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Role of Group Work Practise in the Field of Social Work: A Study related to the Inquiry into the Concept of Social Work.

by *Eiji Kojima*

(1) Social group work is one of the chief methods of social work. Its role in the entire field of social work, however, seems to be secondary when compared to that of social case work. Its main purpose is to offer help to individuals through providing favourable circumstances for social development of individuals. In its essential nature, therefore, it is not different from social case work. Actually the growth of social group work has been made possible by the development of social case work theories and techniques, and social group work is practised in close cooperation with the social case work. Furthermore, the chief concern of social work is in the welfare of individuals. Although social case work and social group work are complementary to each other, the former, after all, is the nucleus of all processes in social work.

It is often said that the chief methods of social work are social case work, social group work, and community organization for social welfare. But social group work is essentially not different from group work in educational and recreational fields. The former seems to require higher degree of skill and seems to put more emphasis upon helping socially maladjusted individuals, while the latter usually deals with so-called normal persons. But among the persons actually dealt with by social group work, the number of normal persons probably always exceeds the number of maladjusted persons, except in the case of group therapy practised in mental hospitals and clinics and in correctional institutions, etc. Thus social group work is the method not so distinctively of social work as social case work is. Unless, therefore, the role of social group work is interpreted as secondary one, it would be difficult to formulate a clear conception of social work.

(2) If group work in educational and recreational fields tends to adopt social group work theories and techniques in the future, a possibility rather remote but not inconceivable, it will be questioned

whether such group work belongs to social work or not. Although in that case persons dealt with will mostly be normal persons, such group work should be considered as a pattern of social work processes, because the training for the skill required will be offered chiefly by schools of social work and the advancement of its techniques will go hand in hand with that of social case work.

(3) The history of social work show the fact that it has expanded its field and new patterns of activities like medical social work and school social work came to existence. Since the field will probably continue to expand in future, we should look for a conception of social work sufficiently flexible to be applied to changing situations. The interpretation of social work as the processes among which social case work is the nucleus, with social group work and community organization, etc., as complementary processes, may be considered as the one which has such flexibility.

Entwicklung des "Comitatus" in der Frankenzzeit.

von *Hisashi Uono*

Das herkömmliche Bild der fränkischen Grundherrschaftsverfassung, wie es sich seit Alfons Dopsch in den führenden Wirtschafts- und Verfassungsgeschichten abspielt, hat in neuester Zeit mehrfach ernsthafte Anfechtungen erfahren. Zum Beispiel, Otto Brunner sagte die folgende: "Traditionsbücher und Urbare, Hauptquelle zur älteren Geschichte der Grundherrschaft, geben immer nur den Besitz einer Herrschaft, niemals die Grundbesitzverteilung einer ganzen, wenn auch noch so kleinen Landschaft wieder."

Dann gebrauchen wir den konkreten Ausdruck Grafschaft an Stelle von Grundherrschaft, so dass wir die weiteren Quellen (fränkische Urkunden, Diplome, Scriptores u s w.) erhalten können.

Seit dem Pariser Edikt Clothars II. von 614, wird es wichtiger die in sein Gau sich einsetzenden Herren als comites zu suchen.

Wie Friedrich Lütge einmal gesagt hat, um Grafen in den Sinne eines reinen Beamtentums dürfte es sich dabei kaum gehandelt haben, jedenfalls nicht um landfremde fränkische Herren, sondern um Angehörige heimischen Adels.

Foundations of the Quantitative of Approach in Income, Wages and Employment

by Keiichiro Obi

The primary purpose of this Study is to develop a quantitative theory of supply of labor which is fundamentally important in connection with the analysis of determination of income, wage rate and employment.

In order to attain the most autonomous schedule, we make use of leisure-income preference field which was introduced by R. Frish in his outstanding work [The new methods of measuring marginal utility (1932)]. Two alternative types of the field that is the type of quadratic and of linear logarithmic are examined.

Here the author identifies "household" with the basic unit of that behavior. [the validity of which is supported by Prof. Douglas' analysis (The Theory of Wages).]

