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On the Character of the Japanese National Railway Rates

—Their Commercial Nature—

by Kenichi Masui

In this essay the writer attempts to analyse the Japanese National Railway rates in their two aspects. The rates of the J.N.R. are required to conform to the national objectives and points of view on the one hand, and on the other hand they are subject to the forces released by the operations of the market. But, as is likely in the way of thinking of the government officials accustomed to the ideas and principles of *Staatswirtschaft* asserted by German economists, the management of the J.N.R. is convinced that they must adopt the pricing policy that aims principally at the national objectives as distinguished from the private ones, and that this they do. And the pricing system they really choose is the one that is guided by the so-called "what-the-traffic-will-bear" principle. But this principle, the writer supposes, is another name for differential pricing, which a firm, that has a number of independent or semi-independent markets, is bound to adopt, to earn a maximum profit under a given condition. As it is also almost inevitable that the national railway, as a self-supporting enterprise, should turn to such a pricing system in order to hold its position among the severe competition of other transport firms, the writer approves that it adopts that principle.

But the writer cannot approve fully the reason on which the management advocates its pricing system as representing the national setting. It is more natural to regard the pricing system of J.N.R. as principally representing the private setting. And it cannot promote neither the national benefit nor the private one by repudiating a commercially determined pricing policy as such, because the result will not be satisfactory for both the national end and the private one.

The Total Analysis of Scientific Management

by Tasuku Noguchi

This monograph is grasped from the theoretical and historical back-ground, and will be systematically understood the theoretical structure of Taylor's Scientific management.

Specially, the Connection of both analysed not mechanical but organized; also its effects and limits.

This goal is totally mentioned the significance of Taylor's doctrine.

One Approach to the Development of the Theory of Business Policy

by Misao Sekiguchi

The study on business policy deals with the business management and creation of its ideas.

According to this concept, the process of development of studies on business management in America would be divided into the following three periods:

At first period, it was studied that how management exerted itself to a more efficient production, but on the other hand this resulted in an overproduction in America at that time.

At the second period, the studies developed into how to manage those specialized department such as financial, production, personnel and sales management.

At the third period, the nature of executive function or business leaderships were chiefly studied based on the results of studies which had been done during the previous two periods mentioned above.

The British Trade Union Movement in the Earlier Stage

—Combination Acts and the Labouring Classes—

by Kanoe Iida

The combination acts of 1799 and 1800 are notorious as the severest repressive laws in the social and political history of Britain. Such forbidding laws that prohibited the unions of the workers and the associations of reformers had been not merely found in England but in any country; France, Germany, Italy and Japan, but combination acts are most typical of them.

Prof. Dicey, the author of "lectures on the Relation between Law and Public Opinion in England during the nineteenth century" asserts that these laws are the natural outcome of "Laissez-faire", analysing the social background of England during nineteenth century. He says, "Who, we ask, were the tyrants who deprived working-men of all freedom and what was the state of opinion which sanctioned this tyranny? The answer is that the men who passed the great Combination Acts were not despots, and that the Act precisely corresponded with the predominant beliefs of the time." Have the combination acts corresponded with the spirit of natural liberty?

In this essay I endeavoured to clarify the relations of these laws and the movement of the working people, criticizing the views of Prof. Dicey.