

## 1936-37 年ハノイにおける労働者ストライキ運動\*

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### The Labor Strike Movement in Hanoi 1936-37\*

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#### Abstract

What began as a series of small labor strikes in Hanoi in the fall of 1936 had developed into a major movement by the beginning of 1937. According to police investigations, it was members of the small newspaper company *Le Travail* who incited Hanoi labor to strike. But why was the *Le Travail* group concerned in this movement? What was the *Le Travail* group? What was its purpose? We analyze this social movement in the worldwide context of the economic crisis after 1930 and the application of the labor law of Indochina in 1936—which was an indirect cause of the labor strike that broke out in Hanoi in 1936-37 and triggered the implementation of social policies on the same level as in metropolitan France—and also in the context of “legal” or “illegal” policies of the Indochinese Communist Party. In conclusion, this strike had the effect of creating “a new indigenous social network” grouping management and workers into professions in Hanoi. This article examines the social structure of colonial cities in French Indochina. Its focal point is the influence of colonization on society and urban inhabitants in Vietnam, based on the case of Hanoi during the first half of the twentieth century.

**Keywords:** Hanoi, French Indochina, labor strike, Indochinese Communist Party, *Le Travail*, *La Lutte*, Comintern, French Popular Front

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#### はじめに

1936 年 10 月、ハノイ市内で働く木びき職人約 100 人が一斉にストライキを開始した。ストライキは、翌月末以降には数日おきに、年が明けると毎日のように発生し、指物師、ガラス工、服仕立師、笠職人、靴修理職人、刺繍職人、織工、料理人など男女を問わず様々な職種の労働者を呼び込み、1937 年 7 月までにのべ 5,000 人以上を巻き込む巨大な運動となった。旧市街の

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