



REPORT
OF THE
FOREST ENQUIRY COMMITTEE
1937

X9(JA).438.N4t
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017337

RANGOON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND STATIONERY, BURMA
1937

Price,—Rs. 1-8-2s. 3d.]



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GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS.

Resolution.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma, Department of Agriculture and Forests,—No. 146Y37,
dated the 3rd May 1937.)

His Excellency the Governor has read with great interest the Report of the Forest Enquiry Committee appointed in February 1937 to hold an enquiry and to make recommendations in regard to the policy to be pursued in the allotment of forests in Burma to timber firms on long leases and to Burmans who desire to be closely associated in the economic development of the timber trade, and is much obliged, and tenders his hearty thanks, to the following gentlemen :—

- (1) Mr. J. Clague, C.I.E., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Burma,—*Chairman.*
- (2) U Kyaw Min, I.C.S., *Barrister-at-Law*, Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Agriculture and Forests.
- (3) Mr. C. E. Milner, I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma.
- (4) Mr. F. B. Leach, C.I.E., Representative of the Burma Chamber of Commerce.
- (5) U Ba Maung, B.A., Advocate, Representative of the Burmese Chamber of Commerce.
- (6) Mr. H. H. C. Pudden, M.A., I.F.S., Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests,—*Secretary.*

The Report is being published for general information and the recommendations made in the Report will receive due attention from Government.

ORDERED—That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Chairman and all members of the Committee.

ORDERED ALSO—That the Resolution be published in the *Burma Gazette* for general information.

By order,

M. K. MIN,

*Secretary to the Government of Burma,
Department of Agriculture and Forests.*

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GOVERNMENT OF BURMA (MINISTRY OF FORESTS)
FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Resolution.

[Extracts from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests),—No. 332135—37, dated the 4th February 1937.]

The Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) has decided to form a small Committee to hold an enquiry and to make recommendations in regard to the policy to be pursued in the allotment of forests in Burma to timber firms as stated in Government Resolution of the 14th September 1907. The terms of reference are—

- (i) to examine the terms of the Resolution of 14th September 1907 defining the policy of Government in the allotment of forests in Burma to timber firms on long leases and to advise whether any modification should be made in that policy, special attention being paid to the rights in law and equity of the existing lessees in conjunction with the desirability of meeting the legitimate wishes of Burmans to be more closely associated in the economic development of the timber trade ;
 - (ii) to advise, with reference to the recommendations under the first term of reference, on the distribution among the major lessees of the areas covered by long-term leases which will terminate during the period 1937—41 and to report whether any readjustment of these areas is desirable and whether any portions of these areas may suitably be allotted to Burmans on short-term leases, licences or contracts.
2. The constitution of the Committee will be as follows :—
- (1) Mr. J. Clague, C.I.E., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner (2), Burma,—*Chairman.*
 - (2) U Kyaw Min, I.C.S., *Barrister-at-Law*, Secretary to the Government of Burma, Forest Department.
 - (3) Mr. C. E. Milner, I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma.
 - (4) Mr. F. B. Leach, C.I.E., Representative of the Burma Chamber of Commerce.
 - (5) U Ba Maung, B.A., Advocate, Representative of the Burmese Chamber of Commerce.
- Mr. H. H. C. Pudden, M.A., I.F.S., Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma, will be the Secretary of the Committee.

ORDERED—That a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all members of the Committee.

ORDERED ALSO—That the Resolution be published in the *Burma Gazette* for general information.

By order,

M. K. MIN,
*Secretary to the Government of Burma
Forest Department.*

**Resolution of the Government of Burma, Forest Department,
dated Rangoon, the 14th September 1907.**

*Policy of Government to be pursued in the Allotment of Forests in Burma to
Timber Firms.*

READ—

The Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in the Forest Department,—No. 1L.-17 of 1907.

RESOLUTION.—As most of the present forest leases in Burma will expire in the course of a few years, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to announce beforehand, for the information of the Firms engaged in the timber trade in Burma, the policy which it is proposed to pursue in the future distribution of the forests.

2. In the first place it has been decided to allot to purchase contractors some of the forests which have hitherto been worked by the Forest Department. With this object departmental extraction will be gradually decreased and more forests thrown open to private enterprise, but it is not proposed suddenly to abandon all departmental extraction, and the working of the teak forests in the Tharrawaddy, Zigôn and part of the Prome Divisions will for the present remain in the hands of the Forest Department.

New forest areas to be made available to private enterprise.

3. As new forest blocks become available for allotment, these will be notified by public advertisement and tenders for working them, under conditions approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, will be called for.

4. Secondly, with reference to such forests as are already held under leases by the various Firms working timber in Burma, in the re-allotment of these preference will, if possible, be given to the Firm holding the existing lease, provided that their work under the existing lease has been satisfactory. The areas allotted under future leases will not, however, be necessarily identical with those held under existing leases from which it may be desirable to exclude portions for allotment to other Firms, or for exploitation by local traders. In cases where the character of the work in any block is likely to be materially changed, the block may be publicly notified and tenders called for.

Manner in which forests already leased will be dealt with.

5. The general policy to be adopted in the allotment of the forests will be to distribute them with proper regard to the existing arrangements for working them and with the aim of encouraging competition but not to the detriment of Firms already working. In the case of the new forests which will be thrown open from time to time applications from Firms already working will be duly considered.

6. Tenders will be invited for the new forest blocks and the rates of royalty will be fixed by tender, but Government will not bind itself to accept the highest tender, as other considerations, such as the desirability of a fair distribution of these areas, must be taken into account. In the case of the forests already leased, if their work under the current lease has been satisfactory, the Firms holding the leases will be informed of the conditions under which new leases will be granted and will be invited in each case to make an application for a new lease of the forest they now have, stating the rates of royalty they are willing to pay.

Fixing of rates of royalty

7. His Honour has also decided that it will be preferable to give leases for longer terms than have hitherto been granted, and will be prepared, should the Timber Firms desire it, to enter into agreements with them for fifteen years, with a promise of renewal for a like period, subject to a revision of rates if the work under the lease has been satisfactory.

Length of leases.

8. The Pyinmana forests have of late years been worked under special conditions and short-term contracts have been granted for the extraction of a certain number of trees. It has been represented that this is inconvenient as the Timber Firms holding these contracts have no assurance of further employment when these come to an end. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore decided to divide the Pyinmana forests into four blocks, namely :—

The Pyinmana forests to be treated separately.

- (i) The forests drained by the Sinthe and Ngalaik *chaungs*.
- (ii) The Minbyin reserve.
- (iii) The Yonbin, Palwe and Yeni reserves.
- (iv) The forests east of the Railway line.

9. The approximate number of trees to be girdled in these blocks can be ascertained from the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, and applications from the Firms mentioned in column 8 of the attached statement * for leases of these areas will be entertained. In respect of block (iv), tenders will be invited.

10. In future leases Government cannot undertake to girdle a fixed number of trees, but where working plans are in force the numbers prescribed by these plans, which will be announced, may be taken to be fairly accurate and will be worked up to as closely as possible. Forests for which regular working plans do not exist will be girdled over in accordance with prearranged girdling schemes, that is to say, the areas to be girdled over will be fixed and will be systematically girdled over, but the number of trees to be girdled will not be fixed nor estimated with any accuracy. The trees will, however, be girdled three years before felling is permitted and traders will thus have full time to arrange for their extraction.

The number of trees to be girdled cannot be guaranteed.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor will proceed to allot the forests on the above principles and negotiations for the renewal of existing leases may be commenced forthwith. In case satisfactory arrangements cannot be concluded with a Firm holding an existing lease, tenders will be invited by public notice.

12. A list * of forests to be disposed of under these orders is attached.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,

G. F. ARNOLD,
Revenue Secretary to the Govt. of Burma.

Report of the Forest Enquiry Committee 1937.

CHAPTER I.

THE FOREST COMMITTEE OF 1937.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) of 4th February 1937, which together with the Resolution of 1907, to which reference is made in paragraph (i) of the 1937 Resolution, is reproduced on pages (i) to (iii) of this Report, the Committee held a preliminary meeting on the 8th of February 1937. Altogether 21 meetings were held. All members were present at every meeting.

2. A questionnaire, reproduced as Appendix I, was issued and 97 replies were received. Twenty-two witnesses were examined between 15th and 28th March 1937. Five witnesses were selected to represent the European firms, three the larger and six the smaller indigenous lessees and licensees, and six the timber traders; among these witnesses were representatives of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce and of the Toungoo, Katha, Bhamo, Mandalay, Moulmein, and Burma Timber Traders Associations. At least one of these Associations is of very recent formation. Three Forest Officers and the River Training Expert were also examined. The selected witnesses seemed to the Committee sufficient to represent fully all points of view.

3. Owing to the fact that separate figures for output from the Federated Shan States are either difficult to obtain or are not available for the years before 1922-23, the statements and figures include the Federated Shan States areas and output. These help also to present a comprehensive view of the forests of Burma including the Federated Shan States. The Federated Shan States' forests are at present under lease to the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and Messrs. T. D. Findlay & Son and the output from them is roughly 20 per cent of the output of those firms. The output of the Federated Shan States is at present about 9 per cent of the whole output of Burma including the Federated Shan States. While the forests worked by the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are likely to continue to give a reduced yield, those worked by Messrs. T. D. Findlay & Son will have to be closed for a considerable period after 1949 and no compensating areas will be available. This Committee is not empowered to deal with policy in regard to forests in the Federated Shan States.

4. The figures do not include outturn from Karenni. The Karenni forests; which in the early years of the century yielded 30,000 to 45,000 tons, have been ruined, and even the present output of 1,000 to 2,000 tons of very inferior timber is unlikely to be again exceeded in the present century.

5. Many of the replies to the questionnaire ventilated grievances, such as methods of collection of royalty, which are not the concern of this Committee. It seems to be necessary to point out that the terms of reference limit the scope of the Committee to considering the terms of the 1907 Resolution in regard to the allotment of forests in Burma to timber firms on long leases and making recommendations in respect of the matters set out in the terms of reference.

8. The Pyinmana forests have of late years been worked under special conditions and short-term contracts have been granted for the extraction of a certain number of trees. It has been represented that this is inconvenient as the Timber Firms holding these contracts have no assurance of further employment when these come to an end. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore decided to divide the Pyinmana forests into four blocks, namely :—

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10. In future leases Government cannot undertake to girdle a fixed number of trees, but where working plans are in force the numbers prescribed by these plans, which will be announced, may be taken to be fairly accurate and will be worked up to as closely as possible. Forests for which regular working plans do not exist will be girdled over in accordance with prearranged girdling schemes, that is to say, the areas to be girdled over will be fixed and will be systematically girdled over, but the number of trees to be girdled will not be fixed nor estimated with any accuracy. The trees will, however, be girdled three years before felling is permitted and traders will thus have full time to arrange for their extraction.

The number of trees to be girdled cannot be guaranteed.

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Report of the Forest Enquiry Committee

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CHAPTER II.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEAK TRADE AND GOVERNMENT POLICY.

The early history of the working of teak in Burma is obscure, but large scale working of teak for export dates back to 1862 when Mr. Wallace acquired certain rights from the King of Burma for the working of teak in the Pyinmana and other forests in Upper Burma. The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation was formed in 1863 to take over the business of Mr. Wallace. In Lower Burma, the destructive system by which permit-holders creamed the forests of their most accessible and valuable trees was gradually abandoned between 1874 and 1877, and forests were worked mainly on Government account up to 1889.

