

Some Approaches to Mr. L. Marcus's Report on "Co-operatives and Basic Values" and the Recent International Activities of Co-operators in Japan

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Paper presented for the International Seminar of the International Institute for Self-Management (IISM) on "Economic, Social and Political Reforms and Hungarian Co-operatives" held at Harkány, Southern Hungary, 3rd—8th September 1989.¹⁾

Preface

At the 29th Congress of ICA in Stockholm in July 1988, the Japanese representative, Mr. Isao Takamura, the president of Japan Consumer Co-operative Union accepted the request of the Central Committee of ICA to hold the next Congress of ICA in Tokyo in 1992. Since then, Japanese co-operators have started to prepare for the ICA Congress in Tokyo.

The president of ICA, Mr. Lars Marcus set the ICA members the task of discussing the basic values of co-operatives, and he himself wrote a reported entitled "Co-operatives and Basic Values" for the 29th Congress at Stockholm, July 1988. (We call it "The Marcus Report")

The Japan Joint Committee of Co-operatives (JJC) has translated the Marcus Report into Japanese and published it for the co-operators.²⁾ The JJC Executive Committee organized a special research group called "The Research Group for the Basic Problems of Foreign Co-operative Systems"³⁾ to study the task Mr. Marcus had set from January 1989 in Tokyo. This JJC Research Group used to hold one meeting a month and has held several meetings in this year. The group consists of some representatives of

the central organizations of various co-operatives (agricultural, consumers, fishery, forest-owners, credit and so on.)⁴⁾ and four scholars of co-operative studies (Professor Isao Itō, the chairman, the former president of the Japanese Society for Co-operative Studies (JSCS), Professor Masao Miwa, the president of JSCS, Professors Atsushi Shirai and Yoshio Imai, both directors of JSCS.)⁵⁾

The Japanese Society for Co-operative Studies (JSCS) is the only one national-wide organization for co-operatives studies in Japan. It held a seminar for studies on "The International Co-operative Movement and Japan" in May 1989 prepared for the coming Congress of the ICA in 1992. I was the chairman of this seminar.

I would like to report on the JJC Research Group and the JSCS seminar in this paper. I will also include the recent Japanese co-operative news in it.

Contents

- I. The Discussions on the Marcus Report in the JJC Research Group.
 - II. The 8th Spring Seminar of JSCS for studies on "The International Co-operative Movement and Japan" in May 1989, Tokyo.
 - III. Recent International Activities of Japanese Co-operatives.
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I. The Discussions on the Marcus Report in the JJC Research Group.

There are some differing interpretations of the basic values of co-operatives among Japanese scholars and co-operators. As the result of the differences, we have had some divisions and discussions in understanding of the Marcus Report in the meetings of the JJC Research Group. Generally the scholars are rather critical, and practitioners are more sympathetic with the Marcus Report.

Mr. Marcus chose in his report four values—participation, democracy, honesty and caring for others—as the basic values.

Professors Itō and Shirai are considerably critical of Mr. Marcus's view

of basic values. They said that the Marcus Report is unclear in its conception of basic values and also insisted that 'honesty' and 'caring for others' cannot be recognized as values unique to co-operatives. They are rather negative in regard to the moral values of co-operatives and prefer to choose the values from the point of view of the objective function of co-operatives as the economic organizations. They presented their own list of basic values of co-operatives.

Professor Itō arranged six values or principles of co-operatives as follows.⁶⁷

1. Democratic organization based on individual rights.
2. Search for efficiency of co-operative activity.
3. Unity of members as investor, manager and user.
4. Quality-first.
5. Non-commercialism.
6. Mutual-help organization for construction of a peaceful and rich society at local, national and international levels.

Professor Shirai also categorized the basic values of co-operatives into the following three categories in his comment appended to the Japanese translation of the Marcus Report published by JJC.⁷⁰

1. Values derived from the aim of co-operatives.
2. Values derived from co-operative principles.
3. Values derived from the practical movement.

He listed many values and principles belonging to those three categories including not only economic value but also values of humanism and world peace.

There are some differences between the views of Professor Itō and Professor Shirai on the basic values of co-operatives. Professor Itō denies that moral values are co-operative values. Professor Shirai does not deny moral values although he is rather suspicious of them. However, they have a common tendency to approach the values of co-operatives from the objective functions or practical principles of co-operatives.

