## Environmental History: Colonial Policy and Global Development, 1896–1993

### 国際灌漑水路委員会（現：国際灌漑排水委員会 ICID）の発足（1950-1951年）



第1回大会会報(ニューデリー, 1951年)



発足時会員国

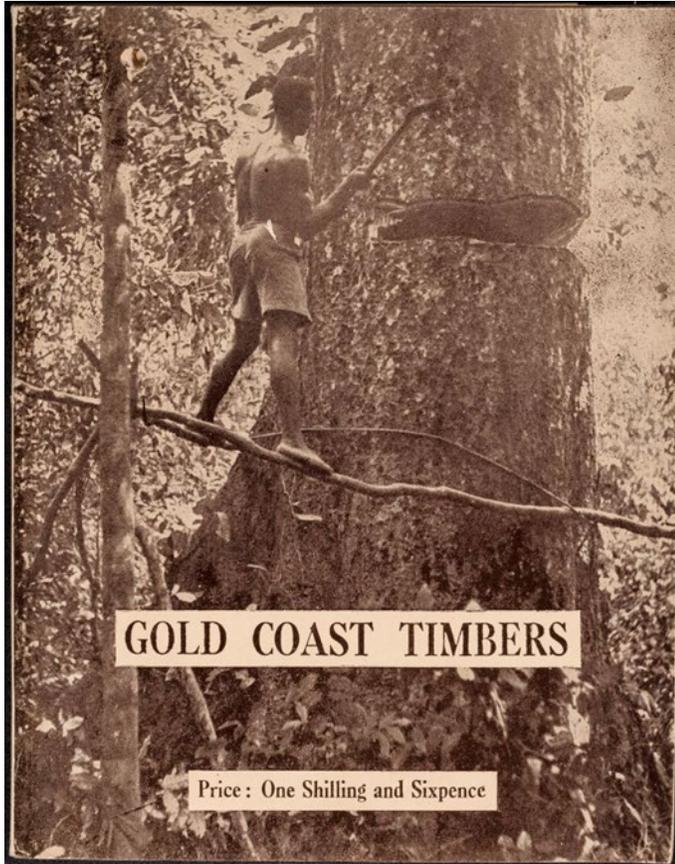
視察ツアーのルートを記した地図

CO 852/1220/7 Production - Marketing: Irrigation and Drainage.  
 Proposal to establish International Commission on Irrigation and Canals

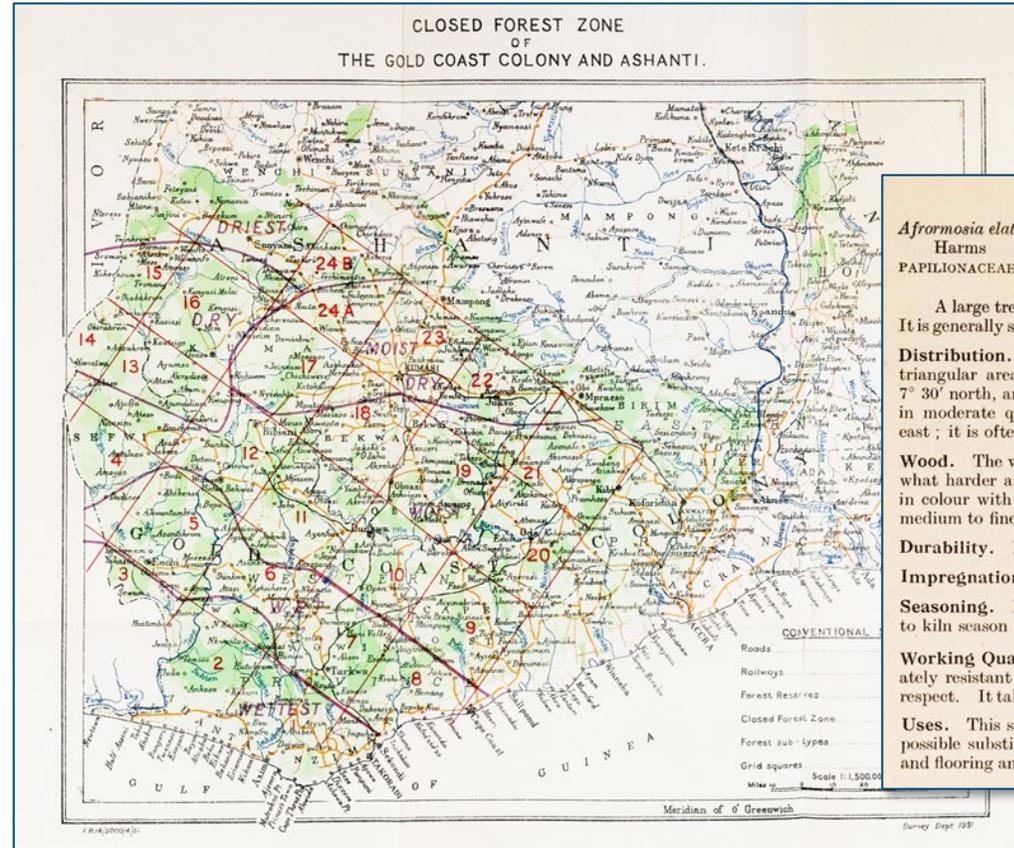
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## Environmental History: Colonial Policy and Global Development, 1896–1993

