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Wa-ei-ro butsurigaku jiten, Japanese-English-Russian physics dictionary "Yaponsko-anglo-russkii fizicheskii slovar", Moscow, Russkii Yazyk, A nicely done new dictionary containing about 24, terms. The main text pp. The main part is followed by Russian and English index sections referring back by number to the Japanese terms. It has pages of main text and a page index of foreign words. I was fascinated by a full-page advertisement in the Nihon keizai shimbun on May 18, announcing publication of a whole series of Japanese-language reference books about Chinese medicine by a company in Kyoto called Yuukonsha in collaboration with a Chinese company called Jinmin Eisei Shuppansha. The books which are available now include: Genshoku Chuugoku honzoo zukan [Illustrated compendium of Chinese medicinal plants in color], a set of 4 illustrated volumes devoted to Chinese medicinal herbs. The volumes have some 5, colored paintings of the herbs, and each herb is identified by its Chinese name as well as its Latin and Japanese equivalents. There are full descriptions of the place of origin, distribution, processing, chemical components, pharmacology, doses, etc. Kampoo igaku daijiten [Big dictionary of Chinese medicine, a two-volume set. Volume one is devoted to yakubutsu drugs. It has 7, entries, 2, of then with detailed explanations. The articles are written in Japanese and contain Latin and Japanese equivalents of the Chinese names. Volume two is devoted to yakuhoo prescriptions and contains more than 9, prescriptions which have been mentioned in the literature over a period of some 1, years. Chuui rinshoo taiki [System of Chinese clinical medicine, a 6-volume set on clinical medicine. Both Chinese terms and Western terms are used so the books can be used also by Western physicians. Published by Nichigai Associates, Inc. Distributed by Kinokuniya Book-Store Co. Directory of Japanese scientific periodicals Japanese title: Nihon kagaku gijutsu kankei chikuji kankoobutsu mokuroku Compiled by National Diet Library. Supersedes the previous edition. The index is especially useful, since it contains the Japanese titles, English titles, and many of the publishing agencies universities, learned societies, government departments, prefectures, etc. This directory is useful almost on a daily basis. The dictionary was compiled during the above-mentioned war, based chiefly on something called the Saishin Koogyoo Daijiten, a volume Japanese dictionary of technical terms published in Japan in , and it was published by the War Department in November printed by the U. Government Printing Office in The dictionary has pages and contains about , terms. It would seem to be the grand-daddy of all the J-E technical dictionaries we have today. My copy is a facsimile reprint published in by the Japanese Ministry of Education and distributed by Maruzen. A bibliographical rarity, it would be very difficult to find a copy anywhere at all, but if you are ever lucky enough to find one in a library, or perhaps can get it on an inter-library loan, it might even be worth-while to xerox all pages of it. I think of it as a flawed masterpiece. Although hopelessly dated and full of bizarre romanization errors, it still can be quite useful even today. Sometimes one is called upon to translate Japanese texts written years ago which still use this vocabulary. And many of the terms are, of course, still in use. There is a marvelous section at the end pp. The dictionary has pages, and the editors claim that it contains some 50, abbreviations, many of them still in use. Most of the acronyms are English, but some are French, German, Russian, etc. Unfortunately, many acronyms tend to be novelties, and the ones we encounter in our translation work may have been made up a few months ago, so that a dictionary of 50, acronyms published in might not be as useful as we would like. The glossary was just published on May 2 and is a best-seller in Japan. It defines and explains, in both English and Japanese, several hundred words and expressions which are peculiar to Japanese business culture. The explanations manage to be both humorous and instructive. Hiru-andon Hiru-andon translates as "a lamp in broad daylight. From this fact, the word is used to refer to a person whose presence or existence is not regarded as important or to describe a person when it is difficult to determine whether he has value or not. In many cases a Japanese organization operates better when its head is a person who does not stand out but who has a kiremono sharp and able man as his futokoro-gatana or chief of staff. In such a case, the top man is a symbol and the deputy or chief of staff holds

