

Financial Times-Stock Exchange

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FINANCIAL TIMES HISTORICAL ARCHIVE

『フィナンシャル・タイムズ』の創刊号から2021年までの記事を、原紙のイメージを忠実に再現し、フルテキスト検索

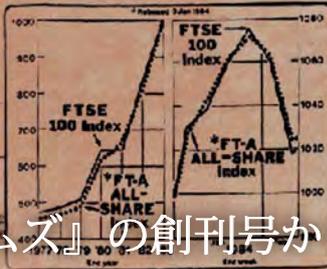


Table with columns for dates (Jan 17, 1947, Sep 3, 1947, Feb 6, 1948) and various numerical data points.

RENTENMARK DEBACLE.

MONEY SHORTAGE IN BERLIN.

Sterling is suspended within ERM

Government forced to retreat

Beijing's fighting talk over US trade war sends markets reeling

China pledges to match Washington tariffs

Global plan to firm markets as Yamaichi shuts

Bank of Japan assures liquidity to fight any collapse of confidence

A colossal mountain of debt

Article about Mexico's crisis with charts for 'EXTERNAL PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT' and 'INFLATION'.

Virus threatens to hit economy harder than war and flu in 1918

Article about the impact of the virus with a chart showing '\$50bn Value of exports affected on each side'.

Global plan to firm markets as Yamaichi shuts

Article about the global financial plan and Yamaichi's closure with a photo of a man.

The Financial Times

HUNGARIAN INFLATION CURRENCY GONE MAD

From A CORRESPONDENT Hungary has now from Hungary amounted to one-third of a pengo; to-day's charge for the same letter amounts to 43,000,000,000 pengos...

The fund that thought it was too smart to fail

Article about a fund with photos of people and a line graph.

1933-1985

- ◆ 1933 ルーズベルト、米国大統領に就任 — 1
- ◆ 1939 第二次大戦勃発
- ◆ 1943 米国、国際通貨制度再建案(ホワイト案)を発表 — 2
- ◆ 1943 英国、国際通貨制度再建案(ケインズ案)を発表 — 3
- ◆ 1944 ブレトン・ウッズ会議 — 4
- ◆ 1946 ハンガリーでハイパーインフレーション — 5
- ◆ 1967 ポンド危機 — 6
- ◆ 1968 大量の金が米国から流出 — 7
- ◆ 1970 ドルと金の兌換停止(ニクソン・ショック) — 8
- ◆ 1973 主要国、変動相場制へ移行 — 9
- ◆ 1973 オイル・ショック — 10
- ◆ 1982 メキシコ債務危機 — 11
- ◆ 1985 G5 蔵相・中銀総裁によるプラザ合意 — 12

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS DICTATOR.
EMERGENCY POWERS RATIFIED BY CONGRESS.
PROVISION FOR EXPANSION OF CURRENCY DURING CRISIS.

1 大統領は就任早々、金融危機の沈静化に努めた。その強権的施策がウォール街から支持を得ていると伝えている。(March 10, 1933)

U.S. CURRENCY POST-WAR WORLD PLAN
Exchange Fund of \$5.000 Millions

2 50億ドルの為替安定基金の創設等を内容とする。翌年のブレトン・ウッズ協定の骨子は本案に基づく。(April 6, 1943)

KEYNES PLAN FOR NEW CURRENCY UNIT
"BANCOR" GEARED TO GOLD FOR WORLD BALANCES
BOARD OF MEMBER STATES TO CONTROL EXCHANGE RATES
 Lord Keynes has drafted a plan providing for a post-war international clearing union, designed to increase the freedom of world trade. The essence of the scheme, it is understood, is

3 米国のホワイト案の翌日に掲載されたケインズ案に関する記事。バンコルという国際通貨の創設等を内容とする。(April 7, 1943)

NEW WORLD BANK
 The Bretton Woods Conference has achieved a notable measure of success in formulating plans for the most far-reaching monetary measures ever attempted. A spirit of compromise has enabled general agreement to be reached (though

4 第二次大戦後の経済体制について協議したブレトン・ウッズ会議では為替安定化基金(IMF)と国際復興開発銀行の設立が合意された。(July 24, 1944)

THE HUNGARIAN INFLATION
A CURRENCY GONE MAD
From A CORRESPONDENT
 Inflation in Hungary has now reached fantastic proportions, and its momentum has far outstripped that prevailing in Germany during the early 'twenties. The monetary situation has deteriorated to such an extent that until the new currency is introduced no further attempt is being made by the Government to remedy the situation. In order to ensure a semblance of equal distribution of purchasing power for workers, a Hungarian Government decree orders that, in addition to the amount of food is given to them on

5 極度のモノ不足と生産性の低下によって齎されたインフレは史上最大のハイパーインフレーションとされる。記事によればイギリスへの郵便料金は戦前の0.3ペンゲから4,300億ペンゲになった。(June 25, 1946)

