A SCHEDULE
TO FRAME A CONCEPTUAL MODEL
FOR A CLASSIFICATION AND REGIONAL DIVISION
OF THE PACIFIC AND OUTER ASIA
ON THE BASIS OF TRADITIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMPLEX

Hiroshi ISHIDA

Name: ...........................................
Age and Sex: .................................
School or Occupation: .................
Address in New Zealand: .............
Address in Your Country: .............
Race and/or Cultural Group: ..........
Name of locality where a particular focus was brought: ...............
A Reference sketch map on the blank would be greatly appreciated.

Dear Sir, / Madam,

I have the honour to request you to fill in the following questionnaire with regards to “Agriculture and Pastoralism”

The purpose of this schedule is to classify and regionally subdivide the traditional agricultures in the Pacific and Outer Asia on the social economic basis and to build up a conceptual model of each type and region.

The questions proposed here are on what have been the main food plants and animals, how cultivation and livestock keeping have come to be linked together, what livestock and crops have had important ritual, ceremonial and social significance in your traditional society, and what changes have been undergone in

Dr. ISHIDA is associate professor of geography at the University of Okayama, in Japan.

Geography Department,
University of Auckland,
P. O. Box 2175,
AUCKLAND, C. I.
agriculture, village life and land tenure with the introduction of exotic livestock, plants and social economic systems.

It is also aimed at understanding as to how and to what extent crops and livestocks, implement, commercialization of production, organization of work and land tenure have been intertwined. From this information it is hoped to classify the agriculture in the Pacific and Outer Asia on the socio-economic basis.

My proposal is that a classification and regional division of the Pacific and Outer Asia on the basis of agriculture, pastoral activities and social structure can be achieved by following the dispersal of domestic animals, cultivated plants and traditional method of agriculture in this region. This, of course, necessitates a probe deep into the overall socio-economic substratum now obscured by exotic cultural milieu and apparently complex agricultural activities.

Your kind co-operation by way of information and suggestion will be greatly appreciated.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours sincerely,

Hiroshi Ishida.

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I FOOD PLANTS (CULTIVATED AND OTHERWISE)

1. *Traditional Cultivated Plants* (Pre-European era).

List in order of importance traditional (pre-European) plants and their method of cultivation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH NAME</th>
<th>LOCAL NAME</th>
<th>BOTANICAL NAME</th>
<th>ORDER OF EASY CULTIVATION PLACE</th>
<th>ORDER OF EASY STORAGE OF EASY PLANT WAS INTRODUCED</th>
<th>PLACE FROM WHERE THE PLANT WAS INTRODUCED</th>
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When no mention is made of the yam, taro, sweet potato in the above gaps, please write the local names for them respectively.

Did you have the customs of distinguishing male plants from female plants in your society? If so, what plants came under the respective category?

- Male plants
- Female plants

List plants in order of ceremonial importance.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF PLANTS</th>
<th>OCCASIONS</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

Have any seed crops traditionally been cultivated? 

YES/NO

Which have traditionally played the most important role for food—cultivated fruits, root crops, seed grain crops?

List any plants about which are prohibited to raise. (religious or social)

2. *Collected Plants*

Were any wild fruits and/or roots gathered for food? Please name in order of importance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH NAME</th>
<th>LOCAL NAME</th>
<th>BOTANICAL NAME</th>
<th>FRUITS or ROOTS</th>
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</table>

To what extent did the above wild plants play a role in the traditional diet?

--- negligible
less important than the cultivated plants
as important as the cultivated plants
more important than the cultivated plants

Has your society had the totem presiding over the use and growth of wild foraged plants? If so, name the totem.

3. *Modern Cash Crops*:
What are the cash crops in case of self-employed persons? Please name in order of importance. If a variety is different according to racial or cultural groups, please answer accordingly.

What are the traditional cash crops adopted to modern cash economy in case of self-employed persons? Please name in order of importance.

What are the introduced cash crops in case of self-employed persons? Please answer as the proceeding case, referring the place from where they were introduced.

What seed crops have (recently) been introduced to supply people with food?
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

On which do people depend more: traditional subsistence plants or (recently) introduced seed crops?

- traditional subsistence plants
- (recently) introduced seed crops

The general failure to adopt rice culture is noted in the Pacific. In case of a non-rice culture, have you ever heard of attempts to introduce rice into your country?

Yes/No

Which do people depend on more:

- subsistence plants or cash crops?

What crops have been cultivated in "plantation"? Please name in order of importance, filling in the gaps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCAL NAME</th>
<th>BOTANICAL NAME</th>
<th>PLACE FROM WHERE THE PLANT WAS INTRODUCED</th>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Who have been employed more to work on the plantations:

- local people?
- immigrants from other countries?

