

1789年米国関税法における保護主義的要因に関する一考察

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Abstract

We discuss how protective factors of American manufactures were grafted into the first tariff of the U.S. aiming at securing government revenue from its custom duties enacted by the federal congress. Initially, the aim of enactment was mainly to generate revenues for the new government, but through the tariff debates in congress, protective ideas were incorporated into the legislation. Its end product is evidently stated in section 1 of the act that it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported. Through sectional struggles a tariff for revenue was transformed into a tariff act with an intent of protection, that is, a politically compromised tariff. However, protective effect from imposing tariff would ensue regardless of their intention of protection.