ALCHIAN, Armen A.

The rate of interest, Fisher's rate of return over costs and Keynes' internal rate of return, AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, XLV, December, 1955, pp. 938-943.
ALCHIAN, Armen A.

BLYTH, Robert B.

EASTHAM, J. K., Editor


Essays:

Black, Duncan: Wicksell's principle in the distribution of taxation

Coase, R. H.: The postal monopoly in Great Britain; an historical survey

Eastham, J. K.: A redefinition of the boundary between interest and profit theories

Gilbert, J. C.: Professor Hayek's contribution to trade cycle theory

Lythe, S.G.E.: Scottish trade with the Baltic, 1550-1560

Silcock, T. H.: Advertising costs in monopolistic competition.
HAHN, F. H.

The rate of interest and general equilibrium analysis, ECONOMIC JOURNAL, LXV, No. 257, March, 1955, pp. 52-66.
HAHN, F. H.

The rate of interest and general equilibrium analysis, ECONOMIC JOURNAL, LXV, March, 1955, pp. 52-66.
KRAGH, Börje

NEVIN, Edward

Professor Hansen and Keynesian Interest Theory, QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, LXIX, Nov., 1955, pp. 637-641; Comment by A. H. Hansen, ibid., pp. 641-643
Palmer summarises Hayek's PRICES AND PRODUCTION, examines the criticisms which were advanced and sets out seriatim the emendations subsequently adopted by Hayek in the light of continuing criticism. Hayek originally described the boom in terms of a 'lengthening of the structure of production,' whereas Kaldor comes to the opposite conclusion. In PROFIT INTEREST AND INVESTMENT, the 'Ricardo Effect' is invoked to explain changes in the structure of production; assuming interest rates unchanged throughout the boom, changes in the rate of profit are shown to have much the same effects as those previously attributed by Hayek to changes in interest rates. In criticism of Hayek, the assumption of constant interest rates implies that a rise in prices encourages an expansion of output without altering the method of production. If interest rates are assumed free to vary, then real wages and interest jointly influence the character of new investment. Following Kaldor, a rise in interest rates in the later stages of the boom must lead to a fall in the 'marginal productivity of capital intensification' (i.e. the ratio between the increase in profits and the increase in the amount invested when the scale of planned output is constant), and thus to 'mushrooming' investment. R. L. THRELLEL, ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS, 20, Dec.
PALMER, G.F.D.

The rate of interest in the trade cycle theories of Professor Hayek,
PAULSEN, A.

Zins und Systemgleichgewicht: die Entwicklung des Problems bei Wicksell und Keynes, WELTWIRTSCHAFTLICHES ARCHIV, No. 2, Band 73, 1954, pp. 171-
ROOS, F. De

Complementaire interesttheorieën.
De Economist, Haarlem, nos. 7/8, 9, July-August, 1955.
pp. 481- and pp. 577-

Complementary interest theories. The examination is concentrated on equilibrium theories of interest; the conditions of equilibrium for the rate of interest are given for the 4 groups of interest theories. It is determined in how far these equilibriums are unstable.
Tevs Brian

Mr. Hahn on liquidity preference
Economic Journal LXV no 259.
Sept. 1955 pp. 544-5; A Rejoinder
by FH Hahn ibid 545-6
WISSLER, Albert

Das Zins problem in theoretisch-empirischer Sicht.


[Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung. Sonderhefte. Neue Folge nr. 32).]
WRIGHT, A. Ll.

WRIGHT, A. Ll.

Sequence analysis and the theory of the rate of interest, ECONOMIC JOURNAL, LXV, No. 260, December, 1955.