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methodology, but it is also a recognition of his theory as something which is historically conditioned.

It is true that Hilferding approached the imperialism primarily as a theoretical object of study, but we must be aware that he took it neither as a question of formal theorizing nor as a purely practical issue; his attitude was to grasp it both in its theoretical and practical phases that are well coordinated.

This essay aims at attacking the hitherto prevalent one-sided comprehension in Japan of Hilferding's system of political economy, and clarifying the pedigree of economic theories.

Economic Thought of Jean Jaurès

by Mitsuyoshi Murata

Jean Jaurès who was an excellent statesman, educationist and journalist in modern France, was at the same time a supreme socialist thinker. Versatile as he was ideologically, here is studied his economic thought.

Jean Jaurès was not an economic theorist. He was not interested in theorizing on economics; he indoctrinated it ethically and historically, as he is generally called an "economic doctrinaire". He was after all a "collectivist".

He claimed that his collectivism was highly French in tradition in contrast to Marxism. In aim, he was very idealistic, but in its actual execution, he was inclined very practical.

The form of ownership, which he assumed to be taken in the collectivist society, is the means by which to restore the concept of ownership that has degraded into an epicurianism to its original mission to let individuals enjoy an independent life. Its characteristic was to grant the supreme ownership right to the state, and the lower type of ownership to the individuals or to the group of workers.

He considered collectivism as a necessary condition for the realization of individual freedom and social justice, and took it as the most perfect and dynamic form of communism to be attained in history. Thus he aspired for the advent of collectivism and the downfall of the capitalism which impedes its coming.

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