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# Die Bedeutung der Verwandlungen in der westdeutschen Agrarstruktur nach dem 2. Weltkrieg

*von Ryuzo Takayama*

Nach dem 2. Weltkrieg vollziet sich unter den Bedingugen des hohen entfalten Kapitalismus in Westdeutschland tiefgreifende eine ökonomische und soziale Wandlung der Agrarstruktur. Die Mechanisierung der Landwirtschaft hat sich breites Außmaß verbreitet und die Chemisierung hat gewaltige Fortschritte gemacht. Wichtig ist die Tatsache, daß die überwiegende Masse der Bauern in Westdeutschland keinen oder einen nur sehr geringen Gewinn und keines gewerbliches Vergleichslohn durch das Arbeitseinkommen erwerben konnten und dennoch diese rasche Entwicklung der Produktivkräfte möglich war.

Die Zahl der Lohnarbeiter in der Landwirtschaft ist rapid zurückgegangen, und dieser Prozeß setzt sich auch heute rasch fort. Die frühen kapitalistischen Produzenten bewirtschaften heute ihre Betriebe ohne fremde Lohnarbeiter, jedoch mit den vielseitigen höheren Maschinen und Techniken. Die Verdrängung der Kleinbetreibe unter 10 ha LN geht heute schnell, und nach 1964 haben die Betriebe von 10 bis 20 ha LN abgenommen. Ein Vergleich der 1949 und 1960 ermittelten Eigen- und Pachtlandflächen läßt erkennen, daß sich im Zuge der Wandlung der Betriebsgrößenstruktur auch die Besitzverhältnisse in den land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Betrieben geändert haben. Die Fläche des gepachteten Landes nahm um 437,000 ha zu. Dagegen verringerte sich die absolute Zahl der kleinen Pachtbetriebe stark in diesen Jahren. Der Preis von Grund und Boden und der Pachtpreis steigen dennoch in deiesen Jahren stark an.

Die Akkumulationsmöglichkeiten der Bauern reichen bei weitem nicht aus, um Aufstockungsbedürfnisse der bäuerlichen Betrieben zu erfüllen. Ein Hauptmittel zu diesem Zweck ist der Kredit.

Die staatlichen Maßnahmen zu Verbesserung der Agrarstruktur, besonders Zisverbilligungsmaßnahme und staatliche Beihilfe für Fluhrbereinigung, haben Investitionstätigkeit erheblich angeregt.

Das Ergebnis ist jedoch, daß die Maßnahmen nicht sofort zu einem Zersetzung- und Verdränungsprozeß der Bauernschaft führen, sondern daß die

überwiegende Masse der Bauern einschließlich der bäuerlichen Bourgeoisie einem tiefgreifenden Proletarisierungsprozeß unterliegen, indem ihre Verschuldung in hohen Grade wachst.

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# The Significance and the Effect of External Contacts for the Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries

## ——Analysis of Their Frames and Basic Ideas——

*by Hiroaki Fukami*

It seems generally agreed that the question of the development policy for underdeveloped countries is now in confusion, or is confronted with a turning point. This essay, therefore, aims at seeking the way how to break through this confusion and establishing a new systematized policy for underdeveloped countries, so that a fresh direction will be put up.

In other words, this work is an attempt to adjust and systematize the theories, policies and propositions so far advocated for the development of underdeveloped countries from the standpoint of external contact, and further to apply the derived policies to underdeveloped countries according to their development stages and types by carefully analyzing their existing conditions.

The reasons why we should use external contact as the keynote for the adjustment and systematization of the hitherto applied theories are as follows: (1) The development question of underdeveloped countries is primarily a contact problem with other people, that is, the underdeveloped countries had never been isolated existences in the past, (2) In considering underdeveloped countries in the light of world economics or international economics, external contact makes the most largely applicable condition for study, (3) The study focus of the development problem is centered at present on such different composing factors as trade or aid from other countries. The result is that the analysis of a situation is often too specific and detailed, failing to give us a comprehensive view of the extent of the various factors exerting influence in the development of a country, and a clear-cut idea of what an important role those factors play for that country.

Thus it is important to conduct a systematic analysis of external contacts as related to the economic development of a country by defining what those external contacts are, and classifying them by their kinds and extents. In other words, this systematic analysis consists in such procedures as the taxonomy of external contacts, the analytical study of effectiveness and the analysis of contact mechanism.



This essay gives weight to the consideration of establishing a taxonomy of external contacts so as to clearly define the scope and content of external contact. At the same time, it tries to look into how external contacts are effected to different countries, how those countries respond to them and how they are related to their economic developments. It also tries to examine their processes and effective results.

External contact is generally defined as an all embracing international relationship. Roughly, it is classified three-folded: political or military, cultural or social and economic. Taking up economic contact alone, it can further be classified into three as related to its environment, intermediary means and composing elements. Again, the composing elements are divided into two: the general contact, that is, the economic integration in the narrower sense and the individual contact which is subdivided into three: as related to foreign trade, factors of production and economic policy. On the basis of the above described classification scheme, external contacts are developed, adjusted and classified.

But to consider existing external contacts only in terms of their definitely classified scope and comprehensiveness is not sufficiently effective in analyzing actual development problems, especially with reference to their policies.

So, here we introduce another phase in the study of external contact. It is an attempt to arrange and classify the countries by their development stages and their types. By combining the stage theory and the type theory, we set up some models for underdeveloped countries by which to ascertain what elements of external contact are most required or how they will act on their economic developments.

