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## The Polynesian Migrations to the Hawaiian Islands

by Kanetaro Nomura

It is said that the original homeland of the Polynesians was Chaldea at the head of the Persian Gulf. They left there at an unknown date to the islands of the Malay archipelago known as Indonesia, in where they made a long sojourn. At the close of the first and during the second century A.D. they entered to Pacific, establishing themselves on the Oceanic Islands. It is also said that during the fifth century A.D. the Polynesians settled on the Hawaiian Islands. These earlier people were the pioneers who reached from various islands and settled down without thought of returning whence they came. Such were the original settlers of Hawaii, known as the *Menehune*, just as the earliest settlers of Tahiti named *Manahune*. At the eleventh century A.D., several parties of fresh emigrants from the Marquesas, Society and Samoan groups arrived at the Hawaiian Islands. After the four or five generations the Hawaiian people were isolated from the other Polynesian groups, until their re-discovery by Captain Cook in 1788.

(1) One of the causes of the Polynesian Migrations should be the seeking for their father land—*Hawaiiki*, which name under divers forms and still more divers meanings accompanied all their subsequent migrations over the Pacific Ocean.

(2) There were four social classes in the Society Islands: the *ari'i-mar'o-ura*, the *ari'i-ri'i*, the *hui-ra'atira* and the *manahune*, but in the Hawaiian Islands the *alii-nui*, the *alii*, the *kahuna* (priest) and the *makaainana*. The Hawaiians reserve the term *menehune* for bands of supernatural, night-working artisans of very small height. If there were no *menehune* as a real human-being, there should be no inhabitant in these islands, when the second migrations reached in the eleventh century.

(3) Old Hawaiian legends closely resemble the Old Testament history, for instance, as the Hawaiian account of the Creation. The Polynesian people developed the knowledge of seacraft and became a seafaring people on their way from Indonesia to the Pacific Islands,

but lost the knowledge of weaving, iron-making, etc. Nevertheless they kept the memory of their ancestor's traditions.

## Some Problems on Exchange Rate and International Balance of Payment

—A Study on World Exchange since the World War II—

by Kenmosuke Kimpara

The problem of dollar shortage is understood in various ways, and it comes out on the surface in the form of disequilibrium in international balance of payment. Though this problem was one of those that caused hot discussion after the World War II, people looked rather cool about it one of these years thanks to the recovery of world economy. In this year, however, some countries have shown the disequilibrium in balance of payment again and this has presented a new aspect in world exchange problem.

The most interesting countries showing the disequilibrium in international balance of payment are France, India and Japan. Once the equilibrium in balance of payment is disturbed, exchange rate will fluctuate, and hence by its reaction upon the international balance of payment the equilibrium is to be recovered. But, as the policy of fixed exchange rate has been taken since the World War II, the recovery of equilibrium must depend on the fluctuation of domestic economy. Japan and India are this case. In India, the recovery of equilibrium must mainly depend on inducement of foreign capital ultimately, because her five year plan, which aggravated her position in balance of payment, cannot be altered. On the other hand, in France the devaluation of Franc by 20% was made as the means for adjustment. The reason why France took the different means from that taken by Japan and India lies in her different character of the aggravation of balance of payment. Moreover, the de facto devaluation of Franc has presented a new question to the problem of European currency and of world exchange system. The first problem appeared as the over-appreciation of Franc and under-appreciation of Mark, and this is the question of whether the latter

can be corrected after the devaluation of Franc. The question to the world exchange system means that the system established at the devaluation of Pound Sterling has begun to collapse and thus the new stage has been opened on which the exchange parity, which has been in disequilibrium since the World War II, should be readjusted.

This article deals with these problems as a whole.

### Some problems concerning the aging population

*by Takuma Terao*

The increasing proportion of the aged in the total population is one of the most serious problems in the civilized countries. In Japan, the proportion is yet rather low, but the trend of the population movement indicates that the same problem will occur in the near future. The writer examines in this article 1. its causes, 2. the science of aging (Gerontology), 3. the aged in the family, 4. the aged and the employment, 5. the retirement and retirement allowances, 6. the old age pension. In the conclusion, he shows the possibility of increasing the employment of the aged through the prolongation of the school years, and the desirability of a national old age pension system.

