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1. PRIMITIVE ECONOMICS: AUTHORS:

a. THURNWALD:

Die Menschliche Gesellschaft, vol. I, III, IV

b. MALINOWSKI:

Argonauts of the Western Pacific
 art. "Culture", Enc. So. Sciences
 "Primitive economics of the Trobriands"
 Crime and Custom in Savage Society

c. Cora du Bois:

"The Wealth Concept in Tikopia as an integrative factor"
 "Wealth and Property"
 "Attitudes towards food and hunger"

d. Margaret MEAD:

The Changing Culture of an Indian Tribe
 Cooperation and Competition
 Growing Up in New Guinea
 Reply to a review of "Sex and Temperament"

e. BERSKOVITS:

Economic Life of Primitive Peoples
 review by K. Oberg

f. BENEDEICT:

Patterns of Culture
 Boas' introduction

g. FORDE-REDFIELD-COON-CHAPPLE

Forde: Habitat, Economy, and Society
 Redfield: Chan Kom. A Mayo Village
 Teposttan. A Mexican Village
 Folk Culture of Yucatan
 Coon: The Races of Europe
 Chapple & Coon: Principles of Anthropology

h. Evans-Pritchard:

The Nuer

i. Miscellaneous Authors:

Kardiner: The Individual and his Society (+ Linton intro.)
 Linton: The Study of Man
 Toynbee: A Study of History
 Lattimore: "Inner Asian Frontiers"
 Firth: The Study of Primitive Economics
 Radcliffe-Brown: The Andaman Islanders
 Goldenweiser: Anthropology
 "Loose ends of the theory on individual pattern"
 Radin: Social Anthropology
 Muller-Lyer: The History of Social Development

j. OTHER AUTHORS:

‡ Mrs. Firth: Housekeeping among Malay peasants
 Johnson: The Backward Peoples
 Huntington: Civilization and Climate
 Williams: "Depopulation of the Suez District"
 LaFarge: The Changing Indian

J. OTHER AUTHORS (continued)

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Slater: Peace and War in Europe
Southern India

Lowie: "Lewis H. Morgan in Historical Perspective"

Schumpeter: The Heart of Africa

SCHWEINFURTH

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Livingstone: Life and Explorations

Mommsen: Römische Geschichte

MUNTZ

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Thomas: Primitive Behaviour

Lesser: "Functionalism in social anthropology"

Keller: Man's Rough Road

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"Die Gemeinde der Baniro"

Native Labor in the Pacific Protectorate

Sitzbericht d. Anthropol. Ges.

"Sozial psychische Abkufe im Völkerleben"

Economics in Primitive Communities

"Soziale Organisation"

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Petri: Die Geldformen d. Sidese

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Culture Contact: Mair: A Study of Culture Contact

Buell: The Native Problem in Africa

Locke-Stern: When Peoples Meet

Pitt-Rivers: The Clash of Cultures

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Totem and Mana: Gurvitch: "Magic and Law"

Maus: "Essai sur le don, forme archaïque de l'échange"

Kock: Totemismus u. Fideiklanen in Neuguinea

d. METHOD:

F.H. Knight: "Anthropology and Economics"

Roll: A History of Economic Thought

e. PSYCHO-ANALYSIS:

Freud: Totem and Taboo

Green: "Sociological Analysis of Horney and Fromm"

Kroeber: "Totem and taboo in retrospect"

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- a. Debt Slavery and Feudalism:
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- b. DICTIONARY (definitions):
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- d. INTEREST:
 Mildebrandt: "Natural-, Geld-, u. Creditwirtschaft"
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 art. "Schulden", do.
- e. MISCELLANEOUS:
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 CASTE: Thurnwald: art. "Kaste", ""
 STATE, CLAN, CITY: Kalischer
 EXTERNAL CAUSATION: Max Weber
 Meyer
 Eberling
- f. Max Weber: Wirtschaft u. Gesellschaft.

