Title	英文抄録
Sub Title	
Author	
Publisher	慶應義塾経済学会
Publication year	1964
Jtitle	三田学会雑誌 (Keio journal of economics). Vol.57, No.11 (1964. 11) ,p.1- 4
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	
Genre	
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00234610-19641101-0085

Über die Eigenwandlung im Frankenreich

von Hisashi Uono

Hier handelt es sich um die Wandelung der herrlichen und bäuerlichen Eigen des frühen Mittelalters im Deutschland.

Sicherlich die größen Grundherrschaft finden wir im Deutschland.

Doch neben der großen Grundherrschaft können wir finden auch die kleinen und mittelen Eigen im Deutschland.

Denn untersuchen wir die Hauptinhalt über die Eigenwandlung in a) beneficium, b) Tradition, c) precariae, d) Verkauf und Tausch, e) Konfiskation.

The Variations of Corporate Profits, Value-Added, and Sales

by Fumimasa Hamada

This paper is a brief summary of the empirical study on the behavior of corporate profits, value-added, and sales in the post-war Japanese economy. It is a well known fact that the corporate profit is one of the principal factors, inducing investment in plants and equipments, and its variations are associated with the changes in industrial structure through the long-run shifts of investment between the industries. In Section 1, the theoretical schemes which explain the actual behavior of sales, profits, and value-added are shown. Section 2 describes the empirical results on the eleven manufacturing industries, constructions, electric-powers, whole-sales, and retail-sales.

Statistical fact-findings are as follows: (1) the coefficient of the short-run sales-elasticity with respect to price (at mean-value point) seems to be highest in Papers & Pulps, Transportation-Machines & Tools, General Machines & Tools, Electric Machines & Tools, Chemicals, and Other Manufacturing, while the coefficient of the long-run sales-elasticity with respect to price seems to be high almost in all industries except Foods, Textiles, Ferrous, Non-Ferrous, Metal Products, and Retails, and at the same time, the coefficient of the long-run sales-elasticity with respect to geneneral manufacturing activity (by

the manufacturing production-index) seems high in all industries except Foods, Textiles, and Papers & Pulps; (2) there seems to be no regularity lying on the variations of the marginal ratio of value-added to sales among industries, but the marginal share of labour to value-added tends to be slightly lower in highly-installed industries than in others; (3) the marginal share of corporate profits to value-added seems to be high in Chemicals, Ferrous, General Machines & Tools, Electric Machines & Tools, Transportation-Machines & Tools, and Electric-Power industry, and it should be noted that this fact is consistent with the fact, just described above.

As a conclusion, it was made clear that the price-effect seems to be strong particularly in many manufacturing industries in the long-run and as the product-prices tend to be decreasing or at least not increasing, especially in heavy industries, sales in these industries will not decline in the long-run. As already observed, the marginal share of labour to value-added is lower in these sectors than in others, and this may perhaps lead to concentration of investment, until the wage-increases go up highly so that the product-prices begin to increase in these sectors.

Projections of Intra-Regional Trade and Economic Growth for the ECAFE Region, 1960-1970

by Akira Ōhnishi

1. The purpose of this paper is to present the preliminary results of projections of intra-regional trade and economic growth for the developing ECAFE region up to 1970. Long-term economic projections for the developing ECAFE countries have been attempted by U.N. FAO, ECAFE, and others. However, these works are not allowed to evaluate certain structural inter-relationships operating in the regional economic growth. In the writer's view, dynamic input-output model analysis may be useful to approach this problem.

