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Colonatus in Gallia

by Hisashi Uono

The problem concerning the colonatus in Roman Empire has been often discussed. It seems to be clear that this colonatus had provided one of the economic foundations to the feudal system that originated in Roman Empire. However, as for the establishment of feudal system that prevailed in Western Europe, it seems more probable to seek its historical sequences and changes from feudal system of the ancient times to that of the middle ages in the colonatus in Gallia, which was then a remote region in Rome.

Major problems that are studied in the present paper are on the social framework that includes such economic system and further the political system that affects it.

The new feudal system which centered on vassalage and fief-system was established midst the social chaos that followed the decline in clientela of Roman Empire. Such new legislative order and social and economic relationships were not realized as an alteration of existing system forced by external forces but was initiated in Gallia society through free competition between the control and the community, controled freedom and communal freedom.

The interpretation that unifies the historical origin of feudal system to Roman world and to Germanic world and the unification of ideas on the part of those who investigates this problem undoubtedly helped to avoid the inaccuracy in researches and to gain logical rationality. However, at the same time, relative originality of the object that was studied may have gotten lost.

In the actual historical process, the dynamic movement of various forces takes place and the history is formed from mutual acts of these various economic forces and military policies.

The dualism of Frank society can be observed not only in its national order but also in the phases of litus and colonus and in the competition of tribal law and capitularia. Thus, it seems necessary to reestablish Seigniorial theory and Peasant theory that were interpreted monistically in classical theory, as an inclusive historical model taking colonatus as a mediation.

Translated by Yoko Kawashima

Financial and Currency Problems of Economic Integration (especially in reference to EEC) and their Internal and External Equilibrium

by *Hiroaki Fukami*

The problems of finance and currency in the course of economic integration have hardly been analysed thoroughly till now, but the importance and emergency of investigation on such problems were increased by the following three reasons.

Firstly, the actual development of economic integration as in case of development of customs union to economic union is requiring the emergence of such study. The integration of currency and finance is the indicator which reflects the degree of the development of integration process. It also contributes to the promotion of economic integration by enabling the smooth transition.

Secondly, the requirement for such study stems from the present problems such as international currency reforms, shortages of international liquidity, and dollar crisis. Basically, rapid economic development in European countries, especially EEC countries and the relative weakening of American economy had induced such problems. The problems are positively related to the problems of attaining the internal and external equilibrium in each country, especially to the problem of adjusting the disequilibrium in the balance of payments.

Finally, the principle that governs the currency and finance of the individual country will also govern the principles of the world economy. The managed currency systems that are adopted by every country in the world will control the international currency system and the central bank in the world scale will be established. The importance of currency integration is that it is one of the process that leads to the establishment of the managed world currency.

The purpose of the present study is to point out the importance of currency and financial problems in the economic integration and to illustrate its role. As a result, the basic problem in the present paper is to study the means to realize and to maintain the international equilibrium with the

internal equilibrium in the economic integration. Secondly, it investigates the changes in the analysis to attain both equilibriums and what kinds of limitations and speciality had been imposed. Finally, the actual situation in EEC is analysed to investigate the institutional and actual development of the currency integration as well as the internal and external equilibrium problems of these countries and to provide future prospects.

The points that are given special attentions are the followings:

(1) As the economic integration is limited to one region and it does not include all the countries in the world, the problem of internal and external equilibrium in the economic integration must be analysed from world wide point of view, from the point of whole integrated countries, and from the point of individual countries related to the integration.

(2) There are various degrees and forms in the economic integration. One must consider the problem according to these degrees and forms. At that time, one has to be aware of the existence of the logic of deepening the degree of integration.

(3) The economic integration accompanies various limitations and speciality on the means to accomplish internal and external equilibrium (especially equilibrium in the balance of payments). This requires some coordination in adopting the means among member countries. And also such means as direct control are impossible in the integration. There is currency union or common currency system that is specific to integration. Especially for the common currency, the effectiveness as a means is limited and the importance of preparing preliminary conditions to accomplish this and its attainment has to be stressed.

(4) It is necessary to carry out tool-setting according to the nature and factors of disequilibrium taking account of the specialities in attaining the internal and external equilibrium in the integration.

(5) There is no clear statement on the actual definition concerning the currency and finance in The Treaty of Rome. It was first realized in the Memorandum of the Commission on the Action Program of the Community for the Second Stage on 24 Oct. 1962.

(6) According to the empirical study on the internal and external equilibrium of EEC; (a) The economic conditions in EEC countries reveal coexistence of inflationary pressure and surplus of balance of payments. (b) The interdependent relationship between the countries was strengthened. (c) It is necessary to carry out analysis of external equilibrium not only on com-

modity trade but on all items in international balance of payments including the transfer of factors of production (especially of capital) and the service transactions. (d) It stresses the bilateralism or bilateral equilibrium rather than the multilateralism or multilateral equilibrium. (e) It is necessary to pay attention to the heterogeneity rather than homogeneity of EEC economy. (7) The factors that determine the future courses of economic integration are the realization and enforcement of integration in common economic policies including currency and finance. It must be supplemented by the political integration.

The Managerial Operations by Landlords in Musashi no Kuni Saitama-gun

by Yoichiro Sasaki

The present paper is the continuation of my study on the "Various Problems concerning rural market in the latter part of Tokugawa Period" published in *Mita Gakkai Zasshi* Vol. 56, No. 4. It tries to analyse the managerial operation by the landlords, in case of Yumoto Family in Sakitama-mura which is conditioned by the various conditions that form rural market around Musashi no Kuni Saitama-gun Sakitama-mura. The managerial function of the landlords that are taken up here, include not only the management of agriculture but that of mills, breweries and moneylending operations.

In the late Tokugawa period, we often find landlords who undertake manufacturing, commercial or money landing operations as well, as a general trends. However, what makes the economic development in this region unique is the fact that landlords in this region were also Tezukuri Zinushi.

It was made clear in this study that Yumoto family in Sakitama-mura had based their managerial operations not on the cities but on the rural farming areas and on the Samurai-class who belonged to Oshihan. Three movements that were apparent in this period namely, the development of rural market that opposed to the economic control of rural area by local cities, the management by landlords associated to such development and finally the movement of Samurai-class, had determined the courses of economic development in this region.

Translated by Yoko Kawashima