4. FEUDALISM:

- a. HISTORY:
 M. Bloch: art. "European Feudalism", Enc. So. Sciences
 La Société féodale
 Firrenne: Economic and social history of medieval Europe
 Hinz
- b. ORIGINS OF PRIMITIVE FEUDALISM:
 Goldenweiser: Anthropology

NOTES.

1. Reciprocity

Tuebing: Melanesia.

"reciprocal exchange of gifts between groups."
general pattern of ceremonial exchange....
Rivalry in giving.

z 1. Guest gifts

: gift (guest)
guest: host: stranger: enemy.

1. Reciprocity:
fish and chips.

1 Crime and custom in savage society.

1.

In Samoa exchange of toga dowry property
oloa bride price
property

These are strict interchanges....
Also between chief and talking chief.
Equity: borrowing, begging, lending relationship

1a. Symmetry

Mal: -- " symmetry of structure will be found
in every savage society, as the
indispensable basis of reciprocal
obligations."

makeel

Wickham: Economy of the Modern Dakota
Community

" Any social gathering taken as a
pretext for giving away of
property."

1a.

Iroquois: Male side: Mohawk chairmanship
Onondaga of the
Seneca Confederation
(~~role lasting~~)

female side: Oneida
Cayuga
vota fasting

1a

Mommsen Bk I Ch. IV.

Romans described parts e.g. tribute
or contributions as thirds (tribus) *3*
like English; "quarters": 1/4
invol All ancient bodies divisible by three.
(like the Muses).

1a

Arapesh: dual organisation.

"Only about a tenth of an average
man's time is taken up with initiating
enterprises in which he invokes others'
help - for the other 9/10 he is
following leads which come from many
different groups."

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Arabs: dual organisation.

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man's time is taken up with initiating
enterprises in which he invokes others'
help - for the other 9/10 he is
following leads which come from many
different groups."

1a Embeddedness

M. Mead: Samoa

"The Samoan life is based upon an economy of plenty."
 "There is more than enough land."
 "The emphasis was never upon what an individual did, neither upon his skill nor upon the size of his catch or harvest, but always upon its place in a larger social situation". (e.g. in the village fishing-fleet organisation.)

1a Symmetry

Etymology:

retribution: tribus
 talio: suwhness: talis: 'sameness'.

1a Structure pattern

Bergdama.

Bushmen twice sub-divided ^{for} by purposes of marriage system... with tribes practising exchange of women. (with many Australian hunting tribes.)

1a.

Dualties : moities - phratrias
 large small group
 div. e.g. totem village

Evans-Fritchard

Principle of segmentation.

Thurnwald.

Dualties.

2. Redistribution

Thurnwald:

principle headman or chief
 "disposes of the booty of hunters of trappers."

same in case of collective trading parties (redistribution follows.)

2

Mal:

"The whole tribal life is permeated by a custom of 'give and take!'"

Thurnwald:

Micronesian and Polynesian people have a stratified population with a ruling aristocracy and a sacred king. The kings as representatives of the 1st clan receive the revenue redistributing it later in the form of largesse among the population.

2 Redistribution Ports:

trustfulness and power of resisting temptation much more developed than with us; they take the long term view.

Thurnwald: VII

"Diagrams show the functioning of the collective system of taxation and redistribution in kind."

2. Thurnwald

gifts become taxes

all archaic states made use of metal currency for taxes and salaries, but relied mainly on payments in kind, stored in granaries and warehouses for policy to the non-producing part of the population. In this case distribution fulfils an essentially economic function.
China, Incas, Indian kingdoms, Egypt, Babylonia.

2. Thurnwald: Feudalism.

"The ethnic groups transformed into professional - social one."

"By the formation of an upper layer."

"There is created an organisation based, on the one hand, on the contributions and services of the dependent class, and on the other, on the power of distribution possessed by the heads of families in the leading stratum."

2 Thurnwald(cont)

"naturally they always keep something back for themselves and the maintenance of their slaves. In this exchange of goods from various districts is effected."
.. geographical division of labour made possible!"

2. Redistribution & Centricity Thurnwald.

"In the absence of a genuine system of agriculture we find in America, in Mexico, and above all, Rome, a similar gigantic centralized political organization, based on transactions in kind."

