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経済学会報告 (昭和44年度)

昭和44年

- 5月22日 [帰朝報告] 低開発国問題解明の新方向の模索—援助と貿易に関する国際会議報告 深海博明
- 5月29日 [小泉基金による研究集会] スウェーデンの工業発展—その理論的分析— ラグナー・ヴェンツェル (ウプサラ大学教授)
- 6月12日 動学的均衡 市石達郎
- 6月24日 [小泉基金による研究集会] 米合衆国に於ける投資行動 D. W. ジョルゲンソン (カリフォルニア、ハーバード大学教授)
- 6月26日 回帰分析の方法 佐藤保
- 6月30日 [小泉基金による研究集会] 現代貨幣理論の課題—貨幣数量説、シカゴ学派及びフリードマン— D. パティンキン (イスラエル大学教授)
- 10月2日 農村物価指数の測定について 鳥居泰彦
- 10月23日 徳川時代に於ける農家世帯規模の変化について 速水融
- 10月30日 立地行動に関する行動科学的アプローチ 高橋潤二郎
- 11月13日 ピエロ・スラファの生産理論について 福岡正夫・神谷伝造
- 11月27日 戦前に於ける日本の中小工業問題の性格 尾城太郎丸
- 12月11日 ケネディラウンド後の諸問題 佐々波楊子
- 昭和45年  
 1月22日 社会政策論の再構成の問題 飯田 鼎

The Problem on the Reconstitution of Social-policy Theory

by Kanae Iida

In post-war Japan, it is well known that the study of social-policy as an approach to the labour problem has been very severely criticized by the researchers on the stand-point of the labour economics, and an active controversy is now going on. This background lies in the change of the economic conditions of post-war Japan, that is, the serious want of labour force necessitated by the higher economic growth policy after 1960, passing through the transitional stage from 1956 to 1960. The crux of the labour problem was converged towards the labour force problem and as the result, the approach of the labour economics became the dominant tendency, taking place of the theory of social policy as the conciliation policy between capital and labour. The social policy as the labour force problem now reappeared under the disguise of the preservation and maintenance of labour force and its distribution which has been the very important problem during the inter-war period. This problem of labour force is making its appearance as the most imminent as the problem of social policy under the state-monopoly capitalism.

From the recognition stated above, the writer tries to mention about relation of the present social policy problem and the inter-war labour force and suggest what is the fundamental problem of social policy at present. This essay consists of following.

- 1) The significance of the controversy about the essence of social policy in the post-war Japan—the effects of labour force maintenance policy (The scrutiny of theory of ex Prof. Ohkōchi).
- 2) The labour force policy during the war-period—the problem of maintenance and distribution of labour force (The criticism of the theory of Late Prof. Hattori).
- 3) Conclusion—a prospect.

## On the Study of "Socialist Economics" I

by Ayako Hirano

Marx and Engels regarded communist Society as a product of social progress, as a constantly developing social organism based on highly developed productive forces. This enabled them to prove scientifically that communist society must pass through two phases in its advance—socialism and communism, emerging from socialism.

They differ in the degree of maturity of their economy and totality of social relations. The productive forces of communism, the higher phase of communist society, will be far more developed than those of socialism and will ensure an abundance of material and spiritual values for the people.

Socialism and communism are not different socio-economic formations but are two phases of one formation. In spite of the above differences both phases have many features in common, most important among which are identical production relations based on public ownership of the means of production. In both phases there is no exploitation of man by man, production is for the benefit of the people and develops in a planned way.

However, transition from socialism to communism is not a gradual process. It is a term of a conflict for capitalism to achieve a complete victory of socialist, not private, mechanism of economy. Transition to communist distribution requires, first and foremost, an abundance of material wealth. This is the first major condition for the transition, and it will be achieved only with the power of revolutionary spirit in people, not with the development of productivity itself.

We are going to find the economic law of socio-economic formation, and to clear the object of "Socialist Economics" in this paper.

## Importance of Export Growth in Southeast Asian Countries

by Yoko Sazanami

Some of the countries in Southeast Asia marked a remarkable export growth during the 1960's. Korea and Taiwan experienced export growth of over 20% per annum followed by Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines. In contrast to these achievements export growth of India, Burma and Ceylon was rather poor. The difference in the rate of growth reflected in the progress of industrialization in these countries. The countries in the former group all enlarged their secondary sector to produce more than 20% of GNP by the end of the 1960's. Also they all marked rate of economic growth exceeding 5% (the target rate set in the Development Decade of the United Nations). The process of industrialization in the latter group was slow and growth experience was rather disappointing. All the countries in the latter group failed to achieve growth rate of 5% per annum.

The major factor that contributed to this difference in economic growth rate of two groups in the 1960's was the difference in their export performance. The high rate of export growth enlarges the capacity to import and enables the country to import intermediate and capital goods that are necessary for industrialization.

Industrialization is the necessary condition for raising per capita income in Southeast Asian countries. The common economic condition of Southeast Asian countries compared to developing countries in other regions is their poor endowment of natural resources and density of population. Thus in order to carry out economic development, they have to install manufacturing industry at earlier stages of growth.

Once manufacturing industries are set up their density of population will provide them with sufficient internal market and abundance of industrial labor. However industrialization requires import of capital as well as import of goods such as capital goods and intermediate goods. Unless export of goods or import of capital supply them with enough foreign currencies balance of payment difficulties will eventually choke the process.

The purpose of the present paper is to analyse the comparative advantage of Southeast Asian countries especially in respect to their export of manufactured good. In the present paper, level of wages and labor productivity in manufacturing industries in Southeast Asian countries were compared to the levels in Japan. We found that in terms of wage cost, textiles, beverage and tobacco, mainly light industries in Southeast Asian countries are fully competitive

to those of Japan. However, in case of metal and chemical and chemical products, except for India and Taiwan, low wage level is more than balanced by low productivity and their wage cost were higher relative to the respective industries in Japan. Indeed high rate of export growth of Korea and Taiwan in the late 1960's was based on their increased export of labor intensive manufactured goods to U.S. market.

The Constructive Approach to the Existence  
of a Competitive Equilibrium: A Survey

by Yasuo Usami

This paper aims to survey the constructive approach to the existence of a competitive equilibrium, which is one of the most remarkable developments in the equilibrium analysis in recent years. By the "constructive approach" we mean a method for finding an equilibrium solution by algorithm through extreme points, instead of using the fixed point theorems. This method was presented first by Lemke-Howson in their attempt to prove the existence of equilibrium in bimatrix games. Applying their theorem to ordered field, Scarf gave the useful existence theorem which has many interesting applications, such as that for the existence proof of the core in non-cooperative n-person games, and that of a competitive economy. Mantel proved the latter by transforming the competitive economy to a fictitious conform economy. I shall consider these developments in the order mentioned above, and clarify some points which are not necessarily clear in their writings.

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