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## Some Critical Analyses on "Recommendation on Medical Security Plan"

by Kenji Sono

This thesis centers around critical analyses on "Recommendation on Medical Security Plan" adopted at the General Meeting of the Social Security Council held on October 8, 1956.

The author points out in the preface the important role which the medical security plan plays in the social security system.

He goes on to clarify the current conditions of various medical security system... medical benefits in the employee's insurance and people's insurance; medical aid in the public assistance system; medical care in the public welfare system; medical treatment of tuberculosis and other diseases at public expenses.

Then the author introduces the process through which the Recommendation came to be adopted as well as the details of the Recommendation.

He concludes his thesis by giving his critical analyses thereupon.

### The Goal in Economic Policy and Value-judgement

by Hiroshi Kato

1. The goal in policy is based on value-judgement, for it indicates "what ought to do". And in order to be scientific, the goal must be objective.
2. Though we can reach necessarily the same conclusion in fact-judgement, we cannot expect the necessary assent in value-judgement. Value-judgement that has emotive element is subjective.
3. My problem is on what ground and how we can establish the objective goal.
4. Arrow says, in "Social choice and individual value", there is no social welfare function that satisfies all, when every value-judgement is given independently. The conditions under which we can

have socialwelfare function are these: (a) The total number of alternatives is two. (p. 46~48) (b) All individuals have the same preference for social alternatives. (p. 74) (c) Single peaked preference. (p. 75~80)

Under these conditions we may regard social welfare function as an objective, for everybody has the same value-judgement.

5. Here we may think that social welfare function means social decision-making process (*cf.* Rothenberg). And every value-judgement is not independent but correlative.
6. We may gain an unanimity of value-judgement, when every individual value-judgement is correlative in social decision making process.

What is the ground?

7. Every value-judgement sentence contains both emotive element (attitude) and descriptive element (cognition). The relation between attitude and cognition is reciprocal. Attitude is supported by cognition. So disagreement in attitude is often revised by agreement on cognition.
8. Moreover an unanimity can be attained between different value-judgements by investigating the connotation of goal.
9. For example there are four "basic types" of agreement in attitude, as follows:

(Type 1) Two persons, A and B, may both approve of X intrinsically.

(Type 2) A and B may agree on extrinsic value of X, arising from agreement on intrinsic value of Y.

(Type 3) A may approve of X as a goal, and B, although indifferent to it as a goal, may approve of it because he believes it is a means to Y.

(Type 4) A may approve of Y intrinsically but be indifferent to Z, and B may approve of Z intrinsically but be indifferent to Y. And X leads to Y and to Z.

In type 1 and 2, it is natural that A and B should agree on X. In type 3 and 4, too, A and B will agree on X as the second best goal.

10. Therefore we have possibility of establishing the objective goal.

## A Reflection on Theories of Agrarian Crisis

—A Study on the Character of Agrarian Crisis in  
the Last Years of the Nineteenth Century (I)—

by Masaharu Tokiwa

The capitalistic countries in Europe had been in a state of agrarian crisis for about twenty years from the middle in the seventies of the last century. This crisis had not only extended over a long space of time, but was the first agrarian crisis on the world scale, being essentially capitalistic. The theorists made the analysis of this crisis the starting point of a study of agrarian crisis up to this time.

The analysis of this crisis is very important indeed, for the system of the theory of agrarian crisis and the relationship, or rather the position of the theory of agrarian crisis to the general theory of crisis, depends on how to analyze it or how to define its character. Anyhow, everyone who is going to study the theory of agrarian crisis must define the character of the agrarian crisis in the last years of the nineteenth century in his own way as an inevitable course of theoretical study of agrarian crisis. This is the reason why I reflect on its character.

The traditional theorists maintain that an agrarian crisis always has a chronic character as seen in that of the last years of the nineteenth century, which they have called the first and real agrarian crisis on the world scale. But after the Second World War, new opinions have come from the theorists of agricultural economics in our country. According to the new opinions, the real agrarian crisis broke out not in the nineteenth century, but in this century, or in the stage of the general crisis of the world capitalism for the first time. The new theorists of agrarian crisis assert that the agrarian crisis in the last years of the nineteenth century was peculiar one or only a phenomenon which appeared like an agrarian crisis. This opinion is the subject to be examined. Consequently, in this paper the writer attempts to examine the new opinions of agrarian crisis in our country as a part of the study on the character of the agrarian crisis in the last years of the nineteenth century.

This study will be completed with two other articles—

“The Formation of the World Market for the Farm Products and the Agrarian Crisis in the Last Years of the Nineteenth Century” analysing the facts of the agrarian crisis and “On the Traditional Theory of Agrarian Crisis and the Definition of the Character of the Agrarian Crisis in the Last Years of the Nineteenth Century” in which the merits of the “new opinions” will be adequately appraised.

## The Fiscal Thought of German Social-democratic Party in its Early Years

by Michiyoshi Oshima

In the history of the fiscal thought in Germany, there was an invisible but important stream. It was the stream of the thought of the Socialists—the thought of Lassalle and the Social-democratic Party.

The fiscal thought of Lassalle and the Social-democratic Party was not completely systematized, but there we can find some examples of criticism against the finance of the capitalistic states from the view point of socialism. In this article, regarding Lassalle, I will consider chiefly his treatise “*Die Indirekte Steuer und die Lage der Arbeitenden Klassen*”, and regarding the Social-democratic Party, the conducts of the party from the Gotha Congress to the Erfurt Congress will be examined.

Lassalle was the person who exposed most keenly the regressive characteristics of the indirect tax. But, he could not show the adequate way for the complete exclusion of the additional exploitation by the indirect tax. Being too much conscious of the opposition against capitalism, he misjudged the essence of Bismarck, and so, was inclined almost to compromise with him.

On the other hand, in spite of the confusion of theory and thought at the time of the Gotha Union, the Social-democratic Party was gradually being brought into unity by the theory of Marxism, and becoming to be the acutest criticizer against the Bismarck regime. It criticized State-socialism of Bismarck and Wagner and their fiscal

policy, too. We can say that in the beginning of 1890's—about the time of the Erfurt Congress—the Social-democratic Party, getting out of the influence of Lassalle, began to argue the fiscal policy from the view point of Marxism. But, on the other hand, we must point out a new danger, revisionism, arising in the party.

### Some basic problems on F. Schönflug's Theory

*by Saburo Kozima*

Fritz Schönflug, a scholar of German business-science (Betriebswirtschaftslehre), wrote two books in only four years; i. e., „Das Methodenproblem in der Einzelwirtschaftslehre (1933)“ and „Der Erkenntnisgegenstand der Betriebswirtschaftslehre (1936)“. Although it was only four years from „Methodenproblem“ to „Erkenntnisgegenstand“, each book has very different contents.

Generally, Schönflug is estimated as one of „normative Richtung“. However, studying those two books, we can assert that he—especially in „Der Erkenntnisgegenstand der Betriebswirtschaftslehre—is not one of „normative Richtung“ but a scientific objectivist. So this paper introduces and compares those two books, and then points out differences and problems to be criticized.

I think that „normative Richtung“ has been denied by Max Weber, Sombart and others who are scientific objectivists. They thought that the purpose of science was to add to our knowledge by describing reality accurately, because science could not answer to the questions,—„what shall I do and how shall I live?“ Certainly, the purpose of science is to produce knowledge—not to produce wisdom or control or idea. Accordingly, though Schönflug's attitude in methodology—in „Das Methodenproblem in der Einzelwirtschaftslehre“—shall be refused, it is valuable for us to research his „Der Erkenntnisgegenstand der Betriebswirtschaftslehre“.