



イギリスにおける産業動員体制と軍需省 1915 年-1918 年 Industrial Mobilization in Britain and the Ministry of Munitions, 1915-1918

第一次大戦はイギリス国内の政治経済に大きな影響を及ぼしました。当初短期間で終結すると予想された戦争が予想に反して長期化の様相を示すと、党派対立は一時的に棚上げされ、挙国一致して国難に立ち向かうべく、自由党の単独政権から保守党、労働党も政権に参画する連立政権への内閣改造が行われました。また、従来志願兵制度の下、自発的な志願によって兵士が集められていたのが、開戦2年後の1916年に徴兵制が敷かれます。さらに、食糧配給制度、鉄道や造船など基幹産業への国家統制、社会保障や住宅問題への国家の積極的関与など、経済や社会の各方面に国家が介入するようになります。こうして、国内の政治、経済、社会、軍事のあらゆる局面が円滑な戦争遂行という目的の下に再編成させられる総力戦体制が現れました。

この総力戦体制のシンボリックな存在が 1915 年に創設された軍需省 (Ministry of Munitions)です。イギリスは依然として大きな工業生産能力を有していたものの、工業生産力を前線での戦争遂行に役立てる大局的な設計・調整能力に重大な欠陥を抱えていました。それを明るみに出したのが前線での弾薬不足問題で、兵站の失敗により多くの兵士が戦死している状況は『デイリー・メール』や『ザ・タイムズ』等のメディアによって大々的に報じられ、政府と軍部は批判の矢面に立たされました。このような状況に直面した政府が軍需品の生産を政府直轄下に置き、軍需品の円滑な生産と供給を行なうことを目的として創設したのが軍需省で、初代軍需相には翌年から終戦まで首相として連立政権を導くことになるロイド=ジョージが就任しました。軍需省の創設に伴い、軍需品の生産には 240 万人、15,000 社が携わり、200以上の工場が国有化されるか、軍需品専門工場に転換させられました。軍需省は戦争指導体制の行政面における中枢機関として、戦時下イギリスの経済と社会に多大な足跡を残しました。軍需省の創設は一政府省庁の創設という意味合いを超えて、自由放任的な 19 世紀システムから経済社会活動へ国家が積極的に介入する 20 世紀システムへの転換を画する重要な出来事として、学問的に検討すべき意義を有しています。

本コレクションは、第一次大戦期の軍需省の活動の実態を記録すべく刊行されたイギリス政府の公式刊行物『軍需省の歴史(History of the Ministry of Munitions)』(全12巻)を電子化し、OCR 処理を施し全文検索を可能にしたものです。原本は戦後直後に刊行され、1976年にはハーヴェスター・プレスからマイクロフィッシュ版として復刻されています。

収録期間: 1915 年-1918 年 収録イメージ数: 6,873 イメージ

原資料所蔵機関: 英国国立公文書館

《全体の構成》

- Industrial Mobilisation, Volume I, Part I, Munitions Supply
- Industrial Mobilisation. Volume I, Part II, The Treasury Agreement
- Industrial Mobilisation, Volume I, Part III, The Armaments Output Committee
- Industrial Mobilisation, Volume I, Part IV, The Munitions Of War Act, 1915