Dr. Osam Fujisawa who is not a member of the JJC Research Group, criticized the views of Professors Itō and Shirai on the basic values and proposed his own interpretation of Mr. Marcus's opinions in the monthly co-operative magazine in March and May 1989.⁸¹ He insisted that both professors had seriously misunderstood the Marcus Report because of their misreading of it. He claimed to interpret the basic values as human values

and not as peculiar values of co-operatives. From his point of view, the aim of the Marcus Report is to ascertain of the relation between the co-operative movement and universal human values or to seek the way by which the co-operative movement may realize the universal human values in it.

Dr. Fujisawa pointed out the mistranslation of the title of the Marcus Report in its Japanese edition by the JJC revised by Professor Shirai. Following Dr. Fujisawa's criticism, the Japanese translator changed the original title of the Marcus Report "Co-operatives and Basic Values" into "Co-operatives and Their Basic Values" in the Japanese edition without serious consideration of the big gap between the two titles. Also he insisted that this mistranslation was contrary to the intention of Mr. Marcus who did not limit the meaning of 'Basic Values' within the co-operative movement but regarded it more universally.

Dr. Fujisawa's criticism of the Japanese translation by the JJC sounds reasonable in this case, because there is some possibility that it will be understood by the readers of this translation of the Marcus Report mainly from the functions of co-operatives as the economic organizations and without enough consideration of their other important function as a social and international movement against exploitation, injustice and violence.

However, Dr. Fujisawa has a tendency to interpret the basic values from his own belief based on Catholic doctrine. He is keen to support Mr. Marcus's basic values as moral values and insists that they come from Christianity although Mr. Marcus himself regards them as more universal.⁹⁾

As an historian of co-operative ideas and the co-operative movement. I can understand the reason why Mr. Marcus stressed the importance of co-operative ideology for conquering the present crisis and also the identity of the international co-operative movement including the socialist and developing countries. I explained at the second meeting of the JJC Research Group as follows:

We must recall certain reports of preceding ICA Congresses. They are Dr. Laidlaw's and Mr. Smirnov's at the 27th Congress and Mr. Trunov's report at the 28th Congress. I think that it is necessary to consider the significance of the Marcus Report in relation to these preceding reports.

The first of them, the so-called "Laidlaw Report" has acquired a high reputation among co-operators including the Japanese one. However, it was not welcomed by socialist co-operative organizers who were dissatisfied with Dr. Laidlaw's opinions, especially his view of socialist co-operatives.

Mr. Smirnov, vice-president of ICA and president of Centrosoyuz at that time, presented at the Congress "Cooperation of The Socialist Countries in The Year 2000".¹⁰⁾ This was a joint document of the Socialist Countries and defended the socialist co-operatives and outlined their future developement. It was unusual to have two reports in an congress, and it seems to me that the Smirnov Report could not show the real problems of the socialist co-operatives which faced their own serious difficulties although Dr. Laidlaw did not mention much about them in his report.

At the 28th ICA Congress in Humburg, Mr. M. Trunov, president of Centrosoyuz and vice-president of ICA, gave his report on "Co-operatives and Global Problems".¹¹⁾ He pointed to the problems of poverty, hunger, pollution and war. As Mr. Marcus mentioned in his report, the Trunov Report reminded us of the fact that the co-operative enterprises as well as their members depend upon the general conditions in society. We should also understand that co-operative movements face global problems too, with the common aim of resolving them in cooperation with the United Nations. If Mr. Trunov intended to treat global problems in his report, Mr. Marcus discussed the inner or philosophical ideas in his report.

It seems to me to be important that Mr. Marcus mentioned in his report that the early formation of the co-operative movement started from a common spirit which was the basis of many other popular movements for a better life and peace. He also emphasized that the reason for the

crisis were not only economic but also ideological.¹²⁾

My opinion on the Marcus Report was not always welcomed by other scholars in the meetings of the JJC Research Group because of their critical attitudes to it, however, most members have generally understood and accepted my proposal to study correctly the report before making our own report on the basic values.

It is true that the Marcus Report is not so easy for Japanese to understand because some of the content has an abstract character and his universal ideas of co-operatives are still not familiar among Japanese co-operators. Further more the report does not give clear definition of the concepts of basic values of co-operatives or sufficient theoretical explanation of them for Japanese readers.