2. On the annexation of Upper Burma, the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation continued working as purchase contractors in the areas they had held under the Burmese Government. After the annexation the system of licences in vogue in Upper Burma was applied in Lower Burma and by 1898 this had developed into a lease system much like the present lease system. In Upper Burma extraction was in the hands of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation except for certain areas near Bhamo, where one Haji Mohamed Hadi had a purchase contract, and in the Shweli, Baw and Zawgyi forests where Messrs. J. W. Darwood & Co. had what was practically a purchase contract. The proper regulation and working of the teak forests was the subject of long discussions from time to time and proposals which would have resulted in all timber being extracted departmentally were made in 1896. Those proposals, however, came to nothing and a series of short leases of ten years with no rights of renewal were granted as the various leases fell in.

Towards the end of the 19th Century other European firms besides the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, entered the teak extraction business; Messrs. Macgregor & Co., in 1891-92, Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co. in 1897-98, Messrs. Foucar & Co., in 1897-98, and Messrs. T. D. Findlay & Son about 1903. Messrs. Foucar & Co. and Messrs. Findlay & Son had been millers of teak in Moulmein before they took up teak extraction.

3. Up to 1905 Government's policy in regard to teak forests was confined mainly to systematizing and regulating work within the possibilities of the forests and adjusting royalty rates. The policy laid down in the 1907 Resolution was the result of long discussions on the future of the teak trade and intended to ensure stability by the assurance of regular supplies and to encourage competition, while reducing departmental extraction in favour of private enterprise.

The broad lines of that policy were—

- (1) to reduce departmental extraction ;
- (2) to call for tenders for forests made available by the gradual abandonment of departmental extraction for private enterprise ;
- (3) when the work of existing lessees was satisfactory to re-allot the leases to the existing lessees, subject to possible adjustment of areas to suit other firms or local traders, and
- (4) to retain the Tharrawaddy, Zigôn, and Prome forests for departmental extraction for the time being.

4. The areas leased before and after 1907 are shown in Appendix II. It will be seen that the forests leased whether before or after 1907 have continued in the hands in which they now are with some small exceptions. Of the 39 areas under current long-term leases 13 are held by the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, 5 by Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., 2 by Messrs. Macgregor & Co., 6 by Messrs. Foucar & Co., 6 by Messrs. T. D. Findlay & Son, and 7 by all others. To give a clearer view of the meaning of this allotment, a statement has been drawn up, Appendix III, which shows the output over various periods from 1900 to 1936-37 of the various large lessees, of the

small lessees, and of Government under the system of departmental extraction. It is clear from this table that indigenous lessees and small traders have since 1919 been given increased opportunities of associating themselves with teak extraction and their outturn in the period 1929—34 was more than three times that of their outturn in the period 1914—19. Small traders do, however, complain that much of the timber they get opportunities of extracting is of very inferior quality.

But the forecast of the signatories to the note of dissent to the 1925 Forest Committee Report who foresaw the slow extinction of the small trader as yet shows no signs of being realized.

CHAPTER III.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTAL EXTRACTION.

1. In the Resolution of 1907, it was stated that departmental extraction would be gradually decreased. It was not proposed suddenly to abandon all departmental extraction, and the working of the teak forests in the Tharrawaddy, Zigôn and part of the Prome Divisions was for the time being to remain in the hands of the Forest Department. The figures in the margin showing outturn of Government agencies up to 1921 are unfortunately no guide to the actual

Year.	Average annual outturn of all Government agencies in tons.	M.E.D. in tons.
1900—04	69,977	•
1904—09	69,721	•
1909—14	47,636	•
1914—19	75,286	•
1919—24	108,490	58,488 (1921-24)
1924—29	69,743	43,795
1929—34	50,061	37,661
1935-36	25,333	13,124
1936-37	28,294	20,315

* The M.E.D. was started in 1921.

operations.

2. It is unnecessary to delve into the long discussions about the expediency or economy of departmental extraction which has roused fierce controversy from time to time. The Burma Forest Committee, 1925, which examined the question of departmental extraction most carefully, was unanimous in recommending the maintenance of departmental extraction on the scale then in force, and their reasons and considered conclusions are concisely set out in the following extract :—

"12. *Departmental Extraction on a Large Scale.* * * * * The departmental extraction of teak on any considerable scale should not be done beyond the Myitmaka areas for the reason that Government activity in this direction beyond its present dimensions would not be free from objections and would earn the united opposition of the teak trade while the withdrawal of the Government from the present area would deprive the present contractors of their living and would not bring to birth a class of independent lessees owing to the geographical features of the locality and the general dearth of capital among such traders.

13. The conclusive reasons in favour of the *statu quo* are—

- (1) the necessity that Government should have practical experience in the extraction of teak in order to be in a position to control the work of the various private agencies that work teak and in order to have data as a guide for the assessment of royalty that should be paid on teak from other forests ;
- (2) the necessity for providing a training ground in practical extraction by Government officers ;
- (3) the advisability of retaining full control over the River Training Works in the Myitmaka area, and
- (4) the feeding of the small mills in Rangoon.

14. The extent to which teak should be extracted departmentally in areas other than Myitmaka is a problem which we have found to be easy of solution.

We consider that there is no objection to Government undertaking extraction in areas that have been put up to tender and for which no tenders have been received or in cases where it is determined after careful inquiry that offers are palpably inadequate. There will also be cases in connection with subsidiary silvicultural operations, such as thinnings in artificial crops, where it is advisable in the interests of the crops that the work of extraction should be carried out by departmental agency. Otherwise departmental operations should be confined to special cases where it is advisable to assist, to a limited extent, the smaller agencies by co-ordinating their output and helping them to market their stock in local markets. We do not recommend that Government should extract teak in areas other than the Myitmaka except for the purposes mentioned above."

3. Opinion among the Forest Officers who have replied to the questionnaire is decidedly in favour of the continuance of departmental extraction on the present, if not on a larger, scale. Opinion among the big lessees is divided, but is on the whole not unfavourable to departmental extraction on the present scale. Small lessees also on the whole favour continuance of departmental extraction, but many would like to see departmental working extended to other parts of the Province; others would prefer these forests to be split up, wherever possible, into areas which could be worked by indigenous lessees with comparatively small capital.

4. There is little doubt that to many of the small Rangoon sawmills, to whom regularity of supplies is so important, regular Government auction supplies are almost essential, and, if the Myitmaka Extraction Division were closed down and the areas leased to big firms who mill their own timber or to small lessees whose output would be irregular or even precarious, small millers would be seriously prejudiced.

5. We have no doubt whatever that the continuance of departmental extraction in the Myitmaka Extraction Division and in such cases as are envisaged in paragraph 14, is indeed almost essential for the weighty reasons advanced by the 1925 Committee. We would go so far as to say that the experience gained by Forest Officers, the data obtained, and the regularity of supplies to small Rangoon saw-millers are so valuable that departmental extraction should be continued even if the profits of such working were less than would result from throwing open these forests to private enterprise. The fact that River Training, which can only be carried out by Government agency, has not only reduced loss of logs to an almost negligible quantity, but has also made large areas fit for permanent cultivation is additional reason, if any were required, for continuing departmental extraction on the present scale.

CHAPTER IV.

THE TERMS OF THE 1907 RESOLUTION AND THE OUTCOME OF THE POLICY LAID DOWN IN THAT RESOLUTION.

The Committee was instructed to examine the terms of the Resolution of 14th September 1907 defining the policy of Government in the allotment of forests in Burma to timber firms on long leases and to advise whether any modification should be made in that policy, special attention being paid to the rights in law and equity of the existing lessees in conjunction with the desirability of meeting the legitimate wishes of Burmans to be more closely associated in the economic development of the timber trade.

2. The question of departmental extraction has been discussed in Chapter III. In regard to the rest of the Resolution of 1907, the Committee agrees that public advertisement and the tender system should be prescribed for dealing with any new forest blocks which may become available for allotment, always with the proviso that Government is not bound to accept the highest tender.

3. Paragraph 4 of the 1907 Resolution dealt only with areas which were already held under lease, and the policy there set out applied, in the opinion of the Committee, only to the new leases to be granted about that time, and in view of the terms of paragraph 7, should not be considered as the policy in force after those leases had been dealt with. Paragraph 5 was also a statement of policy for distribution of such forests as might be opened to leasing or for allotment of forests which were already leased.

Paragraph 6 dealt with the fixing of rates of royalty for new forest blocks and conditions for forest already leased, and the terms of this paragraph seem to imply that here again it was not the general policy of Government for an indefinite future that was being stated, but a policy for drawing up the next leases for areas already held under lease or leases for new forest blocks.

It is clear from paragraph 7 that the decision to give leases for longer terms and with a promise of renewal, subject to revision of rates, if the work had been satisfactory, precluded any exclusion or re-distribution such as paragraphs 4 and 5 had contemplated. The policy laid down in paragraph 7 has been long abandoned, as the rights, terms, and conditions under leases have been changed from time to time.

4. In general, therefore, the Committee is of opinion that the Resolution of 1907 is in fact obsolete, and that a complete new statement of policy is necessary. Before, however, indicating our opinions on a new statement of policy we propose to review briefly the working and results of the 1907 policy and subsequent changes, for present day conditions are the result of that policy.

5. The policy laid down in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the 1907 Resolution was to throw open to purchase contractors some of the forests hitherto worked by the Forest Department, the blocks to be notified by public advertisement and tenders to be called for. As the policy of gradual reduction of departmental extraction was only partially followed, the new forest blocks available for allotment from this source were in the long run fewer than had been anticipated, but certain areas suitable for long-term leases were dealt with by public advertisement and tender.

The new forest blocks and blocks which became otherwise available were put up to tender and allotted as follows :—

A.—Under agreements for 10 years or more.

				Years.
1908	...	Nyaunglebin (North Pegu)	... T. D. Findlay & Son	18
1908	...	Pyinnyaung (Meiktila)	... U Than Daing	18
1909	...	Allanmyo	... Bombay Burma Trading Corporation.	15
1909	...	East Pyinmana	... Do.	15
1909	...	Prome	... Steel Bros. & Co.	15
1911	...	Upper Thaungyin	... Do.	15
1912	...	Môn (Minbu)	... Foucar & Co.	10
1912	...	Salin (Minbu)	... Do.	10
1924	...	Kyonsein (Thatôn)	... Saw Po Nyein	20
1924	...	Dondami (Thatôn)	... Saw Tha Dwe	20
1925	...	Sinswe (Thatôn)	... Ba Oh & Sons	20
1925	...	Okkan (Insein)	... Bah Oh Teak and Hardwood Company.	15
1925	...	Mosit (Bhamo)	... Steel Bros. & Co.	11
1926	...	Mindon (Thayetmyo)	... Mr. Ah Yu	15
1927	...	Pinde (West Katha)	... Foucar & Co.	13
1927	...	Môn (Minbu)	... Do.	15
1927	...	Salin (Minbu)	... U Ba Thaw	10
1929	...	Taungdwingyi (Meiktila)	... Foucar & Co.	15
1931	...	Chauggyi (East Katha)	... Bombay Burma Trading Corporation.	15
1931	...	Paunglin (Insein)	... Mr. Wing Ngoon	15

B.—Under agreements for 5 to 9 years.

