

Title	英文抄録
Sub Title	
Author	
Publisher	慶應義塾経済学会
Publication year	1977
Jtitle	三田学会雑誌 (Keio journal of economics). Vol.70, No.3 (1977. 6) ,p.1- 4
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	
Genre	
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00234610-19770601-0154

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.

Labour Force and Social Policy in Britain during the First World War

—On the 'Dilution' Policy—

by *Kanae Iida*

The dilution of labour force in Britain has been posed as the labour force policy begun with the outbreak of the First World War.

It is not correct, if we would speak correctly. Because we can already see the dilution of skilled labour force at the age of the industrial revolution, especially in such industries as cotton and ship-building. While cotton labourers' unions, operative unions, which were sometimes intermittent because of their financial weakness could not maintain the mutual insurance system, they got to intensify and integrate their power of influence over the labour market, with the advancement of industrial technique. In the midst of the Victorian age, unskilled labourers' union were going to penetrate into skilled labour market, that is, a confrontation between two parties, unskilled labours and skilled.

We can find three stages of the unskilled labour in the history of the engineering industry. The first is the age of the industrial revolution which was characterized with extraordinary growth of productivity as well as the invention of machinery and improvement of technique. In the cotton industry, a lot of unskilled labourers were employed, replacing the skilled workers.

The second stage is the period from 1850 to 1880 which was so revolutionary that the apprenticeship had been obsolete, and recruitment from the unskilled labour was made possible by the rapid advancement of great machinery industries.

The last began with the outbreak of the First World War.

The writer tries to observe the relationship between the dilution policy of the government and the resistance movement of the skilled workers, who were chiefly represented by the engineers, and moreover wants to mention about contradiction between policies of Lloyd George, TUC and the Amalgamated Union of Engineers.

The contents are as follows;

- (1) The meaning of 'dilution policy'.
- (2) 'February Strike' in Clyde industrial district.
- (3) The Munitions of War Act.

Etatpolitik im Dritten Reich

by Michiyoshi Oshima

Einleitung

- I Übersicht über die Haushaltsgebarung des Reiches während der national-sozialistischen Ära
 - II Stellung des Reichsfinanzministeriums
 - 1. Beziehung des Reichsfinanzministeriums zur NSDAP
 - 2. Befugnisse des Reichsfinanzministeriums im Bereich der haushaltspolitischen Entscheidung
 - III Gestaltung und Führung der einzelnen Haushaltspläne des Reiches
 - 1. Einige Bemerkungen zu den Rechnungsergebnissen des Reichshaushalts
- [Fortsetzung folgt.]

The Flint Glass Makers in the Classic Age of the Labour Aristocracy, 1850-1880

by Takao Matsumura

This thesis is a history of the flint glass makers and their union in the period between 1850 and 1880. The thesis attempts to throw light both on the flint glass makers and on the concept of Labour aristocracy. Part one is an analysis of the flint glass makers at the point of production. After giving some account of the flint glass industry, the peculiarity of the work situation is examined; the production process, hours of work, methods of wage payments and other working conditions. Wage differentials between different groups of glass makers are analysed as a necessary condition for the formation of the Labour aristocracy. In particular, an attempt is made to reconstruct the life time experience of the glass makers. Special attention is paid to the relationship between glass makers, glass cutters and bottle makers.

Part two comprises a detailed investigation of the structure and policies of the Flint Glass Makers Friendly Society in which it is argued that although the Society was a "New Model" Union as the Webbs labelled it, it did not always behave in accordance with Webbian notions of "New Model" activities.

Statistical Theory of the "Complete Determination Method" for Measuring Preference Functions

by Kazuhiko Matsuno

In the paper "Irreversibility of Consumer Behavior in Terms of Numerical Preference Fields" by Tsujimura and Sato (*Review of Economics and Statistics*, 1964), an unfamiliar method, instead of the Least Squares or Maximum Likelihood Method, was employed for measuring preference functions. This paper develops statistical theory of the method and gives some results of sampling distribution analyses.

The model consists of the balance equation and the tangency condition,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_{1t} \\ E_{2t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0' & 1 \\ \gamma' & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{1t} \\ p_{2t} \\ m_t p_{1t} \\ m_t p_{2t} \\ Y_t \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ u_t \end{bmatrix}, \quad t=1, \dots, T,$$

where E_{gt} is expenditure on the g th good, p_{gt} price of the g th good, m_t number of family members, Y_t total expenditure, u_t shock and T sample size. The unknown parameters $\beta, \gamma'=[\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_4]$ are estimated by the complete determination method.

Given five sample points, we can solve the equations; $E_{1t}=\beta E_{2t}+\gamma_1 p_{1t}+\gamma_2 p_{2t}+\gamma_3 m_t p_{1t}+\gamma_4 m_t p_{2t}$, $t=t_1, \dots, t_5$, to obtain the complete determination estimate, $\beta, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_4$. From T observations we obtain $N=T!/5! (T-5)!$ estimates. And we depict a five dimensional histogram which represents distribution of N estimates. Based on the histogram and theoretical restrictions on the parameters, we choose a single estimate among N estimates. This is the final estimate of the complete determination method, see Tsujimura and Sato.

Under some stochastic assumptions such as normality of u_t , we show that:

- (A) The sampling distributions of $\hat{\beta}$ and $\hat{\gamma}$'s are of generalized Cauchy type (Geary-Fieller distribution for a ratio of normal variables with non-zero mean values).
- (B) The distributions of $\hat{\beta}$ and $\hat{\gamma}$'s have no finite moments.
- (C) The $\hat{\beta}$ is not a median unbiased estimate.
- (D) The existing conjecture on stochastic natures of the histogram does not hold under the assumptions.

An attempt is also made for deriving the sampling distribution of the histogram.

The Effects of a Tariff in a Trade Model with Intermediate and Non-Traded Goods

by Keiichi Umada

Traditionally, the theories on the effects of a tariff have been investigated in the standard model where two countries, home and foreign, produce and consume two traded final goods. In this paper, we shall extend the argument to a three-good model with a pure traded intermediate good and non-traded final goods, in which the pattern of trade involves the export of a final good from the home country in exchange for an intermediate good from the foreign country, and investigate the various effects of a tariff levied on the import of the intermediate good.

Our concern is with the possibility of some "perverse" results caused by the input tariff. An earlier analysis by Jones (1974 b) of such a model used rather restrictive assumptions to examine the Metzler tariff paradox and so could not sufficiently reveal such a possibility. The present model is, however, perfectly general. This paper makes clear that the perverse effects of the input tariff on the terms of trade, the welfare, imports and exports are possible if and only if the compensated elasticity of the tariff-imposing home country's offer curve is negative, and also shows how the Metzler condition for the input tariff paradoxically to fall the domestic price of the intermediate good must be modified.