

Title	前号目次
Sub Title	
Author	
Publisher	慶應義塾経済学会
Publication year	1956
Jtitle	三田学会雑誌 (Keio journal of economics). Vol.49, No.1 (1956. 1) ,p.80(80)-
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	
Genre	
URL	<a href="https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00234610-19560101-0080">https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00234610-19560101-0080</a>

慶應義塾大学学術情報リポジトリ(KOARA)に掲載されているコンテンツの著作権は、それぞれの著作者、学会または出版社/発行者に帰属し、その権利は著作権法によって保護されています。引用にあたっては、著作権法を遵守してご利用ください。

The copyrights of content available on the KeiO Associated Repository of Academic resources (KOARA) belong to the respective authors, academic societies, or publishers/issuers, and these rights are protected by the Japanese Copyright Act. When quoting the content, please follow the Japanese copyright act.

the farms. Cheap labour is always available and there is this repeated drift of labor from the farms, to the factories and back to the farms again. Furthermore, the small sized industry receiving sub-contracts is composed of family units engaged in both agriculture and domestic manufacture, employing the labor of all family hands from old to young. This cheap and elastic supply of labor forms the basis of the putting-out system. It is hardly possible for big enterprises to directly employ workers of this nature. Hence it is the dominance of the putters-out over the small and middle sized enterprises which enables big enterprise to reap profits out of cheap labor. This economic structure to the industry endorses the existence of the putting-out system which relies on the employment of cheap labor rather than on technical innovation.

### The Chartist Movement and its historical significance

by *Kanae Iida*

An attempt to make a further addition to the historical account of the Chartist Movement seems hardly warranted, following the many thorough studies already made on its process of development by many scholars. Hence this report is not an historical account of the Chartist Movement. An observation made over the ten year period while questioning the basic characteristic and the class which was the nucleus of the movement, reveals a certain complexity. This complexity makes the interpretation of the entire movement in terms of "political uprising of the proletariat class", more or less unconvincing. The studies hitherto made of the movement are inclined to over-emphasize the class aspect. I have therefore tried in this report to present the complexity of the movement during the earlier period and at the same time I have made an observation on the historical significance of the movement.

三田學會雜誌 第四十九卷 第一號  
 省大臣官房調査課編 A 5 二三三頁 二  
 五〇圓(大藏財務協會)  
 \* 經濟學大辭典 2 中山伊知郎編 B 5  
 七三六頁 二七〇〇圓(東洋經濟新報社)  
 \* 勞働總覽 昭和三十一年版 勞働省勞働大臣  
 官房總務課編 B 7 八四一頁 三〇〇圓  
 (勞働法令協會)

### 三田學會雜誌 第四十八卷 第十二號 目次

西獨鐵鋼業の復興過程……………	山本登
社會政策と勞働の人間の構造……………	中鉢正美
——いわゆる「賃勞働の理論」によせて——	
資料	
モンゴル遊牧民の男女分業……………	後藤富男
——その社會的な地位との關係——	
書評及び紹介	
久武雅夫著『數理經濟學原理』……………	鈴木諒一
F・ペーレンス著『近代經濟學の生誕』……………	中鉢正美
石津英雄譯『ゴッセンへの批判』……………	
——ゴッセンへの批判——	
エルスナー著『經濟恐慌』……………	常盤政治
千葉秀雄譯『ドイツ經營學』……………	小島三郎
市原秀一著『ドイツ經營學』……………	
——ドイツ的經營學の生成と發展——	
經濟學關係文獻目錄	
昭和三十年下半年總目錄	