In other words, it seems that we are permitted to consider that there are commonly applicable development stages of economy in the broadest sense, while letting each country take its own pattern of development according to its peculiarities. Thus, looking into the pattern of a country, we will be able to discern what external contact is required for it, what significance it will bear and what effect it will bring about.

Below is presented an example of the classification by stage theory as

seen from the standpoint of external contact:

I. Closed economy (self-sufficient);

II. Opening up process;

(1) Once-for-all phase,

(2) Perpetual process phase(developmental phase, this leading to III),

III. Self-sustaining growth.

In the last place, we take up the question of the capacity for accepting external contact, in other words, we examine the extent of the capacity for economic transformation, which determines the development phase of an external contact and this development phase of external contact seems to be significantly conditioned by such extraeconomic contacts such as political, social or cultural influence.

This work presents merely frames and some basic ideas for an analytical study, which are essential for the establishment of a general view on external contact and its systematization.

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# Monopoly and Competition in Major Oligopolistic Industries in Japan (3)

## ——Large Capital Requirement as an Aspect of Barriers to Entry——

*by Masu Uekusa*

The main purpose of the series of our studies is to make clear the structural characteristics of monopoly and competition in 25 typical oligopolistic industries in Japan after 1956.

In the last articles we have made analysis in 'situation of seller's concentration' as an aspect of Market Structure (MITA GAKKAI ZASSHI vol. 59, No. 10 and vol. 60, No. 7). Next, we will attempt to analyse 'condition of entry' as an another aspect of Market Structure from the four points of view; (1) large capital requirements, (2) high market share supplied by one optimal plant, (3) cost advantage of established firms, and (4) product differentiation.

In this article we attempt, first of all, to estimate the capital requirements for effective entry in 26 industries. (In this article only we added petroleum chemistry besides the 25 industries studied.) It is generally necessary that



the capital requirements should be estimated from two aspects of the investment necessary to establish one plant of optimal or effective scale, which includes working capital, and the investment necessary to setablish one firm, which is composed of the investment necessary to establish one plant or multiplants and to establish the distributive outlets to promot sales. Practically, we estimated (1) the optimal scale of one plant and degree of integration for effective entry, (2) the investment necessary to establish one plant of that scale, (3) degree of production economies of multiplant firms and (4) standard amounts of capital used for an oligopolistic firm in the industries studied.

Six conclusions obviously emerge from these estimates.

1) In 6 industries more than 30 million dollars would be required to establish one plant—steel, petroleum chemistry, automobiles, petroleum refining, aluminum, and ship building—. (In the first 2 industries of them the requirement is generally more than 300 million dollars.) In 6 industries the capital requirement per plant will run generally from 15 to 30 million dollars—nylon, pulp-paper, plate glass, cement, tyre and tube for cars and ammonite—. In 9 industries it will run generally from 3 to 15 million dollars—beer, sugar, bearing, edible oil, household electric machinery (colour television and refrigerator), flour, film, sodium glutamate and milk—. In 5 industries it was not estimated. Therefore, 21 industries except 5 of 'no estimate' are classified in three groups in order of the size of the capital requirement per plant.

2) Considering factors to form the difference of the capital requirement per plant among the industries as seen above, it was proved that the factors were the amounts of demand of the industries on the one hand and degree of production economies of scale of one plant on the other hand. That is to say, in the first group industries with very large capital requirement per plant, the amounts of demand of the industries are very large and economies of scale remarkably exist. In the second group industries with substantially large capital requirement per plant, although economies of scale considerably exist, those of demand are smaller than those of the first group industries. In the third group industries with moderate capital requirement per plant, economies of scale was not sufficiently estimated, but it is evident that in 4 industries—bearing, edible oil, film and sodium glutamate—the amounts of demand of the industries are the smallest, and in the reminding 5 industries those are about as large as those of the

second group industries, but the scale of one plant is relatively very small because the plants are dispered in or around many consumer cites or raw materials cites to save postage. It can be said that the factors like above decide the size of the capital requirements.

3) The difference of the size of demand among the industries would result from the character of the goods. Namely, the products of the first group industries are durable equipment and raw materials for durable equipment, in which demand is very large and wide-spread. Products of the second group industries are raw materials for durable equipment, in which demand is considerably large but not wide-spread. Products of the third group industries are almost consumer goods, in which demand is relatively small. Therefore, it would be said from the above facts that the character of the goods decides the size of the demand, and the size of the demand decides the size of the capital requirement per plant.

4) There is no evident correlation between the capital requirement per plant and the standard amounts of capital used per firm. It is because firms in some industries possess multiplant, and because firms in some industries produce multiproducts.

5) Although there is no evident simple correlation between the size of the capital requirement of an efficient plant and degree of market concentration in each industry, but there is considerably evident correlation between the former and composition of firm size of the market. It was proved that the industries with very or substantially large capital requirement—from steel to cement—are composed of all giant or large firms only, and the industries—from tyre and tube for cars to milk—are composed of not only giant or large firms but also medium and small firms. This correlation is not interpreted unless the shape of cost scale curve for each industry is made clear in detail. This is scheduled to be researched in the next article.

6) If we confirm the industries that the capital requirements effect barriers to entry, we must consider the two factors that the capital requirements are large above all, and that entry of small business is difficult and therefore the market is composed of large firms only. Considering these factors it would be said that in 10 industries the large capital requirements may effect barriers to new entry. These are steel, petroleum chemistry, automobiles, petroleum refining, aluminum, ship building, nylon, pulp-paper, plate glass and cement.