When employment is different according to a variety of plants, please answer
item by item.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGES</th>
<th>CROPS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at initial stage</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at intermediate stage</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>at present stage</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

II ANIMALS (DOMESTIC AND OTHERWISE)

1. Traditional Domestic Animals

What domestic animals have been important in your country? Please name them in order of economic importance. And also fill in the gaps.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ENGLISH NAME</th>
<th>LOCAL NAME</th>
<th>ZOOLOGICAL NAME</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USE</th>
<th>AS COMPANION</th>
<th>FOR FOOD</th>
<th>AS A SOURCE OF MATERIAL</th>
<th>FOR DRAUGHT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eggs, Milk, Meat</td>
<td></td>
<td>(e.g. bone, hide)</td>
<td>Transportation, Ploughing</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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when no mention is made of the dog, pig, hen in the above gap, please mention the local names for them respectively.

Is domestication of wild animals which are hunted, practised even at present? (e.g. the domestication of wild pigs in Fiji)

Yes/No

In case of yes, please name them.........................

Although the habit of eating dogs is disappearing, it seems to have prevailed over the Pacific Islands. In Tonga Kaikuma (eating dogs) may sound derogatory. Is such pararellism or legacy seen in your country?

Yes/No

Although the habit of eating rats is disappearing, it seems to have prevailed not only over the Pacific Islands but also over some parts of Africa; were rats eaten in your country?

Yes/No

Are rats still eaten in isolated areas?

Yes/No
Please name domestic animals in order of ritual importance. On what occasions of religious and social ceremonies were these domestic animals offered for ritual purposes? Fill in the following gaps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF LIVESTOCK</th>
<th>OCCASIONS</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

Are big changes in rites seen at present? Yes/No

What animals or what symbols of animals are employed in rites of agriculture or dancings which are combined with praying for productivity? (e.g. Tari Pajung in Indonesia in which girls symbolizing water buffalos dance.)

What have been the most noticeable as status symbol: livestock, plants, house, car, the number of servants, the number of wives, land ownership, extended family structure, maintenance of family temple, etc.? (e.g. India — elephant, maintenance of family temple, Kenya — cattle)

What animals are associated with the status in the social hierarchy? Name according to status attribution.

1.
2.
3.

What animals are prohibited to keep socially or by religion? When prohibition is different according to races and cultural groups, please number important ones accordingly.

What domestic animals have been used as pets?

1.
2.

What have the above domestic animals been fed on? Please fill in the gaps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANIMALS</th>
<th>TYPES OF FEEDING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scavenging</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faeces</td>
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<td>Nuts</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Root Crops</td>
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<td>Grazing</td>
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<th>PLACE OF KEEPING</th>
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<tr>
<td>both in Stable</td>
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<td>only Outside</td>
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<td>and Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free</td>
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<tr>
<td>Limited</td>
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</table>

--- 236 ---
3. Is there any particular term for the pig which scavenge faeces? (e.g. kaitai in Tonga which means eating faeces)

2. Hunting and Fishing (including collecting sea-food)

Which has played a more important role in supplying people with protein:

- [ ] domestic animals?
- [ ] wild animals?
- [ ] fish and sea-food?

Which was more important in supplying people with food, hunting or fishing?

Please answer as the previous case.

- [ ] hunting
- [ ] fishing

Please name animals or birds in order of economic importance.

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<th>ENGLISH NAME</th>
<th>LOCAL NAME</th>
<th>ZOOLOGICAL NAME</th>
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</table>

Please name the fish and other sea-foods in order of economic importance.

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<th>ENGLISH NAME</th>
<th>LOCAL NAME</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
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</table>

What is the local name for the fish? (e.g. Ceylon-malu, Malay-ikan, Hawaii-ikan) ........................................

What is the local name for shell-fish? (e.g. Maori-kaimoana, Kaimo, Japan-kai) ........................................

3. Introduced Domestic Animals

What domestic animals have been introduced since the contact with Europeans?

What have they been kept for? Please fill in the gaps.

NAME OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS USE

<table>
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<th>NAME OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS</th>
<th>USE</th>
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</table>
4. What influences have these introduced domestic animals on traditional life?
   (1) Are these allowed to graze anywhere? Yes/No
   (2) Has new mode of keeping animals effected any change or necessity of change of land tenure? Yes/No
   (3) Has an application of ploughing started changes, the shape and size of cultivated plots? Yes/No
   (4) Has the introduction of cattle started changes to the traditional diet? Yes/No

Which of the meat has come to be eaten as by-product of religious sacrifice or as normal validation?

III DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE OF AGRICULTURAL METHOD AND MANAGEMENT

1. Implements

What implements were traditionally employed for primary tillage? Cross the squares of the first column. What implements have recently been introduced? Cross the pertinent items of second column.

- digging stock; wooden iron
- spade
  - long-handled spade: wooden iron
  - short-handled spade: wooden iron
- hoe
  - digging hoe: wooden iron
  - chopping hoe: wooden iron
- digging hook
- plough
  - symetric breaking type
  - asymmetric turning type
- tractor

2. Shifting and Sedentary Habits

Is shifting cultivation practised in your country?
- none only in isolated areas extensively
If so, by what race?
If not now, when did it disappear?
What is the name for temporary villages of the shifting cultivators?
What is the name of this practice of shifting cultivation (e.g. Burma-taungya, Ceylon - Chenna)
What were the main plants in case of shifting cultivation?
What livestock were combined with the shifting cultivation?

Besides sedentary cultivation, do the peasants occasionally or frequently pursue shifting cropping outside the permanently cultivated plots?
Yes/No

If so, what is the term for this?
Do the peasants live in such areas for a certain period during busy time?
Yes/No

Are the peasants' (or cultivators') holdings fragmentary/consolidated?

What is the most numerous in agricultural employment: wage labourers, partly self-employed persons, fully self-employed persons? Please write in order of a multitude.

3. Development of Management

What have been the most important food plants: root crops, cultivated fruits, seed crops?

What have been the most important "coarse cereals": maize(corn), millet(foxtail, proso, barnyard, pearl millet), sorgham (grain sorgham)?
(e.g.) THE COURSE CEREALS LOCAL NAME ENGLISH NAME
North China sorgham kaolian kaolin

What have been the most important "small grain crops"(e.g.rice, barley, rye)?

Three types of rice cultivation have been developed to different landforms or as a result of racial and cultural heritage. Please, cross the pertinent items accordingly. What is the names for each rice and each field?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME FOR THIS RICE</th>
<th>NAME FOR THIS RICE-FIELD</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Floating rice (rice cultivated in flooding area)</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐ Lowland rice</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐ Dry-field rice (upland rice)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

What is the general name for rice in your country? (e. g. Indonesia-paddi, Mende in Sierra Leone-bei)

How large is the average yield of rice per acre at present?

Which method has traditionally been applied for the preparation of land before the transplantation of the paddy seedlings?

☐ cattle (or buffalos) were employed widely for preparation of land by trampling.
implements (plough, leveller, etc.) were drawn by cattle, horses or buffalos.

What is the name for the implements which are drawn by livestock for the preparation of paddy field. (e.g. Indonesia-haru, Assam-moi, Japan-manga Sierra Leone (Mende) -kai, Ceylon-nagula)

What is the name for the preparation of land before the transplantation of paddy seedlings? (e.g. Java-mangarw, Timor-manga, Japan-shirokaki)

How large is the average holding in your country at present?

What is the controversial issue for the improvement of agriculture technique and crops?

IV  DIETARY BASIS

What category does staple food come under? In case of change in staple food as seen in Maori, please mention both.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT CULTIVATED COARSE GRAIN CROPS</th>
<th>SMALL GRAIN CROPS</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e.g Maori, Kumara (sweet potato)</td>
<td>bread</td>
<td>traditionally at present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan, kome (rice)</td>
<td>supplemented by mugi (barley)</td>
<td>traditionally at present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kome (rice)</td>
<td>at present</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

What plants and animals are prohibited socially or by religion as food in your society?

Is it evidenced that your society depended on coarse grain in the earlier times and on root crops in still earlier times?

It is said the 99 names are given to the camel and God respectively in Arabia. More names have been related to the rice in Japan compared with other crops and livestock as well. Is there any such parallelism in calling the same item (crop or animal) by different names in the same language in your country?

Are significant distinctions between every day foods and ceremonial foods apparent?

If so, in what way?

On what occasion?
V MATEIRIALS FOR TRADITIONAL CLOTHING AND SHELTER

What plants and animals were raised in your society for the purpose of obtaining clothing?
What plants and/or animals were collected for the purpose of obtaining clothing?
What animals and/or plants were raised in your society for material use in shelter (house)?
What animals and/or plants were raised in your society for abstract/spiritual use in shelter?
What animals and/or plants were collected in your society for material use in shelter?
What animals and/or plants were collected in your society for abstract/spiritual use in shelter?

VI VILLAGE AND LAND TENURE

1. Village and Work

What is the name for traditional compact villages? (e.g. Malay and Indonesian "kampung", Siera Leone (Mende) -"furum"
What is the name for the central portion of a village - the "village green" - in a traditional village? (Samoa -"malae", Maori in N.Z. -"marae"
What functions did the village green fulfill in pre-European era?
What functions does the village green fulfill at present?
Do you think that the "village green" and the common house are still playing an important role in your society?