### The Unification of Two Standpoints—Value and Function-Theory—in the Study of the Science of Business Administration

*by Yasuo Kotaka*

Recently the fundamental questions of the science of business administration, as well as the practical problems of enterprises, are discussed every time when we meet at the Japanese Society of Business Administration; i.e. such subjects as the methodology of this science. We can also acknowledge the same nature in the Japanese Society of Accounting, and that is likely to show for our science to be in a turning point. Then, it seems for me that the basic reasons are as

follows: while before World War II our study of this science had been more influenced by that of German (Betriebswirtschaftslehre), after the War the American Researches concerning in this area have been introduced year after year. And there was so such a difference between the two methods of study and so suddenly our change of studying method was, that we could not sufficiently digest and criticize the new knowledge and also could not make it the unified system as our's own. Accordingly, it is now the most important problem for us to set about unification.

Thus, dealing with the problems of profit, I am trying to unify those subjects and to appoint the tendency in this paper.

Although the profit of enterprise has been treated economically by both general investigators and students of business administration, there are two problems in the economical profit of enterprise; measurement and character. In the measurement of profit many economical opinions used to be understood from the view of accounting. And it is said that, though economists can measure the future value in their value-theories, accountants and scientists of business administration can measure the past value. But this opinion is understood in a narrow sense. The up-to-date managerial accounting is showing the system of calculation which is going about the future value. Of course, though such a system is not yet clearer than general accounting, we can not discuss the present accounting without it. For example, only by the numerical value which is disclosed by the Profit Planning, Budget and Standard Cost, the present accounting-system can be understood. We can not develop the valuation-theory through the old cost-theory, but through managerial accounting which combines the cost-theory with managerial functions. For our purpose of investigating the relations between social or economical situations and functions of enterprise, the study of value-theory is indeed of importance.

The problems of nature of profit is the Gordian-Knot for economists and students of business administration. But what we have to take notice is that the development of concept "profit" brings the different category for the nature of profit; profit in such a sense as synthesis of effects of functions and as increase of complete asset-value that is closely connected with individual effects. Those can not be cleared by a simple value-theory. Moreover, to raise the managerial accounting

which lies on the calculative value-relations, the study of effect as a whole of an enterprise is necessary. So we must distinct the value-connection which pierces through many functions. There is also the problems that must be unified.

To conclude, we must disclose only through unification of two standpoints how the rational monetary amount does permeate into responsibility or how to plan the scheme of a whole enterprise basing upon the individual effects.

### An Outline of School Social Work. A Study related to the Inquiry into the Concept of Social Work

by *Eiji Kojima*

Not a few people in Japan hold fast to the opinion that the social work should be regarded as one of the various fields of activities for ameliorating the conditions of the poor. In order to illustrate the far-reaching possibilities of social work conceived as the method of helping people in their efforts to solve their problems arising from social maladjustment, the development and present situation of the school social work in the United States is outlined, relying chiefly upon such materials as the articles in the Bulletin of the National Association of School Social Workers and Mildred Sikkema's Report of a Study of School Social Work Practice in Twelve Communities, New York, 1953.

Also a brief account is given on the recent attempt in Osaka City to introduce a rudimentary form of school social work under the joint auspices of the Board of Public Welfare and the Board of Education. The plan hopes to mobilize the existing army of Child Welfare Officials (*Jido I-in*) into service which is somewhat like that of the voluntary workers of the School Care Committees in London.

### Socialism and Public Ownership of the Means of Production

by *Kenzo Kiga*

Thus far socialism has mostly been defined as for its two economic characteristics; public ownership of the means of production and equal distribution of wealth and income. In our country, where the influence of Marxism is dominant, almost all socialists are swayed by this definition. It seems, however, that they have hardly deliberated on the following problem: How, and under what conditions, could these features be brought into practice?

Recent experiences in Great Britain and U.S.S.R. are conducive to appraise how they are practicable. Nationalization of industries by compensation in Great Britain in 1946-51 did not prove so effective both in abolishing the system of private property and in realizing an equalitarian re-distribution of wealth and income. Bolsheviks in Russia confiscated almost every bit of the private means of production. But what followed was not the ownership by workers and peasants, as had been expected, but the ownership by the Communist Government. Proletarians, who were to be emancipated from the capitalistic exploitation, became the servants of their new government.

According to Marxian view, a capitalistic system is open to the charge of exploitation and unequal distribution. It is claimed that all surplus value over subsistence cost should be reimbursed to the workers. The fact, however, does not necessarily warrants the claim. In the socialist systems also, the efforts for managers and officials to run the production units profitably are indispensable for attaining an efficient allocation of resources. It should be noted too that a portion of surplus value must cover government needs as well as capital formation.

Considering this, the proper charge against capitalism would rather be unequal distribution of wealth and income. In a society, either socialistic or capitalistic, where extreme poor and extreme rich do not exist, demand for necessities of life would sufficiently be satisfied and consumption of extravagant luxuries would go out of sight. Once

such an environment is created, there would be no reason why free choice of consumers should not be restored.

