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Fishing in Old Hawaii

by Kanetaro Nomura

It is natural and proper that the first immigrant to the volcanic islands got food chiefly from the sea. Fishing was important for the Polynesians, who had settled on the Hawaiian Islands during the eleventh century A. D. Naturally we can find out many fishing stories in the Hawaiian Legends. The story of *Ku-ula* and his son *Aiai*, the fish-gods of Hawaii, is well preserved, and tells us an epitome of old fishing life in Hawaii.

It is very difficult to decide the development of fishing method chronologically. But the basket and hook fishing would be very old, though the net fishing soon came to existence. The Hawaiians were wise and skillful fishermen who knew the ways of fish, the ocean with its tides and currents, and the weather—wind and rain. There were many rules and kapus connected with fishing. They always prayed before fishing to the great gods—*Ku-ula*, *Aiai* and others. Having finished their fishing, they made offering of their best fish, which was their thanks to the gods for help.

There were many kinds of fishing:— the shore fishing, off-shore fishing and deep sea fishing, all of which we cannot tell in detail, but the fishing was arduous and patient, even though it was serious business of getting food which the family needed and liked, as well as it was fun and sport, for instances;— *Umu* fishing, basket fishing for *palani* and net fishing for *uhu*.

As the fishing was very important in old Hawaiian society, its influence would be so strong that the later development of the land system was established from the occupation of seashore by *Alii* (nobles), namely the typical and most important unit for the *alii* class was the *ahupuaa*, which was a complete estate running from the sea to the mountains, and hence providing a share of all the different products of soil and sea. The *alii* who occupied the *ahupuaa* of good fishing stations would be very influential and become an *alii-nui*.

“Scientific Management,” its Mechanism and Principle

by Yoshimatsu Aonuma

The term “scientific management” is frequently used in a limited sense. It is used to designate the point of view and argument of F. W. Taylor and his followers. Although the separation of management from the workman proceeded rapidly with Industrial Revolution as a turning point, the management, even at the end of 19th century, was limited to outward negotiation in its activities and it hardly had any control over production. Scientific management played an important role, both ideologically and technologically, in making management control over production. Scientific management is not the thing of past. It is still alive in the main current of business management today.

Taylor distinguishes between mechanism of management and its principle, and in his later books and statements, he places a strong emphasis on the latter. These two do not seem to be in a complete harmony. For this reason, some people emphasize mechanism, finding the essence of Taylor system in it, and others, though blaming the mechanism of scientific management, find its principle quite attractive. The subject of this paper is to follow the relationship between these two.

Scientific management has in its mechanism, a tendency to turn the workman into automaton or wooden man. He works mechanically within the given frame of reference, motivated by financial incentive. On the other hand, in the principle of scientific management, an intimate and friendly cooperation between the workman and management is strongly stressed. It is not an easy job to combine those two aspects of scientific management.

Oligopoly and Price Behavior

by Yutaka Hara

Much has been written about the general principle of price-fixing in today's economic system. In the field of price theory many writers have tried to find the price mechanism available to real intricate markets, that is, oligopolistic markets, while empirical researches have pointed out the invalidity of traditional price theory in such markets. Any way, we can say that the lack of agreement among economists about price-fixing problem shows the difficulties to resolve it.

Now, this paper mainly relates to one of the oligopolistic price behavior, the administered price. Recent works in that problem have been concerned with such a price-fixing practice. It seems to be a widely hold opinion that the administered prices are common under the markets which are occupied by a few big firms. The content of this paper, as follows.

Section 1 is largely devoted to explain the present stage of theoretical development.

Section 2 represents the existence of price rigidity in many oligopolistic markets, especially for the period of depression, which suggests the prevailing administered prices.

Section 3 states the possible relation between administered price and price rigidity, and causes of rigidity.

Section 4 proposes a tentative assertion. According to the researches about types of cost curve done by J. Dean, some of firms do not face well-known U shape cost curve, but linear and constant type of cost curve. Moreover, E.A.G. Robinson pointed the same fact. The other hand, as Hall and Hitch found out, businessmen are not used to adopt marginal principle in the business world. It may well be that if we admitted these as fact, the price decided through average principle under the condition of linear cost curve would be rather rigid. The main reason why the administered prices become rigid may be found in these points.

Section 5 treats the admissable merits of that kind of price-fixing, especially on the effects on employment and innovation.