

TOWARDS A THESAURUS OF RURAL GEOGRAPHY AND AREA STUDIES: A PERSONAL WORD-STOCK

—INTRODUCTION—

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PREFACE

This is an “introduction” to *Towards A Thesaurus of Rural Geography and Area Studies: A Personal Word-Stock*. This new undertaking is an inventory of my various studies in different countries and is expected to be a culmination of my academic activities over many years.

Although my major field investigations have been in New Zealand, India and Japan, I have also included comparative data from my experiences in other countries. This multilingual thesaurus uses English as the primary language to facilitate wide use for cross-cultural studies in geography and area studies, and also in other disciplines.

In reflecting on my field studies and published work, I realize how lucky I have been to have met so many kind and thoughtful teachers, colleagues and friends, both in Japan and abroad. I remember them all with gratitude for their guidance, assistance and inspiration.

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Keywords :

behavioural approach, concept, cross-cultural study, quality of life, self-realization, terminology

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POSTSCRIPT

INTRODUCTION

§ 1 SIGNIFICANCE AND ORGANIZATION

§ 1 – (1) *Retrospective View and Significance*

This thesaurus is concerned with rural and area studies in general, but

is more specifically related to my own areas of study. It is in a way a retrospective view of my study over the last fifty years.

Dr. P. M. Roget published the first, now famous Thesaurus in 1852. It has since been enlarged, revised and published in various forms prefixed by the name "Roget". *Roget's Thesaurus* has been indispensable for a variety of scholars and writers in many different countries. The idea of a thesaurus has recently been adopted for use in information retrieval systems.

I have taken an interest in developing a thesaurus to assist international scholars in defining terms from geography since Dr. G. J. Fielding showed me *Roget's Thesaurus* in 1962. My interest in concepts, terminology and key words which are closely linked to a thesaurus, has gradually developed. Attention was paid to perception gaps between Japanese geographers and foreign geographers, and also to Japanese geographers/ English reading geographers giving subtle differences between meanings of terms. I fully realized the relevance of the presentation of hypotheses and key words when I conducted an investigation into Maori agriculture in New Zealand from 1962 to 1964. Before long, I advocated the relevance of presentation of key words in an academic work⁽¹⁾. Also, I adopted key words for promoting joint studies outdoors as well as indoors. For instance, presenting working key words in the beginning, I pushed group field research, not only in Japan⁽²⁾, but also in India⁽³⁾. However, it was not until 1981 that I clearly presented key words in the beginning of a paper and a book. Meanwhile,

(1) Ishida, H., "Concepts and Terminologies of Geography" (in Japanese) with English Summary, *Essays of Geographical Sciences*, ed. and published by the Committee for Commemoration for Professor K. Funakoshi, Hiroshima, 1972, pp. 1~10.

I read a paper on “A Terminological Framework for Rice Culture in Japan” in connection with the IGU Commission of International Geographical Terminology at the University of Giessen, West Germany.⁽⁴⁾

In this present paper, an approach similar to the earlier I.G.U. paper has been adopted. The I.G.U. paper was followed by publication of “Terminologies: Key Words and Related Words: Towards Preparation for a Thesaurus”⁽⁵⁾ of regional geography.

A simple form of a multilingual thesaurus was presented. It incorporated English, Japanese, Bengali, Hindi and Maori. In addition to the work I have undertaken, a number of other Japanese geographers have been working on a thesaurus or key word approach to clarifying the retrieval of information. Such an attempt was made by the present author's research group. While an approach to compiling a geographical thesaurus was demonstrated in the field of agricultural geography by the present author, H. Morikawa has also presented a method of key words for information retrieval in central place theory, and T. Naruse has developed a tentative

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- (2) *See (ed.), The Yasaka Gorge: Landscape and Environment*, Joint Scientific Committee for Research into the Yasaka Gorge Scientific Reserve, Hiroshima, 1979 (in Japanese with English Introduction and Summary), 791pp.
- (3) *See (ed.), Geographical Field Research in Northwestern India*, Department of Geography, University of Hiroshima, 1974, xiii + 205 pp.
- (4) Ishida, H., “Terminological Framework for Rice Culture in Japan” (cyclotyped), Delivered at the University of Giessen, 1970. This work proceeds similar ones by I.H. Adams (1974) and by G. Lantz (1984) which are shown in the Part of Reference.
- (5) *Idem (ed.), Dynamic Regional Geographical Studies of the Punjab*, Centre for Research in World Regional Geography, University of Hiroshima, 1975, pp. (1)~(9).

example of a “thesaurus of soils”⁽⁶⁾.