The JJC Committee organized the meeting to ask the authors of the Marcus Report some questions on the report when Mr. Marcus visited Tokyo on 21st April 1989. The members of the JJC Committee and Professor Miwa and I attended it and had one hour of discussion with Mr. Marcus.¹³⁾

He answered Professor Miwa's questions about his intentions in writing his report. He explained that his intention was not to write some sort of economic theory of co-operatives, but to show the most important values to managing staff and workers in co-operatives. He also said that the four values may be classified into two, the soft and the hard. The soft part—honesty and caring for others, the hard part—participation and democracy. This means that the hard part mainly relates to the organization or institutional systems of co-operatives and the soft part to ideological or moral. He also told us about the process of his writing the report in a short time at the request of the Central Committee of the ICA. He said that his report is only an introduction for the discussions of co-operators in many countries and not the last word.

After this meeting, the JJC Research Group has developed discussions on the basic values, although some problems still remain mainly in the work of translation into Japanese. In order to resolve these problems, I visited

Stockholm privately in July 1989 and met Dr. S. Å. Böök, the ICA consultant, at his office, and received much useful advice and information. He has started his work of making a formal report on co-operatives and basic values for the ICA Congress in Tokyo at Mr. Marcus's request. His advice and information were welcomed by the members of the JJC Research Group when I reported to them at the meeting in August.¹⁴⁾

I could not meet Mr. Marcus when I visited Stockholm in July. However, he kindly wrote me a letter to reply to our questions after his return to his office which is also useful for our discussions.¹⁵⁾

Recently, the staff of the JJC Committee are preparing answers on the topics set by Mr. Marcus's report, cooperating with the scholars in the JJC Research Group. The representatives of four co-operative unions in the group have presented their papers on their activities and understandings of the basic values to the meetings.¹⁶⁾

II. The 8th Spring Seminar of JSCS for Studies on "The International Co-operative Movement and Japan" in May 1989 in Tokyo.

The Japanese Society for Co-operative Studies (JSCS) held a seminar on "The International Co-operative Movement and Japan" at Meiji University in Tokyo on 13th May 1989.¹⁷⁾

I was the chairman of this seminar and invited three speakers to it. The first speaker was Mr. Sadao Nakabayashi, the honorary president of the Japan Consumer Co-operative Union, who presented his paper on "The International Co-operative Movement and The Japanese Consumer Co-operative Movement". The second speaker, Mr. Shirō Futagami, the director of the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Co-operatives in Asia (IDACA) presented his paper on "The International Co-operative Movement and Japanese Agricultural Co-operative Movement." The third speaker, Mr. Akira Kurimoto, the chief of the International section of the Kanagawa Consumer Co-operative Union, read his paper on "The Present Situation and Future Aspect of International Exchange in Co-operative Studies". Some scholars commented on these papers after the reading.

As chairman, I introduced the speakers and then mentioned the significance of this seminar as the first step of our society in the development of international exchange of studies on co-operatives, and also towards the coming ICA Congress in Tokyo in 1992. I also apologised for the lack of success in inviting the members of the Moscow Co-operative Institute to this seminar because of the poor finances of our society, and appealed to the audience to cooperate in continuing the plan to invite foreign scholars as our guests to the annual congress.¹⁸⁾

Mr. Nakabayashi reviewed the history of the participation of Japanese Co-operative Union in the ICA Congress after the 2nd World War, and his own experiences in it. In 1957 when he attended 20th Congress in Stockholm, he had to ask for some financial aid from the ICA for his travel to Stockholm because of the poverty of the Japanese Consumer Co-operative Union at that period. At the Congress, he moved the resolutions on the abolition of the atomic bomb, the invitation to Chinese co-operatives to participate in the ICA, and the promotion of mutual trade between co-operatives of different countries. Since then, the Japanese Co-operative Union has developed gradually under the influence of the economic reconstruction of Japan.

Mr. Nakabayashi told us that even a famous economist, the late Professor Kazuo Ōkouchi, could not foresee the great development of the Japanese consumer co-operative movement after the 2nd World War and advised Mr. Nakabayashi that the co-operative movement had no future development and so it was not a good idea to devote himself too much to it. However, he has devoted his life over to it forty years and attended several congresses of the ICA as the representative of JCCU. The development of the Japanese consumer co-operative movement has become phenomenal and the number of its members has reached over ten millions. Today the position and role of JCCU in Japanese society and the ICA are very influential. For instance, JCCU has played an important role in the movement against the atomic bomb in Japan and has actively participated in the UN anti-

atomic war campaign.¹⁹⁾

I informed the audiences that the Swedish Consumer Co-operative Union decided to award Mr. Nakabayashi its Albin Johansson medal in gold for his distinguished services for world peace through the Japanese co-operative movement. He went to Stockholm to receive it at a ceremony during the celebration of the anniversary of the Swedish Consumer Co-operative Union on the 13th July of this year.

