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The British Labour Movement and Industrial Relations
in 1860's, Centering around the Establishment
of the Trades Union Congress (4)

by *Kanae Iida*

This essay treats on the organization and policy of cotton workers and coal-miners in the eighties-sixties who were forming the general union. The writer laid the emphasis on the contrast between the craft union and the general union, that is to say, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers based on the severe closed-shop system, highly concentrated policy in finance and administration, supported by sufficient friendly benefits, on the contrary, the cotton weavers' union characterised by the district-rate of wage, for instance, symbolized by the Blackburn Weavers' Union, which could not grow up into the national union. Amalgamation, in the case of the cotton weavers, was nothing but the federation of several cotton weavers, so could not take the national collective bargaining.

On the one hand, the cotton-spinners union was different from the weavers' union, but rather akin to the New-Model Union. Thus, the conditions of organization directly reflected on the policy of the trade unions, especially on the forms of the collective bargaining, but on the other hand, the coal-miners were placed at the extraordinary conditions in the organization, policy and the working conditions. In brief, they were conspicuous in the district difference, resembling the cotton weavers' union, but notwithstanding, they had had the tradition of national unions since 1840. The condition which enabled to form the national union was the exertion of law-making which was to improve the working conditions. The writer tries to clarify the difference of the policy and organization between the craft union and general union, through which the British trade union movement in the eighties-sixties was making appearance as the contradiction between the skilled craftsmen and unskilled labourers, and to pursue the necessity of T. U. C.

This essay has the following contents

- 1) The Features of Cotton Workers' Union
- 2) The Organization and Policy of the Coal-miners' Union
- 3) Amalgamation and Federation

The Determination of Economic Fundamental Structure

Iwao Ozaki
by *Kozo Ishida*

The purpose of this study is to observe directly the effects of technical change, and analyze empirically the main factors in their causation. This is done within the framework of a fundamental structure of the economic system, determined by consideration of its input-output production technology.

In the input-output analysis, technical change is usually understood as the pattern of the changes in input coefficients between different periods, $[\Delta a_{ij}]$. In this case it is expected that changes in input coefficients will be propagated in identifiable "chains" from one sector to another, rather than occurring at random. The most desirable approach to the analysis of technical change is, therefore, the method of "direct comparison of input coefficients", rather than the usual analysis in terms of inverse matrices, because the systematic relationships among changes in input coefficients of different sectors may be directly observed by this method.

The first problem that must be solved in applying the direct-comparison method is that of exactly specifying each sector so as to have a common framework for both years. Secondly, the ordering of sectors in the input-output tables must be determined from a theoretical point of view, which will give us a fundamental structure of the economic system.

In this paper, the attempt is made to determine the fundamental structure on the basis of production process, using the order 450×350 input-output tables for 1960 and 1965, Japan. The principle of the determination is to identify a number of fundamental raw-material origination series in each input process of production.

The results for both years exhibit rather striking characteristics of triangularity and block-independency in the submatrices of main-input—main-output relationships. These results would have important implications for the comparative study of economic structures of different countries. They are also extremely useful for analyzing technical change by the method of direct comparison of input coefficients, because the chains of changes in input coefficients can be directly observed following the raw-material origination series, within this triangular submatrices.

Some Stagnant Tendencies in Monopoly Capitalism Stage

by *Isamu Kitahara*

This paper deals with the theoretical elucidation of the stagnant tendencies of capitalist development in monopoly capitalism stage with reference to the accumulation of total social capital, the enlargement of social reproduction, and the enlargement of social market on the basis of the following assumptions:

Assumption 1. The existence of the industries for the production of important labor means, important raw material, and for the mass-production of consumer goods, having an oligopolistic structure of market under the control of a small number of large firms;

Assumption 2. It is possible for new productive methods to be introduced by an ever progressive techniques, provided that no attempt is made to create new product;

Assumption 3. By a closed model, discussion begins with a stationary state of market.

I.

The capitalism in its competitive stage, even when starts with the stationary state of market, tends to enlarge its scale by the internal motive force, vigorously stirring its investment activities, that is, it endeavors to secure surplus profit by adopting new productive methods.

The capitalism in its monopolistic stage tends to weaken its internal motive force. The oligopolists endeavor not to let the introduction of new productive methods disturb the oligopolistic cooperation and not to impair the stability of monopolistic profit, mainly through some new investments. The result of such rather defensive measures is that, in spite of the introduction of some new productive methods, it does not call for a large amount of capital and is rather powerless in the enlargement of market.