2 Combination of principles

Thurnwald;

combination of ~~reciprocity~~ reciprocity with redistribution. (via headman)

2 Reciprocity

Thurnwald: Andamans

"The Andamans exchange all their objects continuously through gifts and counter gifts."

2 Redistribution

stored surplus grain in granaries
typical of irrigational agriculture even Neolithic ?

3 Industrial Revolution

Redford: Ind. Rev. EHE.

"The whole trend of modern research has been to show that the economic changes of the 18th century were less sudden less dramatic and less catastrophic than Toynbee and his disciples thought."

Redford: Ind. Rev.

"...it is merely the quickening of an age-long evolutionary process"...

Buer: Health Wealth & Pop: Preface
Ind. Rev. p. LX.

".. series of events popularly known as the industrial revolution as being far more complete and far less dramatic than did earlier accounts."

Redford: Ind. Rev.

In 1760 "the foundations of modern industrialisation had already been laid."

Hammonds: Bleak Age

" They were given the sense of sharing in the life of society." (under despotism)

3 Industrial Revolution

Redford against Toynbee (EHE 3) 1884
essence of the Ind. Rev. "certainly
not the substitution of competition
for ~~the~~ medieval regulation."

Clapham's: Ec. History of Modern
and Toynbee's Study of History
Two monuments of decay. The one pyramid
was the tombstone of economic history,
the other of universal history.

3. ~~Marxxxvix2yxAskkax~~ Why Marxist?
Ashley, Ashdeacon, Cunningham, Schmoller
Levasseur and Toynbee-- not one of them
sounds Marxian. True there were others
like Sombart, Mantoux, Brentano, Hasbach.

(Toynbee founder of Toynbee Hall)

3 Or the group of Maitland, Manie and
Guerke, or Brunner, Lamprecht, Below
and Dopsch -- but none of which sound
Marxist. Excepting of course Marx and
Engels one of which as we know did not
deny that he was a Marxist.

3. Hammonds: Bleak Age 4. On Chartism.

"If then there is for the first time
systematic and widespread discontent--
the explanation must be sought outside
the sphere of strictly economic conditions."

3 Redford: EHE 73. On Enclosures.

"To some extent the conflict of
opinion has been due to the fact
that changes which were economic-
ally desirable sometimes had unfort-
unate social reactions."

3 Hammonds: "Ind. Rev. and Discontent"
E.H.R. 1930 vol II, N2.

Answer to Clapham E.H.B. vol I ¹⁹²⁶ 1926
p.131.

3 Hammonds: On Chartism

conceding that wages might have
been improved.

3 Rostow: Invest. and the Gr. Depr.

What happened when the Railways were
built.

"Everywhere they began to search for
an escape - in the foreign monied
markets of positive imperialism."

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~~ROSTOVTZEFF~~

c. ROSTOVTZEFF:

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History of Ancient World vol. II
Social and Economic History of Hellenistic World

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OLIVER: Roman Economic conditions to the close of the Rep.

mut

MARKETS AND FAIRS

From "English Economic History"

by George W. Southgate, London, 1946

Ch. II - Towns and Trade in the Middle Ages
pp. 20-23 and 357-358

Markets and Fairs

From "English Economic History" by George W. Southgate, London, 1946
Ch. II - Towns and Trade in the Middle Ages - pp. 20-23 and 267-8

"Markets existed in most medieval towns,¹ but they were

1-The establishment of a market was not in itself sufficient to constitute a borough, and the distinction between 'corporate towns' and 'market towns' must be kept in mind.

not always under the control of the authorities of the town. The right to hold a market was granted by the Crown, and though it was frequently conceded to the town authorities it was sometimes held by an individual. Some markets were in the possession of the Church, and occasionally the right to hold one was retained by the Crown. Markets were profitable to their owners, since tolls were exacted from sellers, and occasionally from buyers; there was also, for the use of booths and stalls, a charge called stallage.¹ Markets

1-Official scales might be provided.

