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The Growth of the Landholding in Old Hawaii

by Kanetaro Nomura

The Hawaiians took great interest in the lands, though they were originally the fishermen. By 1778 when Captain James Cook discovered them, there was a peculiar and complicated system of landholding, which was originated to old fishing custom.

Each islands was divided into a number of districts called "*moku*" which was subdivided for landholding into unit called "*ahupuaas*". Each *ahupuaa*, ruled by an *alii* or *konohiki*, was originally extended from the sea to the mountains, enabling the chief of the *ahupuaa* and his followers to obtain the necessary for fishing,.....fish and sea-weeds at the sea-shore, the materials for making canoe and other forest products from the mountains. This division of land would be developed soon after their settlement.

But having increased the population, they cultivated the low lands which intervenes between the sea-shore and the mountain districts. At first they cultivated the lands where there were streams of water, because the lands supplied with running water were cultivated easily and the agriculture could be carried on at all time. Afterwards the agriculture was conducted on dry lands which was called "*kula*". On the *kula* lands, farming was a laborious occupation.

In the *ahupuaa* we find the special patches of land, which was called "*ili*", each with its own name and carefully defined boundaries. There were two principal types of *ili*, the *ili* of the *ahupuaa* and *ili kupono*. The former was a mere subdivision of holding of the *ahupuaa*, the latter was completely independent of the *ahupuaa*, in which it was situated. The holder of the *ili kupono* paid his tributes directly to the *alii nui* (king). An *ili* were further subdivided the small tracts of land called "*moo*" or "*mooainas*", which was subdivided into lesser tracts called "*pauka*", set aside for purpose of cultivation. The *moos* were cultivated by the tenants or commoners, who were the actual possessors and cultivators of the soil. But there was no idea of land-ownership in modern sence until the Great *Mahele* of 1848.

A Study on the Character of Social Democracy (2)

On the labouring classes and trade union
in the period of Imperialism

by Kanae Iida

While socialdemocratic movement in Japan is now on the eve of split, the labour movement has been raged by the greatest crisis. As symbolized in cleavage of *the Social Democratic Party of Japan*, the formation of *the Democratic Socialist Party* and thereafter the regrettable conflicts and severe strife within *the Union of Mitsui Coalminers*, the Japanese working people are going to experience the greatest hardship and catastrophe they have never had despite of being under the most urgent necessity of unity.

It is supposed the backwardness of social democratic force in face of this final crisis on political phases, above all, revision of the *Japan and U. S. A. Security Treaty* is consequent on predicting the dismal, dire and dangerous future of our people, as shown in the history of aggressive policies by militant Japan since 1931, the Manchurian Accident.

On such a standpoint, the writer tries to grasp the essentials of socialdemocracy and crystallize the characteristics of socialdemocratic movement and doctrines, engaging himself in pursuing the process of the rise and formation of British Labour Party.

In our country, hitherto, the study on theory and policy of British Labour Party would be ignored by Marxian „*Epigonen*“, on the other hand those who possessed with gradual socialism, so-called "democratic socialism" are ready to idealize it, irrespective of its historical part in the international socialist and labour movement. Both are devoid of objectivity, namely scientific attitude, in other words, the former are fettered by the left formalism and the latter are blinded by prejudices and short-sightedness.

The earliest days of British Labour Party, the last period of historical formation of British Socialdemocracy identifies with that of the imperialistic invasion into South Africa.

In the first place, the writer stresses on this politico-social and

economical environment of Britain as a moment of the advent of Labour Party. The apparent facts that were induced to rise by imperialistic policies of Tory were unendurable burdens on British people appointed by *J. A. Hobson, Charles Booth, B. C. Rowntree* and *Chiozza Money*. Heavy taxes, growing misery and accumulation of poverty were the main features of the social life in the earliest stage of the new era.

Second, besides these objective conditions, the writer pays attention to the relations between the Labour Party and the International Labour Movement, especially in the Second International since 1890, appeared the reformism and revisionism represented by *E. Bernstein* and *J. Jaurès*. They maintained that socialism could be attained within the framework of capitalistic society by the gradual tendencies of social evolution instead of revolutionary means.

It is worthy to note the principles of the *Fabian Society* which afterwards became the dominant ideology of British socialism found its precedent example in the reformism of the Second International.

Thirdly the writer based the speciality of British Socialdemocracy on the distinguishing position in case if compared with the German Socialdemocratic Party.

After all, in this essay, the writer repudiates the idealization of British Labour Party and disclaims the formal interpretation of British Socialdemocracy.