### 植民地林業諮問委員会の資料集（1952年）



「ゴールドコーストの木材」(1949年)



16

*Afromosia elata*  
Harms  
PAPILIONACEAE

Local Trade Name : **KOKRODUA**  
(Ashanti)

A large tree up to 150 ft. high and 11 ft. in girth, with an average exploitable girth of 9 ft. It is generally straight boled, though tall buttresses may often result in fluted stems.

**Distribution.** More or less closely confined to the dry sub-type where it appears to occupy a triangular area with its base on the western boundary of the Gold Coast between 6° 30' and 7° 30' north, and its apex reaching to a point about 7° 15' north and 1° 30' west. It is found in moderate quantity in the west of this triangle but decreases in frequency from west to east; it is often gregarious.

**Wood.** The wood is hard and medium-heavy, about 44 lb. per cubic foot air dry. It is somewhat harder and heavier and reputed to be stronger than Burma Teak. It is yellow-brown in colour with darker brown streaks and frequently shows a greenish tinge. The texture is medium to fine and even.

**Durability.** Reputed to be resistant to decay and insect attack.

**Impregnation.** Not known.

**Seasoning.** Reputed to air season satisfactorily with only slight to medium shrinkage and to kiln season successfully under a moderate schedule.

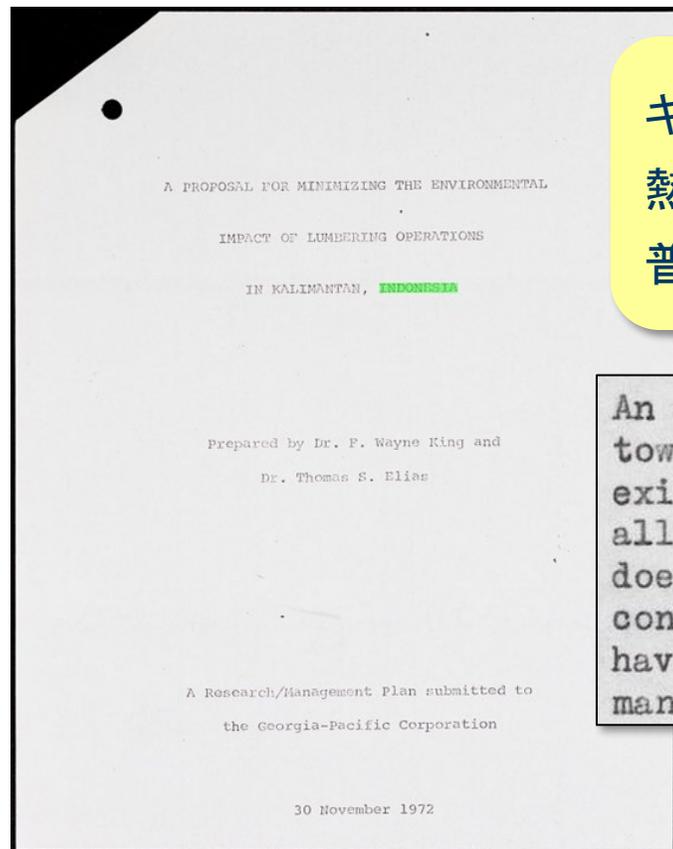
**Working Qualities.** Reputed to saw cleanly and work well; under abrasion tests is moderately resistant to wear, but only quarter sawn material can be considered satisfactory in this respect. It takes a good polish and is said to turn well.