What \$2.40 is meant to achieve
An improvement in payments balance of £500m. expected
 The Government expects that the decision of the pound, coupled with the measures to restrict foreign demand, will lead to a surplus of £500 million in the current year. The impact on other countries' currencies

6 イギリス政府は11月18日、ポンドの対ドル相場を2.8ドルから2.4ドルへ切り下げた。通貨切り下げという国家の威信に関わる問題をFTは6ページに亘り取り上げた。(November 20, 1967)

The rush for gold goes on
Sterling and dollar under pressure
Trade deficit doubled at £70m.—record imports
 Poland's students in new clash

7 米国の国際収支赤字を背景に大量の金が米国から流出したことによりドル危機が深刻化、2年後のニクソン・ショックを予告する事態となった。(March 14, 1968)

In search of a new balance
 PRESIDENT NIXON'S broadcast marks, as he himself acknowledged, the formal end of an era—the era which began after the last war with the establishment of a new international monetary and trading order and the provision of massive aid by the United States to help restore the economies of its allies and former enemies. The aid has done its job, the economies of its allies are

8 「ニクソン大統領の発表は、戦争直後に新しい金融・貿易秩序の構築と米国による対外経済復興支援とともに始まった時代の終焉を告げるものである。」(August 17, 1971)

A temporary solution
BARRING a last-minute hitch, for a considerable part of the terms of the deal which is total U.S. deficit, Germany, once being negotiated to relieve the turmoil has subsided, can latest strain on the interna- hope to re-fix its exchange rational monetary system are now not too far away from where it beginning to emerge. Germany was before. Japan must either and Japan, which have been aim at a substantial upward most affected by the massive revaluation of the yen or export

9 変動相場制への移行は一時的な解決策に過ぎないと社説。当時の世論は固定相場制が回復されると考えていたことを示している。(February 13, 1973)

Gulf States raise crude oil price by 66%
 The Gulf States might be later the increase is much more will also surely increase Government. The possibility of a cutback in production are equally worrisome for the U.S. and other countries. In considering what measures to take to cope with the situation, the U.S. Government seems likely to concentrate on reducing demand from private autos and other sources. It also has the possibility of more stringent restrictions from oil to curb its growth. Such measures could probably reduce demand for oil by about

10 第四次中東戦争の最中、湾岸産油諸国が石油メジャーとの交渉を打ち切り、原油価格を66%上げることを決定した。(October 17, 1973)

MEXICO'S CRISIS
A colossal mountain of debt
 By Alan Friedman in Mexico City

11 800億ドルを超える対外債務と外貨流出に見舞われたメキシコは、債権者である外国銀行への債務返済猶予の要請を迫られた。(August 20, 1982)

GROUP OF FIVE TO STEP UP INTERVENTION
U.S. says dollar must come down
 MAIN POINTS OF THE AGREEMENT

12 米国の巨額の貿易赤字を削減するために、各国が為替市場に協調介入し、ドル安へ誘導することで合意した。(September 23, 1985)

- ◆ 1986 シティの金融ビッグバン —1
- ◆ 1987 ウォール街で株価急落 (ブラック・マンデー) —2
- ◆ 1988 SEC、マイケル・ミルケンを告発 —3
- ◆ 1992 ポンド危機 —4
- ◆ 1995 ペアリングス銀行破綻 —5
- ◆ 1997 アジア金融危機 —6
- ◆ 1997 山一証券破綻 —7
- ◆ 1998 ヘッジファンド LTCM 破綻 —8
- ◆ 1999 ユーロ発足 —9
- ◆ 2001 アルゼンチン、債務デフォルト —10
- ◆ 2001 日銀、量的緩和を開始 (2006 年まで) —11
- ◆ 2008 リーマンショック —12

Big Bang: so far, so good

BIG BANG has not had a very good press. The Stock Exchange's trading system got off to an embarrassingly awful start last October, when a series of electronic foups seemed to cast doubt on the viability of the whole market-place. Then came the disclosures of the

panies have also been proved wrong. Much increased competition at the most liquid end of the market has led dealers to look for trading niches further away from the front-line, leading to a greater volume of activity in second and third

1 出だしの躓きはあったものの、取引コストが低下し、サービスが向上したと、ビッグバンを社説で高く評価。(February 16, 1987)

Rout on Wall Street leads stocks to record falls

BY JANET BUSH IN LONDON AND ANATOLE KALETSKY AND ROBERTO ORAM IN NEW YORK

IN NEW YORK stock market of daily trading brought to a halt on Monday, October 19, 1987, the worst of the stock market crash was followed by a sharp decline in the US bond market.

The 500-point fall in the Dow Jones Industrial Average in a day which had seen more than 3 billion shares traded in London along with a 10% fall in the price of oil, and a 10% fall in the price of gold, were just some of the signs of a market in free fall.

back by the sense of relief - taking their cue from the Dow Jones Industrial Average, which was up 1.7% on the day.