The promotion of information retrieval in geography has since been developed by S. Kubo⁽⁷⁾. The research group led by O. Nishikawa and K. Yamaguchi⁽⁸⁾ has also worked on information retrieval in geography.

The specific concept of a thesaurus for regional geography has been developed further by Y. Tomatsuri⁽⁹⁾.

The results of the aforesaid *Database Geogra* of the University of Hiroshima

(6) Ishida, H. (ed.), *Information Retrieval System for Geographical Literatures and Sources Materials : Database Geogra*, Research and Sources Unit for Regional Geography, University of Hiroshima, 1978, xi+305pp.

(7) Kubo, Sachio, “Trends in Geographic Information Processing”, *Human Geography*, 1980, 32-4, pp. 328~350.

Idem., “Toward Real-Time Geographic Data System”, *Bull., Dept of Geography, University of Tokyo*, 17, pp. 29~43, 1985.

(8) Nishikawa, O. and Kubo, S. (eds.), *Research on Intensive Utilization of Geographic Information*, University of Tokyo, 1986, 127pp.

Yamaguchi, T. and Kubo, S. (eds.), *Research on Intensive Utilization of Geographic Information*, University of Tokyo, 1987, 147 pp.

Nishikawa, O., Yamaguchi *et al.*, *Studies on Intensive Utilization of Geographic Information*, Reports of Special Research assisted by Grant-in-Aids (Nos.60129029, 61134042 and 621124039), 1986, 1987, 1988.

(9) Tomatsuri, Yumio, “Thesaurus and Systematic Classification Method of Geography”, *Studies in Geography II, Nara Women's University II*, 1986, pp. 12~36.

Idem., “Information Retrieval System of Geographical Documents”, *Studies in Geography III, Ibid.*, 1988, pp. 23~38.

Idem., “Database *Chiri* (Geographical Documents Information)”, *Annual Reports*, No. 1, Information Processing Center, Nara Women's University, 1989, pp. 71~83.

Idem., “Discussion on a Program for Selecting Key Words Automatically out of Japanese Text, in the case of Geographical Articles”, *Symposium on Information Science 1989*, pp. 135~144.

has been further developed by S. Nakayama's group⁽¹⁰⁾. In his project S. Nakayama has advocated the use of a questionnaire to gather information on regional geography for later retrieval.

Another study group working towards a geographical thesaurus has recently been formed under the chairmanship of Shigeo Asami⁽¹¹⁾; the group has made a significant contribution to methodology and to a database system.

Townley *et al.* have argued that scholars should "grow their own word-stock"⁽¹²⁾ in the form of a thesaurus.

A thesaurus derived from an individual scholar's studies encourages him to reconsider and clarify the concepts used over a lifetime of studies. It encourages him to probe further into his discipline and his approach to life.

Asian scholars in particular have attempted to present their own belief systems as part of their formal discipline. This stems in part from the various "metaphysical or magicoreligious" approaches to knowledge about

(10) The name of the research project is as follows: "Development of the Retrieval and Service System for Regional Geography". For the summary of the research results, see *Fukutake Science and Culture Foundations Annual Report*, 1988, and *Publication Series of Research Center for Regional Geography, Hiroshima University*, No. 19, 1990, for the full paper (forthcoming).

(11) Asami, S., *Relevance of Geographical Terms in Japanese and Their Equivalence for Foreign Ones*, A Report of a Research supported by Grant-in-Aid, (No.60580687), March 1987, 18 pp.
Idem., "A Critical Consideration of Principles and Methods of Geography", *Ochanomizu University, Studies in Arts and Culture*, Vol. 40, March 1987, pp. 29~43.

