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1

Formative Process of Trade Union Organization at the Eve of Industrial Revolution in England

by Kanae Iida

Trade union organization in Japan is characterized by the enterprise union. Why did Japanese unions take such special form in contrast to trade union in European countries that is craft union centered in functions? This is one of the major interests in the academic field in our country today. Formerly, this problem was usually attributed to the special characteristics of Japanese capitalism. However, when we consider this problem more thoroughly, we find that it is difficult to solve the entire problem by merely discussing the special characteristics of Japanese capitalism. The fault seems to lie in the fact that by interpreting the trade union movement in Western European countries, especially in England as being typical, one forgets to seek the special characteristics of such movement and merely idealize it. This attitude cannot be considered as scientific. In order to illustrate the special characteristics of trade union in our country, it is necessary to make clear British capitalism and the special characteristics of trade union movement that emerged during the process of its development. By doing this we are able to reach accurate interpretation of what are the special characteristics and what are the common features.

Therefore in the present study, we try to investigate the process of emergence of craft union in woollen and worsted industry that has the longest history in British industrial history, and to make clear what was the initial form of British trade union. Why is it that the oldest form of craft union can be typically observed in woollen and worsted industry? We attribute it to the existence of manufacture since sixteenth and seventeenth century in wide ranges of areas. We investigate the criticism on the history of wage and labor by Marx and also his manufacture theorem and how craft which is the base of craft union was formed in the history of British industry centering in woollen and worsted industry.

2

Labor Supply Schedule of Farm-Household

by Yasuhiko Torii

The first contribution to the studies of labor supply mechanism is, as well known, the empirical findings of P. H. Douglas in 1934, which suggested the fact that the major factor of concieved labor supply scheme is the income rate of a household or family. Ragner Frish, in 1932, had suggested the theoretical model of general equilibrium on household behavior, which contained the concept of preference fields between labor hours and goods to be purchased.

Professors Obi and Ozaki of Keio University have developed the comprehensive labor supply studies on the basis of "Family Income Expenditure Survey" data (FIES), Statistic Bureau of Prime Minister's Office of Japan, using the concept of income-leisure preference field and have proposed some labor supply models of employee-families. But in Japan, as in the other part of the world, comprehensive studies of farm-family labor supplying behavior have no preliminal empirical foundations.

The report contains the details of the empirical study on labor supply behavior of farm-household in Japan. Two types of labor supply schedule of household members are to be derived; one is of un-paid family labor and the other is of non-agricultural employment. The basic data of the study is the "Survey Result of Economy of Farm-Household", Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Government.

A hypothetical model of labor supply mechanism of farm-household labor force is to be proposed here. The fundamental tools of the model are the agricultural production function, the production (income) possibility curve and the income leisure preference field. The agricultural production function which is the most autonomous foundation of the scheme has been estimated statistically in the same author's previous report ("Agricultural Production Function." *MITA JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS,* Vol. 57, No. 4)

In this report the production possibility curves of male group of household members are derived for the year 1957, 1959 and 1961, respectively. On each production possibility curve, we can find the first equilibrium point which determines the wage rate and the agricultural labor hours. The wage

rate determined as before and the production possibility curve, in company with the observed information of non-agricultural labor hours, tell the second equilibrium point which determines the total hours of labor supply and the total income of the subject.

Thus, we get two different types of equilibrium equation concluded simultaneously. The second one gives the equation for the estimation of parameters of the utility index function (preference fields). The parameters of the utility function are estimated statistically by these equations derived from the second equilibrium equation.

The schedules of labor supply hour to wage rates can be derived from the parameters of the utility function and the production possibility function as follows,

$$L_A=\left(\frac{1}{\alpha\cdot\beta}w\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha-1}}$$

$$L_0=\frac{-1}{2a_{11}+2a_{12}w+2a_{22}w^2}\left[2a_{22}\left(\frac{1}{\alpha\cdot\beta}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha-1}}\cdot\frac{1}{\alpha}w^{\frac{1}{\alpha-1}+2}\right.$$
$$+a_{12}\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}+1\right)\left(\frac{1}{\alpha\cdot\beta}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha-1}}w^{\frac{1}{\alpha-1}+1}+2a_{11}\left(\frac{1}{\alpha\cdot\beta}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha-1}}\cdot w^{\frac{1}{\alpha-1}}$$
$$\left.+(c_2N+a_2)w+c_1N+a_1\right]$$

where a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{22}, a_1, a_2, c_1 and c_2 are the parameters of the utility function; α and β are the parameters of the production possibility function. W denotes the wage rate; L_0 and L_A denote labor hours supplied, un-paid family labor and non-agricultural employment, respectively.

The schedules derived above are of so complicated form that we can hardly imagine the concrete direction of response to the wage rate. In order to get a definite expression, Figure 13 and 14 are drawn.

This report is to be continued by the next report in the next issue of the Journal.

Foreign Market Structure of Primary Products.

by Takuo Tanaka

In the present study we have chosen fifty four countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America as exporting countries and developed countries as importing countries and studied the regional trade relationship of food and raw material exports in order to make clear the market structure of primary products. As indices showing the strength of such trade relationship we used regional index for food and raw materials, but in many cases to generalize it, we averaged the indices of the countries that belong to the group and compared it with the average of other groups. First, when we see the regional trade relationship of Asia, Africa and Latin America and various developed countries, it becomes clear that the foreign market of primay products tend to have special composition depending on the special relationship. Next as the factors that affect market structure we took regional location, political factors such as custom unions or specially favored custom practice, and traditional factors as observed in former colonies. In order to analyse these factors we compared the average of regional trade relationship of former British colonies with the average of the countries that do not belong to this group and studied how the fact that being former colonies would affected the market composition of primary exports of these countries. Although there are some exceptions according to various cases, generally one may conclude that exports of food tends to be traditionally determined by consumption habit while market of raw material tends to change by custom unions and others. Regional location gives some effect when we compare for instance Aaia and Africa but generally one can ignore such factor when we consider it between the various countries within Asian region.

As another factor we studied the strength of complement of export and import structure of primary products. For instance Japan has stronger regional relationship with Asian countries but when we compare the import structure of primary products in Japan with export structure of primary products in Asia we find that it is complemental.

However, it is quite difficult to explain the degree of regional relationship with this complemental relationship and the market structure of primary products are affected strongly by the factors that are not included in the extention of comparative cost theory.