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## The Object and Method of Socialist Economics (III)

by Ayako Hirano

- I. (Vol. 60, No. 3)
1. Introduction
  2. Socialist Economics and the Classical Thesis
  3. Formation of Socialist Economics and Re-Confirmation of its object
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  2. "Theory of Socialist Economy" in China and its Characteristics of Political-Economics at Socialist
- III. (Vol. 60, No. 5)
1. Relation of Production and Productive-force as the Prerequisite of Socialist Economy in China
  2. Theory on Construction of Socialist Economy and Socialist Economics

Socialist planning realizes socio-economic rationality of the process of production and distribution. This demands the subordination of the objectives for particular sectors to those comprising the whole social process of production and distribution; it demands the integration of sectoral objectives for the benefit of the common goal by which society is guided in its economic activities.

One point that seems to be established by the analysis of differences between the essences of proportions and forms of their realization is the conclusion that in theory none of these forms can be recognized a priori as basically consistent or basically inconsistent with a socialist, planned economy. There are no theoretical foundations for glorifying the market mechanism as a synonym of consistency with the requirements of objective economic laws, primarily of the law of value. There are no theoretical grounds for denying the possibility of the realization of the requirements of objective economic laws, primarily of the law of value. There are no theoretical grounds for denying the possibility of the realization of the requirements of objective economic laws of orders, or for denying the possibility of the realization of planned targets by the market mechanism.

In particular the regulated market mechanism—especially strongly attacked on doctrinaire grounds—does not theoretically contain in itself anything that would make it an alien element under socialism, a form basically inconsistent with the premises of a socialist economy.

## Analysis of Reproduction Structure of Japanese Capitalism (II)

—Extended Reproduction Process after 1955 (3)—

by Kiyoko Imura  
Isamu Kitahara

In this series of papers, we intend to clarify the characteristics and changes of the reproduction structure during the rapid development of our economy after 1955. For such purpose we classify all the products into various groups which function differently in the reproduction structure. And we are trying to make a comparative study the transition of domestic demand, export, domestic production and import of each group, and to clear up the causes of the great difference in the transition of each group.

In the previous paper (1) (Mita Gakkai Zasshi, Vol. 59, No. 6), analysis of "consumption means" (chapter 1) is given and in (2) (Vol. 59, No. 10 of the above journal), analysis of "fixed equipment" (chapter 2) is given.

Furthermore, to supplement analysis of this "fixed equipment", transition by private investment and public government investment of "fixed equipment" and estimate of repairment of "fixed equipment" are given in the beginning of this paper.

In chapter 3 of this paper, transition of public demand for non-durable goods is studied. In this case, study is focused on classification between military demand and non-military demand.

In chapter 4, transition of "non-durable goods for service sector" is analyzed. In "Inter-industry table", service sector is treated as "endogenous sector" which is exactly the same as production sector. Non-durable goods demanded by service sector and raw material of production sector are treated exactly alike.

However, we think that production and service activity should be def-

initely classified separately. Therefore, we think it necessary to treat service sector "exogenously" and clearly classify the demand of service sector and the demand for raw material in production sector.

In chapter 5, analysis of induced relationship of raw materials, we try to grasp the transition of raw materials of liquid assets of service sectors individually.

In chapter 5 of the next paper, we will clarify the transition of production and import of each raw material corresponding to the transition of "consumption means (excluding housing)", "housing", "fixed equipment", "non-durable goods for government" and "non-durable goods for service sector" which we have previously studied.