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„Neuer Mittelstand“ und die Arbeiterbewegung in Deutschland
vor und nach dem 1. Weltkrieg (I)

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Über den neuen Mittelstand (die Angestellten, white collar) sind neuerdings in der Soziologie sehr bedeutende Werke erschienen. Aber im Gebiet der Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung ist der neue Mittelstand noch nicht tief studiert worden. Jürgen Kuczynski schreibt sogar in seinem Aufsatz („Zur Soziologie des imperialistischen Deutschland“, Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte, 1962) : „Die Angestellten sind eine ausserordentlich wichtige Schicht des Kleinbürgertums. Die Arbeiter sind eine Klasse.“ Aber können wir die Angestellten als eine Schicht des Kleinbürgertums auffassen ?

In diesem Aufsatz beabsichtige ich, die Angestellten in Deutschland vor und nach dem 1. Weltkrieg im Zusammenhang mit der Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung zu betrachten. Namentlich möchte ich die Entwicklung der Angestelltenorganisationen und die der Arbeitergewerkschaften vergleichend untersuchen. Dabei ist die Tatsache von grossem Interesse, dass vor dem 1. Weltkrieg die Organisationen der Privatangestellten in ihrer Zusammensetzung (mit oder ohne „Prinzipal“) den gewerkschaftlichen oder ungewerkschaftlichen Charakter ziemlich klar zu zeigen scheinen.

On *Qi jia* (起家) of *Jia zu* (甲族) in *Liang* and *Chen* Eras

Shigeaki OCHI

In the Period of the South Dynasty, people were divided into four castes. The highest in rank was called *Jia zu* (甲族), and the second *Gi men* (次門). The members of *Jia zu* were privileged to keep their bureaucratic positions according to the prestige of their family, which caused the gradual increase of incompetent bureaucrats.

Wu di (武帝) of the *Liang* Dynasty ventured a reform of government organization in the 7th year of *Tian jian* (507A.D.), when those who held some bureaucratic positions were promoted to the caste of *Jia zu*, and started a new system, according to which their children were allowed to make *Qi jia*, that is, to be newly installed in governmental offices, belonging to *Jia zu*. Most of the new members of *Jia zu*, however, had virtually belonged to the upper class of the caste of *Gi men*. The ultimate purpose of *Wu di*'s new policy was to reform the constitution of *Jia zu*, the members of which occupied the chief posts in the bureaucracy.

The original purpose of the system was gradually lost sight of, but the form itself was preserved as far as *Chen* Era.

On the Medieval Hokkaido

Tsunezo SHINJYO

It is almost impossible to describe a systematic history of Hokkaido before the 16th century for lack of the materials. Here, however, making the greatest use of the poor materials found till now, we are going to see the political, economical and cultural relations between Hokkaido and the Mainland (HONSHU) from the 13th to the 16th century.

Yabe Village in Fukuoka Prefecture as Recent Mountaneous Life

Motokichi HIGAKI

The population of *Yabe* Mura are now living one of the most representative mountaneous life in Fukuoka Prefecture. By reason of the narrow level land which fits for cultivation, the present population is less than eighty in one k. m. square. Consequently its industry is not active ; scanty rice, vegetables, tea, konnyaku (Hydesos' me revie'ri) and haze' (Rhu's succecownea) etc. have been cultivatd. Poor agriculture has made them hard to support their own living and moreover villagers gave chance of action to the strange usurers and merchants. In this article, we try to tell as a premise, how a certain rich farmer of the village took part in lending money to poor peasants on one hand and depriving of their lands, if not repaid.

On *Chi-bao* (耆保) of North-Song (北宋) Era

Ken-ichi HABU

The system of *Xiang-Tun* (鄉村) was reorganized in the 7th year of *Kai-bao* (開寶), when the *Xiang-fen* (鄉分) was replaced by *Guan* (管) in which there were posted the officials, *Hu-chang* (戸長) and *Chi-chang* (耆長), for the businesses of the local administration. After that, most of the *Guans* waned or disappeared and generally they came to take the conventional system of *Xiang-li* (鄉里) . Then appeared *Ghi-bao*, the province governed by the *Chi-chang* of *Guan*, which, instead of *Guan*, be-

came a new subsidiary district of administration.

The origin of *Chi-bao* was a group of one hundred *Kos* (戸) which was combined among *Xiang-tuns* in the 5th year of *Xian-du* (顯德) of *Hou-zhou* (後周) in *Wudai* Era (五代), and each *Chi-bao* had the three large *Kos* or *Chi-chang*. In the beginning of North-Song Era, a *Chi-bao* consisted of about one hundred *Shu-kos* (主戸).

The *Chi-bao* was the sub-unit of *Xian* as the subsidiary district of provincial administration, and businesses of local government were carried out in terms of this unit. In other words, *Chi-bao* was actually under direct control of *Xian* as an administrative district. In North-Song Era, the system of *Xiang-li* was conventionally used in practice, while *Chi-bao* was the formal appellation for this administrative unit.