It is often said that monopoly obstructs to supply necessary goods cheaply. Though it may sometimes be true, it is not a universal fact. Moreover, even if state monopoly takes over private monopoly, we can not be sure that the tendency would disappear. For this we have a bitter example in U.S.S.R.

Present-day British socialists are no longer so strongly attached to abolishing private property. Although they think desirable to decrease the amount of unearned income, they realize it impossible to remove it completely. True they still hold some bent on socialistic measures. But their motivation is not so much economic as ethical. Thus there could be no glaring antagonism between their socialistic aims and the progressively reformed system of capitalism.

### Théorie communiste de Babeuf

*par Arata Hirai*

Le nom de Babeuf est un des plus populaires de notre histoire socialiste. La conspiration des Égaux est un des épisodes les plus célèbres. C'est par la tentative babouviste que le socialisme est entré dans l'histoire. C'est aux Égaux que par Buonarroti et Blanqui les socialistes d'aujourd'hui peuvent faire remonter leurs origines.

Si nous nous plaçons à un point de vue plus générale, nous pouvons constater que le communisme de Babeuf ne présente aucune originalité. Babeuf lui-même ne cherche pas revendiquer l'originalité. Babeuf n'a fait en somme que ressusciter les vieilles utopies de Rousseau, Morelly et Mably.

On aurait pu s'attendre à trouver chez Babeuf des critiques spéciales à l'état économique d'alors. On ne trouve rien. La grande industrie naissante ne lui suggère aucune réflexion. Il se borne à des déclamations banales sur la baisse des salaires et la misère des travailleurs.

Le but de Babeuf en effet est de faire l'égalité de fait, dans l'intérêt de la justice et en vue du bonheur commun, et pour arriver

à ce résultat, Babeuf supprime la propriété individuelle, socialise les biens.

Le moyen d'instaurer un tel régime? Babeuf n'en voit pas d'autres que la révolution violente, rapide et décisive. Toute originalité de son système, c'est, comme le dit M. Paul Louis, d'avoir voulu faire passer dans la réalité la construction intellectuelle de quelques penseurs.

### On the Problems of "Joint Consultation" in Japan

*by Keizo Fujibayashi*

One of these years the necessity of co-operation between employers and employees for raising productivity has been demanded strongly by some sections in Japan. But the actual co-operation has not yet developed fully, partly because the opinion on and attitude towards it are not in uniform, and mainly because the question of what "Joint Consultation" is has not yet been clear. This is also due to the characteristics of our industrial relations. There is a contradictory feature in our labour relations. While all our trade unions with a few exception are the company union as their form, and thus they are in possible danger of becoming "Home Unionism", many trade unions are holding the principle of Industrial Democracy and are expressing the strong desire for the Co-decision. Consequently, in our industrial relations, the joint consultation which is clearly distinct from the collective bargaining has not yet been established. It is the main purpose of this article to consider the possibility of co-operation corresponding to our actual industrial relations. According to the writer's opinion, it is important either to admit co-decision to some extent in the joint consultation between employers and employees to home union—the form of co-decision should be decided in correspondence with actual conditions in it—, or to set up the joint consultation at the level of industry between Industrial Federation leading home unions and the organization of employers. Our employers do not always want to have either, while generally they want eagerly to have the co-operation. It is also an important problem to consider what such an

intention of employers means and it may be able to say that the company union is expected tacitly here.

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## Der Grunderwerb lübischer Bürger im Herzogtums Sachsen-Lauenburg seit 1370

*von Shohei Takamura.*

Innerhalb vierzig Jahre—von 1370 bis 1407—befand sich die grösste Teil des Landgutes des Herzogtums Sachsen-Lauenburg in die nächstbenachbarten lübisch-bürgerlichen Händen. Wirtschaftlicher Reichtum dieses Gebietes waren der Ackerbau an Getreide und die grossen Forsten, und die Stadt Lübeck war die Grossverbraucher an Lebensmittel und Holz. Ausserdem hier war Durchzugsland der wichtigen Strassenverbindungen Lübecks nach Westen und Süden. Mit seinen territorialen Erwerbungen erreicht Lübeck die Sicherung von Handel und Verkehr. Das war die Grundlagen eines weiteren Ausbaues der städtischen Stellung in der Hanse. Die Träger der lübischen Territorialpolitik gegen Lauenburg waren die Bürger, also Privatpersonen, und der Rat als oberste Organ des städtischen Gemeinwesens, und sie ergänzen sich zu einer gegenseitigen territorialen Ausdehnung.