

THE JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
AND ECONOMIC HISTORY
REKISHI TO KEIZAI

264 (Vol. LXVI, No. 4)

July 2024

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REKISHI TO KEIZAI (The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History), a quarterly, is the official publication of The Political Economy and Economic History Society and is sent to all members. Annual payment is ¥9,000. Address of editorial board : Hongô Post office Box 56, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8691 Japan. Distributed by : the Association of Agriculture-Forestry Statistics, Tokyo.

雑誌 09643-4



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三三五七円

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二四三円

- 103) 日本加工食品新聞編『ハム・ソーセージ年鑑』日本食品経済社, 1967年, 199頁.
- 104) 上原征彦・宇田川勝監修, 前掲書, 271頁.
- 105) 1960年代における日本の外交政策では, 欧米諸国との関係改善が重要視されたことが先行研究において指摘されている(鈴木宏尚「池田外交の構図—対「自由陣営」外交に見る内政と外交の連関—: 吉田路線の再検証」『国際政治』2008巻151号, 2008年, 90頁). 他の国際交渉, 特に漁業政策への影響という観点のみならず, 欧米諸国が中心となっているIWCという国際機関において, 欧米諸国との関係改善を重視するがゆえに, 企業側と政府側の意見対立が深まっていった面もあると考えられる.
- 106) 衰退産業化していく産業と既存生産者たる企業の行動分析は, 経済の分析において重要であるものの, 研究はまだまだ少ないことが指摘されている(太田壘「衰退産業の経済分析」『千葉経済論叢』第43号, 2010年, 1-26頁.). しかし経済史・経営史的観点からは, 近年では戦後の石炭産業に関する分析などがある(島西智輝『日本石炭産業の戦後史: 市場構造変化と企業行動』慶應義塾大学出版会, 2011年). こうした衰退産業としての研究, また他産業との比較検討も可能であると考ええる.

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研究科博士後期課程)

Summary

Response of Fisheries Industry under International Regulatory Regime : A Case of Whaling Industry in the Southern Ocean from 1951 to 1966

YUASA Shunsuke

Using the cases of whaling companies in the Southern Ocean, this paper examines how the fishing industry responded to the development of the international regulation of fishing. The whaling companies cooperated with the Japanese government in formulating Japan's responses to the international regulation of fishing. In so doing, those companies tried to maintain their interests. In the early stage, they succeeded in increasing the profit from the expansion of fishing capacity which had been admitted by the international regulation. However, in the later stage, the international regulation was rapidly tightened. Under such new situation, the whaling companies' claim started to diverge from the views of the government and international organizations. Due to concerns about negative impacts on other fisheries policies and declining demand for catches, the companies eventually accepted tighter regulations and scaled back their operations.