

THE JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
AND ECONOMIC HISTORY
REKISHI TO KEIZAI

268 (Vol. LXVII, No. 4)

July 2025

Article for International Exchange Program

Urban Industrial Districts and Production Chains in the Silk Industry of 19th-century France	Manuela MARTINI (Yoshifumi SAITO).... 1
Comment.....	Asuka IMAIZUMI....11

ARTICLE

Agronomy and Biodynamic Agriculture in the Weimar Republic.....	Yuki MITARAI....13
-----------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------

NOTES

Questions about Masayuki Tanimoto's Theory of "Indigenous Development" : Regarding his new book, Indigenous Development and the Metropolis in Japan	Takeshi ABE....29
Legal System and Interest Rates on Loans in the Early Modern Kinai Region.....	Yu MANDAI....40

BOOK REVIEWS	54
---------------------------	----

REKISHI TO KEIZAI (The Journal of Political Economy and Economic History), a quarterly, is the official publication of The Political Economy and Economic History Society and is sent to all members. Annual payment is ¥9,000. Address of editorial board : Hongô Post office Box 56, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8691 Japan. Distributed by : the Association of Agriculture-Forestry Statistics, Tokyo.

雑誌 09643-7



4910096430758
02143

定価 三三
五七円

本体 二
四三円

Summary

Agronomy and Biodynamic Agriculture in the Weimar Republic

Yuki MITARAI

Biodynamic farming is based on the 1924 agricultural course delivered by German anthroposophist Rudolf Steiner. Early literature has often emphasized that the Third Reich promoted biodynamic farming. This study criticizes such preoccupation with National Socialism. Instead, this study pays attention to the early spread of biodynamic farming in the Weimar Republic. It also reconsiders the occultist reputation often associated with biodynamic farming. Such reputation of biodynamic farming was linked to perceptions of its esoteric and mystical nature. This study argues that by the 1930s, biodynamic farming had already spread beyond the anthroposophical movement and attracted the interest of farmers who felt ambivalence toward modern agriculture and agronomy. To substantiate these claims, this study analyzes articles from the monthly magazines and internal memoranda of relevant associations.