

Title	英文抄録
Sub Title	
Author	
Publisher	慶應義塾経済学会
Publication year	1965
Jtitle	三田学会雑誌 (Keio journal of economics). Vol.58, No.4 (1965. 4) ,p.1- 3
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	
Genre	
URL	<a href="https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00234610-19650401-0097">https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00234610-19650401-0097</a>

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## On the Conception of State Monopolistic Capitalism as the Basic Ground of Transition to Socialism

—The Underdeveloped Pattern and its Chinese-type  
Development in the Construction of Socialistic  
Economy II—

*by Ayako Hirano*

We have tried to examine the basic principles of transition to socialism in the Chinese Economy at the paper (I). So, next we make clear the conception of state monopolistic capitalism, especially at the previous stage of socialism for interpretation of the underdeveloped pattern. Helped by the recent studies in Soviet Union, Germany and our country, we examine the conditions of realization of state monopolistic capitalism. And through its result, we confirm the state monopolistic capitalism in Chinese economy before socialistic revolution in spite of its backwardness. Then we begin to analyze the original pattern of socialistic reproduction of the "new democratic economy" (socialist economy in a transition period) in China at the next paper (III).

## Rural Small Towns and Market-towns in Oberlausitz, the East Saxony

*by Makoto Terao*

In the previous study, I studied the historical process of formation of market-town and rural small town in Saxony, Central Germany. There, it was made clear that social division and internal structure of labor in rural villages have great influences on the formation of these market-towns and towns. Especially there is a great difference in these respects between Oberlausitz (South Lausitz) which is situated in the east of Elbe River and Mittelsachsen (Middle Saxony) or Erzgebirge (Erz Mountain) situated in the west of the River. In the east of Elbe, famous Rittergut (Knights's Estate) is the center of rural villages and peasants suffered from severe paternal

rule of feudal lords. Also social division of labor was simple crude cultivation producing grains and it was relatively simple. In contrast to such condition in the east, in the west of Elbe River peasants held independent position under relatively lenient rule of the feudal lords. As for the social division of labor, they utilized rich natural condition from northern fields to Erzgebirge (Erz Mountain) and developed hemp cloth industry and metal industry as rural industries.

These differences between western and eastern regions of Elbe are reflected in the process of formation of rural small towns and market-towns. In other words, numbers of these small towns and market-towns formed in the east of Elbe are much less than that in the west side. The rural market town appeared mainly in eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Not only numbers of rural small towns and market-towns formed in the west of Elbe were more than the numbers in the east, but they appeared from earlier period than in the east. Their appearance concentrated in fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Also within Oberlausitz (South Lausitz) which is in the east side of Elbe, there was a regional difference in respects to the appearance of small towns and market-towns. Namely in the southern mountain region, we can notice clear regional difference from the conditions in the middle and northern regions that are closer to the plain. In the former, peasants held more independence against the lords in respects to rural structure and also in respects to social division of labor, hemp cloth industry was developed as a rural industry. In the latter, there were numerous Rittergüter (Knight's Estates) and peasants suffered the severe rule of lords and social division of labor consisted of simple crude cultivation of grains. And numbers of rural market-towns that appeared mainly in eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in the middle and northern regions were developed from Rittergüter (Knight's Estates). Although there were substantial numbers of rural market-towns developed from Rittergüter in the south, in this case Rittergut was liquidated in the process of development of rural industries and rural land was lent to small households. Therefore these towns held more importance as a center of small manufacture compared to the case of middle and northern rural market-towns.

However, we should not consider that the difference in characters of rural market-town within Oberlausitz (South Lausitz) was too great. Because in the east side of Elbe River, even in rural area which favoured peasants

relatively more, feudal landlords held quite severe control and in the case of rural hemp cloth industry, more Middle Age type market control was practiced compared to the condition in the west of Elbe.