			Years.
1912	... Baingda (North Pegu)	... Bombay Burma Trading Corporation.	6
1915	... West Salween	... Steel Bros. & Co.	7
1922	... Shwegyin (South Toungoo)	U Po Hla	5
1922	... Okkan (Insein)	... Mr. Chan Elliam	5
1922	... South Pegu	... Thin Maung & Co.	5
1923	... Mindon (Thayetmyo)	... Mr. Ah Yu	5
1924	... Petsut (Katha)	... Foucar & Co.	5
1925	... Yenandaung (Henzada)	... Mr. Bahadur Singh	5
1926	... Shwegyin (South Toungoo)	Foucar & Co.	5
1926	... Padaung (Thayetmyo)	... U Kyaw Sein	5
1929	... Mon-Pada (South Toungoo)	U Zaw Gyi	8
1930	... Kaing (Pyinmana)	... Steel Bros. & Co.	5
1932	... Made (Thayetmyo)	... Thin Maung & Co.	6
1933	... Yanaungmyin (Pyinmana)	... Kwe Hup Lone & Co.	5
1933	... Pyinnyaung (Meiktila)	... Mr. Ah Woon	5
1934	... Paunglin (Insein)	... U Po Dan	5
1935	... Mosit (Bhamo)	... Steel Bros & Co.	5

Small contracts for three to five years are shown in Appendix II.

6. Forests already under lease by the various firms were to be re-allotted and preference given, if possible, to the firms holding the existing leases; the areas allotted were not to be necessarily identical with those held under existing leases, as it was held that it might be desirable to exclude portions for allotment to other firms or for exploitation by the local traders. Also in cases where the character of the work in any block was likely to be materially changed, the block might be publicly notified and tenders called for. A statement of all important leased areas is given in Appendix II. Most of these areas were already held under lease before the 1907 Resolution and most of those leases were not only renewed but the areas were in most cases identical with those held under the existing leases. Certain areas were scheduled out for small traders to work, but these areas were few and, generally speaking, not ideally situated for the purpose for which they were scheduled. No case seems to have occurred in which the character of the work in any block of the existing leased area was materially changed, so that there was no public notification or calling of tenders for any of the areas held under leases existing in 1907, except for such areas, *e.g.*, Taungdwingyi, as were closed down for a time.

7. The areas under leases issued prior to the 1907 Resolution were leased for periods varying from about 5 to 11 years, there being only two areas leased for 15 and 16 years respectively. The leases issued prior to the 1907 Resolution contained no renewal clauses, but, except in a few cases, the leases which fell in mainly from 1909 onwards were re-allotted to the existing lessees. The leases issued after 1907 contained renewal clauses in accordance with the policy laid down in paragraph 7 of the 1907 Resolution, and in the case of all important areas leases were issued for 15 years. Long discussions on the question of renewals resulted in a change of terminology in the standard lease form which was approved by Government in 1923, and instead of a renewal clause provisions which gave existing lessees in effect a right of first refusal took the place of the right to renewal clause. But the leases which expired mainly in the years 1923 to 1926 had contained renewal clauses and in accordance with those renewal clauses the areas held by existing lessees were regranted to them in practically every case, though with some changes in terms and conditions and increases in royalties. The policy laid down in the 1907 Resolution had then, generally speaking, the effect of continuing most of the leased areas in the same hands, but also opened some new areas for firms other than the existing firms or for exploitation by local traders. The pre-1907 policy itself had in fact resulted in a fairly wide-spread distribution of the forests. Up to 1904 the teak extracted by firms other than the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation was small, but from 1909 the output of other firms increased steadily. Whereas Messrs. Steel Brothers. & Co., Macgregor & Co., Foucar & Co., and T. D. Findlay & Son had in 1904—09 an aggregate annual output of 60,000 tons against the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation

output of 81,000 tons, the output of those firms increased in 1924—29 to 219,000 tons against the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation output of 155,000 tons. The figures are given in detail for quinquennial periods and for 1935-36 and 1936-37 up to date in Appendix III.

8. From the standpoint of the 1907 Resolution the system worked on the whole satisfactorily. The teak trade developed steadily, competition was encouraged, and Government revenues benefited. The policy of 1907 was indeed reviewed from time to time. In 1917 the question of Government taking over all extraction was seriously considered and in consequence of long discussions the renewal clause in the standard form of agreement was changed in 1923 to a clause which is discussed in connection with the rights in law and equity of existing lessees. It was felt too from time to time that more and wider opportunities should be given to indigenous enterprise. But no clear statement of the changes in Government policy has been drawn up or issued, important though the changes have been, and actual changes in policy have to be inferred from the terms of old and existing leases.

9. The evidence before the Committee leaves no doubt that there is a strong desire among indigenous people to be associated more closely than they now are with the teak trade. The policy hitherto pursued has been only partially successful in excluding portions for allotment to other firms or for exploitation by local traders and has not satisfied the demands of indigenous firms and local traders. In expressing this opinion we do not lose sight of the fact that several indigenous lessees have failed, owing to lack of experience or capital, that indigenous individuals or firms have not always made full use of the opportunities offered, and that the demands of local traders in some cases are based on hope rather than experience.

10. A number of Burmans—using the word in the sense of indigenous or domiciled people—have already built up substantial teak businesses, for instance, U Bah Oh, U Po Dan, Mr. Ah Yu, U Thin Maung, and Mr. Ali Ahmed, to mention some of the most important. None of these are joint stock enterprises, but one or two have made arrangements which will secure continuity of work in the event of the principal of the firm dying or retiring from business. Others who have been successful are mainly owners of elephants or buffaloes, who have been associated with forest work and life for many years, and have worked small areas. There are also many others who wish to work on a small scale. None of these firms or individuals mill their own output or have any marketing agency outside Burma. No joint stock company has been formed among Burmans for teak extraction or milling, and there is, in our opinion, little likelihood of such companies being formed to work large areas for which large capital has to be locked up for long periods and in which returns are uncertain.

11. Complaints are numerous that in Upper Burma few opportunities have been afforded to small lessees. We understand, however, that there have been several areas thrown open for tender in Upper Burma but it is doubtful if they were suitable for small lessees. The Mandalay saw mill owners also complain that they get insufficient supplies. We do not see how a complaint of this kind can be remedied. It is impossible to dictate to big or small lessees where they shall sell their logs or how they shall deal with their output.

12. It would obviously be to the prejudice of Government and all lessees, if Burmans, whether singly or in joint stock enterprise, were given leases for areas which they had not the experience nor the capital to work properly.

13. There is enough evidence to show that the areas hitherto provided for small lessees, and lessees' leavings or rejections are insufficient to provide opportunity either for the gaining of experience or the building up of the

organizations and capital which are necessary if indigenous firms are to have the opportunity of taking a reasonable share in the working of the teak forests.

14. Though it is not within our terms of reference, we think all big lessees might consider following the example already set by two of them in recruiting Burmans for the superior supervising staff.

Recruitment of Burmans for supervising staff.

CHAPTER V.

THE FRAMING OF A NEW POLICY, AND THE RIGHTS IN LAW AND EQUITY OF EXISTING LESSEES IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DESIRABILITY OF MEETING THE LEGITIMATE WISHES OF BURMANS TO BE MORE CLOSELY ASSOCIATED IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TIMBER TRADE.

1. We agree that a new statement of policy is necessary and the new policy should be framed so as to provide more opportunity for indigenous enterprise. To what extent such a policy could be made effective in the near future depends on the view taken of the rights in law and equity of the existing lessees. This involves an examination of the terms of the leases and other considerations.

The framing of a new policy.

2. In the first place, we point out that since 1907 neither the term "lease" nor the term "lessee" occurs in the contracts made with the timber firms. The terms used are "agreement" and "Contractor(s)", but as the words "lease" and "lessee" are used in the terms of reference and are well understood, we have decided to make use of them, subject always to its being understood that the correct terms are "agreement" and "contractor(s)."

"Lease" and "lessee" commonly used for "Agreement" and "Contractor(s)."

3. With the exception of the forests then being worked departmentally the permanent teak bearing areas in Lower Burma not already under lease in 1907 were small. It is necessary to distinguish permanent from impermanent areas, as large quantities of teak have been extracted from land which has come under cultivation and from other areas where there is little or no regeneration and from which there will be no future output.

Standard form of lease, 1907, and subsequently.

The general policy set out in paragraph 5 of the 1907 Resolution for the allotment of the forests was :—"to distribute them with proper regard to the existing arrangements for working them and with the aim of encouraging competition but not to the detriment of firms already working." It was therefore in full accordance with that policy that agreements were made with existing lessees. No clauses prescribing or suggesting renewals were included in the pre-1907 leases. The leases renewed after the Resolution of 1907 were drawn up in the following form :—

Form of leases between 1907 and 1911.

" THIS AGREEMENT made the sixteenth day of March 1910 :

WITNESSETH that the parties hereto mutually agree as follows—

1. (a) From the 1st day of January 1909 to the 31st day of December 1932 the Contractors shall have the right and licence subject to the terms hereinafter contained to fell in the following forest area teak trees, etc.

28. At the expiration of this agreement by efflux of time PROVIDED ALWAYS that the Contractors up to the date of the said expiration shall have worked satisfactorily and performed and observed the several covenants and agreements herein contained and on the part of the Contractors to be performed and observed and shall of their desire have given eighteen months' previous notice in writing to the Conservator of Forests of the Circle the Contractors shall be entitled to a renewal of these presents on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on."

Those leases contained clauses which gave a definite right of renewal to the existing lessees as most of them ran for 15 years, the question of change in form did not become a matter of importance till towards the end of the war.

4. After long discussions from 1917 onwards on future policy and on the question of renewal of leases the standard form now in use was adopted from 1923. The relevant

New lease form, 1923.

clauses are :—

" THIS AGREEMENT made this day of 19 between the
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (and name of person) of
hereinafter referred to as " THE CONTRACTOR " etc.

WITNESSETH that the parties hereto mutually covenant and agree as follows :—

1. The Contractor(s) shall within the series of coupes into which the forest area described in Schedule I and hereinafter referred to as " the
General rights of Contractor(s). Concession Area " shall be subdivided as provided in
clause 5 and during the periods for extraction therefrom prescribed in clause 6 and subject
to such further conditions limitations and restrictions as are hereinafter prescribed have the
sole right and licence to—

- (a) fell the teak trees girdled or marked etc.
- (b) convert into logs all such trees etc.
- (c) remove all such logs etc.

4. (1) This Agreement shall come into force on the day of 19 and
shall unless previously terminated under clause 26 or clause 29 terminate after the expiry of a
period of fifteen years viz on the day of 19 :

Provided that in respect of the rights conferred by clause 27 or by sub-clause (2) of
this clause and in respect of every liability incurred under this Agreement it shall continue
in force for such further period as is necessary for the enjoyment of such rights and the
enforcement of such liabilities.

(2) The Government undertakes that on the termination of this Agreement on the
expiry of the said full period of fifteen years it will not grant to any person any of the rights
granted under this Agreement on the same or on any other terms or conditions unless and
until such terms and conditions have been offered to the Contractor(s) and have been refused
by him (them) or have not within a reasonable time been accepted by him (them)."

5. In so far as " rights in law " under the form now in use are concerned,
this we take to refer to the rights set out in clauses
Rights in law of existing lessees. 1 and 4 (2) of the existing leases. We have had
the advantage of legal opinions from Government and from the five European
firms. We are agreed that Government is at liberty in law to vary the terms
and conditions of any future leases as it may please, but that Government is
bound to afford the existing lessees the option of accepting or rejecting new
leases on such terms and conditions as Government may have decided to lay
down for these new leases, before they are granted to any other person(s) on
the same or any other terms or conditions. We do not think that Govern-
ment in law is precluded from any course such as advertising and calling for
public tenders, or from varying the length of future leases. Nor is Government
precluded from refusing to issue a lease for any area or part of an area, or from
working any such area departmentally, but it is precluded from granting a
lease for an area or part of an area now held under lease with right of first
refusal to any other person than the existing or old lessee without giving that
lessee the opportunity of acceptance or refusal. Government could not, for
instance, shut down or work departmentally a forest for a short time and then
regard itself as free from the obligation of the first refusal clause.