Employing the alternative types of preference field, two kinds of supply schedule are reduced respectively. Comparing the results of these two, quadratic one is adopted.

$$1) \quad \omega = \frac{1}{2}\gamma_1 X^2 + \gamma_2 X + \gamma_3 ANX + \gamma_4 AN + \frac{1}{2}\gamma_5 (AN)^2$$

Then, the supply schedule of household is reduced as follows.

$$2) \quad NA = C_1 N + C_2 \frac{I}{W} + C_3 \frac{1}{W}$$

$$\text{where } C_1 = \frac{W^*}{\Omega} (\gamma_1 W_* - \gamma_3),$$

$$C_2 = \frac{W^*}{\Omega} [(\gamma_1 + \Delta_1) W_* - (\gamma_3 + \Gamma_1)],$$

$$3) \quad C_3 = \frac{W^*}{\Omega} (\Delta_0 W_* - \Gamma_0)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Omega} = \gamma_1 W_*^2 + 2W\gamma_3 W_* + \gamma_5.$$

N: persons per family (except principal earners).

X: income disposed.

I: earning rate of principal earners of the household.

W: earning rate of auxiliary earners of the household.

ω : gain indicator.

$NA \equiv (N - \text{auxiliary earners per family})$: i.e. leisure

W_* : mean value of distribution of W

(to reduce the formula (2) we applied some technique to homogenize the condition of family scale of each.)

The estimates of C's are as follows. Inserting the values of C's

	1954	1956	to the relations (3), pa- rameters of the prefer- ence field are calculated, as follows.
C_1	0.952771	0.928260	
C_2	0.078139	0.077170	
C_3	$-0.378273(10^3)$	$-0.364806(10^3)$	
	$\gamma_1 = -2.8263$	$\Delta_1 = 2.5655$	$\Gamma_1 = -1.1302$
4)	$\gamma_5 = +1$	$\Delta_1 = 0.50306$	$\Gamma_0 = -0.28608$
	$\gamma_3 = +1.1996$		

Where the Δ 's and the Γ 's are the shift parameters of the field.

$$5) \quad \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial X} = \gamma_2 + \gamma_1 X + \gamma_3 NA \quad \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial NA} = \gamma_4 - \gamma_5 NA - \gamma_3 X$$

$$\gamma_2 = \Delta_0 + \Delta_1 I$$

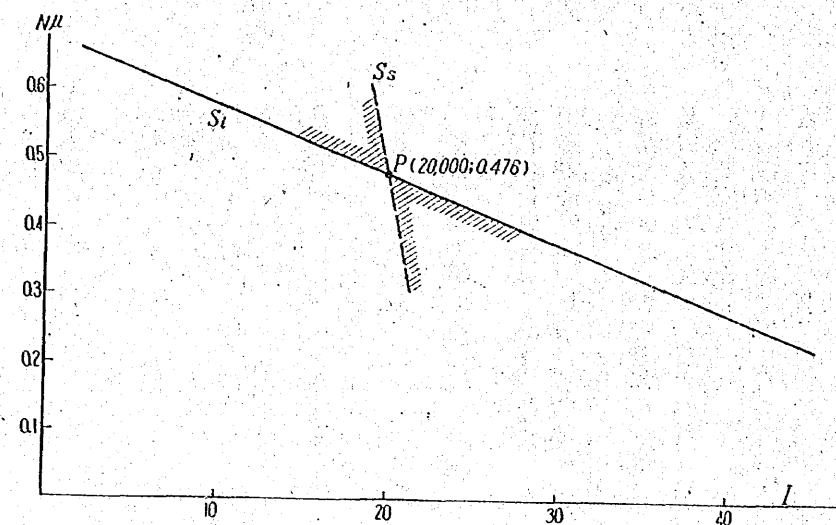
$$\gamma_4 = \Gamma_0 + \Gamma_1 I$$

Here, the stability conditions are fulfilled.

The author's conclusions are:

(a) It is observed that there certainly exist the shifts in the leisure income preference field. (cf. (4))

(b) On account of these shifts, it is expected that the supply behavior of household in the period when the earning possibility of principal earner I increases (decreases) rapidly (rather timelessly) is quite different from the behavior of household in the period when the I grows (reduces steadily. Fig. 1 illustrates the effect mentioned above.)



Here, S_1 shows the former supply schedule and S_2 shows the latter.
($N\mu \equiv N - NA$, the unit of I scale, 10^3 yen.)