Mr. Futagami also traced the outline of the history of participation by the Japanese Agricultural Co-operative Union in the ICA from the end of the 2nd World War. He introduced the activities of IDACA as the organization for the aid of Asian agricultural co-operatives through the co-operative leaders education at the IDACA Center in Machida, Tokyo.

He has had his own long experience of work in the ICA organization as a member of the Committee Executive, and a rich knowledge of the activities of the ICA in Asia. He said that the Central Union of Japan Agricultural Co-operatives (CUAC) has over five and half million members and 2.6 million associate members. The number of the member co-operatives is over four thousand.

In his paper, Mr. Futagami reported the following achievements of CUAC. CUAC had persuaded the Japanese Agricultural Ministry to give financial support to the ICA for its plan of promoting agricultural activities in Asia, and then the Japanese government decided to pay four hundred thousand dollars a year for five years from 1986 to help the ICA plan for the long study and training (six months) of Asian agricultural leaders. As the result of this aid, Sweden's share of the annual budget of the South-East branch office of ICA has been reduced from 91% to 40%. He also said that Japanese co-operatives will start to form a foundation for the creation of co-operatives in Asia from the year of the ICA Congress in Tokyo in 1992 following the experiences of Swedish aid to developing countries.²⁰⁾

Mr. Kurimoto, the third speaker, stressed the necessity of systematic

studies of the international co-operative movement, exchanging information on co-operatives among foreign institutes. He cited the activities of some foreign co-operative institutes and their systems and publications. Then, he put toward his plan to promote the development of international exchanges in co-operative studies.

He listed five tasks as follows:

- 1) Collecting and arranging informations about the direction of studies in foreign countries.
- 2) Visiting foreign co-operative institutes and study groups.
- 3) Inviting specialists from foreign co-operative institutes to Japan.
- 4) Publicising the achievements of Japanese studies on co-operatives abroad.
- 5) Participating in international discussions and joint studies.

For the achievement of these aims, he suggested the following ways:

- a) Cooperation with national organizations of co-operatives and institutions.
- b) Establishment of a network of universities and institutes in Japan and other countries.
- c) Financial support to send scholars abroad for attending the academic meetings and welcome foreign visitors, principally self-finance.
- d) Decisions on priority in aid and the selection of subjects for studies.

Mr. Kurimoto worked several years as interpreter for Mr. Nakabayashi at ICA congresses and visited many countries with him. He published an important work on the recent situation of co-operatives in the advanced countries including Europe, America and also the socialist countries, in 1987. He translated some English co-operative works into Japanese.²¹⁾

JSCS invites every year Korean co-operative specialists to its annual meetings and sends representatives to the annual meeting of the Korean Society for Studies in Cooperation. Now it intends to develop an exchange systems of co-operative information with other countries.

III. Recent International Activities of Japanese Co-operatives.

As a result of the Internationalization of the Japanese economy our co-operators have been more interested in international cooperation with co-operatives abroad. Not only JJC, but also the independent co-operatives and local unions of co-operatives have started to have their own programs to

exchange their experiences with co-operatives abroad.

The Nada-Kōbe Consumer Co-operative, the biggest one in Japan, has held three symposiums with the Stockholm Consumer Co-operative, KF, and the Dortmund Consumer Co-operative, Danada since 1984.

Mr. Kurimoto, chief of the international section of Kanagawa Consumer Co-operative, successfully organized an international forum in Yokohama. Kanagawa Consumer Co-operative invited Dr. J. Craig, associate professor of York University, Canada and the directors of influential co-operatives from Canada, Denmark and Italy for an international forum on "The 21st Century Vision of Co-operatives in Advanced Countries" in which several hundred co-operators participated. The chief director of Kanagawa Consumer Co-operative, Mr. Masayuki Yamagishi, wishes to hold another international forum on "The Aging Society and Co-operatives" this autumn in Yokohama, inviting Swedish and American co-operators.²²⁾

As a new co-operative movement in recent Japan, we have the workers co-operative movement. It was established voluntarily by some middle aged and elderly workers after the government cut the budget for unemployment relief ten years ago. Mr. Goshū Nakanishi, the enthusiastic leader of this movement has organized the national center and publishes its quarterly magazine "Shigotono-hakken (the Discovery of Jobs)". They call their co-operative union officially "The Trade Association for the Middle Aged and Older Workers Employment and Welfare." The total number of members is about seven thousands and they have eleven branches in Tokyo and some local towns. Their main jobs are maintenance of buildings, hospitals and restaurants. There are some shoe and camera factories in the association. Some members organize truck centers for delivery of goods. They have a very ambitious plan to develop their business and organization.