(12) Townley, Helen M. and Gee, Ralph D., *Thesaurus Making: Grow Your Own Word-Stock*, Andre Deutch, 1980.

society and is common in the East.

For example, some illustrate their “mandala”, or their own forms of thought based on the *Analects of Confucious*, or perhaps their beliefs about ancestral connections.

Tatsumi Tanigawa, one entrepreneur-statesman, whose critical biography I have long been concerned with, emphasized the contribution of a belief system in presenting his own *Analects of Confucious* at the Third Confucious creremony of Okayama Prefecture in 1915 (when he was 64). His commemorative lecture was published five years later.⁽¹³⁾ I should like to emphasize that the cross-cultural and international understanding we hope to achieve through geography can be effectively promoted by scholars analyzing and explaining their concepts and beliefs in a thesaurus.

My own studies published in English are wide ranging, from subjects as diverse as 'Rough Grazing in Japan', to 'Contemporary Maori Agriculture', and 'Rural Geography of India'. In these studies, I have followed a variety of methodologies, drawing on historical, anthropological, economic and biogeographical approaches. An elaboration of the focuses in these studies is set out in the appendix.

This thesaurus then is unusual in drawing on a variety of studies, by a Japanese geographer, published in English. I consider that this thesaurus is therefore a culmination of the studies I have made over half a century.

(13) Ishida, H., “Promotion and Development of Spinning Industry as Seen from a Statesman’s Life”, Ishida, H.: *An Historical-Cultural Geography of Japan: New Zealand-Japan Cultural Exchange Lecture*, Research and Sources Unit for Regional Geography, University of Hiroshima, 1981, pp. 43~60.

§ 1 — (2) *Organization and Characteristics*

This thesaurus is composed of two parts: “Tabular Synopsis of My Personal Study Categories” and “Thesaurus in Dictionary Form”. Part I, “Tabular Synopsis of My Personal Study Categories” is to reorganize my all studies and composed of five classes. Before discussing my personal study categories, they are shown in the organization chart in figure one.

Class I (Approach) is concerned with approaches, methods and techniques of my geographical study and is closely related to philosophical thinking. What something is like and how it has become so are major concerns of geographers. Classes II and III respond to these concerns. Class III deals mainly with natural settings against economic and sociocultural aspects, while Class II Human Domain is the general, basic and essential point of rural geography and area studies. Class IV deals with economic activities, which comprise the major part of my study objectives. An emphasis was laid upon agriculture. Lastly, Class V is concerned with socio-cultural aspects, which have characterised my studies. Efforts were made in many cases to probe into socio-cultural aspects while discussing economic spheres.

Two hundred and sixty-seven categories having broader connotation are arranged under five classes comprising 12 sections. Class I is subdivided into two sections. Section A (Approach) contains 11 categories. Section B (Method) has 30 categories. Class II (Human Domain) is subdivided into two sections, under which 93 categories are arranged altogether. Class III (Physical Processes: Natural Settings) comprises two sections which altogether include 21 categories. Class IV (Economic Activities) is composed of two sections (Section G. Production, and Section H. Traffic and Consumption), which include 29 and 17 categories respectively. Class V

(Socio-Cultural Aspect) is composed of four sections: 20 categories are arranged in Section I (Settlement, Municipal Corporation and Nation); nine terms in Section J (Social Groups: Structure and Function); 22 categories in Section K (Life) and ten Categories in Section L (Culture and Ritual). Categories in the second to last section reflect normative theories, particularly quality of life. It is the present writer's sincere hope that the environment where we live be free of social unrest, natural disaster and pollution.

As is revealed by the listing of categories of behavioural approach, "satisficer" and quality of life, and also of the sub-sections of intellect and volition, behavioral approach has been heavily adopted in my studies.

Part II, "Thesaurus in Dictionary Form" comprises the larger part of this thesaurus.

