

資 料

セイ

Leur nation leur offrira d'autant plus de débouchés, qu'elle peut payer plus de choses, et elle peut payer plus de choses à proportion de ce qu'elle en produit davantage. L'argent ne remplit qu'un office passager dans ce double échange. Les échanges terminés, il se trouve qu'on a payé des produits avec des produits. Say (1803), tome I, p. 154.

リカード

1. There cannot, then, be accumulated in a country any amount of capital which cannot be employed productively, until wages rise so high in consequence of the rise of necessaries, and so little consequently remains for the profits of stock, that the motive for accumulation ceases. Ricardo (1951), p. 290.

2. Is the following quite consistent with M. Say's principle? "The more disposable capitals are abundant in proportion to the extent of employment for them, the more will the rate of interest on loans of capital fall." — Vol. ii. p. 108. If capital to any extent can be employed by a country, how can it be said to be abundant, compared with the extent of employment for it? Ricardo (1951), p. 290, footnote.

ケインズ

1. the whole of the costs of production must necessarily be spent in the aggregate, directly or indirectly, on purchasing the product. Keynes (1936), p. 18.

2. the aggregate demand price of output as a whole is equal to its aggregate supply price for all volumes of output, . . . Keynes (1936), p. 26.

J. S. ミル

First, let us suppose that the quantity of commodities produced is not greater than the community would be glad to consume: is it, in that case, possible that there should be a deficiency of demand for all commodities, for want of the means of payment? Those who think so, cannot have considered what it is which constitutes the means of payment for commodities. It is, simply, commodities. Each person's means of paying for the productions of other people consists of those which he himself possesses. All sellers are inevitably, and by the meaning of the word, buyers. Could we suddenly double the productive powers of the country, we should double the supply of commodities in every market; but we should, by the same stroke, double the purchasing power. Everybody would bring a double demand as well as supply: everybody would be able to buy twice as much, because every one would have twice as much to offer in exchange. Mill (1911), Book III, Chapter XIV, § 2.

マーシャル

The whole of a man's income is expended in the purchase of services and of commodities. It is indeed commonly said that a man spends some portion of his income and saves another. But it is a familiar economic axiom that a man purchases labour and commodities with that portion of his income which he saves just as much as he does with that he is said to spend. He is said to spend when he seeks to obtain present enjoyment from the services and commodities which he purchases. He is said to save when he causes the labour and the commodities which he purchases to be devoted to the production of wealth from which he expects to derive the means of enjoyment in the future. Marshall (1930) p. 34.

資本蓄積が利潤率におよぼす影響についてのSmithの見解

The increase of stock, which raises wages, tends to lower profit. When stocks of many rich merchants are turned into the same trade, their mutual competition naturally tends to lower its profit; and when there is a like increase of stock in all the different trades carried on in the same society, the same competition must produce the same effect in them all.

Smith (1976), Book I, Chapter IX Of the Profits of Stock.

As the quantity of stock to be lent at interest increases, the interest, or the price which must be paid for the use of that stock, necessarily diminishes, not only from those general causes which make the market price of things commonly diminish as their quantity increases, but from other causes which are peculiar to this particular case. As capitals increase in any country, the profits which can be made by employing them necessarily diminish. It becomes gradually more and more difficult to find within the country a profitable method of employing any new capital. There arises in consequence a competition between different capitals, the owner of one endeavouring to get possession of that employment which is occupied by another. But upon most occasions he can hope to jostle that other out of this employment, by no other means but by dealing upon more reasonable terms. He must not only sell what he deals in somewhat cheaper, but in order to get it to sell, he must sometimes too buy it dearer.

Smith (1976), Book II, Chapter V Of the Different Employment of Capitals.

セイのほとんど無意味な反論についての、シュンペーターの論評

The professional world has laughed at him ever since. The space does not permit us to analyze the psychology of this miscarriage or to make the attempt to discover a defensible kernel in it. Schumpeter (1954), p. 620.

セイ法則のランゲによる考察 財用役の分類： 本源生産要素 (F)，中間生産物 (I)，最終生産物 (P)，直接用役 (C)。Say 法則の下で，次の等式がつねに成り立つ。

$$(S_F + S_C) - (D_F + D_C) = (D_I + D_P) - (S_I + S_P)$$