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The "ministerialis"

—Its development in "Codex Laureshamensis"—

by Hisashi Uono

Paul Kluckhohn in 1910 had already written "Die Ministerialität in Südostdeutschland." His work was based on such books as Georg Waitzs, "Deutsche Verfassung", 1893, etc., and hence it shows a certain completeness.

Notwithstanding, he could also not escape from the idea of "Verfassung" (statesystem) held by the historians of the German Second Empire, in that "die Ministerialität" is thought of as "die Stände von Oben", and not as "die autogen". In spite of such defect in his comprehension, he was able to recognize "die Ministerialität" as the compound of "die Berufsstand" and "die Geburtsstand" in "die Unfreien" or "die Freien". Even before Heinrich Mitteis, Paul Kluckhohn pointed out that compared with the "prévôt," "baili" in France and the sheriff in England, "die Ministerialität" is a system peculiar to the tradition of Germany.

Such study on the most, is still valuable.

In "Codex Laureshamensis", the "ministerialis" appear in different offices and functions such as: servientes, ministerialis (camerarius, dapifer, etc.), advocatus, milites. Moreover, they appear later as the upper and lower classes of "ministerialis" formed from "die Unfreien" and "die Freien".

During the 12th and 13th Centuries, they appeared as the free "Vasallen", through the combination of "Dienstlehn" (hovelehn) and "die echte Lehen", or the amalgamation of "Amt" and "Lehen". However, we should also not over-look the dynamic, economic and political movement made by the "ministerialis" in the religious world and the Salier, Staufer dynasties, which was the "Triebkraft" (pulsive power) behind each world. Karl Bosl has dealt with this problem in his book (Reichsministerialität). The ministerialis in C. L. in the relation with their historical part played in the religious world of Germany should also be studied.

It is correct, that Paul Kluckhohn had sought for the chief causes

of "Ministerialität" in "Reichslandfried", after he had started from the military service of "ministerialis". Moreover, Karl Bosl made the way from fatalism to the dynamic movement in history, by seeking the formation of the Feudal Order (ordo) in "ministerialis" through the statepolicy of Salier, Staufer. He brought "die Reichsministerialität" to a more realistic relation with history. However, when we compare Germany with England or France, the complicated character of "Verstaatung" in Germany of the later Middle Age is made clear. In this sense, it is necessary for historians to grasp character and historical role played by the "ministerialis" (the real "Träger" of "Verstaatung") in Germany, within the dynamic movement European history.

Linear Programming: Interrelation between Linear Programming and Game Theory

by Masao Fukuoka

From the economist's point of view the problem of linear programming and the problem of game theory are two separate subjects. But it turns out that from the mathematician's viewpoint these two are closely related. It turns out that every zero-sum two-person game problem can be converted into a related linear programming problem, and also that every linear programming problem can be converted into a zero-sum two-person game problem. To review several methods of doing this is the purpose of the present paper.

Considering the introductory nature of the paper a brief summary of game theory is attempted at the beginning.

Cash-Reserve Ratio and Credit Creation

—Multi-Banks' Credit Multiplier—

by *Toshio Murai*

The purposes of this short article are; to elucidate how and what amount of credit can be created under system of many banks, each of which has particular pattern of lending, and to examine whether under certain conditions there exists the rate of cash reserve.

As to logical form the writer owes to many economists both in this country and abroad who have recently developed and sharpened Leontief Model. In other words this is re-interpretation of matrix multiplier as bank credit multiplier.

The writer defines matrix A as (a_{ij}) , component of which is coefficient that indicates what portion of primary deposit of bank j is passed on to bank i through lending. i and j range from 1 to n . Number n means number of banks which are linearly independent on lending. Economic meaning of "linearly independent" is that lending pattern of each bank can not be covered by other banks or their combinations. It is very clear, that n does not show the actual number of banks but n is necessary number of banks in order to represent a particular type of banking system as a whole. Matrix A is an operator of credit creation with respect to primary deposit as to banking system.

In mathematical language A is linear operator defined on n -dimensional vector space. Assume primary deposits of each bank as a vector in n -dimensional space. We easily calculate the amount of credit created by banking system. If Y denotes that amount, then $Y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A^n X$. Sufficient condition of convergence of series A^n is explained in the text.

Mathematical properties of linearity bring forth two propositions:

- (1) Under these conditions it is very doubtful that there is the rate of cash reserve in the banking system as a whole.
- (2) Amount of a bank credit created depends not only on behavior of the bank, but on other banks' behaviors.

A Note on "the Basic Economic Law of Feudalism"

—An Approach towards the Basic Characteristics
of Feudal Ownership of the Land—

by *Masaharu Tokiwa*

Feudal Ownership of the land is the basis of the feudal relations of production; it is also the basis of feudalism. We can make all of the feudal relations of production clear by studying the characteristics of feudal ownership of the land, which has not been fully analyzed in the academic circles of economists.

So, in this paper the writer makes an attempt to bring it to light from the point of "the basic economic law of feudalism."

- § 1. On the Origin of Feudal Ownership of the Land
- § 2. Extra-Economic Coercion and the Category of Land-Rent
 - a) Extra-Economic Coercion
 - b) The Category of Land-Rent
- § 3. The Basic Economic Law of Feudalism
 - a) The Feudal Structure of Reproduction and the Progressive Character of the Feudal Relation of Production
 - b) The Changes in Land-Rent Form and Feudal Mechanism of Exploitation
 - c) The Definition of the Basic Economic Law of Feudalism