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The Concept of Social Work

—The memory of Prof. Eiji Kojima—

by *Yoshimatsu Aonuma*

The subject of this paper is to inquire into the concept of social work, which the late Prof. Kojima took an interest in.

Social work is often identified with the activities for helping the poor people. However, they are not in themselves social work, but constitute a part of the social security program. In reality, social work is methods which are employed in carrying out this program. These methods which consist of case work, group work and community organization, are related to a body of activities called social work. And social work is conceived as the method to solve the problems arising from social maladjustment.

As the method of social work advances, the training for skills required is offered chiefly by higher educational institutions. It is significant that efficient social work is possible only through the intellectuals. This means the professionalization of social work.

The history of social work shows the fact that it has expanded its field and brought new techniques into existence. Since this tendency will be continued in future, we should look for the concept of social work flexible to be applied to changing situations.

The First International and Nationalism

by *Kanae Iida*

The Polish Problem is very closely connected with international labour movement. In the campaign of revolutionary movement against reactionary European State-system between the Napoleonic times and the formation of European National-state of the eighteen-sixties, it occupied the dominant place.

At the end of November 1830 in Warshau, when the Polish Uprising against Russia broke out, the end of national emancipation was not only

contradictory to the conservative monarchy, but conflicting with politic interests of German and Russian national movement. Just in the two decades between the Revolution of 1848 and the foundation of Bismarck's Empire, when the Polish Problem fell into the struggle of national and social-revolutionary opposition, Marx and Engels discussed and analysed it.

Poland retained for Marx and Engels the overwhelming importance, because it was evident that the Polish problem had to be paid greatest attention. They regarded it one of the most important factors for the struggle against the European reactionary and German feudal-absolutistic forces. Making stress consistently on the idea of true liberty and fraternity of all nations and severely reproaching the repressive diplomatic policies of the Hohenzoller and Habsburger, they found conditions necessary for guarantee the future of free democratic German Nation into supporting the emancipation movement of suppressed peoples. The founders of Marxism fought for independence for Poland and directly correlated the victory of democratic revolution in their country with support for fight of liberty for Polish Nation herself in many essays on national problems.

The writer, from this point of view, tried to make clear the position of emancipation of nation in Marxism and especially the relations between the international labour movement and Polish problem.

Fluctuations in Export and Domestic Prices

—In case of postwar Japan—

by *Yoko Kawashima*

Difference in the rate of inflation between countries are often mentioned as an important condition that causes the difference in growth of exports and imports in various countries. Changes in prices are particularly important in determining the competitive strength of manufactured commodities.

Although problem of price rise and inflation has concerned many Japanese economists as well as businessmen in postwar period, very few have mentioned the balance of payment difficulties that may be caused by it. Their major concern on balance of payment difficulties tend to be connected with the argument that when rate of Japanese economic growth becomes too fast, it