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The Formation of Industrial Relations and the Development of Labour Movement after the First World War

—From Strike Committees to Trade Unions

by Kanae Iida

It was 1919, after the First World War that the industrial relations in our country influenced the public opinion and caused a grave social apprehension. The labour movement in the Meiji Era was characterized with the features of the friendly societies and strike committees rather than trade unions. Moreover, the masters did not approve the direct negotiation between them and workers. After the first World War, the industrial relations emerged under the social and economical conditions, of monopoly capitalism and also under the impulse of the political and revolutionary events abroad.

We can distinguish the industrial relations to the end of the Second World War into three periods. The first is 1919, the period from the end of the World War to 1923, the year of Great Earthquake and Fire Disaster, the second is the years from 1923 to 1936, the year of Manchurian Accident, and the third is the period from 1936 to 1945.

The first period of the industrial relation was the final stage of "Taishō Democracy" under which the industrial relations were evolving out of the labour movement, and at that time, NIHON RODO SODOMEI (Japan Federation of Trade Unions) was formed on the western European model. While industrial and craft unions had been built during and after the First World War, the managers promoted the policy of the factory committee as the basis of 'inner-interprise' union.

The writer wants to follow the relationship between the theory of labour movement and the policy of management.

- (1) Preface.
- (2) The Origins of Campaign for Collective Bargaining System.
- (3) Trade Union and Syndicalism.
- (4) After 1921, the Tendency for Interprise Union.

An Extension of the Aumann-Perles' Variational Problem

by Toru Maruyama

Let T be a compact metric space, and $\bar{\mu}$ be a non-atomic, positive Radon measure on T with $\bar{\mu}(T) = C < +\infty$. We designate by $\mathcal{M}_{\bar{\mu}}$ the set of all positive Radon measures μ on T such that

$$(i) \quad \mu \ll \bar{\mu} \quad (ii) \quad \mu(T) \leq C.$$

Let X be a locally compact Polish space, and let

$$u : T \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g_i : T \times X \rightarrow \bar{\mathbb{R}}_+; \quad i=1, 2, \dots, k.$$

We are going to examine the following problem and to find out a sufficient condition which assures the existence of optimal solutions.

Problem

$$\text{Maximize}_{\mu, x} \int_T u(t, x(t)) d\mu$$

subject to

$$a. \quad \int_T g_i(t, x(t)) d\mu \leq \omega_i; \quad i=1, 2, \dots, k$$

$$b. \quad \mu \in \mathcal{M}_{\bar{\mu}}$$

$$c. \quad x : T \rightarrow X \text{ is measurable}$$

where $(\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_k)$ is a fixed vector.

Ricardo on Income Distribution and 'Invariable Measure of Value' during the period 1819-20 (I)

by Takuya Hatori

According to P. Sraffa's explanation, D. Ricardo did show signs of weakening to the labour

theory of value at one moment between edition 2 and edition 3 of his *Principles*, although this weakening was no more than a passing mood. Sraffa asserts that an echo of Ricardo's old corn-ratio theory, which rendered his theory of distribution independent of value, can perhaps be recognised, when he wrote to McCulloch on 13 June 1820: 'After all, the great questions of Rent, Wages and Profits must be explained by the proportions in which the whole produce is divided between landlords, capitalists, and labourers, and which are not essentially connected with the doctrine of value.'

The aim of this paper is to examine Sraffa's assertion by considering the correspondence between Ricardo and his friends (especially Malthus and McCulloch) during the periods 1819-20.

On the Convexity of Multi-valued Mappings II

by Ryuichi Watanabe

This is the second part of our study "on the convexity of multi-valued mappings". In the first paper, we have discussed the fundamental properties of convex functions. In the present paper, we shall focus on some generalizations of these properties to the case of convex mappings and a construction of convex multi-valued functions.

The main purpose of these papers is to introduce the concept of "convexity of a multi-valued mapping", but as stated in the former paper, the chief difficulty in defining a convexity is the way to endow a suitable ordering on spaces. That is, it is desirable to endow an ordering which is natural and tractable for the wide range of applications. In what follows, we are going to give basic ideas to define convexity for multi-valued mappings and study their properties.

Les «Sociétés de secours mutuels» en France à la fin du XIX^e siècle (suite et fin)

par Mitsuo Nakagami

Institution s'apparentant au sens large à un système de sécurité sociale, la Mutualité connaît un important développement dès la fin du siècle dernier.

Cet article essaie de décrire et d'analyser les structures de ces «sociétés de secours mutuels» de la fin du XIX^e siècle au début du XX^e siècle, ainsi que l'espérance de ceux qui soutenaient ces groupements de prévoyance volontaire.

I. L'aspect historique des «sociétés de secours mutuels»

Les «sociétés de secours mutuels» qui étaient à l'origine des groupements professionnels d'ouvriers et qui dirigeaient des activités politiques anti-gouvernementales, se sont transformées au milieu du XIX^e siècle, grâce aux mesures politiques de protection du gouvernement, en associations qui ne s'occuperont désormais que d'œuvres de secours mutuels. A la fin du XIX^e siècle, elles deviendront un important soutien du système national de prévoyance et de secours français.

II. L'institution des «sociétés de secours mutuels»

La loi sur les Sociétés de secours mutuels de 1850 et le décret organique du 26 mars 1852 régissent les activités des sociétés de secours mutuels de la seconde moitié du XIX^e siècle. Trois catégories de sociétés étaient distinguées: les sociétés de secours mutuels reconnues d'utilité publique, les sociétés de secours mutuels approuvées toutes deux sous les faveurs et la surveillance de l'État et enfin les sociétés de secours mutuels autorisées n'ayant aucune obligation à l'égard de l'État, c'est-à-dire «libres».

La loi de 1898 modifia l'ancienne en enlevant à l'État tout droit de surveillance.

(à suivre)