- General Organisation For Munitions Supply, Volume II, Part I, Administrative Policy And Organisation
- General Organisation For Munitions Supply, Volume II, Part I Supplement, Liquidation Of The Ministry Of Munitions
- General Organisation For Munitions Supply, Volume II, Part II, Local Organisation In The United Kingdom Under The Department Of Area Organisation
- General Organisation For Munitions Supply, Volume II, Part III, Munitions Organisation In The United States Of America
- General Organisation For Munitions Supply, Volume II, Part IV, Munitions Organisation In Canada
- General Administration, Volume II, Part V, India
- General Administaration, Volume II, Part VI, Australia
- General Administration, Volume II, Part VII, Continental Organisation
- General Organisation For Munitions Supply, Volume II, Part VIII, Inter-Allied Organisation
- Finance And Contracts, Volume III, Part I, Financial Administration
- Finance And Contracts, Volume III, Part III, Financing Of Production
- Finance And Contracts, Volume III, Part II, Contracts
- The Supply And Control Of Labour. 1915 To 1916, Volume IV, Part I, Labour Supply, July To December,
 1915
- The Supply And Control Of Labour 1915-16, Volume IV, Part II, Labour Regulation And The Munitions Of War (Amendment) Act, 1916
- The Supply And Control Of Labour 1915-1916, Volume IV, Part III, The Limitation Of Recruiting
- The Supply And Control Of Labour, 1915-1916, Volume IV, Part IV, The Progress Of Dilution
- Wages And Welfare, Volume V, Part I, The Control Of Men's Wages
- Wages And Welfare, Volume V, Part II, The Control Of Women's Wages
- Wages And Welfare, Volume V, Part III, Welfare: The Control Of Working Conditions
- Wages And Welfare, Volume V, Part IV, The Provision Of Canteens In Munitions Factories
- Wages And Welfare, Volume V, Part V, Provision For The Housing Of Munition Workers
- Man Power And Dilution, Volume VI, Part I, Release Of Munition Workers For Military Service, 1916-
- Man Power And Dilution, Volume VI, Part II, The Control Of Industrial Man Power 1917-18
- Man Power And Dilution, Volume VI, Part IV, Statistical Review Of Man Power
- The Control Of Materials, Volume VII, Part I, Review Of Commercial Control
- The Control Of Materials, Volume VII, Part II, Iron And Steel
- The Control Of Materials, Volume VII, Part III, Non-Ferrous Metals
- The Control Of Materials, Volume VII, Part IV, Materials For Explosives Manufacture
- The Control Of Materials Volume VII, Part V, Transport, Storage And Salvage
- The Control Of Industrial Capacity And Equipment, Volume VIII, Part I, Review Of State Manufacture
- The Control Of Industrial Capacity And Equipment, Volume VIII, Part II, The National Factories
- The Control Of Industrial Capacity And Equipment, Volume VIII, Part III, Engineering Supplies
- The Control Of Industrial Capacity And Equipment, Volume VIII, Part IV, Control Of Engineering Capacity: Administrative Machinery
- Review Of Munitions Supply, Volume IX, Part I, Munitions Programmes
- Review Of Munitions Supply, Volume IX, Part II, Design And Inspection
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume X, Part I, Guns





- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume X, Part II, Gun Ammunition: General
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume X, Part III, Gun Ammunition : Shell Manufacture
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume X, Part IV, Gun Ammunition: Explosives
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume X, Part V, Gun Ammunition: Filling And Completing
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume X, Part VI, Anti-Aircraft Supplies
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume XI, Part I, Trench Warfare Supplies
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume XI, Part II, Chemical Warfare Supplies
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume XI, Part III, Optical Munitions And Glassware
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume XI, Part IV, Rifles
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume XI, Part V, Machine Guns
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume XI, Part VI, Small Arms Ammunition
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume XII, Part I, Aircraft
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume XII, Part II, Aerial Bombs
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume XII, Part III, Tanks
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume XII, Part IV, Mechanical Transport Vehicles
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume XII, Part V, Railway Materials And Ropeways
- The Supply Of Munitions, Volume XII, Part VI, Agricultural Machinery

CHAPTER IV.

ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY.1

I. Administrative Policy.

"Cheap and general power supply goes to the root of all industrial prosperity For all efficient factories motive power means electricity." This is now regarded as an axiom of modern industry, applying not merely to emergency production, but to normal industrial organisation. So rapidly has opinion moved within the last five years that it is astonishing to find that only the most far sighted business men appreciated the full value of electric power at the outbreak of war. The majority of factories were still run on steam power, and though all manufacturers realised at once the necessity for a rapid extension of output in munition industries, only a minority appreciated the corresponding necessity for greatly increased supplies of electric power. This lack of insight had increased supplies of electric power. This lack of insight had increased supplies both locally and

centrally.

There are signs that locally, rather than an expansive policy Power Company closed down a from August, 1914, to the middle

in an application for Governmen

III. Heavy Shell Programme for January July 1917.

Under the revised programme of October, 1916, the shell requirements from Canada for the first six months of 1917 were greatly in excess of all previous demands. The new programme³ included 300,000 complete 18-pdr. shrapnel per week, to increase if possible to 350,000; 160,000 4-5-in. per week; 15,000 60-pdr. per week; 100,000 6-in. per week; 20,000 8-in. per week and 20,000 9-2-in. per week. An additional order for 50,000 empty 18-pdr. H.E. shell was placed a few days later.⁴

Some idea of the magnitude of this programme may be obtained from the fact that under it Canada was to provide half the 18-pdr. shrapnel used by the British armies in France. The Board were also asked if they could increase their output of 18-pdr. H.E. to 100,000 per week if required, but in view of the big programme already undertaken, they did not feel it advisable to undertake more than the 50,000 per week already arranged.⁵

In March, 1917, the Ministry of Munitions modified their original

In March, 1917, the Ministry of Munitions modified their original requirements by reducing the quantities of heavier shell and increasing the orders for 18-pdr. and 4.5-in., this modification being on the lines of that adopted at home. Under the new programme, Canada was to supply 300,000 to 350,000 complete rounds of 18-pdr. shrapnel and an average of 25,000 18-pdr. H.E. per week, from March to November,



