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Introductory Note on the Theory of "Social Policies"

by *Toshio Kurokawa*

Recently, the view that claims research on labor problem should be undertaken not as the theory of "social policies" in social science out as the any of labor economics is becoming more influential.

They criticize the theory of social policies which is based on idea of power. However, the theory of "social policies" by German New Historical School is based on idea of power. Even when we admit that it is not social scientific, it does not necessary mean that to choose social policies as a research object all implies that it is based on idea of power.

It is social scientific and very important to study the various conditions of Capitalism that is developing, especially to make clear the possibilities of the establishment of "social policies", to graspe the actual forms of changes in social class system that changes this possibilities into actuality and to recognize the duality of social policies when we clarify the role of state power as its upper structure.

Marx and Engels in the Formative Years of the First International

—The British Labour Movement and Marxism—

by *Kanae Iida*

The Polish Uprising of 1863 was suppressed by the Tsarist Government, notwithstanding enthusiastic support of European working-classes and democrats. At the same time, British working class was awakening from a long period of dozing, while French labouring people also strengthened their feeling of solidarity towards the British labour movement.

Both leaders and rank and file had a trying experience that the struggle of trades unions was obstructed and made ineffective by the import of emigrants from the Continent since 1850. So, in order to counteract this conspiracy of employers, the British trade unionists had to communicate with

French labourers and to take a common action. As the results, the British Workers' committee delivered the address of congratulation for the delegation of French Workers to the meeting for commemorating the Polish Uprising.

At the earliest stages when the inaugural meeting of the First International was opened, it is well-known that Marx and Engels had never played the determined rôle. But through having been chosen as a member of the general council, Marx distinguished himself in the international working-class movement.

In this essay, the writer tries to clarify Marx's and Engels' attitude and policies towards the British working class movement into the formative years of the First International.

The contents are following.

- 1) The Inaugural Meeting of the International Workingmen's Association.
- 2) The Historical Meaning of the Inaugural Meeting Manifesto.
- 3) The International Attitude to the British Trade Unions.

In the first section, the writer deals with Marx and Engels in its formative process. In the second section, he analyzes the Inaugural Meeting Manifesto comparing with the Communist Manifesto and refers to the resemblance and difference between both Manifestoes.

In the third section, he traces out the International's policy towards the British trade unions, and sketches outline of intricate and difficult problems between them.

Analysis of the Reproduction Structure of Japanese Capitalism

—An Approach from "Inter-industrial Table of 1960"—

by *Kiyoko Imura*
Isamu Kitahara

We have already performed the classification of various production sectors by functions in the reproduction structure.

1. Sectors producing consumption means (in Mita Gakkai Zasshi, Vol. 58, No. 7)
2. Sectors producing raw materials for consumption means (in Mita Gakkai Zasshi, Vol. 58, No. 9)

3. Sectors producing labor means and sectors producing durable equipments in broad sense. (in Mita Gakkai Zasshi, Vol. 58, No. 9)
4. Sectors producing raw materials for labor means and for durable equipment. (in this paper)

In this paper, first, various industries producing mainly raw materials and parts for "fixed capital" goods will be selected, by contrasting the composition of direct market with the composition of final market in various industries. Next, items of product from various production sectors that are included in these industries and their composition of market will be studied more thoroughly.

We clarify the proportion of the following various functions that products from these various production sectors have both directly and indirectly. . . . (1) Raw materials and parts of labor means. (2) Raw materials and parts of transportation and communication machinery, non-residential construction and public works. (3) Raw materials and parts of fixed equipments for service activities.

The production sectors taken up in the present analysis are included in iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, ceramics, stone and clay, woods and rubber industries.

We have not studied industry producing parts and raw materials for durable munitions and so-called energy industry yet.

Coleridge and Mill (I)

by *Kimiyoshi Yura*

(i) Preliminary Observations

It will scarcely seem necessary to add another study to J. S. Mill's discerning analysis of *Bentham and Coleridge*. However, the question of Coleridge's contribution to the English Romantic ideology, not as a literary critic but as a social critic, seems on closer examination to have no simpler answer. Moreover, the characteristics of the English version of Romantic Economics as compared with that of the Economic Romanticism on the Continent, and the role of Coleridge in shaping them had never been adequately discussed.

There is still some void which remains to be filled as to the impact of Coleridge's ideas upon the intellectual development of English Utilitarianism as well as the Economic Liberalism. We are forced to tread on slippery ground, for Coleridgean socio-economic theory has long been overlooked by the student of intellectual history as a metaphysical sound and fury, while Mill has been approached exclusively by the student of economics or ethics. To make the matter worse, while he pointed out with prophetic insight an irreconcilable antagonism between Bentham and Coleridge, Mill curiously enough, made almost no attempt to analyse Coleridge's own critiques of the economic consequences of Benthamite theory, nor he gave examination of Coleridge's own theory of socio-economics.

To eliminate some of these important gaps in the current knowledge, I venture to draw together and evaluate Coleridge's most important political ideas (i.e. Theory of Institution, Theory of State Intervention) expressed in *Lay Sermon*, *Statesman's Manual*, *Church & State*, and *Friend*, showing their relationships with his metaphysics, tracing their origin, and demonstrate their function in the 'existing distress' of post Napoleonic War England.

(ii) Significance of Mill's *Autobiography*

To deal with these problems at least in a preliminary way, the complex genesis of Mill's three versions of *Autobiography* (i.e. Helen Taylor Version, Coss Edition, Stillinger Edition) is discussed, wherein previously overlooked clues will in some points lead to a new information relevant to the problematic nature of Mill's encounter with Romanticism. (To be continued.)