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Multivariate Analysis of "Shuto" and "Kinki" Cities

by Junjiro Takahashi

The purpose of this article is to identify the basic dimensions of urban systems in two major metropolitan planning areas in Japan and to provide an appropriate classification schemes for the cities included in those urban systems.

The principal component analysis and the cluster analysis were employed as the basic methods of data handling for this purpose, that is, the former for finding basic dimensions of the urban systems and the latter for the classification.

Two metropolitan planning areas adopted as the research area are Shuto (Tokyo)-ken with the five surrounding prefectures and Kinki (Osaka)-ken with the 4 surrounding prefectures, each of which contains 199 cities and 86 cities, respectively.

Forty-five variables which indicate demographic, economic and areal characteristics were selected from the 1970 Census data and reports of other governmental and private agencies for each city and were included in the analysis for both areas.

The main results of the principal component analysis are summarized in the Table 1.

Table 1. Major Dimensions of variations in urban system in
Shuto-ken and Kinki-ken, Japan

component	% of total variance	
	Shuto-ken	Kinki-ken
I (Size)	28.23	35.67
II (Growth rate)	20.21	21.24
III (Industrial and/or occupational structure)	8.37	8.93
IV (Productivity in manufacturing)	7.16	6.59
V (Size of area)	4.67	3.98
VI	3.62	3.55
VII	3.15	3.03
VIII	2.52	2.19
IX	2.39	1.88
X	2.11	1.55

Interpretation of the only first five components are given in the table because the remaining five dimensions are much more difficult to interpret and can be perhaps best be considered as being mainly of a statistical interest.

The first five basic dimensions were then adopted as a framework for classifying cities in both areas with use of Friedman—Rubin type cluster analysis. The main results of the cluster

analysis suggests that urban systems in both areas have the dual structure which is composed of two different types of sub-systems;

- 1) The metropolitan sub-system including a major metropolitan center (Tokyo and Osaka) and few other sub-centers with their suburban satellites.
- 2) The local sub-system which locates in the peripheral area and is constituted of a set of cities functioning as the traditional central places in various levels.

The Marxian Theory of Economic Crises

Some Problems Inherent in Kozo Uno's Theory of Crises

by *Yoshio Mizutani*

This article attempts to clarify the Marxian view that a systematic scheme can be observed in the crises which inevitably occur under capitalism. It does this by considering Kozo Uno's theory of crises, which has exerted great influence in Japan.

Uno's theory consists of two main and related propositions. The first is that the profit rate of capital declines in proportion to a growing wage rate. The second is that consequently, at the end of the most prosperous phase of every repetition of the trade cycle, the interest rate will go up.

These propositions are the result of his view that the fundamental contradiction inherent in capitalism is its treatment of the labour force as merely a commodity.

In my article I have attempted to criticize Uno's theory from two angles. Firstly, I believe that the logical relation between Uno's two propositions has not been clearly and adequately proved. Secondly, I hold that Uno's failure to prove this logical relation rests in his misunderstanding of what is in fact the fundamental contradiction in a capitalist society, and that his followers, even though they may recognize his failure to prove this relationship, are equally incapable of demonstrating it themselves, since they share his misunderstanding.

Through consideration of these points, I hope that I can to some extent clarify Marx's views on crises in capitalism. The most important step in constructing a comprehensive explanation of how such crises come about is to realise that, pace Uno and his disciples, the true contradiction that vitiates any capitalist society is the inevitable increasing imbalance between its capacity to produce and its capacity to consume.

The validity not only of a systematic theory of economic crises in capitalism but also of any wider analysis of modern capitalism depends, I contend, on grasping that this imbalance is the fundamental contradiction of a capitalist society.