6. The next question is that of the rights in equity of the existing lessees.
These must naturally be a matter of opinion, but, at
Rights in equity of existing the outset, we may say that we are entirely in
lessees. agreement with the principle laid down in an
opinion expressed by the Legal Remembrancer in 1922 on the old renewal
clause, namely that—

" the Government cannot afford to be accused of sharp practice."

We are asked to consider the rights in equity of the existing lessees in connec-
tion with the desirability of meeting the legitimate wishes of Burmans to be
more closely associated in the economic development of the timber trade.
We assume that the words " economic development of the timber trade " are
meant to apply only to extraction, conversion, milling and marketing.

In so far as extraction is concerned at present roughly 79 per cent of the output is in the hands of the European firms, 12 per cent in the hands of other lessees and traders, who comprise Burmese, Karens, Indians, and Chinese, and 9 per cent in the hands of Government. Conversion is carried out almost wholly by European, Chinese, and Indian firms with a very small percentage by Burmese and Karens. Marketing is almost entirely in the hands of European and Indian organizations. We see no reason to think that in the near future Burmese enterprise will enter the marketing side of the business or that Burmese saw millers are likely to take the place of other saw millers to any great extent.

7. It is clear from the history of the development of the teak trade that it needed experience, capital measured in lakhs, and expert business management. It is no reflection on Burmese enterprise to say that the capital needed for large scale operations was not forthcoming from Burmans and capital had to be raised from European and Indian sources. This is far from surprising when it is realized that all available Burmese capital fell so far short of providing even for the financing of agriculture and trade in Burma that in 1929-30 the amount of Chettyar money employed in Upper Burma was estimated to be Rs. 100 lakhs for agriculture and Rs. 200 to 300 lakhs for trade and in Lower Burma Rs. 4,500 to 5,000 lakhs for agriculture, and Rs. 2,100 to Rs. 2,600 lakhs for trade [*vide* page (211) Report of the Burma Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-30]. It was not likely therefore that, even if wider opportunities had been forthcoming, many Burman capitalists would have invested their savings in timber enterprises when more easily managed fields of investment were open to them. All the big lessees now in the teak business have spent large sums not only on equipment for extraction but also on mills and subsidiary buildings for conversion. They have developed marketing agencies and acquired a knowledge of the teak markets of India and the outside world which constitute a most valuable goodwill. The outcome of the forest policy pursued by Government since 1907 has been to encourage the holders of leases to keep up to date their equipment and personnel for extraction and conversion. That is the only conclusion which can be drawn from the fact that leases have been consistently renewed. This has such an important bearing on the question of the rights in equity of the existing lessees, that a short statement of the relevant facts is desirable.

8. The magnitude of the operations of the five European firms is far from being generally realized. All these firms have been associated with the extraction, conversion, and marketing of teak for more than 30 years. The capital invested in elephants, mills, buildings, launches, and houses amounts to several crores of rupees. They employ over 3,500 elephants of their own and about 600 belonging to contractors. They employ in forest work about 35,000 men of whom practically all but the superior supervising staff are indigenous people. Two of the firms are now employing Burman graduates in the superior supervising staff. In the mills the skilled labour and the clerical staff is mainly Burmese; the manual labour is almost wholly Indian.

9. The European firms claim that their marketing organisations and connections and their propaganda have extended the use of teak and found new markets in countries where teak was formerly unknown. They have laid great stress on the importance of the connection between the extraction, conversion, and marketing of the output of their leased areas. The process of "rationalisation" has been carried furthest by the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, but all the big firms convert the timber they extract and sell through agencies in India or elsewhere. All the large firms indeed, whether European or Indian, have marketing agencies in many countries.

It is the external market which is vital to the Burma teak trade. Over 75 per cent of the teak extracted in Burma is exported. The most expensive timber finds a

market in Europe, while India takes the bulk of the exports. The following table shows this clearly :—

Years.	Average tonnage handled in terms of converted timber †	Exports to				Total Exports	
		Foreign countries. †		India.		Tons. *	Value, Rs.
		Tons. *	Value, Rs.	Tons. *	Value, Rs.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1904—09 ...	148,996	40,160	...	98,820	...	138,980	...
1909—14 ...	163,611	47,689	73,60,860	128,450	1,16,96,310	176,139	1,90,57,170
1914—19 ...	189,765	28,014	54,34,437	109,415	1,31,50,449	137,429	1,85,84,886
1919—24 ...	269,051	33,917	89,23,375	165,513	2,39,01,054	199,430	3,28,24,429
1924—29 ...	258,350	51,900	1,38,74,410	182,599	2,80,33,436	234,499	4,19,07,846
1929—34 ...	217,180	29,796	79,78,471	132,535	1,89,72,187	162,331	2,69,50,658
1934—35 ...	243,827	46,593	95,65,546	156,013	1,84,10,306	202,606	2,79,75,852
1935—36 ...	290,858	61,334	1,15,88,775	180,740	2,10,76,699	242,074	3,26,65,474

* Includes some timber in the round.

† 75 per cent of this approximately has been exported to Europe.

‡ One round ton is here taken as half a ton of converted timber.

For this great export trade contracts are essential whether from the point of view of the buyer or the seller in order to ensure regularity of supply at fixed prices. Great attention has also to be paid to quality, for special though the qualities of teak may be, there is always competition from substitutes, and regularity of supplies of guaranteed quality at fixed prices is essential to a stable market. We are certain that none but large organizations can fulfil these requirements.

10. The outturn of the various agencies has been dealt with in Appendix III and in Chapter IV. But a fall in output is certain and estimates for 1936-37 to 1950-51 put the average at 336,000 tons, a serious drop when compared with the averages of the last fifteen years which were :—

Years.	Tons.
1921-22—1930-31 ...	496,895
1931-32—1935-36 ...	413,375

The future yield will therefore approximate to the 1911-12—1920-21 figures which were 338,557. This fall was inevitable once the original over-mature stock had been removed. A further cause is the reduction of teak-bearing unclassified forest by the extension of cultivation. The five European firms, even if their present leases were renewed, are thus faced with a drop in outturn varying from 9 to 48 per cent. This fall in outturn must have been foreseen to some extent, but it accentuates the difficulties of providing for all interests. In this connection, mention may be made also of the fact that some mills have been closed down for lack of supplies.

11. So far we have dealt with the rights in law and equity of existing lessees. But there is another aspect which, though not mentioned in the terms of reference, none the less cannot be overlooked. That is the financial aspect. The teak forests have yielded a very large net revenue indeed to Government as the following figures show :—

Years.	Gross Revenue.	Total expenditure including capital expenditure and interest on capital.	Surplus.	Percentage of expenditure to Gross Revenue.	Percentage of surplus to Gross Revenue
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1900—04 (Average) ...	57,87,194	23,08,768	34,78,426	39.9	60.1
1904—09 (Average) ...	94,26,211	37,14,410	57,11,801	39.4	60.6
1909—14 (Average) ...	1,03,90,018	40,64,130	63,25,888	39.1	60.9
1914—19 (Average) ...	1,13,35,359	51,36,488	61,98,871	45.3	54.7
1919—24 (Average) ...	1,91,28,610	88,23,667	1,03,04,943	46.1	53.9
1924—29 (Average) ...	2,12,26,093	93,77,464	1,18,48,629	44.2	55.8
1929—34 (Average) ...	1,31,06,896	65,28,136	65,78,760	55.7	44.3
1934-35 ...	1,14,44,710	43,67,479	70,77,231	49.7	50.3
1935-36 ...	1,33,08,654	58,75,258	74,33,396	44.1	55.9

It will, it is assumed, be accepted that the interests of Government are paramount and that Government cannot afford to sacrifice revenue without corresponding advantages. But any step which undermined confidence in the future of the trade might have the most serious repercussions on revenue and the interests of the general tax-payer must be protected. We are of opinion that large scale organizations with staffs expert not only in extraction but also in milling and marketing can best ensure that continuity in the teak trade which is essential if the interests of the general tax-payer are to remain unimpaired.

12. All the considerations set out in the preceding paragraphs make it clear not only that the existing lessees have very strong claims in equity to a renewal of their existing leases with some adjustments, such adjustments to be made by negotiation between Government and the lessees without serious prejudice to their claims, but also that it is much to the interest of Government to avoid any radical change. No data are at present available for determining what readjustment is feasible and to what extent large areas could be divided into suitable blocks. For this purpose a detailed examination of all areas which can be depended on to produce regular supplies of teak is necessary. These areas should be divided into the smallest sections which, while providing for sustained yield, will give scope for small lessees, will not lead to disputes over dragging and floating, and will allow of reasonable economy in supervision. The thorough examination envisaged in this proposal and the consequent discussions before decisions are reached will take a considerable time. According to our information this examination will take at least two open seasons. Only after such a review will Government, in our opinion, be in a position to formulate a policy which will in due course give reasonable opportunities to indigenous people or firms to use their experience and their capital in the teak trade. For the purpose of this examination and review all current leases which are due to expire before 1941 would have to be extended up to the end of 1941.

13. We are much impressed by the general feeling that the tender system leads to speculative bids which may result in serious loss to Government as well as serious disorganization of work. On the other hand, we appreciate the difficulty of obtaining the best return for Government unless tenders are called for. On the whole, the Forest Department should with the data at its command be able to fix fair rates without calling for tenders in all cases. Apart from this practical considerations make continuity of leases desirable. The difficulty of breaking up large establishments or transferring them from one forest or to another is enormous, and a firm which has worked a particular area for a long period has acquired local knowledge of great value which a new comer would have to acquire afresh. Wholesale transfers of leases would clearly lead to loss of efficiency and revenue. We advocate the tender system, therefore, only where the areas comprised in existing leases are divided or in new areas. In areas where no division is possible and where public advertisement and tender would be obviously unsuitable we recommend renewal by negotiation.

14. As regards the period for which existing leases should be renewed, the history of all large leased areas since 1907 has been such as to encourage lessees to expect continuity of working for a period which, by what may now be regarded as established custom, is 15 years. We understand that the present intention of Government is that in new leases there will be no clause providing either for the right of renewal or refusal.

We think however that lessees, in whose leases the first refusal clause appears, are entitled to 15-year leases where they obtain fresh leases in their present areas, but at the same time small areas suitable for short-term leases, licences, or contracts should be excluded by negotiation.

CHAPTER VI.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. A new statement of policy is needed to replace the Resolution of 1907 which is obsolete. Any new policy should aim at providing more and wider opportunities for indigenous enterprise. The new statement of policy should be drawn up in such terms as to avoid the possibility of any rights in law or in equity being acquired through the absence of clear policy defined in unequivocal terms.

New statement of policy.

2. The Committee are of opinion that the rights in law and equity of the existing lessees make it impossible to provide for any great expansion of indigenous enterprise in the next lease cycle, which may be put at 15 years.

Implications of the rights in law and equity of existing lessees.

3. Any attempt to take away large areas from the existing lessees besides being inequitable would lead to disorganization of the teak trade and would in all probability seriously affect Government revenue.

Inequity and danger of any serious disturbance of existing leased areas.

