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<th>項目</th>
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<tr>
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of the same kind. They are different in nature. Principle of equivalence of energy.

Principle of Relativity.
许多地方的饭菜，以及所有其他地方的饭菜。在这些地方，饭菜通常按照民族和地区来分类。虽然有时也会有地方性的饮食，但大多数地方的饭菜都是一样的。

当然，有些地方的饭菜可能会有些差异，比如南方和北方的饭菜。南方的饭菜通常更注重海鲜和米饭，而北方的饭菜则更注重肉类和面食。

总的来说，饭菜是每个地方文化的重要组成部分。虽然有些地方的饭菜可能会有一些差异，但它们都是一个地方历史和文化的重要见证。
The principle of modern construction is clear, and the frame is considered to apply only to
frontal walls or similar parts, not to the same kind of structure. After all, they may not come
under the policy.
The sale and delivery of the goods, and the transfer of the property in the goods by the seller to the buyer, shall be subject to the provisions of the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China. In the absence of such provisions, the sale contract shall be binding on the parties. The goods sold shall be the goods that are described in the sales contract. If the goods are not the goods that are described in the sales contract, the buyer may cancel the contract and request a refund. The buyer shall pay the price agreed in the sales contract. If the price is not agreed in the sales contract, the buyer shall pay the price according to the price at the time of the sale. The buyer shall pay the price in a reasonable manner.
四 Principle of the は、の発生理由に関する学説

(1) 序説

海上保険約款の解説をしたときの場合。一方、所謂の約款の解説に関して、かような約款の解説をしたときの約款の基準の解説である。かくの如き経済的、政治的、制度的な理由により、海上保険約款は、各々の条項に於て一般に採用されるところであつて、それは概ね国勢を基盤として契約当事人の利益を確めるものである。

In some other special and peculiar sense.

Particular insurance, and in order to effectuate the immediate intention of the parties to that contract, be under

from the popular sense of the same words, or unless the context evidencefully points out that they must, in the

referred to the subject-matter; so by the known usage of trade, or the like, according a peculiar sense, distinct

which terms are to be understood in their plain, ordinary, and popular sense, unless they have generally, in

be construed according to the sense and meaning as collected in the first place from the terms used in it.

The same of construction which applies to all other insurances, applies equally to this, viz., that it is to

be taken, ha, in the respect, is the same in every part of the world...
Principle of Division of Labor

The principle of division of labor is a fundamental concept in economics and organizational theory. It suggests that if each person specializes in one or a few tasks, he or she will produce more in a given period of time than if that same person were to produce a variety of different tasks. Thus, a factory with a large number of workers each performing a single task will be more productive than one with fewer employees, each doing a variety of jobs.

In modern organizations, this principle is applied in various ways. For example, in manufacturing, different workers specialize in different aspects of the production process. In service industries, people specialize in specific tasks such as sales, customer service, or finance. Specialization allows for greater efficiency and productivity, as employees become skilled at their specific tasks and can work more quickly and accurately.

However, there are also costs associated with specialization. Workers may become less versatile and less able to adapt to changes in their work environment. Additionally, the more specialized the work, the more critical it is to have clear communication and coordination among workers to ensure that all parts of the process are coordinated properly.

In summary, the principle of division of labor is a powerful tool for increasing efficiency and productivity, but it requires careful management to ensure that the benefits are maximized and the drawbacks are minimized.
Principle of Opsum Remora

(continued from previous page)

...
 detta所為同種制限の原則を確立したものと解すべきである。そして又これが壬午中日海交保険法上本原則が採
用されている理由を了解すべきである。

（註）又は同種制限の原則を確立したものを解すべきである。

【注】

--56--