

Title	Benthamism and social thought of G. Mazzini
Sub Title	
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Publisher	三田史学会
Publication year	1962
Jtitle	史学 Vol.35, No.1 (1962. 6) ,p.1- 2
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	Abstract
Genre	
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00100104-19620600-0158

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Early History of the Intercourse between Japan and Germany (3)

Shin IMAMIYA

The problems concerning the nomination of the Chief Delegate and the process of the preparation of the delegation were already discussed in the previous sections. The writer will treat in this section the following three points.

- (1) how much money was needed for this delegation.
- (2) the departure of this mission and its routes.
- (3) its travels and voyages as far as Japan.

The Prussian Diet consented that the whole expenditure on this mission should be 350,000 Tallers, of which 340,000 Tallers for the direct expenses of the delegation, about 8,000 Tallers for those of gifts, and 150,000 Tallers could be disbursed within that financial year.

Chief Delegate, von Eulemburg went to Paris to consult with Lord Elgin. Baron Gras and others, who had played leading roles in making Anglo-Japanese or Franco-Japanese Treaties.

April, 1860. von Eulemberg was officially nominated by Emperor as Emboy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, and was given the rights of commanding over the members of delegation, holding military demonstrations, and searching new colonies for Prussia.

The two warships, with the main part of the Delegation on board, started from Prussian Ports from October to December, 1859. The Ambassador, with a few others, leaving Berlin in the middle of May, 1859, arrived in Egypt, via Vienna and Trieste. After staying there for a while, they started for Shingapole, meeting place of the Fleet and the Delegation.

The Fleet and the Delegation arrived at Shingapole between June and July.

They started there for Japan in the middle of August and arrived in the Edo-Bay in the beginnings of September.

The storm, which attacked them on the voyage to Japan, seemed to foretell the difficulties to come.

Benthamism and Social Thought of G. Mazzini

Hirotao HONGO

Much has been discussed of the political thought of Giuseppe Mazzini, but it seems to go without notice that his impression

of the state of the working class in England played the important role in the formation of his social thought. The writer will discuss this topic in this essay.

In the middle of the 19th century, the Benthamism was reigning over the minds of English people. According to Bentham's opinion, man is a pleasure and pain measuring machine, and Laissez-Fair is the best way to realize the social welfare, that is, the greatest happiness of the greatest number. It may be safely said that he agreed with Adam Smith in this point. His opinion won the acceptance among the people in the early 19th century, when the Industrial Revolution was going on.

But in the middle of that century, when the Industrial Revolution came to the end, and the labour problems were becoming serious, it was made use of by industrial bourgeoisie to justify their selfish pursuit of profit. It is at that time that he came into contact with Benthamism.

He attacked it in favour of the working-class on the ground that the anarchy of his days was the result of the realization of industrial rights and freedom, which was aimed at by ideologists of the French Revolution and their followers, that is Bentham or the orthodox school of economists, like Adam Smith and Ricardo. The theory of individual rights and freedom brought about wars of gold and cunning among people. Thus the fellow country-men became brothers in name but enemies in fact. He asserted that the insistence on the human duties, not on the human rights, was indispensable to improve this anarchical condition and that the principle of Laissez-Fair should be rejected and the principle of Association should be maintained.

Although the writer does not deny Bentham's historical role in destroying the society founded upon the privileges, organized for the monopoly of enjoyment by the aristocratic minority, he cannot but accept the fact that Bentham failed in laying the foundations of the future society.

Therefore the writer may conclude that Mazzini was not only one of these nationalists making efforts to accomplish the unification of Italy, but also, like Coleridge and Carlyle, one of the critics of Benthamism in the middle of the 19th century.

II

A Tentative Theory on the Origin of the Dongson Bronze Culture

Masashi CHIKAMORI

The archaeologists have shown the great interest toward the problem of the origin of the Dongson bronze culture, especially