The association has held annual meetings in Tokyo and invited some supporters including specialists of co-operative and labour problems. Recently they invited foreign guests to their meeting from Mondragon Co-op. and exchanged their co-operative experiences.²³⁾ They also invited Mr.

Paul Derrick, a British co-operative leader, to the meeting in Tokyo this September. He is interested in the workers co-operative movement and also in the new political situation of Japan after the election of the House of Councillors in July in which the Socialist Party won dramatically, due to the women's vote, partly because of the women members of co-operatives.

On International Co-operative Day, 1st July of this year, there were ceremonies and meetings not only in Tokyo but also in local towns including Sapporo. I was invited by the Hokkaido Co-operative Joint Committee (Hokkaido JCC) as the lecturer at the commemorative lecture meeting in Sapporo and read a paper on "Basic Values of Co-operatives—An aspect of the 21st Century Co-operative Movement—" in front of over three hundred co-operative members. I developed four themes:

1) Observations on the 29th ICA Congress in Stockholm. 2) On "Co-operatives and Basic Values". 3) "Perestroika" and Co-operative Reform in USSR. 4) The International Co-operative Movement and Japan.²⁴⁾

In the first part of my lecture, I quoted the speech of UN President Perez de Cuellar at the ICA Congress. He highly appreciated the role of the ICA as the biggest non governmental organization supporting UN for world peace. Also I introduced Mr. Gorbachev's message to the ICA Congress in which he supported the effort of ICA for world peace and confirmed the advantageous condition for democratic co-operatives in the USSR under "Perestroika".

In the second part, I mentioned the outline of our discussions on the Marcus Report in the JJC Research Group.

In the third part, I explained the aim and process of the co-operative reform under "Perestroika" summarizing a part of my work titled "Co-operatives and Socialism"²⁵⁾ which was published last year in Tokyo.

I said that Socialism cannot develop well without a democratic co-operative movement and Mr. Gorbachev has understood this truth in facing the crisis of Soviet socialism. He is trying to reform the semi-governmental system of Soviet co-operatives into a more democratic and effective system under

the new "Co-operative Law" which was put into force last summer but still does not work well.²⁶⁾ I believe from my own observation of last summer in the USSR that one of the main reasons for the unpopularity of new co-operatives comes from lack of understanding on the basic values among new co-operators. In such a sense, the Marcus Report must be useful both for the reform of Soviet co-operatives as well as co-operatives of capitalist countries.

In this part, I introduced my conversation with the foremost Soviet economist, Dr. Leonid Abalkin on the economic reform in the USSR. When he came to Tokyo in April, I met him at the meeting of members of the Soviet Study Institute in Tokyo and asked him for his comment on the new-type private co-operatives in the USSR, especially about the reason for their unpopularity among the citizens. He explained that the main responsibility for the unpopularity does not belong to the new co-operative's unfairness but to the poor economic situation of the whole of Soviet society. He defended the positive role of the new co-operatives for decentralization and democratization of the old economic system in his country. However, he did not deny the importance of co-operative principles for the new co-operative movement when I mentioned about the Marcus Report and asked me to contribute an article to encourage the new co-operative movement in the USSR to his magazine.²⁷⁾

In the fourth part, I spoke as follows: At the 29th ICA Congress, Mr. Marcus gave us the task of examining his report on "Co-operatives and Basic Values" by 1992. Japanese co-operators including the regular members, as host of the coming ICA Congress in Tokyo, should consider it seriously. In attempting to realize this task, we should improve our co-operative movement and make it more democratic and international, although the Japanese co-operative movement has developed more than our former expectations and many foreign co-operators have admired its achievements. For instance, the late Dr. Laidlaw commended the Japanese agricultural co-operatives as an ideal type in his report "Co-operative Movement in the Year 2000". We know of some criticisms from both co-operators and out-

siders against their conservative character and tendencies to commercialism. Even the famous Japanese co-operative system, "HAN" now has some difficult internal problems as a result of the change in women's social position in modern Japan. I think that a sort of "Perestroika" is necessary not only for the Soviet co-operatives but also for the old-type co-operatives in Japan. Democratic co-operative movements are necessary both in capitalist and socialist countries as the fundamental social organization.

