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The Model Life Tables for Japan

by Masaaki Yasukawa

The "Model Life Tables for Japan" presented here have been constructed with the object to elucidate positively and analytically the vital statistics of Japan during the Eras of the Meiji (1868-1912) and the Taisho (1912-1926).

As everybody knows, the population of Japan is generally set to be about 35,000,000 in the early years of the Meiji Era. Concerning the population changes which took place during the period over the Meiji-Taisho Era, especially prior to the execution of the First Census of 1920, some estimates have been made to correct the statistical errors in them. So far, the methods have been applied in this connection.

One is to gather the available statistical materials, while attending the correcting their imperfections. The other is to resent to the so-called inverse survivorship ratio which counts the population back-ward on the basis of the First Census.

What is required in the latter method was to obtain the cohort life tables for the past. So, I gathered the life tables of Japan in the past to find the pattern of $_nq_x$ so as to estimate the $_nq_x$ ranging from the past to the future. On the basis of the $_nq_x$ thus obtained, I have constructed the "Model Life Tables" for Japan. The work required 6 years from 1962 to 1968.

Thus I have succeeded in securing the population estimates during the "Meiji and Taisho Eras". The entire process for these estimates is expected to be published in the Mita Gakkai Zasshi (Mita Journal of Economics).

Sales Efforts and Reproduction

——The Capital Accumulation in Monopoly Capitalism——

by Isamu Kitahara

This paper aims at elucidation how the sales efforts by an oligopolistic enterprise affect the reproduction-process in monopoly capitalism. There have been the two contrasting views on the influence which sales efforts effect on reproduction: one which values it very highly and the other which disregards it almost entirely.

The writer treats the question of sales efforts in the two aspects: (1) the increase of the demand for products as a result of the sales efforts, and (2) the purchase increase of the factors for the sales efforts. Also, the writer examines the sales efforts respectively with reference to (a) the sales promotion of an established product, including advertising (b) the model change of an established product, and (c) the sales promotion of a newly introduced product.

The sales promotion of an established product exerts very little influence in the enlargement of the total market of society, for the sales promotion in an oligopolistic enterprise often gets mutually canceled out by the sales promotion of a rival enterprise, or it will prove efficacious only by depriving another enterprise of its market. The sales promotion through the model change of an established product and that of a newly introduced product will enlarge the expenditure for the consumption of people by powerfully stimulating their wants and heightening their propensity for consumption or having them moonlight in order to increase their income.

On the other hand, the expenditure required in the sales efforts, in other words, the various factors, such as the demand for the copywriter's exertion or the various materials will be increased.

In conclusion, therefore, the sales efforts, being entailed by an increased demand for products, do not work as a stimulating agent for an enlarging tendency for reproduction, although they may help in bringing about the social reproduction which is large in scale as compared with the time when no such sales efforts are made.

Only at the time when a huge new industry makes its appearance, breaking through a stagnant tendency of monopoly capitalism and launching out on a jump progress, sales efforts can help much in accelerating the advance of reproduction.

Technology Production and Research Enterprise

by Kohji Kitagawa

Of the dominant causes of economic growth, most important is the part due to the other than the increase in the quantity of factors of production. Especially so is technical advance, that is advance in the way of arranging of resources more economically for the sake of production.

Commodity-producer introduces new way of this kind to use the resources to increase their output. The adoption of technique, then, is restricted within the technological stock of that time. The purpose of this is explain how the quantity of technology produced is decided.

Recently the production of technology has been undertaken fairly deliberately, so we can deem the technology-producer a unique subject, that is research enterprise. As result of his R&D activities, technology is produced as a goods; he put in resources, put out goods of new technology, and sell it commodity-producer. Researcher anticipates the amount of new technology demanded, determines the input for research, and thereby fixes the output of technology.

The expenditure in research, which is the strategic factor of technology production, dependes on the decision making of research entrepreneur. The process of determination of this expenditure should be investigated in the theoretical frame of reference of not *Economy* alone, but *whole Society* in general: the action of determining of research expenditure is a special case of social action. Then it is question to analyze the motivation and the practical process of the action. The latter consists of process of credit between *Polity* and *Economy*, and investment process *inter Economy*.

The quantity of the technology produced at a whole society is the sum of individual one produced in such a manner. But there are no reason it should coincide with socially optimal product.