

“Land Problem ” and Development of the theory
on Land Reform

by Shigeto KAWANO

So-called Land Reform in capitalist countries has taken place twice since the beginning of the twentieth century, while the necessity of land reform in backward countries has been stressed by advanced countries again in connection with the problem of economic development in backward countries. There are, however, so many obstacles in order to realize land reform. Here, our present study is to trace how both land system and land problem have been discussed in Western Europe and the United States of America where land reform had already lost its top-most importance. Next, the problems of the enforcement formula of land reform and its initiative taken by the authorities concerned will be discussed separately. Main source material which I have utilized here is a survey conducted by the United Nations. Land reform in the sense of re-distribution of land ownership has never been executed in Western Europe and America and it is difficult to find any piece of discussion from this angle. As regards rent theory, it does not invite any serious attention, though the rent theory of the Classical School, laying the foundations of Ricardian Socialism, assumed some significance. The only objective of land policy was to offer stability of tenancy rights to the tenants so as to assure returns of their land investment. It is a matter of fact that both Western Europe and America have been taking active stand on the need of land reform in backward or underdeveloped countries. But, it is rather difficult to understand their very reason as well as their prospect for the future. We may come into contact with the description of its historical course, but fail to find analysis of the subject. A certain technical

conditions such as a shortage of capital and experts or objection of landlord were pointed out as a bottleneck of land reform. Salient features of land reform lie in the fact that land reform was put into practice under certain circumstances in spite of these bottlenecks. It will be essential to make a socio-historical analysis so that we may grasp the problem properly. Land reform should be regarded as an expression of the drastic change of social relations and we are not allowed to tackle land reform merely as an economic policy.

Studies on Pre-Ch'in Bronze Coins

by Takeshi SEKINO

Recently I received an invitation from my friend, Mr. C. D. Carter, to compile a Catalogue of his collection of ancient Chinese coins. The preceding study (pp. 53-105) comprises an outline in Japanese of the Chapters dealing with cowry-shell money, round-coins, ant-nose money, gold-sheet money of Ch'u and coin moulds. As regards the pu-spade(or hoe)-coins and tao-knife-coins of pre-Ch'in times which occupy so important a place in the study of ancient Chinese coins, I have elsewhere published a number of investigations; in order to avoid repetition practically no mention of this research appears here. However, the subject will be fully covered in my study of the Carter Collection which is to be published in English shortly—the translation being undertaken by my colleague Dr. Noel Barnard.

On *Kungkuoko* in its early stage

by Yoshitoyo YOSHIOKA

The work entitled *Kungkuoko*, which became very popular among the Chinese people particularly after the later stage of the Ming Age,