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## The British Labour Movement and Industrial Relations in 1860's, Centering around the Establishment of the Trades Union Congress (5)—The Establishment of TUC

by Kanae Iida

The establishment of the Trades Union Congress in the year of 1868 is remembered as the most important event in the history of the British labour movement. And so it is necessary to understand correctly its advent and influence on the trade union movement. The important factor for bringing about TUC was the four greater unions which were developing their organization, doctrines and policies on their own courses, without mutual intercourse and relevance. Though it is not to say that the formation of the London Trades Council contributed to the making of the united front of each craft union, as the political and economical problems inside and outside of Britain were emerging, it could not work efficiently. TUC was born, being confronted with such conditions.

To be noteworthy, it is the fact that the making of TUC was not led by the leaders of gross national trade unions, that is, Junta and its leaders, but the small scale local craft unions played the decisive rôle in its beginning. As already mentioned, the forerunners for the formation of TUC, Wood and Nicholson were, as compositors, the leaders of local unions excluded from Junta. Why could the local unions play such decisive part in the establishment of TUC? It is never explained from the labour-economics view-point on the formation of the skilled-labour market, but the intensity of inconsistency within the labour movement is related with advent of TUC.

With the appointment of the Royal Commission on Labour and Trade Unionism, 1868, it became evident that the difficulties and questions was in the industrial relations. The writer tries to pursue the policies of four greater unions as well as other small scale local unions concentrating on the necessity of TUC.

## The Contradiction between Production and Consumption as Related to the Study of Crisis (3)

by Kiyoko Imura

### Preface.

Introductory Chapter: The basic angles for analysis, by which to look into the contradiction between production and consumption.

Chapter I: The contradiction between production and consumption, and the Marx's *Schema of Reproduction*.

Section 1: Analysis by the *Schema of Reproduction* in *Das Kapital*. (The above are presented in Article No. 1, the Mitagakkai-Zasshi, December Number, 1969.)

Section 2: Balanced expansion of reproduction and unbalanced expansion between Department I and Department II (This is presented in No. 2, January, 1970.)

the conclusion of section 2.

Section 3: The problems about the reproduction of "fixed capital" and the reproduction of the accumulated part of surplus value, and the acceleration of unbalanced expansion between Department I and Department II by the problems. (The above are presented in No. 3)

(The subjects of the serial studies are presented in the résumé of Article No. 1.)

Article No. 2 takes up the structures of the balanced expanded reproduction and the unbalanced expanded reproduction in which the Department I expands at the rate higher than the rate in Department II.

In the first part of Article No. 3 (the conclusion of section 2), we clarify that the development of the unbalanced expansion spreads "the contradiction between production and consumption" and the development brings on conditions which set limits to the unbalanced expansion.

In the second part of this Article (the section 3), we investigate the problems about the renewal of fixed capital and the additional investment of fixed capital, and explain that concerning the problems a large discrepancy between a total demand and a total supply is possible to happen, and the unbalanced expansion increases away in violation of the conditions necessary for its development.

(To be continued)

## A Prospect and Reprospect of the North-South Problem

—Through the Examination of Recent Developments Concerning  
the Second United Nations Development Decade—

by *Hiroaki Fukami*

The years since 1960 will undoubtedly be recorded in a history as a period in which world attention began to focus on the North-South problems. The global concern to reduce the widening gap between the developed and developing countries has become a central issue of our time.

The designation of the 1960's as the First United Nations Development Decade has on the whole had a stimulating effect on thinking and action at both national and international levels. And now, the United Nations and other international organizations have published many reports which study the consequences of twenty or twenty-five years of development efforts, assess the results, clarify the errors, set up the targets and propose the policies which will work better in the future. These reports are, for examples, Pearson Report (Partners in Development: Report of the Commission on International Development), Tinbergen Report (Report of the Committee for Development Planning: Economic and Social Council of UN) and Jackson Report (United Nations Development Plan). They make clear the basic objectives of cooperation for international development and give basic lines of conducts and ideas.

Concurrently, economists (as well as other scientists) have been devoting a great deal of time to this issue and their research has led to a veritable flood of published materials, both theoretical and practical in nature.

At this stage, it is necessary for us to review recent developments concerning the Second UN Development Decade, and to draw clear-cut lines between what has established and what has left behind.

Along these lines, this paper is to re-examine the North-South Problem, taking into account recent informations that have become available since the preparation of guidances and proposals for the Second UN Development Decade.

In this paper, after an introductory section, the author examines the record of development experiences of the recent decade. As a whole, the developing South has achieved marvellous results and the average rate of increase in the GNP has reached 5 % per annum in 1960's. But high rate of population growth has held down the rate of increase in income per head to about 2.5% per year and the income-gap between the developed North and developing

South is still widening.

The global average conceals great contrasts. Many countries have enjoyed the rapid growth and others have been caught in a stagnation trap. This gives rise to a new problem, "the North-South problem in the South."

He then seeks to identify and isolate the major directions and contents of the reports above mentioned. Here, five basic points are worth special mention: these are (1) the new rationale for the North-South Problem or international cooperation→the concept of world community, (2) a clear enunciation of the principal objectives which are higher in the Second UN Development Decade than in the First and which are more concrete and more extensive, (3) a clear enunciation of a series of national (by both developing and developed countries) and international measures for achieving the objectives, (4) an increasing importance of the actions to be taken through international organizations (especially of the United Nations systems) and (5) a need to refine the two-fold classification (or dichotomy) of countries as developed and developing, and to introduce an intermediate group of countries which would not have to undertake obligations toward developing countries but at the same time would no longer, as a rule, receive assistance or preferences.

Many countries, both in the South and in the North, have expressed their basic attitude for or against the guidelines and proposals for the Second UN Development Decade. Roughly speaking, most of them agree in these points that greater efforts have to be made by developing countries themselves, for economic and social development is primarily a national responsibility, but matching vigorous efforts also have to be made by developed countries which have the resources for improving substantially the international environment within which developing countries can play and carry out their economic and social development.

The remainder of the paper makes a fundamental reexamination of the North-South problem and considers the future prospects of this problem. Six major points to be reexamined are (1) a basic rationale for approaching to the North-South problem→transnationalism or a new internationalism, (2) the true meaning and criteria of the development of developing countries→a reconsideration of the supremacy of material progress or growth-mind, (3) the analytical method or framework of the North-South problem→a new way or direction to establish the interdisciplinary approach, (4) the major obstacles and factors of development→a question about the uniformity of development processes and an emphasis on their diversities and specificities, (5) the problem of the development-strategy or policy-package of developing countries→a greater appreciation of the practical problems and an increased emphasis on human resources development and external factors or contacts and (6) development of developing countries in the light of recent evolution of internationalization or increased economic interdependence→paying more attentions to the role of international corporation, private direct investment and international transmission of technology.

In short, we face an essential need and an unprecedented opportunity. International

development is a great challenge of our age. We should willingly accept a well conceived strategy for world development and make many case-studies on various developing countries and their development experiences in order to find type of strategy best suited for each economic development.

The Japanese government and people will declare a non-military commitment as soon as possible and willingly contribute as much as possible for the world development and peace.

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