The audience welcomed my lecture with a much applause.

On International Co-operative Day, the JJC published an appeal at the Congress hall of CUAC in Tokyo. Here follows my translation of it.

*"The Appeal of the JJC on the 67th International Co-operative Day"*²⁸⁾

On the occasion of the 67th International Co-operative Day, we, the members of the unions of co-operatives, of agricultural, consumers, fishery and forest-owners co-operatives swear to make more efforts together with friends of co-operatives in every nation in the world for the realization of world peace, for the development of the economy and of a high quality life style and caring society.

Now, our co-operative movements face many domestic and international tasks. The increasing pressure to open the rice-market caused by trade conflicts, decreasing self-sufficiency in food because of the rapid increase of imports of agricultural, forestry and fishery products, stricter limitation of international fishing grounds, reduction of forestry production and the advance of depopulation in mountain villages etc. The circumstances surrounding agriculture, forestry and fishery have changed for the worse. Also, peoples daily life is under pressure with the enforcement of tax reforms including the new consumer tax, and the additional taxation on consumer co-operatives.

Internationally there is also environmental pollution, increasing gaps between the poor and the rich and increasing malnutrition and famine in

the developing countries. For the resolution of such domestic and international problems, the role of co-operative movement has become more and more important. We grapple with those tasks holding hands with ICA members, co-operators in the world, and especially with colleagues of co-operatives in Asian countries. We will make more effort to abolish atomic weapons which is the wish of people of all nations.

In 1992, Tokyo will host the 30th ICA Congress. We should hold the first ICA Congress in Asia and open a new aspect for the international co-operative movement. We reconfirm here the solidarity and unity of our co-operatives and swear again to advance the co-operative movement more and more for realization of our common ideas.

1st July, 1989. Tokyo.

Conclusion

Instead of the conclusion of this paper, I would like to present my proposal connected with the ICA Congress in Tokyo which I read at the second meeting of the JJC Research Group in February, 1989.²⁹⁾

- 1) The Marcus Report should be discussed among the practitioners and scholars of co-operatives as a means for realizing the basic values. It will be useful for the reform of our movement.
- 2) Considering the international character of the ICA, we should respect many different kind of co-operatives without political and national prejudice.
- 3) The ICA Congress in Tokyo is the first ICA Congress in Asia. We can stress our nationalism at the Congress if we want to do so. However, as the host of the global event, we should be fair to every nation.
- 4) The main subject of the Congress in Tokyo will be a discussion of the results of the examinations of the Marcus Report in each country. We must report not only on domestic problems but also on issues of international cooperation with neighboring countries.

Yoshio IMAI

- 5) JJC must reguarlly send responsible members to the ICA Executive to take the initiative for the coming congress.
- 6) We hope that the JJC and its member organizations will promote and offer financial aid for academic research and studies on subjects relating to the international co-operative movement.
- 7) We should introduce foreign representatives and observers at the Tokyo Congress not only to the big co-operatives like Nada-Kōbe, Kanagawa and Hokkaido but also to the small local co-operatives to promote an exchange of experiences.
- 8) We should express to our visitors our sprit of peace and democracy based on co-operative values and our Constitution.

I would like to add another one as follows:

- 9) We should realize our co-operative solidarity with foreign countries including socialist countries based on the basic values which Mr. Marcus has suggested in his report and make a united report helping Dr. Bөөk for the 30th ICA Congress in Tokyo.

Sept. 1989

—The end—

あとがき

「マルシュ・マルコス氏の報告『協同組合と基本的価値』への日本における
若干の研究と最近の協同組合員の国際的活動」 今井 義夫

本稿は、筆者が南ハンガリーの保養地ハルカーニュで1989年9月3日から8日にかけて開催された「経済・社会・政治改革とハンガリーの協同組合」をテーマとする国際セミナーに参加し、その最終日の8日に自由報告会で発表したものに幾分加筆・修正したものである。

同セミナー参加者は、国際自主管理研究所(IISM・本部・フランクフルト)のメンバーを中心にした11カ国(USA, イギリス, オランダ, カナダ, スウェーデン, 西ドイツ, ノルウェー, ハンガリー, バスク, ユーゴスラヴィヤ, 日本)の約70人の研究者によって構成され、主催地ハンガリーの科学アカデミー地域研究所(ペーチ市), 協同組合研究所(ブタペスト市), ギョドロー大学・農業・社会科学部, 農業協同組合国家協議会などによって組織されて、開催された。

