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The Transformation of Trade Union Organization in Ninety-twenties

—From Horizontal Unions to Vertical Unions

by Kanae Iida

In October, 1920, the Eighth Congress of Yuuikai was held at Osaka, and Tokyo Alliance of Trade Unions proposed the reorganization of local trade unions into national craft and industrial unions.

On the other hand, the government, under the pressure of social and political changes in Europe, was obliged to adapt itself to the international labour policies, especially the establishment of the International Labour Organization compelled the Japanese government to consider instituting the Trade Union Act.

In 1920, both the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and Home Ministry had been preparing the Trade Union Acts independently. In the chapter I, the writer mentions about the controversies and impulses of the Trade Union Act.

After the Great War, the Japanese people had the upsurge of the revolutionary democratic and working class movement for the first time. Since the emergence of the trade union movement led by Fusataro Takano and Sen Katayama on the model of the A. F. L. in the end of the nineteenth century, labour movement had been grown up, although interrupted by the High Treason Accident. However, the Japanese labour movement had never developed in parallel with socialist movement, because the main current of socialist movement of the Meiji Era was characterized with anarchistic enthusiasm. In 1920's labour leaders and socialists took the plunge of the destination of the collaboration between trade unionism and socialist movement. A short essay entitled "The new orientation of the working classes movement", by Hitoshi Yamakawa published in the 'Zenei' (the Vanguard) was regarded as the herald of the new revolutionary mass movement. In the chapter II, the writer comments on the relationship between this very important document and the labour movement.

Japanese government and capitalists intended to make the industrial relation on the basis of

the paternalistic thought traditional in the Japanese society. Therefore, they had a grave concern in the problem of trade union organization whether the working class prefer the horizontal union or nertical union. In the capter III, the writer treats with the behaviours of trade union leaders, cupitalists and the government.

Externality, Public Goods and Entry of Firms

by Kunio Kawamata

In the previous paper [1]; we defined the contribution of the firm by the addition in the welfare of the economy due to the entry of the firm (divided by the increse in the welfare due to the unit increase of the numeraire.) We considered an economy which consists of a continuum of potential firms and demonstrated that the contribution of the firm coincides with the propit of the firm in terms of the efficiency prices (i. e. the common marginal rate of substitution of consummers and producers).

In establishing the above result we assumed that the absence of external economies and diseconomies and of public goods in the sense of Samuelson. In this peper we relax this assumption and show how the contribution of a firm can be expressed in terms of efficiency prices in more general situations. It is shown, in particular, that even in the presence of external economies, the contribution of a firm is equal to the profit of the firm if the produce prices are used in the evaluation, but that the contribution exceeds the profit of the firm by the value of external effects if the consumer prices are used for it. Similar results are demonstrated in the case where public goods are present.

[1] Kunio Kawamata, "Contribution of a Firm and Optimal Entry", *Mita Journal of Economics*, Vol. 72, No. 3, (June 1979)

Ricardo on Income Distribution and 'Invariable Measure of Value' during the period 1819—20. (II)

by *Takuya Hatori*

In the face of Malthus' criticism presented in his *Principles*, Ricardo had been obliged to reconsider the choice of an invariable measure of value. In Ricardo's view the 'principal problem in Political Economy' was the division of the national product between classes.

Now Ricardo noticed that a rise or fall of wages by itself might bring about a change in the magnitude of the social product, and consequently it would be hard to determine accurately the effect of a change in wages upon profits, if the choice of the measure of value is not adequate.

Thus he had been engaging to find a measure of value, which would be invariant to changes in the division of the product since the publication of Malthus' *Principles*. Though he found the great difficulties in his search for the standard, yet he did not give up to link his theory of income distribution with the labour theory of value. The examination of the correspondence between Ricardo and his friends during the period 1819—20 lends no support to Sraffa's opinion that an echo of Ricardo's old corn-ratio theory can be recognised in a passage he wrote to McCulloch on 13 June 1820.