☐ negligible  ☐ to some extent  ☐ to a large degree

What is the name for that house? (e.g. Maori in N.Z. -"wharepuni", "wharekai", Assam -"Nam Ghar"

Have compact villages given way to dispersal settlements?
What is the name for modern dispersed settlement (e.g. Fiji -"galala"
What category does the general pattern of the settlements in your country come under: closely knit village, smaller hamlet, scattered homestead?
On what do planting and harvest rely more: joint family, extended family, nuclear family?
Which is more common in agricultural work - hiring labour or exchanging labour?
What category does the general pattern of the families in your society come under: joint family, nuclear family, grafted family?
To what extent are community activities as opposed to individual activities in the indigenous communities practised?
Which tendency do you think more dominant in the community activities in question - active participation on the principle of self-help and mutual help or preserva-
tion of togetherness and organic coherence enforced by tradition sanctions and ancestral social bonds?

In case of accidents or calamities, is a member of the society actively helped by others? If so, to what extent?

In the time of need, do the people expect customary material help in kind and/or cash without/with (in due course) intention of returning?

In the time of glut, do the people give the material as gift with/without expecting return?

2. Land and Social System

What social group was formerly the owner of the land, in the local and very wide acceptation of the term: clan, sub-division of clan, family, household, individual?

What is the present situation?

What social group had the right to use allotted area of land on which it grew subsistence crops?

What is the present situation?

The following is a tentative plan to understand the complicated land and social system. The order of an arrangement of categories does not mean the order of sequence, and more than two categories are imagined to have been naturally co-existent in the same society. What categories of the following are dominant in your society at present? Please answer the pertinent items, crossing the squares of the first column. What categories did your society pass through? Please fill figures in squares of the second column, in order of sequence.

☐ ☐ customary use of tribal land on the communal basis with labour services to the chief.

☐ ☐ customary use of tribal land on the extended family basis with labour services to the chief.

☐ ☐ allotment of tribal land to the members of the tribe with labour services to the chief.

☐ ☐ allotment of tribal land to the members of the tribe with rent and labour services to the chief.

☐ ☐ customary use of tribal land by the member of the tribe with rent* in kind and labour services to the chief.

☐ ☐ lease (with title) of tribal land to individuals (both members of the tribe and outsiders**) with rent* and labour service to the chief.

* rent paid for example in Fiji is usually distributed to the chief, tribe as a whole and Government
** do not give labour services.
customary use of land alienated to less than 10 leading *rangariras* (chiefs).

- customary use of land alienated to "assembled owners" without definite individual interests, showing varying rights over land according to social status, e.g., chiefs, commoners, slaves.

- customary use of land alienated to "assembled owners" with individual interests in shares, showing varying rights over land according to social status, e.g., chief, commoners, slaves.

- individualization of land owned by assembled owners, by means of partitioning of interests and subdivision of the land, leading to fragmentation of blocks into uneconomic size.

- individualized use by nominated occupiers of the land alienated to "assembled owners" with definite individual interests in shares, with rent.

- Individualized use by a lessee of the land alienated to "assembled owners" with definite individual interests in shares, with rent.

- individualized use by a sole owner.

- individualized use by a lessee of a land alienated to a sole owner.

- stratified socio-economic interaction of agricultural servants, small holders and large holders on the basis of the land individualization.

- stratified socio-economic interaction of agricultural servants, tenants*, small holders, large holders and landlords, on the basis of land individualization.

- stratified socio-economic interaction of tenants*, small holders and landlords*** on the basis of land individualization.

- **insecurity, high rent in kind.

- loosened socio-economic interaction of tenants**, small holders and landlords on the basis of land individualization.

- **security, reasonable rent in cash.

- ***their hegemony has thinned out.

- big holders with title.

- co-operative agriculture.

What are the recommended alternative (or suggestion for improvement) for existing land tenure in your country? Please cross squares of the first column. If your opinion is different, please answer the item you would recommend, crossing a square of second column. When controversial issues are different according to the racial groups, please answer accordingly.

- detribalization (drifting away from the tribal social structure)

- retribalization (re-entering into the tribal social structure)

- allotment of tribal land (apportionment of tribal land)

- transfer from tribal basis to small scale individual operation on the family basis

- decreasing feudalistic high rent

- land reform (transfer of land ownership from the landlords to the tillers, completely or partially)
breaking up of large estates
amalgamation of small holdings to economic units
coopervative agriculture
capitalistic co-operative agriculture
communistic collective agriculture.

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