There are about 3,000 items (words and terms) arranged alphabetically for the most part. Except for compound terms, these primary entries are accompanied by broader terms (BT), narrower terms (NT) and related terms (RT). Japanese translations are given for each item.

Some special compounds are also accompanied by BT, however. An attempt is made to incorporate some Japanese, Indian and Polynesian in this thesaurus together with their English translation. There are many tertiary entries (NT2, RT2) and some quaternary entries (NT3, RT3). A very few fifth sub-level entries (NT4, RT4) are included. Altogether there are more than 10,000 terms arranged in Part II.

A careful examination of an individual term in this Part will bring to one's mind images of scenes, events and landscapes of a certain place and also suggest processes, functions and structures of economic activities

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of a certain region; and further, it will evoke memories of cultures and value systems in various countries.

Class	Section	Subsection	The Number of Categories	
Class I Approach	A. Approach		11	
	B. Method	[1] intellect	18	
		[2] instruments	6	
[3] techniques		6		
Class II Human Domain	C. People: major agency	[1] types of man	12	
		[2] factor (power in operation)	14	
	D. Relations	[1] state and relations	22	
		[2] space: location in particular	11	
		[3] time and change	11	
		[4] volition	23	
	Class III PHYSIAL PROCESSES: NATURAL SETTINGS	E. Inorganic range	[1] geo-feature	7
			[2] hydrogic process	5
[3] climatic conditions			9	
F. Organic range		5		
Class IV ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	G. Production	[1] agriculture	12	
		[2] mining and manufacturing	17	
H. Traffic and Consumption		17		
Class V SOCIO- CULTURAL ASPECT	I. Settlement, municipal corporation and nation		20	
	J. Social groups: structure and function		9	
	K. Life		22	
	L. Culture and Ritual		10	
			(Total 267)	

Fig 1. An Organization Chart of My Personal Study Categories

§ 2 PROCESSES OF PROGRESS

Taking a lecture as a momentum.

In October 1987 I was requested to deliver a lecture at the librarians' meeting of the University Libraries Association of Hiroshima Prefecture. I thought of speaking about a thesaurus. I had long been interested in *Roget's Thesaurus*. And I thought that it was essential for librarians, particularly those who were concerned with information retrieval, to have some understanding of a thesaurus, keywords, descriptors and databases.

I came to think that it would be more relevant if I discussed my idea of a thesaurus of my own studies in addition to general information on a thesaurus.

Using the lecture's momentum, I made striking progress by developing alternately "tabular synopsis of my personal study categories" and "thesaurus in a dictionary form". At first terms were derived from the following indexed books of mine and rearranged:

Cultural Geography of the Great Plains of India: Essays, Techniques and Interim Report-cum-Methods, Department of Geography, University of Hiroshima, 1972, 304 + 18 pp.

An Historical-Cultural Geography of Japan: New Zealand-Japan Cultural Exchange Lecture, Research and Sources Unit for Regional Geography, University of Hiroshima, 1981, 139 +x pp.

These two books were written entirely in English and detailed indices were added as appendices. Neither broader terms (BT) nor narrower terms (NT) were added to any term arranged, but related terms (RT) were

carefully organized. In order to prepare for the format of a thesaurus, each term had to be accompanied further by BT and NT.

At that stage, I meant to organize my personal English word stock to prepare a monolingual thesaurus in English. I was advised, however, to add Japanese terms. Fearing (realizing) difficulties in linguistics and expenses, I have determined to develop my personal word-stock in the form of a multilingual thesaurus. Thus, seven more books (in English)⁽¹⁴⁾ and various papers⁽¹⁵⁾ of mine were examined to derive pertinent terms.

Also, English summaries and/or abstracts of books and papers of mine were checked in order to enrich the list of words.

(14) Ishida, H., *A Geography of Contemporary Maori Agriculture*, University of Auckland, 1966, 218 + 20 plates.

Ishida, H. and R. L. Singh, (eds.), *Rural Settlements in Monsoon Asia*, National Geographic Society of India, Varanasi, 1972, xxxiv + 510pp.