4. Although it is impossible to say, until complete data are available, what readjustment of areas is possible we believe that, if a thorough examination of forest areas is now made, more opportunities could, by negotiation with the existing lessees, be provided for indigenous enterprise without injustice, or loss of revenue, or harm to the trade.

Opportunities for indigenous enterprise by negotiation.

5. We recommend therefore that :—

A.—All current leases which are due to expire before the end of 1941 should be extended to the end of 1941.

Extension of existing leases to 1941 recommended.

B.—A thorough examination of all leased areas should be undertaken without delay to ascertain whether division of these areas into smaller blocks is possible and advisable.

Examination of all large leased areas.

C.—In cases where division is found to be possible and is considered advisable, endeavours should be made by negotiation with existing lessees to provide opportunities for indigenous enterprise to take up suitable areas: if negotiations fail, the divided areas should be advertised and tenders invited for the areas separately and as a whole, it being understood that in either case the existing lessee retains the right of first refusal.

Negotiations with existing lessees for division and tenders in case of failure of negotiations.

D.—As the existing lessees who have the right in law of first refusal have also large rights in equity, the terms and conditions of new leases should be designed to ensure a fair return to Government and equitable treatment to the lessees: that is, no such lessee should be faced with the alternative of being forced to pay uneconomic rates of royalty or to go out of business.

A fair deal essential for Government and existing lessees.

E.—In view of the fact that the term for leases in all large areas leased since 1907 has been 15 years, new leases for large areas should be for not less than 15 years.

Next large leases should be for 15 years.

F.—The term for small leases should be for a period suitable for the circumstances in each case.

Small leases.

G.—All new leases should state clearly that no rights of renewal or first refusal are guaranteed, leaving it open to the lessees to begin negotiations for new leases at an early date.

Rights of renewal or first refusal not recommended.

H.—The tender system should be applied only in cases where the areas comprised in existing leases are divided or in the case of new areas,

Tender system.

CHAPTER VII.

CONCLUSION.

We thank cordially all those who replied to the questionnaire and those who by coming before the Committee to give evidence helped us so much in our enquiries.

We wish also to express our appreciation of the courtesy of the firms and individuals who gave us detailed and valuable information on many aspects of the teak trade and to thank the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation for the opportunity of seeing the working of an up-to-date saw-mill.

Finally we record our high appreciation of the work of our Secretary, Mr. H. H. C. Pudden, I.F.S.

J. CLAGUE,—4-4-37.

F. B. LEACH,—4-4-37.

BA MAUNG,—4-4-37.

C. E. MILNER,—4-4-37.

M. K. MIN,—4-4-37.

APPENDIX I.

FOREST ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Questionnaire.

(It is requested that replies be as definite as possible and that relevant facts be cited. The Committee is dealing with teak only.)

(Replies should be sent to the Secretary, Forest Enquiry Committee, c/o Chief Conservator of Forests, Rangoon, so as to reach him by March 3rd, 1937.)

1. The Resolution of September 1907 stated that departmental extraction would be gradually decreased and more forests thrown open to private enterprise, but that certain forests would, for the present, remain in the hands of the Forest Department. Certain areas are still retained in the hands of the Forest Department for departmental extraction. Is any change desirable by way of reduction or extension of departmental extraction ?

2. What effect has the policy of departmental extraction, as pursued since 1907, had on—

(a) the economic development of the timber trade, and

(b) the association of Burmans with the economic development of the timber trade ?

3. What effect has the throwing open of more forests to private enterprise since 1907 had on—

(a) the economic development of the timber trade, and

(b) the association of Burmans with the economic development of the timber trade ?

4. Paragraph 3 of the 1907 Resolution stated that new forest blocks becoming available for allotment would be notified by public advertisement and tenders, etc., called for. Has this method worked satisfactorily ? What changes, if any, are advisable ?

5. Paragraph 4 of the 1907 Resolution stated that in the re-allotment of forests already held under lease preference would, if possible, be given to the existing lessees, but that areas allotted under future leases would not be necessarily identical with those held under existing leases, from which it might be desirable to exclude portions for allotment to other firms or for exploitation by local traders.

A.—Has this system worked satisfactorily, and has it achieved the policy set out in paragraph 5, viz., to distribute the forest with proper regard to the existing arrangements (in 1907) for working them and to encourage competition but not to the detriment of firms already working ?

B.—Have firms other than the existing lessees in 1907 had a due share in any re-allotment, and

C.—Have local traders been given opportunities for exploitation ?

6. Paragraph 6 of the 1907 Resolution stated that tenders would be invited for the new forest blocks and the rates of royalty would be fixed by tender, but Government would not bind itself to accept the highest tender, as other considerations, such as the desirability of a fair distribution of these areas, must be taken into account. Has the policy there set out resulted, generally speaking, in a fair distribution of the new forest blocks : if not, why ?

7. Paragraph 7 of the 1907 Resolution stated that it would be preferable to give leases for longer terms than had hitherto been granted, and that agreements would be entered into, if desired, for 15 years with a promise of renewal for a like period subject to revision of rates, if work had been satisfactory.

(a) Is a term of 15 years satisfactory for leases ?

(b) Should different terms be fixed for different forests ?

(c) Is a renewal clause essential or desirable ?

(d) If a renewal clause is essential or desirable what condition should be inserted in the contract to ensure that Government on the one hand gets a fair revenue and that the lessees on the other hand get fair treatment ?

8. What difficulties, if any, have Burmans, who have shown a desire to be associated with the economic development of timber trade, met with ?

9. What types of areas do you consider it desirable to allot to Burmans and on what grounds ?

10. Do you consider that accessible unclassed forests (generally speaking, paddy field teak) should be excluded from long-term leases ?

H. H. C. PUDDEN,

Secretary, Forest Enquiry Committee,

Dated Rangoon, the 16th February 1937.

သစ်တောစိုစမ်းရေးကော်မီတီ။

မေးခွန်းများ။

(အဖြေများကိုတိတိကျကျဖြေကြားစေလိုပါသည့်အပြင်၊ အကိုးအကားများလည်းပြစေလိုပါသည်။ ကော်မီတီမှာ ကုန်းသစ်နှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍သာစိုစမ်းခြင်းပြုနေပါသည်။)

[အဖြေများကို ၁၉၃၇ခုနှစ်၊ မတ်လ ၃ ရက်နေ့ထက်နောက်မကျစေဘဲ။ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ သစ်တောဌာနချုပ်ဝန်ကြီးကကျေးဇူးပြု၍၊ သစ်တောစိုစမ်းရေးကော်မီတီ၊ ဣရိတေရီသို့ပေးရန်ဟုလိင်တပ်၍ပို့ပါ။]

၁။ ။ ၁၉၀၇ခုနှစ်၊ စက်တင်ဘာလပြည့်ကျော်အရက်အတွင်း၊ သစ်တောဘက်ဌာနက ကိုယ်တိုင်သစ်လုပ်ငန်းကိုင်တာ မှုများကိုတဖြည်းဖြည်းလျော့၍၊ ၎င်းအလုပ်မျိုးကိုသစ်ကုန်သည်များတို့လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ကြစေရန်၊ သစ်တောများပိုမိုဖွင့်လှစ်ပေးလိုမည်။ သို့ရာတွင်အချို့သစ်တောများကိုမူကား၊ သစ်တောဌာနမှကိုယ်တိုင်လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန် သစ်တောဌာန၏လက်တွင်း၌ပင် ထားရှိမြဲထားရှိလိုမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ဖော်ပြခဲ့လေသည်။ ၎င်းပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်အရအချို့သစ်တောများကို သစ်တောဌာနဘက်မှလုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန်၊ ၎င်းဌာန၏လက်တွင်း၌လက်ရှိလုပ်ကိုင်လျက်ရှိနေပါသည်။ ထိုဌာနဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းကိုင်တာမှုကိုလျော့ပေါ့ခြင်းဖြင့်ဖြစ်စေ၊ သို့မဟုတ်တိုးချဲ့ခြင်းဖြင့်ဖြစ်စေ၊ တစ်စုံတစ်ရာပြုပြင်ပြောင်းလဲရန်လိုပါသလား။

၂။ ။ ၁၉၀၇ခုနှစ်ကစ၍ ဆောင်ရွက်လာသည့် နည်းစနစ်အတိုင်း၊ သစ်တောဌာနဆိုင်ရာ သစ်လုပ်ငန်းကိုင်တာမှုမှာ။

- (က) သစ်ရောင်းဝယ်ဖောက်ကားမှုဆိုင်ရာစီးပွားရေးနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍၎င်း။
- (ခ) သစ်ရောင်းဝယ်ဖောက်ကားမှုဆိုင်ရာ စီးပွားရေးတွင် မြန်မာလူမျိုးတို့ဝင်ရောက်လုပ်ကိုင်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍၎င်း။

မည်ကဲ့သို့အကျိုးအပြစ်ရှိခဲ့ပါသနည်း။

၃။ ။ ၁၉၀၇ခုနှစ်မှစ၍သစ်ကုန်သည်များတို့လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန်သစ်တောများပိုမိုဖွင့်လှစ်ပေးခဲ့ခြင်းမှာ။

- (က) သစ်ရောင်းဝယ်ဖောက်ကားမှုဆိုင်ရာစီးပွားရေးနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍၎င်း။
- (ခ) သစ်ရောင်းဝယ်ဖောက်ကားမှုဆိုင်ရာ စီးပွားရေးတွင် မြန်မာလူမျိုးတို့ဝင်ရောက်လုပ်ကိုင်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍၎င်း။

မည်ကဲ့သို့အကျိုးအပြစ်ရှိခဲ့ပါသနည်း။

၄။ ။ ၁၉၀၇ခုနှစ်၊ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်အပိုင်း ၃ တွင်အများကုန်သည်တို့လုပ်ကိုင်စေရန်ချထားနိုင်သည့်သစ်တောများကိုအများကုန်သည်တို့သိကြားနိုင်ရန် ကြော်ငြာစာထုတ်ပြန်ကြေငြာပြီးလျှင်၊ တင်ဒါလျှောက်လွှာများခေါ်လိမ့်မည်ဟုဖော်ပြခဲ့လေသည်။ ဤနည်းစနစ်အတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ခြင်းမှာ၊ သဘောကြေနပ် လောက်အောင် ထမြောက်အောင်မြင်ခြင်းရှိပါသလား။ သို့မဟုတ်၎င်းနည်းကိုတနည်းနည်းဖြင့်ပြုပြင်ပြောင်းလဲရန်လိုပါသလား။

၅။ ။ ၁၉၀၇ခုနှစ်၊ ပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်အပိုင်း ၄ တွင်အငှားပတ္တာထုတ်ပေးပြီးဖြစ်သည့် သစ်တောများကို အသစ်တဖန်ခွဲဝေသတ်မှတ်ချထားပေးရာတွင်၊ ရှိရင်းအငှားပတ္တာရသူတို့အား တတ်နိုင်တဖင်အငှားပတ္တာပြန်လည် ထုတ်ပေးမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ သို့သော်မူလရှိရင်းအငှားပတ္တာများအရ ချထားသည့် သစ်တောရပ်ကွက်များမှ အချို့အဝက်ကို အခြားသစ်ကုန်သည်ကြီးများသို့ ခွဲဝေချထားရန်အတွက်ဖြစ်စေ၊ ရပ်ရွာရှိသစ်ကုန်သည်များတို့လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန်အတွက်ဖြစ်စေ၊ ထုတ်နုတ်ရန်လိုကောင်းလိုမည်ဖြစ်သဖြင့်အသစ်ထုတ်ပေးသည့်အငှားပတ္တာများအရချထားသည့် သစ်တောရပ်ကွက်များမှာ မူလရှိရင်းအငှားပတ္တာများအရချထားသည့် သစ်တောရပ်ကွက်များနှင့် ထပ်တူထပ်မျှဖြစ်နိုင်မည်မဟုတ်ကြောင်းစသည်ဖြင့်ဖော်ပြခဲ့လေသည်။