**Uses.** This species has recently aroused some interest in the timber trade, particularly as a possible substitute for teak in ships' decking and rails. It is suitable for high class furniture and flooring and might be used with success for tool handles and dowels.

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## Environmental History: Colonial Policy and Global Development, 1896–1993

### インドネシアにおける森林開発（1972-1975年）



キング／エライアス論文の「我々の自然遺産のかけがえのない一部であるボルネオ熱帯雨林とその生息動物の存続を...」というくだり(...)このように世界遺産について普遍的な立場からお説教するやり方は開発途上国では受入れがたいものです。

An example of what I consider dangerous to the cause of conservation is the remark towards the bottom of page 3 of Wayne King's and Elias' paper - "...to ensure the existence of this unique part of our natural heritage, the Bornean rainforest and all its inhabitants". Who is writing the paper?!! Who does "our" refer to? It doesn't go down very well in developing countries to harp on global heritage considerations in such a generalised manner, especially when developed countries have been in the past so neglectful in this respect in their own country and in so many cases are still not putting their own houses in order. Is the tropical rain-

英連邦省林業顧問からWWF専属生物学者への書簡(1973年2月)

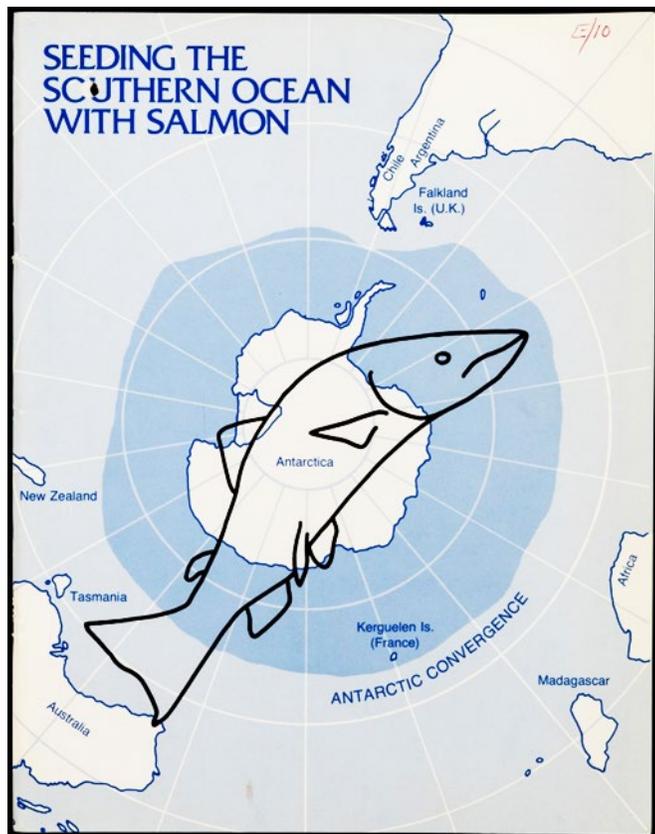
キング／エライアス「インドネシア・カリマンタン島における森林伐採事業の環境影響を最小化するための提案」(1972)

OD 45/24 Forestry development in Indonesia (1972-1975)

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### フォークランド諸島および南極海におけるサケ養殖計画（1975-1978年）



国際水産資源管理センター「南極海でサケを養殖する」(1976)

サケ養殖は南極海の生態系に対する脅威とみられている。(…)提案されている本格調査を止める必要はないが、南極海洋生物資源保存条約が発効した場合に課せられる制約についても注意しておく必要がある。

which salmon ranching apparently depends. Despite these difficulties salmon ranching is seen as a potential threat to the Antarctic marine ecosystem. It was for this reason that Article II 3 (c) of the draft Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources mentions "the effect of the introduction of alien species" in connection with the prevention or minimization of non-reversible changes in the marine ecosystem (copy attached). There is no reason why the proposed "thorough-going investigation" should not go ahead but we should be aware of the need for caution which will be imposed on us if the Convention ever enters into force.