2 ウォール街で株価が急落、下落率は1929年10月のブラック・サザデーを上回った。(October 20, 1987)

The case against the junk bond emperor

James Buchanan reports from New York on the allegations against Michael Milken of Drexel Burnham Lambert, one of the US's most powerful financiers

3 「ジャンク・ボンドの帝王」と呼ばれたマイケル・ミルケンはインサイダー取引、株価操作等の容疑でSECに告発された。(September 9, 1988)

Sterling is suspended within ERM

Government forced to retreat

Britain blames the Bundesbank

4 公定歩合を5%から15%に引き上げてもポンド価値を防衛することに失敗したイギリスは欧州為替相場メカニズム(ERM)からの離脱を余儀なくされた。(September 17, 1992)

Barings forced to cease trading

Bank of England set to provide liquidity to system ■ Singapore trader loses group £500m

5 他の銀行による救済が断念され、公的資金の投入も見送られた結果、イギリス最古のマーチャントバンクは破綻した。(February 27, 1995)

Thailand under pressure to act after baht float

By William Barnes

for failing to deal with the spreading bad debt crisis among domestic lenders and community is eagerly for clumsy attempts to

6 タイを発端とする通貨危機は、その後フィリピン、マレーシア、インドネシア、韓国を襲った。(July 7, 1997)

Global plan to firm markets as Yamaichi shuts

7 山一証券が経営破綻し廃業を発表した翌日、株式市場が急落する中、世界各国の金融当局が金融市場の安定化に向けて政策を実行することを伝える。(November 25, 1997)

The fund that thought it was too smart to fail

For more than four years, Long Capital Management's ultra-leveraged hedge fund made stellar returns. But when Russia devalued the ruble, it fell to disaster in Connecticut.

8 ヘッジファンド LTCM はロシア通貨危機の際、経営破綻に追い込まれた。ノーベル経済学賞受賞者が経営に携わる頭脳集団の経営破綻は衝撃を与えた。(September 25, 1998)

Launch of the euro brings renewed dispute over tax

9 ユーロ圏諸国間での権限と税の調整をめぐる意見の隔たりが残る中でのユーロ船出となった。(January 2, 1999)

Argentines cheer debt default decision

10 「アルゼンチン国民、デフォルトの決定を歓迎」1,550億ドルに達する対外債務不履行宣言は史上最大のソブリン・デフォルトとなった。(December 24, 2001)

Bank of Japan starts the return to normal

Ending quantitative easing could prove perilously premature

One could almost hear the sighs of relief from the Bank of Japan yesterday when it announced the end of its unorthodox policy of "quantitative easing". Normality comforts central bankers. Being forced to provide large quantities of liquidity to the commercial banks was abnormal and uncomfortable. But in abnormal situations, unconventional policies are the right ones. In ending

still 2.7 per cent below where it had been in December 1997 and was also higher than in August 2002. Yet price levels as well as changes in price levels matter, since a long period of falling prices has increased the real burden of debt. Moreover, over the last two years, the average rate of growth of broad money has been under 2 per cent. This hardly suggests monetary conditions

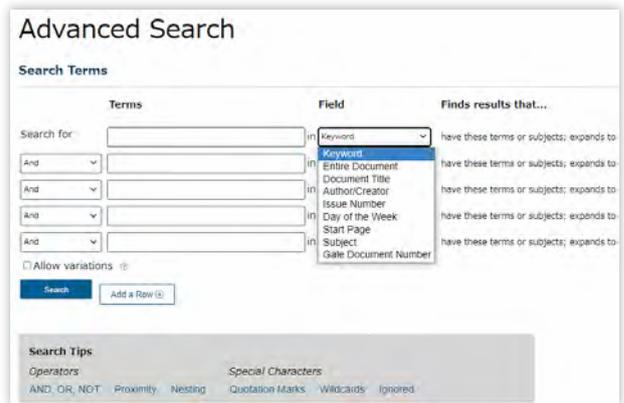
11 2001年から続けられた量的緩和政策の停止を日本銀行が決定した翌日の社説。日本経済の現状から考えて、停止は時期尚早であると論じている。(March 10, 2006)

Day of reckoning on Wall St

12 リーマンの破綻とメリル・リンチのバンク・オブ・アメリカへの売却にAIGの経営危機説が重なり、同時多発テロ以来の株価下落となった。(September 16, 2008)



トップページ



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データベースの概要

- ◆ 収録期間：1888 年から 2021 年まで
- ◆ 解説：「フィナンシャル・タイムズ小史」（デヴィッド・キナストン）
 - 「FT：過去 120 年間の金融史」／「FT：スキャンダルと崩壊」／「FT：歴史を画した出来事」／「FT：統計：価格と指数」
 - 「FT：不動産市場のブームと崩壊」（リチャード・ロバーツ ロンドン・キングズ・カレッジ教授）
- ◆ 機能：ページ送り、画面拡大・縮小、全画面表示、輝度・コントラスト調整のビューワ機能の他、印刷、PDF ファイルのダウンロード、OCR テキストのダウンロード、書誌自動生成、書誌情報のエクスポート、メール送信、Google / Microsoft ログインとクラウド連携を実装