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The Establishment of Socialist Enterprise in Agriculture and Its Form of Expansive Reproduction

by *Ayako Hirano*

According to the foreign telegram, the economy of the Peoples Republic of China, keeping the high rate of economic growth, is faced on a deep economic crisis on account of a short crop for several years. If it is true, the structure of productive power in Chinese agriculture must be examined more, in a view point of the reproduction of national economy, as an analysis of a cause of the economic crisis or, at least, a factor making stagnate the rate of economic growth in Chinese economy.

This paper intends to confirm the structure of productive power under the original form of socialist enterprise in Chinese agriculture, Gassakusha, to make clear the conditions of such rapid development of productive power, and to examine a limit being derived from the backwardness of national economy. Avoiding to use the official statistics as possible, three principles are out of the arrangement of original materials (several data for research of rural community on a national-wide or so).

The first problem is a characteristics of the method that makes increase the yield for an acre against one for a unit of quantity of labour, labour-productivity, not being used in under-developed countries. The second one is an efficiency of "capital," and the third is a balance of wage (direct and indirect) and a part of new investment. The secret of the expansive reproduction is hidden in the third problem connected with the nature of socialist enterprise under the price structure protecting the agricultural department.

Prices of Production and the Equilibrium of Reproduction Scheme

by *Etsuro Mochimaru*

There are some discussions on the relation between prices of production and the equilibrium of reproduction scheme. One says that the price scheme must not result in a disruption of the conditions of the equilibrium of

reproduction, if the value scheme is constructed on the equilibrium of reproduction, and another says that there are no relations such as this between the price scheme and the value scheme.

In order to solve this problem we have to recognize transforming values into prices of production as going from value calculation to price calculation on the hypothesis of the existence of an average rate of profit, and consequently prices of production. So if an average rate of profit and prices of production exist only when the price scheme and the value scheme fill the conditions of the equilibrium of reproduction, the price scheme transformed from the value scheme which maintains equilibrium must fill the conditions of the equilibrium.

Then we must examine, following cases;

1. Can we assume the unequilibrium price scheme on the unequilibrium value scheme?
2. the equilibrium price scheme on the unequilibrium value scheme?
3. the unequilibrium price scheme on the equilibrium value scheme?
4. the equilibrium price scheme on the equilibrium value scheme?

Through examinations of these cases, we find that only the last case is possible and that we can assume the equilibrium price scheme of simple reproduction on the equilibrium value scheme and the equilibrium price scheme of expanding reproduction on the equilibrium value scheme which keep the same rate of accumulation as that in the price scheme.

Then we conclude that the price scheme must fill the conditions of the equilibrium of simple reproduction, if the value scheme from which the price scheme is derived fill the conditions of the equilibrium of simple reproduction, and that the price scheme must fill the conditions of the equilibrium of expanding reproduction at the same rate of accumulation as that in the value scheme, if the latter constructed on the assumption of the equilibrium of expanding reproduction.

The Issues in the State Theory and the Methodology of the Modern History of Japanese Thought

by Akira Tanaka

The term, dictatorship, related to the essence of the state is neutral to the form definitions of political power. The forms of the state, through which a class domination is to be realized by means of various types of classes alliance, could be seen in the unique forms of political mechanism of the state power under the specific forms of the state machines.

Nevertheless, the state theory of the *Koza*-School holds that absolutism is feudalistic, and Meiji's *Imperialism* was an absolute monarchy, and thus defines Japanese imperialism to be feudalistic-absolutist. The state theory of the *Rono*-School also holds that absolutism is feudalistic, and Meiji Empire was a modern state, and does not consider the despotic monarchy of modern Japan to be absolutism.

In the case of the former, the form definition of absolute monarchy is substituted for the character definition of modern imperialism, while the definition of substance of state power is substituted for the morphological definitions on political mechanism in the case of the latter, therefore, the character definition of the class state would have been reduced to morphological interpretations.

According to the compromised theories between the former and the latter, the state form of absolutism is regarded as the last form of feudalistic and the first form of modern state at the same time. Thus confusing the definitions on state forms with that of substance in the so-called semi-feudal and semi-modern category of absolutism, they have defined the character of the absolutism as transitional as its form.

These views, however, would only make the character of dictatorship ambiguous, thus dissolving the definition of the character into that of forms, and would cause methodological difficulties in the historical interpretations of quasi-absolutism and its enlightenment in the modern history of young Japan. As concerns the enlightening ideology of the absolutist policy, even our historians cannot separate the essence from the visible forms, so long as difficult questions regarding the character definition of Meiji's *Absolutism* have been reproduced and reflected on the form definition of Japanese *Enlighten-*

ment, especially, in an inquiry made by a certain *Koza*-School historian into the modern history of Japanese thought.

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