the responsibility. Perhaps this perception of the organization which has existed in Japan since the old days has prevented the emergence of a dictator. Consequently, hiru-andon is not necessarily a deprecating reference and kiremono is not necessarily a word of praise. Whoever it was, there is the theory that the wealth of nations in the future postindustrial society will consist, not in their land, labor and capital, as was the case in the past, but in their information, knowledge, and intelligence. Knowledge is power and it will be for sale. The smart, or those who can pay for the knowledge, rather than the wimps, will inherit the future. As the Americans sink complacently into a decline, the Japanese, whose national passion is knowledge, "are moving rapidly and eagerly into a well-educated, information-rich postindustrial society. Feigenbaum, I note, is a professor of Computer Science at Stanford University and an authority on artificial intelligence, and McCorduck author of another book called *Machines Who Think* is a New York-based writer interested in artificial intelligence. Both of them have visited Japan and have some insightful comments to make about that country. Its object is to make a major effort in the industrialization of artificial intelligence, i. The project envisions using pictorial as well as voice and written input for these knowledge-based symbolic inference machines. These participants, note the authors, vary considerably in the degrees of enthusiasm and commitment they give to the goals of ICOT, and perhaps after all some skepticism about the audacious project is justified. The authors regard the effort as necessary and inevitable. There can be little doubt, they say, about the far-reaching intellectual and sociological implications of intelligent machines. Feigenbaum and McCorduck argue with eloquence that the magnification of the human intellect that intelligent machines represent "is about to bring a qualitative change in human affairs that we can hardly image. The Japanese "are the farthest ahead in perceiving where the new wealth of nations lies," although other nations such as the U. The Japanese are, say the authors, moving on a grand scale into a field where basic research world-wide has hardly even scratched the surface of the problems. The well-planned, well-organized and well-funded Japanese effort certainly poses a challenge to the American information processing industry, which currently has the lead. The United States, "through a combination of myopia, complacency, and general inertia," may be about to fall behind Japan in this field as it has already done in steels, automobiles and consumer electronics. The danger is not only that this particular industry would suffer a mortal wound; the nation as a whole, warn the authors, could sink to second-rate status, possibly becoming the first great agrarian postindustrial society. One pathogen seems to be IBM, which displays corporate hostility to the very idea of artificial intelligence and vigorously propagates the idea that computers are "nothing but big, dumb, fast morons. For one thing, a coherent industrial policy is lacking. Funding for education and academic research in computer science is on deplorably low levels. There is a disturbing anti-intellectual streak running through American life. It is essential, argue the authors, that we have the best in intelligence. The authors propose the establishment of a grandiose, NASA-scale national center for knowledge technology. Be that as it may, the authors have succeeded admirably in making their point. The whole intellectual and social development of mankind is sure to change as a result of universal access to machine intelligence, which is "faster, deeper, better than human intelligence" p. The authors expect that a technology will soon be in place to permit such a society to exist all over the globe. There have been ruminations lately in Japanese newspapers about this very question. An anonymous columnist in the *Nihon keizai shimbun* recently May 11, , p. We hear that an advanced information society will appear as a result of the new industrial revolution which is now in progress. One is power military, political, and economic power. In this power we should include commonly shared racial and linguistic traits and the thickness of cross-national personal ties based on them. Information converges towards places where there are equal opportunities, or in business terms, where there are abundant commercial chances. Even if a powerful political regime exists, when the power is authoritarian the information converging there will tend to be quite distorted. But its military power and its cross-national personal ties are still feeble. This author suggests, typically, that Japan should compensate for its international isolation by adopting policies of "liberalization. The article concludes with some rather incoherent exhortations to the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication to adopt "liberalization policies. A profusion of advanced computers alone, without commonly accepted ideas about their use in broadening the intellectual horizons of their users, would not greatly improve the quality of life. At any rate, this is one of the important conclusions which I think can be

gathered from this extremely provocative book by Feigenbaum and McCorduck. The forecast calls for an average growth of about 20%. An especially high rate of growth is predicted for Japanese word processors, which, are expected to have an annual growth in production of 30%. By the year 1985 the scale of production is expected to reach a level about 10 times that of 1980. Around 1980, when Mori was engaged in research on speech and pattern recognition at Toshiba, he conceived the idea of producing a Japanese word processor. A prototype word processor was completed in 1981, and the product was commercialized by Toshiba in September, 1981. Japanese manufacturers shipped a total of 11,000 units of word processors during calendar year 1981. The number increased to 35,000 during 1982, and this is expected to increase further to 70,000, during calendar year 1983. Lower-priced models have been coming on the market one after another. NEC and Japan Digital Research both announced similarly priced models in the same month, and later in the year Ricoh and Hitachi also marketed lower priced products. The competition continued in 1983. Now there are said to be nearly 30 companies manufacturing Japanese word processors, including those marketing products on an OEM basis. While they have been developing the lower-end markets, Japanese manufacturers have also not been neglecting the more sophisticated machines. For example, Sanyo Electric Co. See below for a price comparison with the astronomically expensive Japanese software to be offered later this year for the Xerox Star in the United States.