Idem., *Geographical Field Research in Northwestern India*, Department of Geography, University of Hiroshima, 1974, xiii + 205 pp.

Idem. (ed.), *To Rejuvenate Regional Geography (I)*, Research and Sources Unit for Regional Geography, University of Hiroshima, 1980, ix + 67 pp.

Idem. (ed.), *To Rejuvenate Regional Geography (II)*, Research and Sources Unit for Regional Geography, University of Hiroshima, 1982, v + 74 pp.

Idem. (ed.), *Changing Agriculture and Rural Development: The World and Japan*, Maruzen (Tokyo), 1982, 253 PP.

Idem. (ed.), *Towards International Exchange*, (forthcoming).

(15)A. *Re. Rough Grazing in Japan*

Ishida, H., "A Geography of Traditional Rough Grazing in Japan", Nos. 1~3, *Bulletin of the School of Education*. University of Okayama, Nos. 12(pp.31~69), 1962; 13(pp.33~68), 1963; 18, (pp.78~118), 1965.

Idem., "Rough Grazing and Infield-Outfield System in the Chugoku Mountains", *An Historical-Cultural Geography of Japan*, University of Hiroshima, 1981, pp. 61~88.

Organization of terminological data elements

The essential feature of the thesaurus approach is to arrange in a hierarchy from *broad*, to *narrow* and to *related* terms. First, some examples of terms are given to show what sorts of essential features and references are arranged. See Table 1.

Table 1. Examples of Different Kinds of Terms

bridge with BT, RT and PN	Okayama, place name, with BT and RT
dam with <i>cf</i> and BT	Okinawa, place name (region), with <i>uf</i> , BT and NT
festival with <i>uf</i> , BT and RT	pass with BT and PN
fish with <i>uf</i> , BT, NT and RT	station with BT and SN (syn)
forest with BT, TH and RT	stubble with <i>cf</i> , BT, RT and <i>uf</i>
<i>hassaku</i> with BT and RT	tathing with BT
hide with BT and NT	village with <i>uf</i> , BT, NT and RT
Indus (PN) with BT and NT	

Further, arrangements of a variety of terminological elements and other references are shown with regard to several of the terms above. See Table 2.

(15)B. *Re.* Meiji Restroration and Modernization of Japan.

Idem., "A Life History of Kodo TSUDA (津田 弘道): An Enlightened Patoriot (1834~1887) of the Bizen Daimiate; Introductory Remarks and Part One", *Hiroshima University Studies, Faculty of Literature*, 1975, pp. 90~139.

Idem., "A Life History of Kodo TSUDA (津田 弘道): An Enlightened Patoriot (1834~1887) of the Bizen Daimiate, Part Two", *Ibid.*, 1976, pp. 90~138.

Idem., "The Modernization of Japan, Seen from the Career of an Enlightened *Shishi* (Noble-Minded Patriot)", *An Historical-Cultural Geography of Japan*, University of Hiroshima, 1981, pp. 24~42.

Idem., "Promotion and Development of a Spinning Industry as seen from a Statesman's Life", *Ibid*, 1981, pp. 43~60.

(15)C. Others: The list is ommitted here.

