HISTORY OF ECONOMIC DOCTRINES

AN INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMIC THEORY

EDUARD HEIMANN

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH



OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

LONDON

NEW YORK

TORONTO

HISTORY OF ECONOMIC DOCTRINES

TO ALVIN JOHNSON, A GREAT AND GOOD MAN IN FRIENDSHIP

Preface

In writing this book the author has concentrated rigorously on the one point that appears essential to him: to show the inward logic, revealed in retrospect, of the development of modern economic thinking and thereby to place the study of economic theory in its proper setting. His aim has been to contribute to systematic thinking on the historical problem. He is thereby led to a critical survey of, and introduction to, the entire field of economic theory. Although no special knowledge is presupposed, the argument is closely reasoned, and the reader must work out the logical connections for himself. In the few places in which reference is made to graphical representations, it will undoubtedly be found helpful to construct the curves described so that the explanation in the text may be followed.

Being a history of ideas rather than of authors, this book does not present material of a merely antiquarian or anecdotal interest. Only in exceptional cases of historical interest will biographical observations be made. Likewise, references will be made only to the books whose ideas are discussed. Therefore, it may be desirable for the reader to use the book in conjunction with one or another of the older, carefully documented books in the field, in which many interesting references and extensive quotations will be found. A list of the more important of these books is given at the end of this text.

This book and its author have greatly benefited by the advice of three friends. Alvin Johnson and Adolph Lowe read the manuscript and made a number of important critical observations; and Hans Neisser's suggestions on many points, big and small, based on his extraordinary knowledge of the literature, have been a major contribution.

vi PREFACE

The manuscript in its original form was even shorter than the book is now. Mr. Arthur Goodman found a middle way between the author's inclination towards the greatest possible succinctness and the desirability of making it easy reading. The author's gratitude is also due to the publisher, for his interest, patience, and help.

Eduard Heimann

New York March, 1945

Table of Contents

PREFACE V

I. PROBLEM AND METHOD 3

- I. THE PROBLEM OF ECONOMICS 3
 Hierarchy of needs and allocation of scarce means—the hidden inward law in a free system—order through liberty—is economics apologetic?
- 2. The History of Economics 13

 Method, the guiding thread—relationship between method, philosophy, and social and economic history

II. PRE-HISTORY OF ECONOMICS 22

- 1. Economics as Applied Ethics 22 'Oikonomia' and economics
- 2. MERCANTILISM: SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC POLICY 24

 Special theories in a political setting—money—foreign trade—
 labor and wage
- 3. THE TRANSITION PERIOD 36
 - a. Petty 36

The concept of labor value

- b. North and Locke 39
 Foreign trade and money
- c. Cantillon 40

Value and price—dynamic theory of money and of foreign trade

d. Hume 44

Dynamic theory of foreign trade and of interest

III. THE FOUNDING OF ECONOMICS 48

- 1. Economics as a System of Natural Harmony 48
 Naturalism vs. supernaturalism (authoritarianism)—naturalism vs. utopianism (socialism)
- 2. Economics as Biology—Quesnay 52

 The surplus product—discovery of the circular flow—the single tax—Turgot
- 3. Economics as Physics—Adam Smith 63
 Anti-monopolism—price, the regulatory device—cost value—free trade—the economic man—capital and labor supply

4. CIRCULAR-FLOW THEORY VS. PRICE THEORY 77 Smith and Say—the disturbed circular flow

IV. THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL: RATIONAL ADAPTATION TO NATURE 81

- I. MALTHUS—REINTERPRETATION OF NATURE AND REASON 84
 Population theory—saving and investment: the crisis
- 2. RICARDO—THE SYSTEM OF LABOR VALUE 92
 Differential rent—profit—money and currency—theory of comparative cost—development of capitalism—technological unemployment
- 3. Special Contributions 107
 - a. Say 107

Galiani and Condillac on utility and productivity—the entrepreneur—the law of the markets—objective science

b. Thuenen 112

Theory of agriculture—marginal productivity

c. Senior 116

Abstinence theory—utility and demand

d. Mill 119

Wage fund discussion—the laws of distribution

e. The Manchester Doctrine 123

Free trade—Bastiat—confusion with Carey's social liberalism

V. CRITICS AND REFORMERS 127

1. SISMONDI 128

Economic crisis, social crisis

2. List 130

Educational tariff and free trade—foreign trade and underemployment

3. Early Socialists 135

Labor value reinterpreted—Rodbertus' theories of the crisis and of imperialism—Proudhon

VI. ECONOMICS AS HISTORICAL DIALECTIC OF HARMONY 141

- 1. KARL MARX 141
 - a. Marxian Philosophy 141
 - b. The End of the Labor-Value Theory 144
 - c. Theory of the Development 152
 - d. Theory of the Business Cycle 156
- 2. THE MARXIST SCHOOL 161

Right- and Left-Wing Marxism-Hilferding-Rosa Luxemburg

3. THE THEORY OF LIBERAL SOCIALISM: FRANZ OPPENHEIMER 167
Monopoly theory as exploitation theory—the way out of the crisis

4. Is the Theory of Exploitation Refuted? 173
Economic and social categories

VII. HISTORICISM AND INSTITUTIONALISM 177

Inductive method—social reform—Spiethoff's theory of the business cycle—Veblen—Mitchell

VIII. NEO-CLASSICISM 184

- 1. THE UNIFICATION OF THE SYSTEM THROUGH UTILITY VALUE 184
 Marginal utility—marginal cost, disutility, and real cost—
 theory of price
- 2. Theory of Incomes 195
 Rent and quasi-rent—J. B. Clark: system of marginal productivity—Boehm-Bawerk: theory of interest and the wage fund
- 3. CAPITALISM:

Maximum satisfaction after land reform: Gossen and Walras—welfare economics: Pigou—theory of socialism: Wieser—Capitalism as pure economics: Mises

- 4. General Equilibrium: Economic Logic 209

 Normative character of the theory—Cassel's theory of the business cycle
- 5. IMPERFECT COMPETITION: THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SYSTEM 214 Economics of partial monopoly from Cournot to Stackelberg
- 6. Business Cycles 219

How to square the circle—theories of meteorological influences—of cumulative error—of anti-systematic credit policy: Mises and Hayek—of economic dynamics: Schumpeter

IX. THE EMERGENCE OF THE SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC FLUCTUATIONS 229

Technological unemployment—saving, investment, and interest: Wicksell, Schumpeter, and Hahn—the Keynesian system—the multiplier—the accelerator—general or special theory?

Notes 241

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY 255

INDEX 257