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- とが出来る。本論文で「家の土地」の買戻しは、特定の場所の土地のそれではなく、所有権のそれである。
- 115) この点については、野田、前掲論文、58-59 頁を参照。
- 116) 「村の土地」概念の変化は、町村の廃置分合に端を発する。「家の土地」「村の土地」の買戻しには、町村の廃置分合あるいは境界変更が影響したといえよう。
- 117) 9 月 11 日の政令 288 号 (通称ポツダム政令) による。詳しくは農林省大臣官房総務課、前掲書、第 6 巻、346-349 頁、渡辺洋三「農地改革と戦後農地法」東京大学社会科学研究所『戦後改革 6 農地改革』東京大学出版会、1975 年を参照。ポツダム政令により先買制度もとりやめとなり、創設自作地で自作をやめる場合に対しては強制譲渡させることになった。なお 52 年「農地法」15 条は、創設自作地で自作をやめて不法に小作させた場合には、国が買収するとした。先買権規定の処理に関しては、岩本、前掲論文、218 頁を参照。
- 118) 政府買収に対し、強制譲渡の最大の違いは主体にある。「政府買収は云うまでもなく政府が主体であり、一度政府が買収して売り渡す。強制譲渡では当事者の協議によって直接譲渡されるのが原則であり、その意味では個人が主体である」(「ポツダム政令にもとづく農地改革新法令の解説」『改革集成』第 5 巻、1976 年、1038 頁)。
- 119) 近藤康男『日本農業の経済分析』岩波書店、1959 年、287 頁。瞬間売買はポツダム政令 2 条 1 項 4 号 (『改革集成』第 5 巻、814-815 頁) の運用により、51 年 4 月の農地局長通達 (同上、935 頁) で始められた。なお、農林省大臣官房総務課、前掲書、第 7 巻、1972 年、898-900 頁、渡辺洋三、前掲論文、112 頁、農林漁業金融公庫『農林漁業金融公庫十年史』1965 年、293 頁以下も参照。
- 120) 農地法では 16 条 (申し出による買収) を運用して行われた。この政府買収方式による長期資金融通は、自作農創設特別措置会計の余裕金 (農地改革で売渡を受けた旧小作農の一時払いが多額なことで生じた) を活用したため、規模に限界があった。そこで 55 年「自作農維持創設資金融通法」による、農林漁業金融公庫の自作農維持創設資金がこれに代わった。
- [本論文は、2015-2019 年度科学研究費基盤研究 (C) の成果の一部である.]
- (筆者：元宇都宮大学)

Summary

Farmers, villages and repurchase of land in modern Japan

Yukiteru OHGURI

This article clarifies the development of land repurchasing in modern Japan through the actual conditions of moneylending by landlords and agricultural policies.

The repurchase of farmhouse land was established after the ban on land purchases was lifted and involved two types of contracts: provision of collateral for the sale by means of a loan to collect interest; and a purchase and sale contract with a special agreement on redemption. The repurchase of village land, on the other hand, included the preemptive purchase of tenanted land by the tenant and purchase of a village's inherent assets by a villager, in addition to the repurchase of farmhouse land.

It can be said agricultural policies to establish or maintain owner-farmers in modern Japan supported repurchases of the land of farmers and villages.

Summary

Formation of the modern low-wage class and agricultural structure in “Northeast Tohoku” : A case study of Goshogawara City, Aomori

Wakaba MAGAKI

This paper explores a survey conducted in T village, Goshogawara City, Aomori Prefecture, to elucidate the rural labor market structure and its influence on agricultural structure. The findings indicated that the 20-40 age group suffered from the “modern low-wage” structure, making it difficult to cover household expenses even with dual incomes. However, this generation avoided agriculture, resulting in smallholder farmers abandoning their farms. Meanwhile, those farmers possessing over 2 hectares land continued as an agricultural labor force into their 50s and early 60s. This situation emerged because of the limited job prospects outside agriculture for elderly individuals, and consequently led to elevated land rents.

Summary

A dialogue with Isobe Toshihiko on Okinawa's agricultural structure

Sachiho W. ARAI

Toshihiko Isobe (1927–2012) was a leading researcher who analyzed the unique Okinawan agricultural structure in the 1980s in the same framework as for mainland Japan. This study highlights his achievements and addresses the issues on Okinawan agriculture.

Although the core of his analytical framework is rooted in the farming system, Isobe's argument was enriching concerning Okinawan agricultural land market and his idea on farming system was not reflected in his analysis of Okinawan agriculture. While Okinawa's agricultural transition after the reversion to Japan was discussed by him, Isobe's prioritization on its farming system is debatable. His distinction, however, between farmers' independence and their being undermined by the "improved" productivity, emphasized in his arguments on mainland Japan, will gain importance in focusing on Okinawa after the 2000s, where modern means of production were introduced in agriculture due to the declining labor force.

Isobe's discussion on Okinawan agriculture, shedding light on the labor market, is linked to its argument today. On the condition that Japanese economic accumulation in the 2010s different from the era of Isobe's research, needed is a new theory of Okinawan agricultural structure based on the current labor market condition.

Keywords : Okinawa, agricultural structure, Toshihiko Isobe, farming system, labor market