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**Das Problem der "stillen Zeit" der deutschen  
Arbeiterbewegung in den fünfziger Jahren des 19.  
Jahrhunderts (II).**

E. Kobayashi

Nach dem Berichte Wildenhayns ist es klar, dass auf die Ereignisse von 1848 auch in Erfurt über ein Jahrzehnt der Reaktion folgte, in welchem "alle oppositionellen Regungen unterdrückt wurden". Von Arbeitervereinigungen blieben nur die Handwerks-Gesellen-Krankenkassen erhalten. Auch nach den Untersuchungen Böttchers können wir nicht in der als revolutionäre Zentrale bekannte Stadt Bremen eine Ausdehnung der, gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen" (Warnke) wahrnehmen. Im allgemeinen wirkten die Gesellschafte in den fünfziger Jahren noch zünftlerisch gewissermassen mit den Meistern zusammen. Zum Beispiel im Falle der Hutmachergesellschaften von Berlin wurde dieselbe Summe als "Geschenk" aus der Meister und Gesellenkasse gezahlt. So muss man die Gesellschaft von der modernen Gewerkschaft unterscheiden. Nun wollen wir das epochemachende Werk von E. Todt beurteilen, auf welchem Warnke seine behauptungen gründet. (Kontinuuiert)

**On The Horse Markets of Liao-tung 遼東  
In The Ming 明 Period**

By H. Esima

According to the usual opinion, the first founded horse markets in Liao-tung were at three place— one at Kuang-ning 広寧, the others at K'ai-yüan 開原— in Ming period. And one of them, at the south side of K'ai-yüan-Ch'êng 開原城 was exclusive for the Djurchi 女直 and the rests, at the east side of K'ai-yüan and Kuang-ning, for Urianghai 兀良哈. But, it reveals that there was only one, not two, market at east side of K'ai-yüan-Chêng. Moreover, it was not exclu

sive for Djurchi nor Urianghai, but opened for both,

The higher market price in Liao-tung attracted Urianghai and Djurchi. The market price was stipulate for the first time in the third year of Yung-lâ 永樂 (1405 A.D.), then reformed to be paid in grain and price itself was changed (1406, 1417 A.D.).

### **The Establishment of the Sheh-Uei-Ching-Chüing-Su (侍衛親軍司) in the period of "Five Dynasties"**

By H. Kikuchi

1. The origin of the Sheh-Uei-Chüing (侍衛親軍 : The Imperial Body guards).

The Fan-chêns 藩鎮, the army commanders of provines in the later T'ang age, had kept their own private bodyguards. Chu-Tsün-Chug, 朱全忠, who was one of the most powerful Fan-chêns, usurped the throne of T'and founded the Hou Liang 後梁 Dynasty, As a result of this, both systems of the traditional imperial guards (Lu-Chüing 六軍 as regular army) and of the private bodyguards (Sheh-Uei-Ching-Chüing 侍衛親軍) were brought in the military organization of Hou-Liang Dynasty.

2. The reformation of military organization in the Hou T'ang 後唐 Dynasty.

As itself one of the most powerful Fan-chêns, the Hou-T'ang dynasty annexed the Wei-Pè 魏博 corps in Ho-Pè 河北 and usurped the throne of Hou Liang, then succeeded in politiacl unification of the northern China. Mean whie, the imperial guards of Hou-T'ang increased in number, but the regulation of military order relaxed.

Owing to this, Chuang-tsung 莊宗 was killed by the rebellion of army. Ming- tsung 明宗, the next emperor, reformed the Imperial guards'-eystem and organized the various corps into the unified military system (Sheh-Uei-Ching-Chüing). so Ching-Chüing became not only the private bodyguards, but also the regular state army.

3. The establishment of the chüng-Su 軍司

Te Chüng-su is the management office or organ of army.

By the formation of regular army, it became necessary for Ching-Chüng-Ma-Pu-tu-chin-hui-shih 親軍馬步都指揮使 the head commander of Ching-Chüng, became the chelf of that organ.