外務・英連邦省 極圏担当者から南米担当者への書簡(1978年11月)

OD 45/39 Fisheries in the Falkland Islands and Antarctic waters (1975-1978)

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### その他の収録ファイルの例

- CO 852/824 - 海運: 航行可能な水域の油汚染
- CO 852/401 - 農業: 害虫を捕食する昆虫によって引き起こされる植物の病気
- CO 323/1688/39 - ケニアの竹林破壊
- CO 852/662/15 - 土壌浸食と保全: 西インド諸島
- CO 852/1406 - スワジランドの灌漑計画
- CO 323/1524/12 - 熱帯アジアおよび西太平洋における動植物の保護
- CO 852/186/3 - 植民地木材の有効活用: マラヤ
- CO 852/580/1 - ペラ川水力発電株式会社
- CO 852/401/5 - パレスチナにおけるサバクトビバッタの大発生
- CO 852/1226 - 1949年先住民農村経済に関する国際アフリカ会議
- CO 852/845/2 - 水力発電: ザンベシ川流域の領水権の管理に関する国際会議の提案
- CO 852/956/6 - クリスマス島: リン酸塩
- OD 25/108 - 太平洋の海藻調査
- OD 45/1 - 英領ホンジュラスにおける農業
- OD 69/9 - バングラデシュ1974年洪水後の災害援助
- OD 139/119 - ネパール: コシ丘陵地帯の農村開発プログラム
- OD 139/109 - パキスタン: パスニ発電所プロジェクト
- OD 139/95 - インド: ヴィジャヤワダ生息地改善プロジェクト
- OD 140/1 - スリランカ: 援助プロジェクトの環境的側面
- OD 140/18 - ブリストル大学ツェツェバエ研究所の概要
- OD 45/28 - パプアニューギニアの土地所有権
- OD 25/142 - (中東) 停戦国の漁業
- OD 25/14 - 土地排水と灌漑に関する技術顧問による南アラビア連邦・東アデン保護領の訪問報告
- CO 852/198/4 - フォークランド諸島の捕鯨報告
- OD 25/69 - インド太平洋漁業会議
- OD 68/27 - フィジーの農業協同組合運動

# デモンストレーション

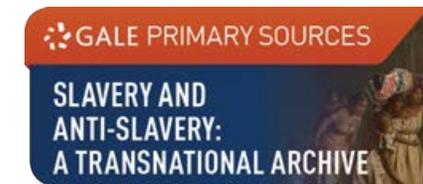
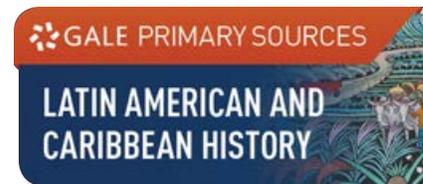
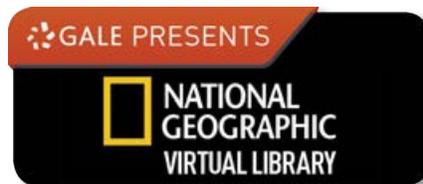
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## Environmental History: Colonial Policy and Global Development, 1896–1993

### 研究トピックの例

- 環境・環境保護の歴史
- 植民地主義と開発援助
- グローバル・サウスと環境
- 大英帝国史・英国外交史
- 自然保護と産業育成
- 汚染問題と公衆衛生
- 観光・娯楽と環境保護
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# 難民・強制移動アーカイブ：国際赤十字赤新月社連盟文書集

Refugees, Relief, and Resettlement: The International Federation of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, 1919-1994

## 概要

- 各国の赤十字社、赤新月社の連合で、自然災害や移民問題、保健・福祉分野など、非紛争地域における人道ニーズに世界規模で取り組む国際赤十字赤新月社連盟(IFRC)の文書集
- IFRC本部・支部および各国赤十字社によって作成された任務報告書、プロジェクトの詳細、運営ファイル、内部回覧書類、会報、雑誌などを収録
- 原本所蔵機関：IFRCアーカイブ(スイス、ジュネーブ)
- 収録年代：1919～1994年
- 規模：約38万ページ
- スキャンング：新規スキャンング
- 2025年3月リリース予定




ご清聴ありがとうございました。

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