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ARTICLES

The Formation of Development Assistance Policy in Post-War West Gern Reconstruction and Development through the World Bank	, ,
Agriculture in Northern Northeast China and Puppet Manchukuo	Haixun LL20
ROOK DEVIEWS	42

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Summary

The Formation of Development Assistance Policy in Post-War West Germany, 1952-1961: Reconstruction and Development through the World Bank

Ayako ISHIZAKA

This article examines the formation of development assistance policy in the Federal Republic of Germany, primarily in the 1950s, with a focus on West Germany's relationship with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank).

Germany's development assistance was closely associated with export promotion policies based on ERP Special Assets, which were used for capital release to the World Bank. The result was that German private-sector exporters came to participate in World Bank loan projects, facilitating capital goods exports to developing countries and opening new export markets. However, Germany could not manage the risk involved in development assistance solely through the World Bank and therefore had to formulate its own development assistance policy.

- 181) 高橋泰隆「「大東亜共栄圏」の食糧問題―「日満支 ブロック」を中心にして―」早稲田大学社会科学研 究所ファシズム研究部会編『日本のファシズムⅢ― 崩壊期の研究―』早稲田大学出版部,1978年.
- 182) 高橋泰隆, 前掲書, 196 頁.
- 183) 斯日古楞「日本支配下の蒙彊畜産政策」 『現代社 会文化研究』 27 号,2003 年.
- 184) 華北については、白木沢旭児「戦時期華北占領地
- 区における綿花生産と流通」野田公夫編『日本帝国圏の農林資源開発—「資源化」と総力戦体制の東アジア』京都大学学術出版会,2013年,南満については、海阿虎,前掲書.
- 185)《中国農業全書·黒龍江省巻》編輯委員会『中国 農業全書·黒龍江省巻』中国農業出版社,1999年, 27頁.

Summary

Agriculture in Northern Northeast China and Puppet Manchukuo

Haixun LI

This study focuses on agricultural land use and illustrates how the social changes in northeast China in the period (1932–1945) have changed agriculture in the northern part of the region. The case of Hulan County, which has the longest agricultural history in the northern northeast China, offers the following insights. Originally, agriculture in this area was carried out under the crop rotation system of millet, sorghum, corn, wheat and soybean, which were mainly related to farmers' life and rural life. After the change in Northeast society progressed, crops with no previous cultivation history, such as flax, were grown on agricultural land, and this area became a production area for these new crops. In addition, the crop rotation system centering on the five major crops, the most important characteristic of agriculture in northern northeast China, was maintained and not changed.