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Economic Policy of Soviet Union to Eastern Europe
——Broadened Discussion——

by Hiroshi Kato

1. Discussion on Eastern European policy of Soviet Union has already been given in January edition of 1962 of present Journal. In this article, I have mentioned that discriminating pricing policy of Soviet Union against Eastern Europe is not exploitation but is based on policy giving priority to foreign trade within COMECON.

2. After that, Dr. Holzman wrote a detailed article on this problem and shows that establishment of COMECON bloc is something similar to custom union.

3. However, what should be considered is how Coherence of COMECON will change in the future. As one of the perspective, I have considered the influence of change of economy of Soviet Union (how stagnation of productivity centering agriculture will be recovered) on COMECON trade. This is based on the idea that COMECON trade is in conformity with the development of Soviet economy.

4. Thus, economy of Soviet Union is now at its turning point both domestic and foreign in threefolds, namely, (1) short term = investment cycle (2) middle term = double economy and (3) long term = transformation of system.

A Study on Labor Unions after the
First World War in Japan
——A Case Study of Industrial Relations
in Ishikawajima Ship-building Co.——

by Ryuji Komatsu

After the war, study on labor unions and industrial relations is freely done and many results have been given. However, compared to other fields of social sciences, accumulation of results which may be called the common property of academic circles is not abundant and research on law and

theory yet has much to be done. For example, take the tendency of development of labor union systems. Generally, by experience of Europe and America, the typical direction is that of horizontal expansion, namely, from classification by occupation to classification by industry. However, this is only a general tendency. As we know from experience of our country, if we consider individual cases, there are many cases where they do not coincide with such tendency of development. Therefore, we must think that in order to use such generality as self-evident, we need further minute demonstration. Thus, it is important to discuss by going back to the level of each individual union once more. Needless to say, the necessity of actural empirical study is not only those related to form of system of unions but also of industrial relations and labor unions in general. Especially in our country, although there are historical studies of the labor union movement, there are only few instances of analysis of function, system and furthermore, activities of individual union or by type of industry. Study of this level is expected.

Thus, beginning with the development of Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co. of union. This article is part of this series with the above-mentioned aim. Labor Union in the prewar days and taking several distinctive unions, I would like to examine them as reference examples and complete my idea

Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co. is the cradle of labor union movement of our country. For those studying the history of labor movement, they cannot look over the traces of Ishikawajima union movement since 1890. However, it was in 1921 when Machinery and Shipbuilding Worker's Union (Kohroh-Kumiai) was formed and gave influence on all the factories that labor union problems were closed up as unavoidable whether one likes it or not between the capitalist and laborers of Ishikawajima. This was union by an enterprise and in its thought, its standpoint was close to syndicalism.

Later, Machinery and Shipbuilding Worker's Union joined the Committee of Japanese Labor Union which is the fraction of Communist Party. Under its principles, it forwards towards union by industries. With this, Company's Jikyoh-Kumiai as union of the right wing, is formed as opposing union in the company. And eventually, this Jikyoh-Kumiai with the help of the company. expells the progressive union and dominates the whole factory. With the progress of wartime structure, Jikyoh-Kumiai becomes the bearer of Nipponism (nationalism) labor movement and Serving Country

through Industry movement and leads the labor movement of our country to the wrong directions. It plays a peculiar role.

By tracing such development of labor union of Ishikawajima Ship-building Co., I have come to the following conclusion. In other words, structure of labor union system and activities are adjusted by conditions of labor market in its very basis but is decided during the process of mutual blending and reacting of subjectivity of both laborers and manage-ments. The course of union by enterprises of our country, although division of the labor market by enterprises is made a premise, was decided by mutual relevancy of subjectivity of both laborers and managements. The case of labor union by enterprises was formed by independency of laborers surpassing the managements around 1921 and is the beginning of union by enterprises.

This is one of the new facts and results acquired by this research. In the future, by digging into actual status of several unions, I will develop the theory of development of labor union of our country.

