

Title	英文抄録
Sub Title	
Author	
Publisher	慶應義塾経済学会
Publication year	1959
Jtitle	三田学会雑誌 (Keio journal of economics). Vol.52, No.3 (1959. 3) ,p.1- 5
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	
Genre	
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00234610-19590301-0093

慶應義塾大学学術情報リポジトリ(KOARA)に掲載されているコンテンツの著作権は、それぞれの著作者、学会または出版社/発行者に帰属し、その権利は著作権法によって保護されています。引用にあたっては、著作権法を遵守してご利用ください。

The copyrights of content available on the KeiO Associated Repository of Academic resources (KOARA) belong to the respective authors, academic societies, or publishers/issuers, and these rights are protected by the Japanese Copyright Act. When quoting the content, please follow the Japanese copyright act.

The Change of British Capitalism and the
Transformation of the Trade Union
Movement in the Latter Period
of the 19th Century

— The Trade Union Act of 1871 —

by *Kanae Iida*

When we refer to relations between the trade union and laws in the British working-class movement, it is noteworthy that the Trade Union Act of 1871 gave it the legal status for the first time by freeing from the bondage of conspiracy; especially the amendment of the laws relating to the Master and Servant Act was gained by the continuous efforts of trade union leaders who were chiefly consisted of the "Junta".

Even nowadays it is not difficult for us to suppose how injurious, harmful and destructive it was to the trade union movement. If an employer broke a contract of service, even wilfully and without excuse, he was liable only to be sued for damages, or in the case of wages under £ 10, to be summoned before a court of summary jurisdiction, which could order payment of the amount due. The workman, on the other hand, who wilfully broke his contract of service, either by absenting himself from his employment, or by leaving his work, was liable to be proceeded against for a criminal offence, and punished by three months' imprisonment.

It is wellknown that the "Sheffield Outrages" induced the trade union leaders to rise up for the repeal of the Master and Servant Act. In February, 1867 Parliament set up a Royal Commission to investigate the activities of the member of the trade unions. The Junta, the London Trades Council and other union grouping replied by setting up a committee, the Conference of Amalgamated Trades, to conduct the defence and prepare evidence for the Royal Commission. Thereafter, the government introduced a Bill which, while regularizing the legal position of the unions and safeguarding their funds, placed very great restrictions on picketing and other activities in connection with strikes. This aroused extensive protests, the first result of which was the division of the Bill into two parts, and the passing in 1871 of the Trade

Union Act, giving an improved legal status, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act restricting picketing. For many leaders the gain seemed to outweigh the disadvantages of the second, but the bitter resentment of the rank and file was intensified by a whole series of prosecutions and imprisonment for quite normal and peaceful strike activities, and their disgust finally led to the passing of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act and the Employers and Workmen Act, both in 1875, which gave a more favourable legal position than had even before been enjoyed.

An Analysis of the Ground of Small-scale
Industries Policy in India

— The Problem of Output and Employment
in Underdeveloped Countries —

by *Katsu Yanaihara*

The Second Five Year Plan in India, which came into effect in April 1956, has four main objectives; (a) a sizable increase in national income so as to raise the level of living in the country; (b) rapid industrialization with particular emphasis on the development of basic industries; (c) fuller employment; and (d) social justice. (a) can be interpreted as maximization of output, while (b) is a means for attaining (a). (c) will mean maximization of employment and (d) may be a reflection of "socialist pattern" advocated in Indian economic development plan.

What the writer is going to pick up first is the problem of output and employment. Maximization of output may not be always consistent with maximization of employment. His attempt is to construct a model of two inputs, labour and capital, one output and two production activities (processes) in order to indicate this possibility.

The Plan seeks to promote an expansion of small-scale industries as well as to realize a big increase in steel production and engineering capacity. After building the above model, he distincts two types in dual economy. Type A of dual economy, as it is called by him, consists of big, capital-intensive industries of which product is capital good and small-scale, labour-intensive industries producing mainly consumer good.

Once it is decided that the priority of investment is given to key industries, external economy and defence by any reason probably including not only economic but also socio-political factors, they will absorb substantial part of available capital, because they have capital-intensive activities and consequently the residual capital will become much scarcer. Under new factor endowments the price vector in activity analysis will signal to adopt small-scale, labour-intensive industries.