The Origins of the Thought on English Factory Legislation

—On the thought of Leonard Horner, a Factory Inspector

by *Bunsho Takeda*

Leonard Horner was one of the most important factory inspectors in 19th century England, who was distinguished in the history of Factory Acts. He was engaged in it for 26 years

from 1833 to 1859 mainly in the textile districts of Lancashire. His name got noted for Karl Marx's frequent reference in the *Capital*. While Marx referred to the history of early Factory Legislation from the view point of his class struggle theory, at the same time he appreciated the contribution of the factory inspectors, especially of Leonard Horner so much. In the *Capital* Marx mentioned about Horner's "immortal contributions to the English working class." Why Marx had so highly evaluated Horner, who was originated from a Scottish Whig family and was rather friendly to factory owners in his early days? This is the first point the writer aimed at in this article.

And the second, in the world of modern historical research in England and America, the early factory legislation came to be debated in relevance of the Benthamite reform plan. The idea of Benthamism, which had been consistent with the most influential principles of individualism and *laissez-faire* in 19th century, is now reaffirmed its another side of state-interference and collectivism. We can find this latter side of Benthamism in 1833 Factory Act, and when we see this reform as a part of Benthamite reforms, how did its doctrine affect to the actual process of Factory Act administration? In order to make clear this point, the writer investigated into the thought of Leonard Horner chiefly through the Factory Inspectors' Report and other official publications. As a result, we can say that much of Horner's idea on Factory Act was not only influenced with the Benthamism, but he had concepted his own motive of the Scottish Enlightenment and of Whig paternalism for the factory children. We should fully consider this latter side of Horner's thought.

The contents as follows.

Introduction

- (1) The Background of Ten Hour Movement.
- (2) Royal Commission on Children's Employment in 1833.
- (3) The Birth and Career of Leonard Horner.
- (4) Horner and his Administration of Factory Acts.
 1. Paternalism as the Starting Point.
 2. The Concept of Regular Working.
 3. The Idea of Normal Working Day.
 4. The Protection of Labourers.
- (5) Concluding Remarks.

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

par Mitsuo Nakagami

III. Les buts des sociétés de secours mutuels

Les sociétés de secours mutuels semblaient remplir presque parfaitement leur rôle en ce qui concernait les assurances-maladies. En effet, les membres participants n'avaient à payer ni les soins médicaux ni les frais de pharmacie, quelle que fût la durée de la maladie. Cependant l'indemnité pécuniaire n'était accordée aux malades que pendant quelques mois, ce qui obligeait à prolonger le délai d'allocation de cette indemnité lorsque la durée de la maladie dépassait les délais prévus dans les règlements.

Si ces sociétés couvraient d'une manière satisfaisante l'assurance-maladie, il n'en était pas de même pour l'assurance contre les accidents du travail, l'assurance-vieillesse, et la garantie en cas de décès. Ces sociétés ne pouvaient assurer à leurs membres dans le cadre de l'assurance-vieillesse que des pensions insignifiantes, malgré leurs efforts pour en augmenter le montant et l'aide de l'Etat ou l'aide des membres honoraires.

IV. La naissance des Mutuelles

Dès la fin du XIX^e siècle et au début du XX^e, apparaissent d'une part de nouvelles sociétés dites «mutuelles» et d'autre part une organisation de la Mutualité constituée au niveau national.

Conclusion

La Mutualité grâce au concours des divers gouvernements qui se succédèrent est devenue à la fin du siècle dernier le principal soutien du système national de prévoyance et de secours français. De nombreuses réclamations en faveur d'une couverture plus satisfaisante permirent la création de lois en faveur des assurances sociales obligatoires.

La Mutualité, institution de prévoyance volontaire, jouait dans ce système de prévoyance et de secours un rôle dominant, alors que les institutions obligatoires n'apportaient qu'un soutien secondaire.