On the Welfare Implications of National Income

by Hiroaki Osana

The theories of evaluation of real national income, which have hitherto appeared, are based upon many assumptions. First of all, their main parts assume that national income consists only of private consumers' goods. They assume, further, constancy of consumers' preference systems, constancy of the member of consumers, and so on. This paper attempts to examine the exact implications of these assumptions and to weaken, if possible, some of them. Before proceeding, it might be noted that the analytical tool *consumers' surplus* cannot be adopted for the present problem, which is concerned with the *ex post* effects of economic activities in general. Because the problem excludes the possibility of both compensation and redistribution.

In his 1940 paper, J. R. Hicks defined the increase of real national in-come as the fulfilment of the strong Scitovsky criterion. In the process of making this definition, he proved the theorem that, under some assump-tions, $p^2 \cdot x^2 > p^2 \cdot x^1$ implies the fulfilment of the strong Scitovsky criterion,

where p and x are a price vector and a total consumption vector re-spectively, $p \cdot x$ is their inner product and superscripts denote the periods. This theorem, however, does not state that $p^2 \cdot x^2 > p^2 \cdot x^1$ implies the increase of economic welfare. Indeed, when no reference is made to the distribution problem, only an increase in *potential* real national income can be defined and it can be inferred only from the inequality $x^2 \geq x^1$, an information which is not given from the aggregated price-quantity data. I.M.D. Little finds a meaning of the inequality $p^2 \cdot x^2 > p^2 \cdot x^1$, by introducing formal value judgements on the distribution problem. But there remains the task to attach specific meanings to the value judgements, since they are merely formal and empty.

In Section III, the above theorem of Hicks is extended so as to abandon the assumptions of constancy of consumers' preference systems, constancy of the member of consumers, and constancy of the list of articles. As usual the following assumptions are made: (1) each consumer, whose pre-ference preordering has a convex property, satisfies his preference subject to his wealth constraint, (2) perfect competition prevails, and (3) there are no external effects in consumption and production. Further, we assume that a price p_r^2 of good r, which existed in period 1 but not in period 2, is estimated at $\bar{p}_r \equiv \sup\{p_r | x_r(p^2, w^2) > 0\}$, where $x_r(p^2, w^2)$ is a demand func-tion for good r and w^2 denotes the wealth distribution. Under these assumptions, if each consumer's consumption set is convex and x_i^2 (the ith consumer's consumption vector) is not a saturation consumption, then $p^2 \cdot x^2 > p^2 \cdot x^1$ ($p^2 \cdot x^2 \geq p^2 \cdot x^1$) implies the fulfilment of the strong (weak, resp.) Scitovsky criterion.

Let $(x_i^{1\prime})$ and $(x_i^{2\prime})$ be the hypothetical states of distribution of x^1 and x^2 such that they are comparable with the actual states of distribution, (x_i^2) and (x_i^1), respectively in the Paretian sense. Further, introduce a purely distributive value judgement denoted by $\precsim_d$. Then we have a theorem that, under above assumptions, both "$p^2 \cdot x^2 > p^2 \cdot x^1$, $(x_i^{2\prime}) \prec_d (x_i^2)$ and $(x_i^1) \precsim_d (x_i^{1\prime})$" and "$p^2 \cdot x^2 \geq p^2 \cdot x^1$, $(x_i^{2\prime}) \prec_d (x_i^2)$ and $(x_i^1) \prec_d (x_i^{1\prime})$" imply the increase of economic welfare.

In Section IV, we take into account the individual savings, and get the same theorem by looking upon $p^t \cdot x^s$ as a discounted present value of the consumption sequence starting at period s estimated by spot and future prices prevailing in period t. It should be noted, however, that $p^t \cdot x^t$ does not indicate a disposable income which is a sum of consumption and saving

in period t.

Despite above generalizations, it is observed that the theorem depends upon many assumptions on fact judgement, e.g., absence of collective goods, absence of savings of firms. On the other hand, it is observed that it depends upon only a weak assumption on value judgement, i.e., a Paretian judgement. In view of the present state of microeconomic theory, it seems to be difficult to weaken the assumptions on fact judgement, unless the assumption on value judgement is strengthened.