Type B consists of two regional sectors, rural areas and cities. This type of dual economy is due to the fact that factor prices in one region are different from those in another. This phenomenon stems from the immobility of labour force owing to poor knowledge, tradition, customs and so on among villagers. In India there are two ideas: one is to remove the obstacles for mobility and aiming at attaining equalization of factor prices in the country, while the other is to rather conserve traditional society in rural areas regarding it as one of the Indian merits. Even if we accept the factor prices difference as it is, we hardly admit the economic reason of the cess imposed by the government on products by big industries, when they are competing with those by small-scale industries.

The result of seeking for the analytical ground on which Indian policy to encourage small-scale industries is based is that we must encounter socio-political factors. If these factors can be estimated in economic terms and corporated in price mechanism, the activity analysis will be still valid and be able to instruct the appropriate policy concerned.

Trade Unions in Modern Economy

—The Labor Supply Schedule and Wage Differentials—

by *Yohko Sano*

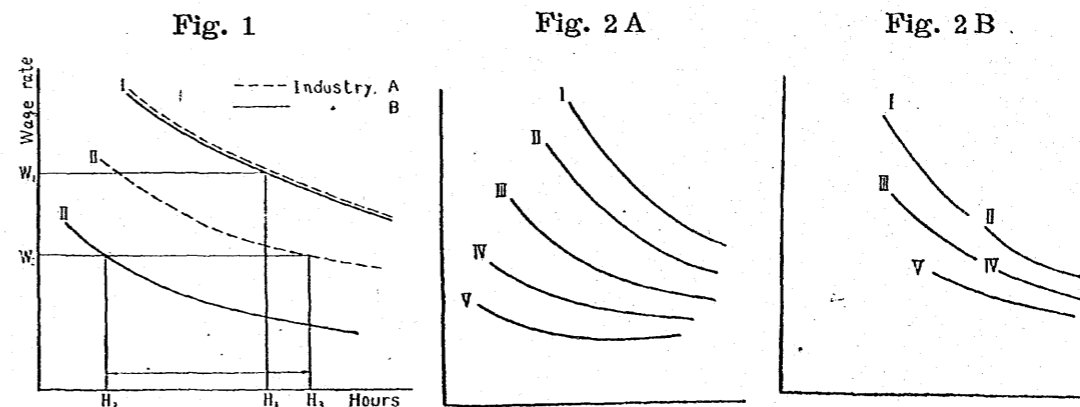
The supply of labor involves two economical dimensions: (1) proportion of the population actually in the labor force and (2) average number of hours worked per month and year by workers. This paper refers to the latter, that is, the effect which wage rates have on the number of hours worked. Working hours have been shortened historically by trade union movements or by legislation. What is important

is to make the conditions clear.

The labor supply function is reduced from the income-leisure preference field of the household under the postulates; (1) the unit of the labor supply behavior is a household and (2) each unit has its income-leisure preference field and behaves as to maximize its utility. The relation between wage rates and the number of hours of the household group which has the homogeneous preference field is defined here the supply schedule for labor concerned.

The analysis is confined to coal miners in Japan from the 1900's to today. Introducing the assumptions the supply schedule has a negative slope and that it shifts owing to the shift of the preference field of the household, it is recognized that in the 1900's the shifts are grouped by jobs, while after World War II they are classified by the scale of firms. These various levels of the schedule represent the corresponding living standard and would play an important role in determining wages.

The inter-firm wage differentials are very wide in today's Japan. The explanation of wage differentials is to be done from both sides of demand and supply of labor: the demand side mostly imply productivity and so on, but the supply side could not be interpreted but for the different levels of supply schedule mentioned above. These wage differentials and supply schedules are related as the following:



Tab. 1

Scale (employees)	Wages Differentials				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
1,000~					
Coal	100	90	75	71	59
Steel	100	94	91	82	73

Fig. 1 shows that if there are two industries of two schedule shifts in each though AII and BII different, the wage rate of AII is higher at the same number of hours. Fig. 2 shows the actual distribution of schedules within an industry: coal mining and steel industry in the post-war Japan. Wage differentials of both industries are shown in Tab. 1.

It is observed that the wider the schedule shifts by the scale of firms are, the larger the wage differentials are. The causes which have made the schedules shift are the problem to be remained hereafter. If the schedule shifts are given stably as the above, wage differentials of the labor supply side are to be backed by the labor supply schedule shifts.

February 1959