- (က) ဤနည်းစနစ်အတိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်လာခြင်းမှာ သဘောကြေနပ်လောက်အောင် အကျိုးဖြစ်ထွန်းခြင်းရှိခဲ့ပါသလား။ ထိုနည်းစနစ်အတိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်လာခြင်းအားဖြင့် အပိုင်း ၅ တွင်ဖော်ပြခဲ့သည့်အတိုင်းသစ်တောများတွင်သစ်လုပ်ကိုင်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ (၁၉၀၇ခုနှစ်၌တည်ရှိနေသည့်) ရှိရင်းစီမံချက်များအတိုင်း သစ်တောများကိုခွဲဝေသတ်မှတ်ချထားပေးရန်တချက်။ သစ်တောများကိုလုပ်ကိုင်လျက်ရှိသောသစ်ကုန်သည်ကြီးများ၏ အကျိုးကိုထိခိုက်ခြင်းမရှိစေဘဲအခြားကုန်သည်များကယှဉ်ပြိုင်လုပ်ကိုင် ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် အားပေးရမည်ဟူသောရည်ရွယ်ချက်များမှာထမြောက်အောင်မြင်ခြင်းရှိပါသလား။
- (ခ) ၁၉၀၇ခုနှစ်တွင် အငှားပတ္တာရှိသူတို့အပြင် အခြားသစ်ကုန်သည်ကြီးများသည် အသစ်ဝေဖန်ချထားရာတွင်မိမိတို့၏ရသင့်ရထိုက်သောသစ်တောဝေစုများကိုရရှိကြပါသလား။ ၎င်းပြင်
- (ဂ) အနီးအနားရပ်ရွာရှိ သစ်ကုန်သည်များတို့ကိုလည်း သစ်လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်ရန် အခွင့်အရေးများရရှိကြပါသလား။

၆။ ။ ၁၉၀၇ခုနှစ်ပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်အပိုဒ် ၆ တွင်သစ်တောအကွက် သစ်များချထားရာတွင် တင်ဒါလျှောက် လွှာများခေါ်၍ အကောက်တော်နှုန်းများကို တင်ဒါလျှောက်လွှာအရ သတ်မှတ်လိမ့်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း သို့သော်၎င်း သစ်တောအကွက်များကိုသာနာညီမျှစွာခွဲဝေချထားရန်လိုသည့်အချက်ကဲ့သို့သော အခြားအချက်များကိုစဉ်းစားဆင် ခြင်ရန်လိုသဖြင့်အစိုးရမင်းတို့မှာအများဆုံးပေးသည့် တင်ဒါလျှောက်လွှာကို လက်ခံချင်မှလက်ခံလိမ့်မည်ဟု ဖော်ပြ ထားလေသည်။ အထက်ဖော်ပြထားသည့် ရည်ရွယ်ချက်အတိုင်းယေဘုယျအားဖြင့် သစ်တောအကွက်သစ်များကို သာနာညီမျှစွာခွဲဝေရရှိကြပါရုံလား။ မရရှိကြပါလျှင်အဘယ်ကြောင့်မရရှိကြပါသလဲ။

၇။ ။ ၁၉၀၇ခုနှစ်ပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်အပိုဒ် ၇ တွင်အငှားပတ္တာများကို ရှေးကချထားထုတ်ပေးခဲ့သည့် ကာလ အပိုင်းအခြားထက်ပိုမို၍ ချထားထုတ်ပေးရန် သာလွန်သင့်လျော်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း သဘောတူ စာချုပ်များကိုလည်း ၁၅ နှစ်အတွက်ချုပ်ဆိုရန်လိုလျှင် ချုပ်ဆိုလျက်အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်ခြင်းကိုသဘောကြေနှပ်ခြင်းရှိက အကောက်နှုန်းများ ကိုပြင်ဆင်သင့်လျှင် ပြင်ဆင်ချက် နောက်ထပ် ၁၅ နှစ်အတွက် အငှားပတ္တာများ အသစ်လဲလှယ် ပေးမည်ဟု ဖော်ထုတ်ပြထားလေသည်။

- (က) အငှားပတ္တာများအတွက် ၁၅ နှစ်ကာလအပိုင်းအခြားမှာတော်သင့်ပါ၏လား။
- (ခ) သစ်တော အမျိုးအစားကိုလိုက်၍ ကာလအပိုင်းအခြားအမျိုးမျိုး သတ်မှတ်ချထားရန်သင့်ပါ သလား။
- (ဂ) အငှားပတ္တာအသစ်ပေးမည်ဟူသောအပိုဒ်သည် မထည့်မဖြစ်သောအပိုဒ်အမျိုး ဖြစ်ပါသလား။ သို့မဟုတ်ထည့်သွင်းရန်လိုအပ်သည့်အပိုဒ်မျိုးဖြစ်ပါသလား။
- (ဃ) အငှားပတ္တာ အသစ်လဲလှယ်ပေးမည်ဟူသော အပိုဒ်သည် မထည့်သွင်းဘဲနေ၍မဖြစ်နိုင်သော အပိုဒ်မျိုးဖြစ်လျှင်ဖြစ်စေ။ သို့မဟုတ် ထည့်သွင်းရန်လိုအပ်သည့် အပိုဒ်မျိုးဖြစ်လျှင် ဖြစ်စေ။ အစိုးရမင်းတို့မှာရသင့်ရထိုက်သည့် အခွန်တော်ကိုရရှိလျက် အငှားပတ္တာရရှိသူတို့မှာလည်း အကျိုးနှစ်နာခြင်းမရှိစေရန်သဘောတူပဋိညာဉ်စာချုပ်တွင် မည်ကဲ့သို့သော စည်းကမ်းချက် များထည့်သွင်းရပါမည်လဲ။

၈။ ။ သစ်ရောင်းဝယ်ဖောက်ကားမှုဆိုင်ရာ စီးပွားရေးတွင် ဝင်ရောက်ဆောင်ရွက်လုပ်ကိုင်လိုသော မြန်မာ လူမျိုးများမှာအခက်အခဲနှင့်တွေ့ကြုံခဲ့ကြောင်းထင်မည်ကဲ့သို့သော အခက်အခဲများနှင့်တွေ့ကြုံကြရပါသလဲ။

၉။ ။ မည်သည့်သစ်တောရပ်ကွက်အမျိုးအစားများကို မြန်မာလူမျိုးတို့အား လုပ်ကိုင်ရန်ချထားပေးသင့် ပါသလဲ။ မည်သည့်အကြောင်းကြောင့်ထိုရပ်ကွက်အမျိုးအစားများကိုချထားပေးသင့်ပါသလဲ။

၁၀။ ။ လွယ်ကူစွာရောက်ရှိနိုင်သည့် ကြီးစိုင်းပြင်ပသစ်တောများ (ယေဘုယျအားဖြင့်ဆိုသော်နယ်ကြား ကျွန်းများ) ကိုနှစ်ရှည်အငှားပတ္တာများတွင်မထည့်မသွင်းဘဲချန်လှပ်ထားရန်သင့်တော်သည်ဟုထင်ပါသလား။

Serial No.	Name of forest.	Areas sub-divided and present divisions in which sub-divided areas are situated.		Details of agreements.					Future estimated annual outturn in tons.	Remarks.
		Name of sub-divided area.	Present Division.	No. of agreements of 3 years and above.	Period of agreement.			Name of contractor.		
					No. of years.	From	To			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Chindwin-Mu ...	Chindwin ...	Upper Chindwin, Myittha, Lower Chindwin and West Katha.	2	12½	1888	1900	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...	Previously held under Kings of Burma by B.B.T.C.L. and since held uninterruptedly.
		Mu ...	Shwebo							
		Chindwin-Mu ...	Upper Chindwin, Myittha, Lower Chindwin, West Katha and Shwebo.	1	10	1901	1910	The B.B.T.C.L.		
		Upper Chindwin, Mansi, Myittha (except Gangaw), and Lower Chindwin. Mu ... Myittha (Gangaw) ...	Upper Chindwin, West Katha, Myittha and Lower Chindwin. Shwebo. Yaw.	3	15	1911	1925	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...	Certain areas were set apart for local traders from each area except Mu.
	Chindwin-Mu ...	Upper Chindwin, Myittha, Lower Chindwin, West Katha and Shwebo.	1	15	1926	1940	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	75,870	A portion of the area scheduled out of the previous lease was included and the balance set apart for local traders.	
2	Yaw ...	...	Yaw ...	1	12½	1888	1900	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	..	Previously worked by Maung Po Myin and Maung Aga under a lease issued by the King of Burma.
		...	Yaw ...	1	10	1901	1910	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...	Whole area.
		...	Yaw ...	1	15	1911	1925	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...	Excluding all compartments in the Yaw drainage reserves in which no girdling was to take place during the currency of the agreement.
	...	Yaw ...	1	15	1926	1940	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	22,350	Whole area.	
3	Taungdwingyi ...	...	Meiktila ...	1	12½	1888	1900	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...	Previously held under the Kings of Burma.
		...	Meiktila ...	1	11	1901	1911	The B.B.T.C.L.		
		Sathwa and Myothit ...	Meiktila ...	1	15	1929	1944	Foucar & Co. ...	4,160	

APPENDIX II.—Statement of leak-bearing forests in Burma (including Federated Shan States) leased before and after 1907—contd.

Serial No.	Name of forest.	Areas sub-divided and present divisions in which sub-divided areas are situated.		Details of agreements.					Future estimated annual outturn in tons.	Remarks.
				No. of agreements of 3 years and above.	Period of agreement.			Name of contractor.		
					No. of years.	From	To			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
4	Ruby Mines ...	...	East Katha ...	1	4½	1901	1905	Darwood & Co. ...	...	Previously worked by Maung Mun Taw and Maung Bauk under a lease issued by the King of Burma.
		Shweli and Momeik ...	East Katha and Mong Mit	1	5½	1905	1911	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...	Area taken over from Darwood & Co.
		Shweli and Momeik ...	East Katha and Mong Mit	1	15	1911	1925	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...
		Shweli ...	East Katha ...	1	15	1926	1940	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	2,500	
		Momeik ...	Mong Mit ...	1	15	1926	1940	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	9,400	
		Others— (i) Onzon, Wapyudaung and Nyaungbintha. (ii) Gonga ...	East Katha ... East Katha ...	1 1 1	5½ 3 4	1905 1911 1906	1911 1914 1909	Foucar & Co. ... The B.B.T.C.L. ... Foucar & Co. ...	... ... ...	Worked by Darwood & Co. from 1901—05. Extraction of trees left by Foucar & Co.
Chaunggyi ...	East Katha ...	1	15	1931	1946	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	150	Compartments 1—24 of Chaunggyi Reserve. Worked by Darwood & Co. from 1900—04.		
5	Madaya and Kainggyi.	Madaya ...	Maymyo ...	1	8½	1904	1911	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...	Worked departmentally in 1902 and 1903 and previously by Nyaungywe Sawbwa and Babu Mullick. Also by Maung Mun Taw and Maung Bauk under a lease issued by the King of Burma.
		Kainggyi ...	Northern Shan States ...	1	4½	1906	1909	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...
		Madaya and Kainggyi ...	Maymyo ...	1	15	1911	1925	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...	2,260
		Madaya ...	Maymyo ...	1	15	1926	1940	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...
		Kainggyi ...	Northern Shan States ...	1	15	1926	1940	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...
Sakangyi and Taunggyun ...	Maymyo ...	1	3	1928	1931	Hussan Khan and Azam Khan.	...			
6	Pyaungshu-Theingon.	Pyaungshu ...	Maymyo and Northern Shan States.	1	16½	1888	1904	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...	Previously held under Kings of Burma by B.B.T.C.L. and since held uninterruptedly.
		Theingon ...	Southern Shan States ...	1	12½	1888	1900	The B.B.T.C.L.	...	
		Myitnge, Lawksawk and Mongkung.	Maymyo, Northern Shan States and Southern Shan States.	1	6	1905	1910	The B.B.T.C.L.	...	
		Myitnge including Bawgyo Working Circle.	Maymyo and Northern Shan States.	1	15	1911	1925	The B.B.T.C.L.	...	2,240
		Myitnge excluding Bawgyo Working Circle.	Maymyo ...	1	15	1926	1940	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	1,200	
		Lawksawk, Mongkung and Maw.	Southern Shan States	1	15	1911	1925	The B.B.T.C.L.	...	
Myitnge-Bawgyo Working Circle.	Northern Shan States ...	1	15	1926	1940	The B.B.T.C.L.	...			