本稿の目的は同セミナーの招請に応じて日本から唯一人参加した筆者が、ICA 東京大会に備える最近の日本の協同組合運動と協同組合研究学会の状況の一端を、筆者自身の知見を中心に紹介することにあった。

なお、本稿は上記のハンガリーの研究所でハンガリー語に翻訳され、公表されることが約束されている。(工学院大学1989年度特別研究の成果の一部)

1989. 9. 20

〔注〕

1) (セミナーの案内状より)

The seminar on
ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORMS
AND HUNGARIAN COOPERATIVES

3rd - 8th September 1989, Harkány. Hungary

Organiser Dezső Kovács, IISM member

The seminar is organised by

Centre for Regional Studies of Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Pécs
Cooperative Research Institute, Budapest
Department of Agro-Sociology of Gödöllő University
National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives

The seminar is *sponsored by*

AGROKER Company in Pécs

BÁZIS Construction Company

National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives

MESZÖV Association of Consumer, Savings, & Home-building Cooperatives

Trade Company of Cooperatives

Meat Production Company, Pécs

- 2) 『協同組合とその基本的価値』日本協同組合連絡協議会 (JJC), 1988年 7 月
- 3) 「海外協同組合基本問題研究会」
- 4) 同研究会への参加機関は次の通り：
日本生活協同組合連合会, 全国農業協同組合中央会, 全国農業協同組合連合会, 全国共済農業協同組合連合会, 農林中央金庫, 全国新聞情報農業協同組合連合会, 全国農協観光協会, 共栄火災保険相互会社 (以上, 順不同)
- 5) 同研究会に参加した研究者 (敬称略)
九州国際大学教授, 佐賀大学名誉教授, 伊東勇夫. 国学院大学教授, 日本協同組合学会会長, 三輪昌男. 慶応義塾大学教授, 日本協同組合学会常務理事, 白井厚. 工学院大学教授, 日本協同組合学会国際交流担当常務理事, 今井義夫.
- 6) 伊東勇夫『協同組合の基本的価値』(協同組合基礎理論研究シリーズ第10集) 1988年農林中金研究センター
- 7) 白井 厚「L. マルカス氏の報告についての覚え書」, 『協同組合とその基本的価値』日本協同組合連絡協議会 (JJC) 所収. 同『第29回 ICA 大会の報告と協同組合の基本的価値』農林中金センター (協同組合基礎理論研究シリーズ第16集), 1989年 1 月.
- 8) 藤沢光治「協同組合と基本的価値」『協同組合経営・研究月報』1989年 3 月, No. 426, および「続, 協同組合と基本的価値」『協同組合経営・研究月報』1989年 5 月, No. 428 掲載.
- 9) Mr. L. Marcus's letter to Y. Imai on 26th July, 1989.
今井義夫「『協同組合と基本的価値』に関する質問へのマルコス会長の返事をめぐって」.
第8回海外協同組合基本問題研究会報告 (1989.8.30) 参照.
- 10) 邦訳:『西暦 2000 年における社会主義の協同組合——ブルガリア, ハンガリー, ドイツ民主共和国, ポーランド, チェコスロバキア, ソ連の協同組合連合会・評議会による共同文書——』日本生活協同組合連合会訳あり.
- 11) 邦訳: M. P. トルーノフ (セントロソユーズ会長) 第28回 ICA 大会議案「世界的諸問題と協同組合」日本協同組合連絡協議会訳: 瀬神戸生協『第1回世界3大生協シンポジウム, 第28回 ICA 大会報告書』(昭和59年12月発行) 所収, pp. 141-210.
- 12) 今井義夫「マルコス会長の基調報告“協同組合と基本的価値”をめぐって——その国際的意義——」『第2回「海外協同組合基本問題研究会」報告書』日本協同組合連絡協議会, 1989年 2 月 2 日, pp. 88-99.
- 13) 「JCA 会長ラルシュ・マルコス氏歓迎夕食会」1989年 4 月21日, 於, 東京ホテル・オータニ.
(スウェーデン側出席者) President ICA, Lars Marcus. Director K. F. International, Mats Ahnlund, (日本側出席者) 農林漁業団体職員共済組合・理事長 桜井 誠, 全国農業協同組合中央会・常務理事 石倉皓哉, 日本生活協同組合連合会・常務理事 大谷正夫, 全国漁業協同組合連合会・専務理事 関谷正昭, 全国森林組合連合会・専務理事 泉総能輔,

Some Approaches to Mr. L. Marcus's Report

全国新聞情報農協連合会常務理事・木村 睦, アジア農協振興機関・常務理事・二神史郎, 全国農業協同組合中央会・国際部長 中岡義忠, 国学院大学教授・三輪昌男, 工学院大学教授・今井義夫, その付, 全中国際部職員 (敬称略).

