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襲のなかに埋没するならば、かつてみずから克服したはずの旧組合運動によってみずから新組合運動と称していたそれ自体の運動が、旧組合運動の烙印をおさるということである。ロバート・オーエンの One big union は、1830年代においては、紛れもなく戦闘的な new unionism であった。しかし 1850年の全国的な職能別組合の成立によって、それは old unionism として排撃された。50年代の運動は労働運動史上有名な new model union である。しかしこの熟練労働者の運動も、永遠に new model であることはゆるされなかった。1880年代におこった不熟練労働者の運動は、かつて弊履の如く打ち棄てられたオーエンの戦闘的労働組合主義の伝統の上に立って、かの new model union をして old model union に転化させずにはおかなかったのである。

総評の衰退が囁かれ、労働戦線の統一が叫ばれる今日、筆者は痛切にこの歴史的教訓を想いおこすのである。そのような意味からも、ここにとりあげた二著は、戦後日本の労働運動の研究に志す者にとって不可欠な史料というべきであらう。(総同盟五十年史……1968年、日本労働総同盟、五十年史刊行委員会、A 5、1525頁、5,000円。新産別の二十年……1970年、新産別二十年史編集委員会、A 5、467+1083頁、6,000円)

飯 田 鼎

The Type of Economic Growth in Japan and the USSR

—A Comparative Study—

by Hiroshi Kato

The purpose of this study is to analyse the growth experience of Japan and the USSR in the process of their industrialization. The writer were particularly interested in the role of policy in growth.

In both countries government played a bigger part in fostering industrialization than in Western Europe or the United States. The manner in which the official impulse operated was very different in the two cases. Japanese methods bore no close resemblance to those of either the Tsarist or Soviet periods. The main thing that Soviet and Japanese policy had in common was a heavy emphasis on education and the creation of a situation in which the rate of investment ultimately became very high.

Soviet growth experience has a broader significance than that of Japan because the USSR is one of the two super-powers of the world and is the major exponent of an ideology which is intended as a challenge both to developed capitalist countries and to the developing world.

Soviet experience has shown that the economic and human costs of transition to a completely socialist economy are very heavy, that it is extraordinarily difficult to organize the government agricultural sector efficiently, that there are major difficulties in providing high quality consumer goods, and that the investment cost of growth is rather high.

It should be noted that Soviet development was affected by special circumstances which apply to few developing countries today, and which limit the value of the Soviet experience for them. Some of these circumstances were favourable. It inherited an economy which had already made considerable steps in industrialization with a basic railway network, a capital goods sector and a steel industry. It was a very big country with a wide range of natural resources. It was therefore not greatly dependent on the vagaries of foreign trade and the conjuncture in the outside world. The great size of the internal market reduced the risk of mistaken investments, and provided scope to exploit economies of scale. The rate of population growth was quite low compared with many developing countries today. This mitigated the pressure of unemployment and reduced the relative size of the dependent population—making it casier to squeeze savings from the economy. On the other hand the USSR had disadvantages which other countries usually do not have when they set out to accelerate growth.

Aggregate Price of Agricultural Products

by *Yasukiko Torii*

The author has been working on a neoclassical model of farm household behavior, based on the utility maximization principle in which a preference function between income (or consumption) and leisure hours (or working hours) is assumed. The model includes several price variables, all of which are not unit prices, but aggregate prices concept. For example, price of fertilizer input in the model is not a unit price of any specific fertilizer, but an aggregated price of an aggregated fertilizer inputs which is composed of many separate kinds of fertilizers. In the same way, the price of agricultural output of each farm is never a unit price of some specific agricultural product, but an aggregated output price of many different types of agricultural products.

The purpose of the present paper is to estimate the aggregate price of agricultural output consistent with the accounting scheme of farm household's input-output accounts and also with the income-expenditure accounts. The method of estimation is originated by the working paper (Y. TORII, "A Note on the Gross Incomes of the Farm Household." Discussion Paper, Institute of International Studies, University of California, Berkeley, Dec. 1968.)

In the former discussion paper, a pilot estimation has been done on 1965 Farm Household Survey data on prefectural average basis. The present estimation covers fourteen years, that is from 1954 to 1967, on the classified data both by agricultural districts and by acreage classes.

The procedure of estimation is based on the two stage maximization theory of production function. Actually, the theorem of 'homogeneous functional separability' makes a sense in the present study, for our agricultural function is of Cobb-Douglas type of degree of close to one and our profit maximization hypothesis is due to the familiar budget constraint.

Optimal Production of Investment Goods and Export-Import Pattern*

by *Toshiaki Nakazawa*

The purpose of this paper is to present the optimal specialization of production and trade in an open economy with unlimited supplies of labor. When all the commodities producible are consumption goods, we can decide an optimal pattern of consumption and production, hence trade in terms of a static model. The problem, however, turns out to be an intertemporal optimization if the capital, accumulation of investment goods, is involved. H. E. Ryder [5][†] solved it in a formally general type of model where capital and labor are fully employed. In contrast to this, the economy is assumed here to be labor abundant, which makes the analysis easier and results more determinate. Among the propositions, main emphasis is placed on the relationship between the rate of transformation of the commodities and their exchange rate in the international trade. Geometrically speaking, expenditure point which shows the levels of consumption and gross investment must be always on the Baldwin-envelope curve. In order to make clear the significance of the proposition, let us consider a developing country so small in relation to the rest of the world to affect the terms of trade. Isn't it beneficial to shift the domestic price ratio in favor of the investment good industry to promote the accumulation both because the capital accumulation influence the future level of consumption through enlarging the scale of production and because the productivity of capital is supposed to be high in this economy? The truth is that the policy is not valid because it will locate the expenditure point necessarily inside the Baldwin-envelope curve, the situation of which is inefficient.

The nature of the optimal path is discussed in section 4.

It should be noted that the various effects of capital accumulation (or the production of manufactured commodities) on economic progress indicated, for example, by H. W. Singer [6][†] are assumed away. Large qualifications, therefore, must be made to apply the propositions developed here to the actual world.

* I am greatly indebted to H. Osana for helpful comments and suggestions about the use of a mathematical tool. Errors are, of course, mine.

† See pp. 40.