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Le socialisme et la philosophie morale du XVIII^e siècle en France

par *Shin Hirai*

Si l'on veut s'expliquer le caractère générale que prit en France le socialisme du XVIII^e siècle, il faut se rendre compte des forts tendances qui prédominèrent dans la littérature française de ce temps. Le plus grand courant qui se fait sentir dans la littérature du XVIII^e siècle provenait de l'essor brillant des études scientifiques. La méthode expérimentale avait fait faire aux sciences de grands progrès, et ces progrès en firent à leur tour un objet d'intérêt général. L'étude des sciences devint une mode et la préoccupation favorite des gens du monde et des philosophes. Ce qui attirait les philosophes vers les sciences, ce n'étaient pas seulement les résultats scientifiques et la méthode à l'aide de laquelle ils étaient acquis, mais surtout les rapports intimes qu'ils remarquaient entre les phénomènes de la vie psychologique et morale de l'homme et les lois physiques et l'espérance de pouvoir expliquer les premiers par les derniers. Les philosophes avaient depuis longtemps recherché les lois de nature, mais par la nature ils n'entendaient souvent que la raison naturelle de l'homme, et en parlant d'un ordre naturel de la société, ils désignaient par là un ordre rationnel ou une constitution de la société qui pût satisfaire à toutes les exigences de raison abstraite. Ils comprenaient les lois de la nature dans le sens plus restreint et plus précis des lois physiques et beaucoup croyaient voir s'ouvrir devant eux la perspective de pouvoir réduire les lois de la raison naturelle à des causes simples et palpables pour les sens et de fonder leur ordre naturel, c'est-à-dire rationnel, sur l'ordre physique par leur science. Telle tendance à réduire les phénomènes de la vie morale et politique à des causes purement physiques, se fait sentir plus ou moins chez les philosophes, notamment l'école communiste, c'est-à-dire de Morelly et Mably.

A Study on the Character of Social Democracy (1)

—On the Formative Process of Social
Democracy in the Mid-Victorian Era—

by *Kanae Iida*

By the terms of "Socialdemocracy," we generally intend to imply the realization of socialism through parliamentary means, repudiating the violent revolution, that is synonymous with "Democratic Socialism." However, the concrete significance of "Socialdemocracy" or "Democratic Socialism" is not so simple as what we mean by it. The conception of "Socialdemocracy" has been determined by the historical environment, and has been interpreted variously according to the historical stage.

It is wellknown that "Socialdemocracy transformed its character at the crisis of the outbreak of the Great World War, evolving the collapse of the Second International. While the German Socialdemocratic Party emerged in the latter period of the nineteenth century was the proletarian political party based on Marxian doctrine, the British Working Class took its own course, not attempting the socialist party.

The German socialists regarded the trade unions necessary to condition of the workers. At the same time, they took the position that trade union action was secondary as compared with political and parliamentary actions, and urged the trade unions to accept the leadership of the political socialist movement. On the contrary, in Britain the relationships were different. The British trade unions, though turning to industrial political action after 1900, held aloof from the socialist Independent Labour Party.

In this essay the writer tries to approach the essence of "Socialdemocracy," reflecting the difference between the German Socialdemocracy and British Democratic Socialism.

The Reforms of Prussian Tax-system of 1891~3

by *Michiyoshi Oshima*

During the eighties, according to the rapid development of the German capitalism, especially of the corporate enterprises, the traditional system of Prussian taxation (inc. land tax, house tax, income tax and business tax) became out of date. So it could not fit to the new forms of income. And the tax-burdens on each of land-owners, capitalists and labourers were highly unequal. Then, the increase of compliants among tax-payers brought the reforms of 1891~3, what is called Miquel's reforms. We can say the another aim of the reforms was to satisfy the increasing demand of Prussian public finance since eighties.

The reforms consisted of four parts: the reconstruction of the business tax, the introduction of a general income tax, the enactment of a supplementary property tax and the remodelling of local taxation.

This article composes a part of the study on the fiscal policy in the formative period of German Imperialism and its purpose is to analyze the process and characteristic of the reforms from such a historical point of view.

The Theory of Dynamic International Capital Movements

by *Eiichi Ōmiya*

In this paper the international capital movements such as long-term foreign investments, reparations, and gifts are treated chiefly from the point of view of the interrelationships between the theory of relative prices and money prices in the intertemporal general equilibrium system. The conditions postulated throughout the following analysis are (1) the perfect competition in domestic and international markets, (2) the fixed exchange rate, (3) no inferior goods, (4) unit elasticity of price expectation, (5) no transportation costs.

Here, the writer will follow the dichotomy as to the pricing process in money economy. As is already well-known, these excess-demand

functions are said to be homogeneous of degree zero in the money prices. If the excess-demand functions in the international markets are homogeneous of degree zero, only the relative prices between commodities will be determined in equilibrium, and therefore, the conversion of relative prices into money prices must be accomplished by a supplementary equation, the so-called cash balance equation. It will be shown in the comparative statics

$$M^{(t)} = k^{(t)} \sum_{s=1}^n (p_s \bar{X}_s)^{(t)} = p_n^{(t)} k^{(t)} \sum_{s=1}^n (y_s \bar{X}_s)^{(t)}$$

in the dynamics

$$M_t^{(t)} = p_{n+1,t}^{(t)} k^{(t)} \sum_{r=1}^{n+1} [(p_{r,t} / p_{n+1,t})^{(t)} \bar{X}_{r,t}^{(t)}]$$

It will be quite evident from these equations that the absolute level of money prices is directly proportional to the quantity of money. In order to avoid depending on these equations and to determine simultaneously both relative prices and money prices in the dynamic general equilibrium system, we had to introduce money into every individual's utility function through admitting money as a commodity which has such direct utility as every commodity. Consequently, as in equilibrium the marginal rate of substitution between money and any commodity—it may be a security—must equal to the expected discounted price of that commodity, so the marginal utility of holding money and of spending money can be dealt with in the same dimension.

The conclusion thus obtained is that as a result of international capital movements the terms of trade will be likely to change in favour of the receiving country and against the paying country.