- 14) 今井義夫「ストックホルムにおける協同組合関係者との 会見報告 (1989年7月5日～8日)」(第7回「海外協同組合基本問題研究会報告書」日本協同組合連絡協議会) 1989年7月28日.
- 15) Mr. Lars Marcus's letter to Yoshio Imai on 26th July 1989. 注9) 参照.
- 16) 「マルコス報告と日本における“協同組合とその基本的価値”について」(全中, 小橋氏報告, 1989年6月29日)「JJC 第7回海外協同組合基本問題研究会への報告」(日生協, 柳田氏報告, 1989年7月28日)「マルコス会長の“基本的価値”について」(全国漁業組合連合会, 1989年8月30日) その他.
- 17) 日本協同組合学会・1989年春季研究集会 (第8回), 共通論題「国際協同組合運動と日本」, 1989年5月13日, 於・明治大学大学院駿河台校舎.
- 18) 同上, 「報告要旨」および日本協同組合学会編『協同組合研究』第8巻第3号, 秋季号, 1989年を参照.
- 19) 中林貞男「国際協同組合運動と日本の生協運動」(同上).
- 20) 二神史郎「国際協同組合運動と日本の農協運動——全中の国際協力活動を中心として——」(同上).
- 21) 栗本 昭「協同組合研究における国際交流の現状と展望」(同上).
- 22) 国際シンポジウム『先進国生協運動の21世紀ビジョン』1989年4月4日～6日, コープかながわ主催. 司会: J. クレイグ (カナダ・ヨーク大学), 報告者: 山岸正幸 (コープかながわ), B. フリーセン (カルガリー生協, カナダ), A. ベルトリーニ (ロンバルディア生協, イタリア), F. リンデロウ (デンマーク生協連合会).
国際フォーラム「高齢化社会と協同組合の役割」1989年9月23日, コープかながわ主催. 報告者: P. ジェンソン (スウェーデン協同組合研究所所長), D. トンプソン (アメリカ協同組合事業協会国際部長), 一番ヶ瀬康子 (日本女子大教授), 京極高宣 (日本社会事業大学教授), 司会, 樋口恵子 (東京家政大学教授).
- 23) 労働者協同組合運動理論・情報誌『仕事の発見』No. 12 '89- 秋号. 特集「いま『協同』を問う5月集会」レポート. この集会でのモンドラゴン協同組合代表 (ホセ・ラモン・エロルサ氏) の講演を収録.
- 24) 今井義夫「協同組合の基本的価値とは——21世紀の協同組合運動を展望して——」(第67回国際協同組合デー・北海道集会, 1989年7月1日, 於札幌市中央区北3条, 第2水産ビル内, 主催: 北海道協同組合間提携推進協議会).
- 25) 今井義夫『協同組合と社会主義』新評論, 1988.
- 26) 同上「社会主義経済体制における非国有センター, ——協同組合——」, 社会主義経済学会大会報告 (1989年5月20日).
- 27) 今井義夫「“マルカス” か “マルクス” か “マルコス” か——Marcus Report の邦訳と解釈をめぐる——」『生活協同組合研究』1989年7月, No. 163, pp. 17-22.
同上「国際協同組合運動と基本的価値をめぐる——マルコス ICA 会長とアバルキン教授へのインタビュー報告——」『協同組合経営研究月報』1989年9月号, No. 432, pp. 31-39.
- 28) 「第67回国際協同組合デー——ICA メッセージ “多様なものの統一”——」『国際協同運動

Yoshio IMAI

の前進に向けて——第67回国際協同組合デー中央記念集会より——』JJC 情報, 1989年7月より英訳.

- 29) 今井義夫「マルカス会長の基調報告“協同組合と基本的価値”をめぐって——その国際的意義——」第2回海外協同組合基本問題研究会報告書所収.

(いまい よしお 本学教授 社会思想史)