Table 2. Detailed Examples of Thesaurus Data

bridge 橋	RT. ~ catch 漁獲
BT. construction 建設	~ pedlar 魚行商人
traffic facilities 交通の便	RT.2 woman ~ ~ かべり, 女魚行商人
RT. wooden ~ 木橋	~ market 魚市
ferro-concrete ~ 鉄筋コンクリート橋	NT. yellowtail market 鱈市 (ぶりいち)
PN. Great Seto ~ 瀬戸大橋	RT. ~ processing 魚類加工
Kumayama ~ 熊山橋	flying ~ トビウオ
dam 1. 氷河など自然営力による河川の堰止め	RT.2 ~ ~ fishery トビウオ漁業
2. 堰堤	fresh ~ 鮮魚 (無塩魚)
cf. barrage 河口堰	frozen ~ 冷凍魚
sanitary barrier 潮止堰	RT.2 deep ~ ~ 急速冷凍魚
weir 井堰	live ~ 活魚
BT. construction 建造物	RT.2 ~ ~ boat 活 (魚) 船 (なません)
deposit 堆積	migratory ~ 廻遊魚
festival 祭	RT.2 highly ~ ~ 高度廻遊魚
uf. <i>puja</i> (Hindi)	salted ~ 塩魚
BT. custom 習慣	smoked ~ 燻製魚
RT. autumn ~ 秋祭	forest 森林
fire ~ 火祭	BT. land use 土地利用
the New Year's ~ 正月祝い	TH. clumps 林
harvest ~ 収穫祭	grove 小森
RT.2 rice ~ ~ 米収穫祭	wood 森
pre ~ ~ 予祝祭	RT. ~ reserve 保安林
seasonal ~ s 節供	~ succession 森林遷移
NT.2 boy's festival 端午の節句	beach ~ 海岸林
(5月5日)	broadleaf ~ 広葉樹林
chrysanthemum festival 重陽の節句	communal ~ 共有林, 野山 (のさん)
(9月9日)	deciduous ~ 落葉樹林
feast of the seven	exotic ~ 外来樹林
herbs of health 七草の節句	indeciduous (evergreen) ~ 常緑樹林
(1月7日)	indigenous ~ 在来樹林
girl's festival 雛祭 (3月3日)	mountain ~ 山地林
summer ~ 夏祭	plain ~ 平地林
fish 魚	sacred ~ うたき
uf. <i>ika</i> (Maori),	RT.2 ~ ~ beliefs うたき信仰
<i>ikan</i> (Indonesian)	state (national) ~ 国有林
BT. food 食料	timber ~ 用材林
industry 産業	virgin ~ 原生林, 処女林
sports スポーツ	<i>hassaku</i> 八朔, 旧暦8月1日
NT. ~ of low fat 白身魚	BT. season 季節
fat ~ 青身魚	RT. ~ dumpling 八朔団子
freshwater ~ 淡水魚	see Autumn
marine ~ 海魚	

Endeavours were patiently made to add pertinent broader and/or narrower and/or related words to terms. Examining my own term sources, I realized that more efforts should be made towards organizing narrower terms. However, I found that it was not easy to identify a pertinent narrower term or terms in relation to a broader term.

Realizing the significance of making a hierarchical display of terms, this was hard to do, I tried to show TH (terminology indicating hierarchy) in place of NT in some cases, although this was hard to do. Some more modifications were made to NT in the case of place names. It has generally been agreed to incorporate place names as keywords along with other terms in geography. In Part II of this thesaurus place names are incorporated under the heading of NT or under the different heading of PN (proper noun). However, place names incorporated in this thesaurus are limited to the places which have special significance to my studies and life. Similarly, regional sub-divisions, tributaries and branches of a mountain range are listed under the heading of NT or PN.

Further, an endeavour was made to add the following references:

1. "cf." references
2. "SN" references ("Used for" (uf.) references and "use" reference)

With the progress of the thesaurus work, words and terms in my manuscripts and mementos were examined for incorporation in this thesaurus. In the organizing process, some more terms were carefully selected from other sources to supplement my thesaurus.

Personal and Professional Reminiscences

Examining previous publications of mine, I now feel nostalgia regarding

my travels, researches and academic discussions with colleagues and students from my youth. Some terms remind me with fondness of particular persons. Arranging various terms related to characteristic terms such as paddocks, Jerseys and hoggets, in preparing this thesaurus, I feel as if I was talking with Professors K.B. Cumberland, G.J. Fielding, K.W. Thomson and I. H. Kawharu.

Incorporating some specific Indian terms in this list, I give my heart to Indian friends who willingly worked with us. It enriches my life to incorporate terms one by one to keep consistency in the total thesaurus. Also, it gives me a great pleasure to find(point) out pertinent expressions (English as well as Japanese) as this new undertaking nears completion.

I have been given many opportunities to work with foreign scholars including pioneering Michigan scholars in examining things Japanese. Then, I have carefully examine jargon, terms and words in English as well as Japanese. I had similar experiences in New Zealand and India while conducting investigations in various places.