The competitive enterprises in the stage of monopoly capitalism are not very active either, for the accumulation of their funds are not very large as a result of the onslaught of the monopolistic firms. And their investments are very often under the control, directly or indirectly, of some oligopolistic enterprises.

II.

In the stage of competitive capitalism, some enterprises, which enlarged their investments as

a result of an increased demand from their related enterprises for their products, get further stimulated for their activities and create an increasing demand for the other enterprises.

In this way, there works a sort of mechanism functioning for the mutual enlargement of demands among different industries. Along with this, there occurs increased demand for some durable equipment, which in turn accelerates the enlargement of market among the related industries.

In the stage of monopoly capitalism, however, this mechanism accelerating the increase of demand does not come into play, for there exists a reserved capacity which is inherent in oligopoly.

III.

In oligopolistic industries, there is the tendency for the price level to be possibly kept as it is, even when a new productive methods is introduced. Thus the demand enlarging effect, that is, the investment stimulating effect owing to a price reduction resulted from the introduction of a new productive method in the stage of the competitive capitalism, gets largely reduced.

Migration of the Koreans to 'Manchuria' under the Japanese Imperialism

by *Takao Matsuura*

In the period of collapse of the feudalism under the Li dynasty, part of the Koreans, who had escaped and scattered in destitution, migrated from northern Korea to Manchuria (northeastern part of the Republic of China), and the number of the Koreans in Manchuria reached about 80,000 in 1904.

As the result of the "Annexation of Korea to Japan" under the Japanese imperialism in 1910, through which a complete colonial control system was established to carry out the "land survey program" (deprivation of land in 1910-18) and the "rice production increasing program" (deprivation of food in 1920-34), decomposition of the farmers' class was rapidly accelerated especially in the rice growing region of southern Korea. And the Koreans who had been ruined and had become poor migrated to the middle and northern parts of Manchuria from the southern part of Korea in 1920's mediated by the rice producing technique. This formed one

of the objective conditions to develop the racial emancipation movement by the Koreans in "Manchuria". (For instance, the one that was fostered by those who had experienced the tenants' dispute in southern Korea.) Thus we can get two series: that is, in addition to the already known "northern Korea → on the medium of field crop yielding → southern Manchuria", there is another line "southern Korea → on the medium of rice producing → middle and northern Manchuria".

After the failure in the policy of emigration of the Japanese to Manchuria, a noninterference policy, as a substitute for the above, was taken toward the migration of the Koreans to Manchuria, and there was seen a great deal of migration of the Koreans. The purpose of this policy firstly lay in stationing the police army by the Japanese imperialism under the pretext of protecting them (e. g. establishment of the Chientao Temporary Branch Office in 1907) in order to expand its power mechanism in Manchuria, and secondly lay in utilization of the Koreans naturalized as the Chinese citizens in order to obtain the Shōso-ken (or the invasion of land). Thus Koreans in Manchuria numbered about 500,000 (or 800,000) in 1930.

In 1931, when the Japanese imperialism started the invasion of Manchuria and declared the foundation of the puppet country of "Manchuria", the migration of the Koreans to Manchuria, instead of the previous noninterference policy, came to be performed systematically by the national power such as the Government-General of Chōsen and the Kuantung Army. While the Government-General (on the part of Korea) was positive toward the migration in the effort to "dissolve" the contradiction in Korea itself by means of migration of the surplus population in southern Korea to Manchuria and creation of owner farmers there, the Kuantung Army (on the part of Manchuria) was against the migration of the Koreans to Manchuria for the reason of public order. With such contradiction between these two power organizations, the migration policy advanced under the hegemony of the Kuantung Army at the beginning.

Moreover, in 1934, the "Manchou Development Company" was established as an organization for the emigration of the Koreans, and after the starting of the Sino-Japanese war (1937), "the Leading Principle for the Koreans in Manchuria" was enacted in 1938, and the time came when the emigration policy was carried out in unification by the Kuantung Army, the Government-General, and various emigration agencies. However, the policy of emigration of the Koreans to Manchuria rapidly fell in since the outbreak of the Pacific War, because the compulsory bringing the Koreans to Japan was done in a great quantity to place them in the coal mines and others to cover the shortage of labor caused by the progress of wartime economy.

The Number of the Koreans in Manchuria was about 1.3 million in 1940 and just before the end of the War, the number reached 1.5 million at least.

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