★ Negeb 地方と呼ばれてゐる。茲は Palestine の面積の46.6%を含み,全人口の5%をもつてゐる。地理的には寧ろ Sinai 半島に屬し,規則的な降雨を缺く事と,著しい乾燥と定住人口の少いこと及び人口密度の極めて小なる事は Palestine の他の地域と著しい差異がある。茲は Jordan 河の谷に傾く東部の開析された地域と Aqaba 灣附近, 及び山地の3部分に分けられ,北部の砂の多い地域は Sinai の海岸沙漠の砂の連續を形成してゐる。

矢 嶋 仁 吉

山村經濟地理序説 (1月號掲載上田信三論說英文要旨)

An Introduction to the Economic Geographical Study of Japanese Mountain Villages [Abstract for the Article Published in No. 1, January]

SINZO UYEDA

Contents : (I) Foreword, Method of Investigation.

(II) Mountainland as the natural condition of human life.

(a) Definition of mountainland from the physiographical point of view. (b) Climate of mountains. (c) Slope and cultivation. (d) Mountains and traffic.

(III) Economic structure of Japanese mountain villages.

(a) Historical characteristics. (b) Production and consumption. (c) Merchandise production. (d) Economical situation of mountain villages.

Japan, besides having a high population density, has also vast mountain lands, her people being crowded into small plains. Such irregular distribution of population has been intensified as the result of the so-called "industrial revolution." Although, recently, mountainous districts have increased in population owing to the extension of such modern industries as mining, water power plants, and tourist traffics, the largest part of the mountain population is engaged in agriculturs, which includes forestry and the live stock industry. The mountain barriers surrounding these villages hindered their cultural and economical development untill they were

conquered by railways, and especially by moter roads. The mountain villages, with their scanty populations and poverty in natural resources, with consequent of low standard of living, are compelled to exchange their products with other regions more economically powerfull than those in the plains.

Although access to Japanese mountain villages, today, has considerably improved. It is always worse than that in the plains, owing to the steep inclinations and the numerous curves of the road. With them, self-sufficient economy consists in the production of some special marchandise, charcterising the whole economy of that village. There is an intimate relation between such production and the natural resources, historical tradition, and the geographical situation of such villages. It is, however, difficult to raise the standard of living of the mountain villagers to that of the rural district in plains, since even depopulation is rare.

In studying Japanese mountain villages (excepting those in which modern industries have made inroads), it is necessary to take the foregoing conditions into consideration.