(20)

7	Mongpan ...	...	Southern Shan States ...	1	5	1907	1911	The B.B.T.C.L.			
				1	18	1912	1929	The B.B.T.C.L. ...			
				1	10	1931	1941	T.D. Findlay & Son	3,000		
8	Pyinmana ...	...	Pyinmana and Yamèthin	1	9½	1888	1897	The B.B.T.C.L. ...		Previously held under the Kings of Burma. From 1898 worked departmentally for periods of from 4½ to 11 years until leased in smaller blocks.	
			Minbyin Reserve ...	Pyinmana ...	2	8½	1903	1911	Macgregor & Co.	...	Whole area.
					1	15	1912	1926	Macgregor & Co.	...	Whole area—except 51 compartments set apart for local traders.
					1	15	1927	1941	Macgregor & Co.	7,320	Whole area—except 10 compartments set apart for local traders.
			Sinthe-Ngaleik drainages (Taungnyo).	Yamèthin ...	1	3	1905	1908	Steel Bros. & Co.	...	Only unclassified forests south of the Sinthe river between reserves and railway line. Worked departmentally from 1901—04.
					1	15	1908	1923	Steel Bros. & Co.	...	All forests—except compartments 29, 39, 41—51 of the Pozaungdaung Reserve (southern portion), Pyinmana Fuel Reserve and unclassified forests between the Railway and Ngaleik stream south of the Pozaungdaung Reserve, set apart for local traders.
				1	15	1924	1938	Steel Bros. & Co.	5,000		
			Yeni, Yonbin and Palwe Reserves and exclusions (West Bank).	Pyinmana ...	1	5½	1906	1911	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...	Only for Yeni and Yonbin Reserves. Worked departmentally from 1898—1905.
					1	15	1912	1926	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...	Whole area—except portions of Yonbin (5th sub-periodic block) and Palwe (4th and 5th sub-periodic blocks) set apart for local traders.
					1	15	1927	1941	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	5,940	Whole area—except compartments 1—10 Palwe Reserve set apart for local traders.
			Forests east of the Railway (East Bank).	Yamèthin and Pyinmana	1	15	1909	1923	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...	All forests—except certain unclassified forests adjacent to the railway line set apart for local traders. Worked departmentally from 1898—1908.
					1	15	1924	1938	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	2,550	
Other forests (areas excluded for local traders)—	Pyinmana ...	...	1	5	1930	1935	Steel Bros. & Co.	2,090	Compartment 21 only.		
			(i) Kaing Reserve and exclusions except compartments 15 and 18.	1	3	1930	1933			Mr. Syed Ebrahim	
			(ii) Yanaungmyin Reserve.	1	5	1933	1938			Kwe Hup Lone & Co.	
			(iii) Other areas	Worked under small contracts for less than 3 years.							
9	East Yoma (Bwetgyi drainage)	...	Allanmyo ...	1	15	1909	1923	The B.B.T.C.L.	4,560	Worked departmentally prior to 1909.	
				1	15	1924	1938	The B.B.T.C.L. ...			

APPENDIX II.—Statement of teak-bearing forests in Burma (including Federated Shan States) leased before and after 1907—contd.

Serial No.	Name of forest.	Areas sub-divided and present divisions in which sub-divided areas are situated.		Details of agreements.					Future estimated annual outturn in tons.	Remarks.
				No. of agreements of 3 years and above.	Period of agreement.			Name of contractor		
					No. of years.	From	To			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
10	Northern (Old Katha, Myitkyina, Bhamo and Kaukkwe Divisions).	Kawpok <i>thang</i> , Indawgyi, Mohyin in Katha and portions of forests in Katha and Myitkyina Divisions.	West Katha and Myitkyina.	3	10	1901	1910	Steel Bros. & Co.		
		Parts of Katha and Myitkyina	West Katha and Myitkyina.	1	6	1905	1910	Steel Bros. & Co.		
		Parts of Bhamo and Kaukkwe	Bhamo ...	1	6	1905	1910	Steel Bros. & Co.		
		Myitkyina Division excluding Kaukkwe drainage.	Myitkyina ...	1	4½	1906	1910	Steel Bros. & Co.		
		Part of Katha ...	West Katha ...	1	15	1911	1925	Steel Bros. & Co.		
		Parts of Myitkyina and Kaukkwe Divisions.	Myitkyina and Bhamo	1	15	1911	1925	Steel Bros. & Co.		
		Eastern Bhamo exclusive of Mole block.	Bhamo ...	1	15	1911	1925	Steel Bros. & Co.		
		Western Bhamo and Mole Block.	Bhamo ...	1	15	1911	1925	Steel Bros. & Co.		
		Mosit Reserve (part), Kaukkwe Division.	Bhamo ...	1	11	1925	1935	Steel Bros. & Co.		
		All forests in the old Bhamo, Kaukkwe, Katha (part), Myitkyina and Mongmit (only Sinkan drainage) except certain areas excluded.	Bhamo, West Katha, Myitkyina and Mongmit.	1	15	1926	1940	Steel Bros. & Co.	22,800	Areas excluded are:— Bhamo—1. Shwegu and extension reserves and unclassed forests west and north of these reserves, Mole drainage and right bank of the Taping River. 2. Mosit Reserve. Myitkyina—3. Bilumyo and Extension Reserves and certain unclassed forests. Katha 4.—Certain defined forests.
Mosit Reserve ...	Bhamo ...	1	5½	1935	1940	Steel Bros. & Co.				
Galon Reserve and certain unclassed forests and Moda forests north of the indirect Irrawaddy drainage, north of Naba-Katha railway line, Katha Division.	West Katha ...	1	9	1901	1909	Foucar & Co.				
Lower Meza forests ...	West Katha ...	1	10	1901	1910	Foucar & Co.				

		Lower Meza and Pile forests.	West Katha ...	1	5	1910	1915	Foucar & Co.		
		Moda Forests in direct Irrawaddy drainage north of Naba-Katha Railway line.	West Katha ...	1	7½	1911	1917	Foucar & Co.		
		Lower Meza forests and forests south of the Naba-Katha railway line between Irrawaddy and Meza Irrawaddy watershed (Pyinde and Galon).	West Katha ...	1 1	12 13½	1914 1927	1926 1940	Foucar & Co. Foucar & Co.	... ...	120
		Other forests excluded from above—								
		(i) Pelsut Reserve and unclassed forests.	West Katha ...	1	5	1924	1929	Foucar & Co.	...	...
		(ii) Bilumyo Reserve ...	Myitkyina ...	1	3	1927	1930	Mr. A. H. Mullick	...	...
				1	3	1930	1933	Ananthram Chetram	...	...
		(iii) Other areas ...	West Katha ...	Worked	under small contracts for	less than 3 years	...	...	1,320	...
11	Nawin ...	.....	Prome ...	1	15	1909	1923	Steel Bros. & Co.	...	Worked departmentally prior to 1929.
				1	15	1924	1938	Steel Bros. & Co.	12,500	*
12	Thaungyin (East of Dawna).	Lower Thaungyin ...	Thaungyin ...	1	5½	1906	1911	Steel Bros. & Co.	...	
		Upper and Lower Thaungyin	Thaungyin and Thaton	1	15	1911	1925	Steel Bros. & Co.	...	Upper Thaungyin forests worked departmentally prior to 1911.
				1	15	1926	1941	Steel Bros. & Co.	4,400	
13	Toungoo ...	Toungoo ...	North and South Toungoo.	1	10	1901	1910	Macgregor & Co.	...	Whole area.
		North and South Toungoo except certain areas excluded.	North and South Toungoo	1	15	1911	1925	Macgregor & Co.	...	Excluding the following areas :— (i) Eight Fuel and Fodder Reserves. (ii) Certain defined unclassed forests on both sides of the railway line between Kabaung and Kun chaungs. (iii) Area to the east of the Sittang river and to the south of the Thaukyegat river for 4 years from 1911.
		Pyinmana (part), North and South Toungoo except certain areas excluded.	Pyinmana, North and South Toungoo.	1	15	1926	1940	Macgregor & Co.	28,400	Whole area except (i) and (ii) above including certain areas transferred from Pyinmana Division.
		Other forests (areas excluded from the above)—								
		(i) Block 3, paddy field	South Toungoo ...	1	3	1929	1932	Macgregor & Co.		
		(ii) Block 4, paddy field	South Toungoo ...	1	3	1930	1933	Macgregor & Co.		
		(iii) Block 5, paddy field	South Toungoo ...	1	4	1931	1935	Macgregor & Co.		
		(iv) Other areas	South Toungoo ...	Worked	under small contracts for	less than 3 years.				

APPENDIX II.—Statement of *leak-bearing forests in Burma (including Federated Shan States) leased before and after 1907*—contd.