Chapter 2 : The U of MT -- Mansfield Library LangFing Japanese pt. 6

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Seminar report "New materials and technologies in wooden house for healthy life", Mokuzaï Hozon Wood Preservation, 24 2, , Y. Science of Dwelling and Wood 1. Wood in our Living, J. Application of AE monitoring to forest products research, Mokuzaï Gakkaishi 43 10, , Y. Machining of structural timbers for rationalizing and reducing in the cost of house building in Japanese, The Woodworking Machinery Graphic. Wood and Environment in Japanese, p. Identification of woodworking conditions using pattern recognition in Japanese, Wood Working Machinery No. Pattern recognition of cutting sound and its application to the in-process monitoring of wear in Japanese, Wood Industry 49 7, , Y. Okumura contributing author, editorial member: Band saw filing for sawmills videotape with Japanese explanation, produced by Wakayama Prefectural Federation of Lumber Associations, S. Sessaku to Netu Machining and Heat in Japanese. In Mokuzaï Kagaku Koza 6. Sessaku Kako Lectures on Wood Science 6. Machining, Tanaka, C. Wood and wooden house in German in Japanese. Theoretical analysis of temperature between surface of cemented carbide and wood during high speed contact. An approach to the three-dimensional evaluation of surface roughness of wood. Relationship between the distribution of peaks on the surface and tactile roughness. Mokuzaï Gakkaishi, 44 6, , Y. Detection of termite attack in wooden buildings with AE monitoring. Case study at a traditional Japanese warehouse. Thermography of wood specimens in static-bending test. Control of termite attack using trapping method and acoustic emission AE monitoring. Prediction of the concentration of airborne dust in the woodworking chamber I. Time changes of the concentration and distribution of particles in free falling. Evaluation of surface roughness by various parameters I. Relationships between several roughness parameters and tactile roughness. Relationship between the type of feeding behavior of termites and the acoustic emission AE generation. A few experiments on acoustic emission during wood drying IV. AE generation during repeated cycles of wetting and drying of wood. Bulletin of the Kyoto University Forests No. Observation of feeding behavior of termite using CCD camera and its relation to the generation of acoustic emission AE. Analysis of feeding activities of termites by AE monitoring of infested wood in Japanese. Wood Preservation 21 2, , Fuketa, T. Application of AE source location to paper materials under tensile deformation. Journal of Acoustic Emission 11 1, , Hwang, G. Estimation of bonding strength of wood glued with resorcinol resin after accelerated aging tests using acoustic emissions in Japanese with English summary. Mokuzaï Gakkaishi 39 2, , Ohtsuka, H. Acoustic emissions from plywood in shear by tension loading in Japanese with English summary. Mokuzaï Gakkaishi 39 7, , Okumura, S. Temperature of rubbing surfaces between a steel rod and wood and wood composites in Japanese with English summary. Bulletin of the Kyoto University Forests No. Thermographic detection of starved joints of wood in Japanese with English summary. Mokuzaï Gakkaishi 39 5, , Yamauchi, T. Application of thermography to the deforming process of paper materials. Journal of Materials Science 28, , Noguchi, M. Acoustic emission monitoring during partial compression to detect early stages of decay. Wood Science and Technology 26, , Noguchi, M. Noncontact measurement of shapes of pillars with uneven cross-sections in Japanese. Wood Industry 47, , Okumura, S. Estimation of bonding strength of wood glued with urea resin after accelerated aging tests utilizing acoustic emissions in Japanese with English summary. Detection of Acoustic Emission AE generated by termite attack in a wooden house. Novel filtering methods of evaluating surface roughness of wood. Evaluation based on tactile roughness and 3D measurement of surface roughness. Pattern recognition of the grinding sound of bandsaw teeth and its application to the automatic diagnosis of grinding conditions. Optimization of a dust-collecting system in a woodworking chamber using computer-aided method for predicting the airborne dust concentration. Control of termite attack using a trapping method and acoustic emission AE monitoring. A case study at an electric power plant. Group on Wood Preserv. Prediction of distribution of airborne dust in a woodworking chamber. An approach using experimental and numerical analyses. Wood Machining Seminar, Vancouver, , p. Pattern recognition of cutting sound of circular saws and its application to the in-situ

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