I realize that more Japanese words (ordinary Japanese language)—either in translation or in the original Japanese—may well be incorporated in international English terminology.

Checking local Japanese expressions and reconsidering their implications, I often recall my conversations with foreign visitors. For instance, adding some terms concerned with biogeography in this list, I feel as if I had been examining plants in a landscape garden with the late Professor J. Schmithusen when birds came flying into the garden.

This work is a really time consuming task and is one of self-realization. By constructing this multilingual thesaurus, I feel as if I was fulfilling

my duties to former students and repaying debts to overseas colleagues. I would be more than glad if overseas scholars find some keywords for understanding Japan, and Japanese students might find some clues and keywords for promoting Area Studies.

§ 3 PROSPECT

Towards A Thesaurus of Rural Geography and Area Studies: A Personal Word -Stock (in English and Japanese) *per se* may claim as its *raison d'être* both originality and utility. The important contribution my thesaurus could make is to promote more exact understanding of geographical processes across cultures, especially between geographers working in the Japanese and the English languages. When it was half finished, the idea came upon me that the above thesaurus could be developed as *A Thesaurus of Rural Geography and Area Studies* in a united, international effort. I shall be honoured and grateful if my thesaurus opens a way to a more general thesaurus of geography and area studies.

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APPENDIX: Major focuses in my studies

I. The agrarian foundation (background) of Japan, an economic power with a developing quality of life.

- (1) rough grazing of cattle and the mountain community
- (2) an historical-cultural geography
- (3) restructuring of the farming and rural area

II. Longitudinal perspective of indigenous Maori agriculture in New Zealand: welfare state with a developed quality of life.

- (1) inconsistency and instability of erstwhile tribal agriculture of the Maori
- (2) transformation from Maori farm villages to Maori non-farm villages in the progress of devolution of (the administration of) Maori Affairs Department of the Government

III. Changes in agriculture and settlement in India: heartland of Sumeru (Hinduism - Buddhist) World.

- (1) progress of the Green Revolution and changes in the traditional village
- (2) the correction of foreigners' stereotyped versions of India and reconsideration of key concepts for understanding India

Rural area including agriculture has always been the central theme of my investigations. The following state and changes in agriculture in these countries may give us a useful clue to understand not only world agriculture but also cultures in general.

- i. Erstwhile Maori tribal agriculture in a striking contrast with highly competitive European farming in New Zealand.
- ii. Coexistence of 'tribal agriculture' and 'erstwhile tribal agriculture' at places in sophisticated peasant agriculture and an autogenic development of capitalistic and individualistic agriculture in the Punjab in India.
- iii. Inefficient erstwhile peasant agriculture in a sharp contrast with highly competitive manufacturing industries in Japan.

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要 旨

『農村地理学 地域研究のシソーラス — 私自身の諸研究の語彙』の「前書」と「序論」である。

なお、本研究全体の構成は次のごとくである。

前書 (英文)

序論 (英文)

§ 1. 本シソーラスのもつ意義と内容構成

§ 2. 作成過程

§ 3. 将来展望

第1部 研究分野概要の表示 (英語, 付日本語)

第2部 アルファベット順配列シソーラス (英語, 付日本語)

第3部 五十音順索引

第4部 補備説明と論議 (日本語と英文要約)

後記 (英文, 日本語要約)

日本、ニュージーランド、インド3国を重点に調査研究をすすめており、本著作は本来英語で考え配列してきたものであり、それに日本語を配するようにした“多言語シソーラス”である。英米の地理学、地域研究が私の研究の下敷きになっていることと相俟って、本シソーラスは、通文化研究促進に、意義を持つと考えられる。

私は、これまで国内外で多くの恩師・知友・門弟に恵まれ、研究を推進しえた。その学恩に改めて謝意を表するとともに、本シソーラスの完成に向けて更なるご教示・ご協力を祈念する次第である。

鍵語：行動的研究法，概念，通文化研究，質の高い生活，自己実現，用(術)語