Serial No.	Name of forest.	Areas sub-divided and present divisions in which sub-divided areas are situated.		Details of agreement.					Future estimated annual outturn in tons.	Remarks.
				No. of agreements of 3 years and above. (5)	Period of agreement.			Name of contractor.		
		Name of sub-divided area (3)	Present Division. (4)		No. of years. (6)	From (7)	To (8)				(9)	(10)	(11)
14	Zamayi and Kadat	South Zamayi ...	South Pegu ...	1	15½	1907	1922	Foucar & Co. ..	...	Whole working circle.
		Kadat ...	South Pegu ...	1	4	1916	1920	Foucar & Co. ...	...	Only for coupes I and II, compartment 3.
				1	5	1918	1923	Foucar & Co. ...	...	Only for compartment 1.
		North and South Zamayi and Kadat Reserves.	South Pegu ...	1	5	1919	1924	Foucar & Co. ...	...	Only for coupe I, compartment 5 and coupe III, compartment 3.
				1	16	1913	1938	Foucar & Co. ...	14,000	
15	South Pegu excluding Zamayi and Kadat Reserves.	Coupes III, IV, V and VI of Girdling Scheme for Unclassed forests.	South Pegu ...	1	5	1922	1927	Thin Maung & Co.	...	Extended up to 30th September 1929.
16	Hill Forests Working Circle (old Rangoon Division).	...	Insein ...	1	15½	1907	1922	Foucar & Co. ...	...	Whole working circle.
		Okkan Reserve ...	Insein ...	1	5	1922	1927	Mr. Chan Eiliam ...	...	Only for compartments 33, 34, 39 and 40.
				1	3	1924	1926	Foucar & Co. ...	...	Only for compartments 41 and 45.
		Okkan and Hlaing-Yoma Reserves. Hlaing-Yoma Reserve ...	Insein ...	1	15	1925	1940	Ba Oh Teak and Hardwood Co. Mr Kwong Hain ...	4,000	Whole area except compartment 28 Hlaing-Yoma. Compartment 28 only.
				1	41	1927	1932		...	
17	Insein excluding Hill Forests Working Circle (old Rangoon Division).	Paunglin, Mahuya and Kale-taw reserves.	Insein ...	1	15	1931	1946	Mr. Wing Ngon	...	Agreement terminated in 1933.
				1	5	1934	1939	U Po Dan	1,000	Only compartments 1-7 of Paunglin Reserve.
18	Ataran ...	Ataran excluding Mittagit-Kodugwe forests and including Hlaingtharaw drainage.	Ataran and Thaugyin	1	15	1909	1923	Foucar & Co. ..	...	Worked departmentally prior to 1909. Mittagit-Kodugwe forests are held by Foucars under a 99 years grant issued by Civil Department in 1847.
				1	15	1924	1938	Foucar & Co. ...	2,000	
19	Mon and Salin ...	Mon drainage ...	Minbu ...	1	10	1912	1922	Foucar & Co. ...	...	Worked by Maung Po Myin and Maung Aga under King's lease up to 1887 and by local traders afterwards.
				1	15	1927	1942	Foucar & Co. ...	3,500	
		Salin drainage ...	Minbu ...	1	10	1912	1922	Foucar & Co. ...	...	Worked by Maung Po Myin and Maung Aga under the King's lease up to 1887. Agreement with Foucar & Co. terminated in 1920. Agreement terminated in 1929.
				1	10	1927	1936	U Ba Thaw	1,100	

20	Nyaunglebin ...		North Pegu ...	1	18½	1908	1926	T. D. Findlay & Son ...		Worked departmentally prior to 1908.	
				1	15	1924	1938	T. D. Findlay & Son	8,000		
21	West Salween ...	...	Thatôn ...	1	3½	1907	1910	T. D. Findlay & Son	...	Whole area.
			Area between the Salween and Yunzalin rivers.	Thatôn ...	1	6½	1909	1915	T. D. Findlay & Son	...	
					1	11	1917	1928	T. D. Findlay & Son	...	
					1	15	1925	1940	T. D. Findlay & Son	3,500	
			Area west of the Yunzalin river.	Thatôn ...	1	7½	1915	1922	Steel Bros. & Co	Coupes VI to X.
		1	20	1925	1945	U Ba Oh & Sons ...	100	Only Sinswe Reserve and unclassified forests west of it.			
22	Mawkmai-Heatung	...	Southern Shan States ...	1	4	1907	1910	T. D. Findlay & Son	...		
			Southern Shan States ...	1	15	1911	1925	T. D. Findlay & Son	...		
				1	15	1926	1940	T. D. Findlay & Son	3,000		
23	Mongnai, Kengkham and Mongpu.	Mongnai ...	Southern Shan States ...	1	5	1907	1911	Mongnai Sawbwa	...	Worked by Mongnai Sawbwa in 1925 under a small contract.	
				1	5	1912	1916				
				1	3	1918	1921				
			Kengkham ...	Southern Shan States ...	1	5	1907	1911	Kengkham Sawbwa		...
					1	3	1917	1920			
			Mongnai-Kengkham	Southern Shan States ...	1	10	1923	1933	T. D. Findlay & Son		...
Mongpu	Southern Shan States ...	1	5	1907	1911	Kengkham Sawbwa	...				
		1	10	1933	1943	T. D. Findlay & Son	3,000	Worked by Kengkham Sawbwa in 1917—19 under small contracts.			
24	Pyinnyaung ...	...	Meiktila ...	1	17½	1908	1926	U Than Daing ...	...	Worked by Mr. Walker and U Kawi under King's lease from 1883—1889.
				1	3	1927	1930	Steel Bros. & Co.	...		
				1	5	1933	1937	Mr. Ah Woon	...		
25	Upper Thaungyin (West of Dawna).	...	Thatôn ...	1	15	1909	1923	Mr. Moti Rahman...	...	Worked departmentally and by petty contractors prior to 1909.	
				1	10	1924	1933	Daw Thai Nu and Ali Ahmed (heirs to Moti Rahman.)	330		
				1	10	1934	1943				
26	Thatôn ...	Dondami group of reserves	Thatôn ...	1	20	1924	1944	Saw Tha Dwe ...	100	Worked departmentally before.	
		Kyonsein Reserve	Thatôn ...	1	20	1924	1944	Saw Po Nyein ...	...	Extraction of standing girdled trees up to 1934 and naturally dead and fallen timber from 1935. Worked departmentally before.
		Unclassified forests Coupes B-II and B-III.	Thatôn ...	1	3	1934	1937	Daw Kyu	...		

APPENDIX II.—Statement of teak-bearing forests in Burma (including Federated Shan States) leased before and after 1907—concl'd.

Serial No.	Name of forest.	Areas sub-divided and present divisions in which sub-divided areas are situated.		Details of agreements.					Future estimated annual outturn in tons.	Remarks.	
		Name of sub-divided area.	Present Division.	No. of agreements of 3 years and above.	Period of agreement.			Name of contractor.			
					No. of years.	From	To				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
27	Shwegyin ...	Baingda unclassified forests Coupe III.	North Pegu ...	1	5½	1912	1918	The B.B.T.C.L. ...	...	Worked departmentally prior to 1912.
		Coupes IV, V, VII and VIII of Girdling Scheme for Unclassed forests.	South Toungoo ...	1	10	1913	1923	Foucar & Co.	...		
		Coupe IX, sub-coupes B, C and D of Girdling Scheme for Unclassed forests.	South Toungoo ...	1	5	1922	1927	U Po Hla		Agreement terminated in 1923.
		Coupe X, sub-coupes C, D, E and F of Girdling Scheme for Unclassed forests.	South Toungoo ..	1	5	1926	1931	Foucar & Co.	...		
		Mon and Pada Reserves ...	South Toungoo ...	1	8	1929	1937	U Zaw Gyi		Agreement terminated in 1931.
		Other areas ...	South Toungoo ...	Worked under small contracts			for less than 3 years.				...
28	Thayetmyo ...	Mindon Felling Series ...	Thayetmyo ...	1	5	1923	1928	Mr. Ah Yu.	...	Coupes 5, 6, 8—10 only. Agreement extended up to 1938.	
				1	15	1926	1941	Mr. Ah Yu ...	8,500		
		Padaung ...	Thayetmyo ...	1	5	1926	1931	U Kyaw Sein ...	...	
		Mu and Made drainages ...	Thayetmyo ...	1	3	1926	1929	Mr. Ah Khee.	...		
		Made ...	Thayetmyo ...	1	3	1932	1936	Thin Maung & Co.	6,500		
		Other areas ...	Thayetmyo ...	Worked under small contracts			for less than 3 years.				...
29	Ywangan ...		Southern Shan States ...	1	5	1908	1913	Ywangan Ngwe-gunhmu.	...	Extended by one year.	
				1	3½	1914	1918				
30	Mongpai and Loilong		Southern Shan States ...	1	7	1914	1920	Loilong Myosa ...	...	Mongpai forests worked by Harperink Smith & Co. under a small contract in 1907—10.
31	Mekong ...		Southern Shan States ...	1	10½	1928	1938	The Compagnie Asiatique East Africaine.	...	Formerly the East Asiatique Francaise Cie.	
32	Magwe ...		Southern Shan States ...	1	3½	1913	1916	Hsa Mong Khan Myosa.	...		

33	Henzada	...	Kyangin Reserve, coupe 4	Henzada-Bassein	...	1	3	1922	1925	U Tun Yin.
			South Myanaung Reserve, Compartment 88 and paddy fields.	Henzada-Bassein	...	1	3	1922	1925	} Messrs Ogilvie and Wiley.
						1	3	1922	1925	
			Yenandaung, Compartments 1 and 2 and Shwethamin Reserve.	Henzada-Bassein	...	1	5	1925	1930	Mr. Bahadur Singh.
			Ingabu and Lemyethna	Henzada-Bassein	...	1	3	1923	1925	} Messrs Ogilvie and Wiley.
						1	3	1925	1928	
						1	3	1927	1930	
			Petye and Myanaung	Henzada-Bassein	...	1	3	1927	1930	U Thein.
			Other areas	Henzada-Bassein	...	Worked under small contracts for less than 3 years.				

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the output of teak by the various agencies by quinquennial periods and for the years 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37 (including outturn from the Shan States which may be estimated at approximately nine per cent of the whole).

Years. (1)	Bombay Burma Trading Corporation.		Steels.		Macgregors.		Foucars.		Findlays.		Small Lessees.		Others.		Government.		Remarks. (18)
	Tons. (2)	Percent- age. (3)	Tons. (4)	Percent- age. (5)	Tons. (6)	Percent- age. (7)	Tons. (8)	Percent- age. (9)	Tons. (10)	Percent- age. (11)	Tons. (12)	Percent- age. (13)	Tons. (14)	Percent- age. (15)	Tons. (16)	Percent- age. (17)	
1900—04 (4 years) ...	65,081	31·7	8,014	3·9	15,509	7·5	1,098	0·5	...	...	28,709*	14·0	18,138	8·8	69,077	33·6	
1904—09 ...	80,918	34·1	32,722	13·8	23,531	9·9	3,531	1·5	824	0·3	12,301*	5·2	13,927	5·8	69,721	29·4	
1909—14 ...	110,575	39·0	53,433	18·8	34,625	12·2	9,318	3·3	9,081	3·2	4,499*	1·6	14,553	5·1	47,636	16·8	
1914—19 ...	119,441	34·6	54,413	15·7	45,614	13·2	21,534	6·3	12,128	3·5	4,363*	1·3	12,489	3·6	75,286	21·8	
1919—24 ...	172,847	33·7	94,406	18·4	67,971	13·2	27,515	5·4	19,058	3·7	4,018*	0·8	19,101	3·7	108,490	21·1	
1924—29 ...	155,432	31·8	93,188	19·0	79,436	16·2	24,569	5·0	21,373	4·4	7,505	1·5	38,296	7·8	69,743	14·3	
1929—34 ...	142,121	36·4	57,061	14·6	50,351	12·9	20,098	5·1	19,813	5·1	13,756	3·5	37,555	9·6	50,061	12·8	
1934-35 ...	154,735	34·5	86,318	19·3	72,353	16·2	33,546	7·5	27,932	6·2	10,007	2·2	37,532	8·4	25,333	5·7	
1935-36 ...	221,909	41·2	76,040	14·1	87,944	16·4	35,653	6·6	27,853	5·2	9,184	1·7	51,192	9·5	28,294	5·3	
1936-37 (to end of February).	214,061	48·6	34,617	7·9	57,645	13·1	24,565	5·6	21,585	4·9	19,584	4·4	41,218	9·3	27,305	6·2	

* Includes outturn from Federated Shan States as follows :—

1900—04 ...	...	42·6 per cent.
1904—09 ...	...	60·7 per cent.
1909—14 ...	...	70·9 per cent.
1914—19 ...	...	53·5 per cent.
1919—24 ...	...	14·7 per cent.