

SUMMARIES

Gerhard HARD and Hubert FLEIGE:

Citation habits and periods in German geographical literature

In this paper, first of all, a few variables and hypotheses as to the habits of citation of scientists are formulated; then some of these hypotheses are tested on the basis of German geographical literature.

In the methodological literature of geography in the German-speaking countries the following facts were discovered: The number of citations per publication and the number of citations per standard page approximately doubled during the period of "crisis" or "conceptional revolution" between 1968 and 1973. Mainly more publications in foreign languages and more publications in fields other than geography were cited than before. At the same time the numeric values of "literature half-life" were almost halved (from about 10 to about 5 years). Moreover it is shown that the relatively "quiet" period of "normal science" 1945—1967 shows distinct phases and certain trends as to the citation habits. Lastly, by means of a factorial analysis, the basic dimensions of citation habits in the literature under study are determined.

Hans BOBEK:

The origin and distribution of the most important field systems in Iran. Basic concepts of a socio-geographical theory

By means of both extensive studies of air photographs and fieldwork, executed in the latter half of the fifties, the author arrived at a view of the distribution of the traditional field systems in Iran. This information was combined with the available knowledge of social conditions in pre-reform rural Iran to formulate a theory as to which factors are responsible for the formation of the different systems of field division and their peculiar spatial distribution. According to this theory two main types of rural societies were identified. The first, responsible for the forming of irregular block systems, is based upon a free peasantry, in which individual families settled without planning, undisturbed by landlords and rulers. In contrast, the second, responsible for open field villages with strip division, appears to be dominated by landlords who organized their villages into fixed numbers of ploughlands of equal size. These were laid out in numerous strips the use of which rotated annually or from time to time among the crop-sharing tenants. There is ample proof that this rotation was meant less to equalize the peasant's opportunities than to keep them from acquiring certain rights which might have improved their economic position.

Whereas the free peasant system was found mainly in peripheral and agriculturally marginal areas, the landlord system prevailed in a quasi-continuous zone running from eastern Azerbaijan, through Qazvin and then towards a centre between Kermanshah and Arak. It continued beyond Isfahan towards the central plains of Fars. Isolated areas also existed in Khuzistan and Khorasan. Taken as a whole, it included well populated and economically and politically most important areas of western and eastern Iran.

Between these two contrasting zones there were extensive transitional areas which included the whole interior plateau, the Caspian provinces, central Azerbaijan, and most of the areas immediately surrounding the bigger cities. In these areas

outliers of the two mentioned systems were mingling with variants of a third system of intermediary character: Non-peasant landownership still prevailed but share-croppers and farmers possessed titles and claims which enabled them to intensify cultivation at their will and according to the availability of water. Land was divided mainly into regular blocks, suitable for efficient irrigation. This intermediary system must be understood as the result of the secular conflict of the two other systems while the apparent lack of power displayed by the landowners in this conflict seemingly derived from a lack of solidarity among them, caused by divergent interests.

In its first phases, land reform did not affect land division greatly. The so-called re-integration phase (PLANCK 1975), however, started serious changes. — At the end the author points out that the appearance of the open field system with strip division and other accessories in feudal France in the ninth and tenth centuries A. D. may have been instigated by Arab precedency on the Iberian peninsula. Such a hypothesis seems to be backed by the fact that the described systems were not confined to Iran nor to the more recent periods only.

This correct version of the summary of Hans Bobek's article should replace the version printed on pp. 327—328 of vol. 118 (1976).

H. B.

Gerhard FURRER and Dieter WEGMANN:

Changes in the demographic situation in the Swiss Alps between 1950 and 1970

Research into the changes of the sociogeographical situation in the Swiss Alps between 1950 and 1970 shows that first of all small communities, with fewer than 200 inhabitants, have undergone a substantial decrease of population. In them people live on agriculture to a large extent. "Overaging" is common, because, generally speaking, younger people tend to leave those Alpine villages.

A population growth, on the other hand, is to be noticed in communities with predominant employment in manufacturing and industry, also tourism has a similar effect. Another important factor was the construction of hydroelectric power dams, it has, however, become insignificant by now.

Many small villages will be deserted, agricultural settlements will delapidate, the remaining population will become even more "overaged"; — isolation and poverty will grow. The cultivated area will be diminished more and more and finally will become barren land.

Emil HENSLER:

The consolidation of farmland in the Tyrol in the post-war period

The problem of the fragmentation of holdings and farmland is not a recent one, and this is not only true of the Tyrol. A document discovered in the archives of the Tyrol proves that there were attempts at improving the agricultural structure as early as in the eighteenth century. In spite of laws issued at the turn of the last century in order to improve the agricultural structure there were but a very few cases of consolidations of farmland. It was the increasing mechanization and motorization of farming since 1945 that called for larger fields, for a consolidation of scattered plots of land, for straight field boundaries and areas to be tilled easily and effectively.

A survey shows the extent to which this task has been accomplished. It also shows the length of roads, tracks and drainages built and the cultivations carried out in the course of the consolidations of farmland. They constitute an investment into agriculture. More than half of the costs are met by the state, the rest is paid for by the peasants. The commune of Elmen serves as an example.

RÉSUMÉS

Gerhard HARD et Hubert FLEIGE:

Modes et dimensions de citations dans la littérature géographique de langue allemande

Cette étude-ci formule d'abord quelques variables et quelques hypothèses concernant le comportement des savants à l'égard de leur mode de citer; quelques-unes de ces hypothèses sont ensuite examinées de près à l'aide de la littérature géographique publiée en langue allemande.

Dans la littérature méthodologique de la géographie allemande, on peut constater avant tout que la quantité de citations par publication ou par page standardisée a doublé à peu près dans les années 1968—1973, dites „de crise“ ou de „conceptual revolution“. C'est qu'on trouve surtout plus de publications extra-allemandes et extra-géographiques qu'auparavant. En même temps, la période embrassée par la moitié des citations a diminué de 10 à 5 ans à peu près.

On peut constater aussi, que l'époque assez rassurée de „science normale“ (entre 1945 et 1967) se différencie en plusieurs phases caractérisées par des tendances tout spécifiques.

A la fin, l'auteur définit — à l'aide d'une analyse factorielle — les dimensions foncières du comportement des savants à l'égard de leur mode de citer.

Hans BOBEK:

Naissance et répartition des systèmes parcellaires principaux en Iran — traits essentiels d'une théorie de géographie sociale

Par l'étude de nombreuses photographies aériennes et à l'aide de recherches dans le pays même, faites dans les années 1956 et 1958/59, l'auteur a gagné une synthèse des systèmes traditionnels du partage parcellaire en Iran tout en fixant son attention sur le partage en lanières particulièrement.

Sur cette base et appuyé encore sur de profondes connaissances des structures sociales agraires iraniennes, l'auteur aboutit à une théorie qui réfère la naissance et la répartition des systèmes du partage parcellaire à l'existence de deux systèmes agraires tout à fait opposés. C'est, d'une part, le système agraire des paysans libres au cadre duquel se développe — par une colonisation spontanée d'abord, par un processus de partage de succession et d'élargissements de terroirs ensuite — un parcellaire en blocs irréguliers. Et c'est, d'autre part, le système féodal fondé sur le capitalisme à rentes: Partout où celui-ci réussit à s'établir complètement, il avait pour conséquence une régularisation sévère des villages toujours selon le même modèle, c'est-à-dire une division de chaque village en un nombre fixe d'unités d'attelages auxquelles correspondent un certain nombre égal de lanières

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