2. A simple model of regional economic growth has been designed as follows;

(1.1) $x_t = Ax_t - Bx_t + c° + Cx_t + g° + Gx_t + K\Delta x_t + F(t)$

where

x =a column vector of m countries' GDP

A =a $m \times m$ matrix of a_{ij} intra-regional export coefficients

$\qquad\qquad (i, j=1, 2, \ldots m$

B =a diagonal matrix of m total import coefficients

$\qquad\qquad (i, j=1, 2, \ldots m$
$\qquad\qquad (b_{ij}=0 \quad i \neq j$

C =a diagonal matrix of m private marginal propensities to consume

$\qquad\qquad (i, j=1, 2, \ldots m$
$\qquad\qquad (c_{ij}=0 \quad i \neq j$

$c°$ =a column vector of m dimention parameters of private consumption functions

G =a diagonal matrix of m government marginal propensities to consume

$\qquad\qquad (i, j=1, 2, \ldots m$
$\qquad\qquad (g_{ij}=0 \quad i \neq j$

$g°$ =a column vector of m constants of government consumption functions

K =a diagonal matrix of k_{ij} marginal gross capital coefficients

$\qquad\qquad (i, j=1, 2, \ldots m$
$\qquad\qquad (k_{ij}=0 \quad i \neq j$

F =a column vector of m time paths of outer-regional exports

$\Delta x_t = x_{t+1} - x_t$

Suppose K^{-1} is nonsingular,

(1.1) may be transformed to the following reduced form,

(1.2) $x_{t+1} = (I + K^{-1}Q)x_t - K^{-1}R_t$

where $[I - (A - B + C + G)] \equiv Q$, and

$\qquad\qquad (c° + g° + F(t)) \equiv R_t$

Next procedure is to find out m characteristic roots of $K^{-1}Q$ and an associated vector $X \neq 0$, which satisfy

$\qquad\qquad K^{-1}QX = X\Lambda$, and
$\qquad\qquad (I + K^{-1}Q)X = X(I + \Lambda)$,

where Λ is a diagonal matrix of m characteristic roots of $K^{-1}Q$ and X is a matrix of $m \times m$ order whose kth column is a characteristic vector associated with λ_k.

Suppose we get the solution, it then follows

(1.3) $x_t = X(I + \Lambda)^t X^{-1}(x_0 - Q^{-1}R) + Q^{-1}R$

where x_0 is a vector of initial values of m GDP. Therefore, we may specify growth paths of m countries' GDP, consumption expenditures, gross investments, and intra-regional trade, if time paths of F(t) are predetermined

exogenously.

3. On account of limited data on national accounts statistics, fourteen countries; Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Republic of Viet-Nam, which cover about 90% of the total developing ECAFE region, are included in our projection work. Japan, though not underdeveloped, is also included in endogenous sector of our model to analyse her interdependency on the developing Asian region.

4. According to the projections, the annual average of growth rate in the fourteen developing countries in Asia is expected to be about 3.94% for gross domestic product, about 3.58% for private consumption expenditure, about 5.16% for government consumption expenditure, about 4.30% for gross domestic capital formation, about 4.78% for exports, about 4.46% for imports and about 4.45-4.52% for intra-regional trade in the 1960's. The deficit in the trade balance of the total developing area in Asia is estimated to reach about 3,100-3,200 million U.S. dollars at 1960 prices in the year of 1970.

Annual Growth Rates of GNP of the Developing Countries in Asia   Unit: %

Country	Actual in 1950's	Planned in 1960's	Projected (1960-70) I	Projected (1960-70) II	Rosenstein-Rodan[b] 1961-66	Rosenstein-Rodan[b] 1966-71	FAO[c] 1958-70 High	FAO[c] 1958-70 Low
1. Burma	5.07	5.9-7.6	4.64	4.65	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0
2. Cambodia	...	5.0	4.29	4.29	3.0	3.0	...	...
2. Ceylon	3.43	6.0	3.36	3.37	3.0	4.0	4.5	3.5
4. China (Taiwan)	6.92	8.0	7.51	7.55	3.5	3.8	6.5	5.0
5. Hong Kong	...	...	7.08	7.17	4.7	4.5	...	...
6. India	3.63	5.0	3.59	3.59	5.0	5.0	5.3	3.9
7. Indonesia	3.20	3.8	2.50	2.51	2.5	3.0	4.5	3.0
8. Korea, Rep. of	4.90	7.1	4.52	4.52	3.0	3.5	5.0	4.0
9. Laos	...	5.0	3.85	3.85	3.0	3.0	...	...
10. Malaysia	3.80[a]	4.4[a]	4.39	4.49	4.0[a]	4.0[a]	...	...
11. Pakistan	3.26	4.8-5.4	4.35	4.36	4.0	4.5	3.8	2.5
12. Philippines	4.90	6.1	4.92	4.95	3.5	4.0	6.5	5.0
13. Thailand	5.17	5.0	5.67	5.69	3.0	3.5	5.0	4.0
14. Viet Nam, Rep. of	...	...	-0.05	-0.05	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.5
Total Developing Countries in Asia	3.7	5.3	3.94	3.95	4.1	4.4	4.9	3.6
15. Japan	9.4	7.2	9.23	8.75	...	...	7.0	6.0

Notes: (a) Malaya, Fed. of only

(b) Rosenstein-Rodan; "International Aid for Underdeveloped Countries", The Review of Economics and Statistics, May 1961, p. 124.

(c) FAO; Agricultural Commodities Projections for 1970, May 1962, p. A-3, & A-4]