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The Trade Union Movement, Industrial Relations, Socialist Movement and Labour Party in the Stage of Monopoly Capitalism (2)

by Kanae Iida

The thirty years from 1890 to the post-war crisis period through the World War is appropriate to the days called the revolutionary period which had experienced the essential transformation of the labour movement on the world-scale. After 1880, European labour movement, as the climax of the revival of socialism had to face the stage of imperialism, and on the one hand, general unions of the unskilled labourers and industrial unions co-existed with the craft unions, bearing many varieties of tendencies of theories, policies and industrial relations. The last quarter of century that dates from the crisis of 1873 is situated as the period of beginning of imperialism which prepared accelerating of contradictions of the monopoly capitalism. We can sum up the features of the labour movement and industrial relations as following.

- 1) Awakening of militaristic and chauvinistic feeling among many European nations as well as the labouring classes, stimulated with political antagonism and economic struggles going with the advent of monopoly capitalism.
- 2) The systematizing of industrial democracy, that is, the practice of collective bargaining, the establishment of conferences and consultation of employers and employed resulted in the consciousness of 'inner the enterprise' of labourers as the whole.
- 3) The dominant tendencies of the strengthening of nationalistic and rightwing forces among the social democratic parties of European countries, and its intricate impulse upon the policies of the Second International.

However, we can see the following tendencies of the working-class movement in this period.

- 1) As the adventurous behaviour of Boer War was coincident with Taff Vale Judgement and Asbourne Judgement, so the reactionary politics were forthcoming in Britain.
- 2) Advancing of the working-class with advent of the Labour Party.
- 3) The appearance of 'Triple Alliance' and the formation of general unions and development of craft unions into the industrial unions.
- 4) The uprise of guild-socialism and its influence on British labour movement.
- 5) Uproarious outburst of 'Industrial Great Unrest' and its rapid decline after outbreak of the First World War.

By the intermingling of international and national elements, the movement of British working classes got to its turning point. In this essay the writer tries to refer to the relations between the 'Tripple Alliance' and the labour movements. The contents are following.

- 1) The characteristics of British labour movement between 1890 and 1920.
 - 2) 'The Great Unrest' and the change of trade union organization.
 - 3) The historical significance of 'The Great Unrest'
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Some Reflections on the Importance of Vilfredo Pareto

by Tamotsu Matsuura

A hundred years has passed since the theory of marginal utility was introduced in 1871. Since then the development of economics has been remarkable. The Italian economists played a great role in this development. Among them Vilfredo Pareto was the biggest one.

Now, in this paper I want to consider the importance of the study of Pareto in contemporary Japan, looking back on the developing process of economics in this country.

I can say that the history of economics in Japan is the one of imported economics from Western Europe. The modern economic theory based on marginalism was introduced to cope with the Marxian economics in about 1920. In this introducing process, the economic theory of Lausanne School settled as the main current in our field. But I can not maintain that the study of this school in Japan was orthodox, because the line of Walras to Pareto was neglected in that study.

Therefore, I dare say that the study of Pareto in Japan was a very superficial one and that Pareto was regarded as a follower of Walras. But, also, I want to say that Pareto exceeded the Walrasian system of the general theory of economic equilibrium and he tried to create the new system of the general theory of social equilibrium. I think that it is necessary to reexamine the Paretian theory to develop a modern economic theory in Japan.