were of great importance in a time when there was little other opportunity for the exchange of goods, and they facilitated the medieval practice, enforced alike by custom and by law, of concluding bargains in the presence of witnesses. In the event of dispute subsequently arising it was advantageous to be able to adduce evidence of the terms of a transaction. Except in London, where markets were open every day, they were held once a week,² and it was

2-In Lincoln and a few other important towns markets were held on more than one day.

unusual for the market-day to be changed. To this day, in a very large number of country towns, the market-day has remained unchanged for centuries.³

3-Neighbouring towns usually held their markets on different days. It is possible that this arrangement was intended to enable men who lived within reach of more than one market to visit different towns on market-days.

"Fairs, which should not be confused with markets, were held annually. Two, or even more, fairs might, indeed, be held in a town in the course of a year, but they were regarded as distinct from one another, each being held once a year at its proper time. While markets were held for the convenience of townsmen and of people who lived within easy distance of a town, fairs attracted visitors from all parts of the country and even from other lands. They were usually opened on the feast-day of some saint, and were held near a shrine. It is probable that many fairs originated in the gatherings of pilgrims at the shrines of saints. Men would travel long distances in order to offer their prayers at famous shrines, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that they combined business with devotion by bringing with them wares which they might sell to their fellow-pilgrims. Originating in this way, it is not

surprising to find that fairs enjoyed the especial patronage and protection of the Church. Though many famous fairs began thus, the right to hold a fair was often the subject of a grant from the Crown; it is probable, however, that many such charters did no more than give official recognition to gatherings which already existed."

"The business transacted at a fair was not, as a rule, miscellaneous in character; it was mainly concerned with a single important commodity, such as wool, hides, cloth, horses, etc. Nevertheless, the mere assembly of a large number of people at one place stimulated business in a number of other directions. At any fair there was a considerable volume of business in articles of food and drink, and trade in clothing was brisk, while astrologers, magicians, acrobats, and jugglers set up their tents and profited from the concourse of people.¹"

1-This aspect of the fair - amusement and entertainment - is all that remains in many present-day fairs.

"A fair might last no more than a single day, but it commonly continued for a week, and this period was occasionally extended. During its continuance the town officials yielded their authority to the officers of the fair, so that the ordinary restrictions on trade within the town were suspended. Proclamation was made relating to the maintenance of the peace, to the conditions under which business was to be transacted, and to the settlement of disputes. As many of the visitors to the fair were from distant parts it is obvious that the slightest delay in the settlement of a dispute would have been equivalent to a denial of justice. A special court, known as a Piepowder Court,² was set up to deal

2-From O.Fr. piepoudreux, a hawker, or O.Fr. pied, foot, and pouldre, dusty. Cf. Fr. pondreux. The word evidently refers to the stains of travel which would be in evidence among those who attended the fair.

immediately with cases which arose. Piepowder courts held in places as far distant as York and Winchester, Lynn and Bristol, were attended, possibly, by the same merchants, who visited many fairs from time to time. From the needs of their calling they evolved a body of commercial usages, the Law Merchant, which came to be regarded as binding on the trading community in general, though it was not based on the statute law or common law of any of the countries in which it was recognized.³"

3-Piepowder courts appear to have been less important after 1350, their place having been taken by the courts of the Staple.

"Fairs made an important contribution to international trade in the Middle Ages. Traffic in goods from far distant lands, which would otherwise have been unobtainable, was facilitated. Yet it is possible to form an exaggerated estimate of the importance of many of the fairs. Although a large number existed, only a few of these were of international renown, and it is, perhaps, difficult

to understand why some fairs became important, attracting thousands of visitors from near and far, while others obtained little more than merely local repute. Probably the most famous fairs¹ owed

1-The most famous English fairs were those of St. Ives, Winchester (St. Giles), Stourbridge, and St. Bartholomew, Smithfield

their importance partly to their position and partly to the date on which they were held. Certainly it was the custom for merchants who attended fairs to go on a round of them, so that places which were not conveniently situated, or in which fairs were held at inconvenient times, were less likely to attract visitors."

SUMMARIES

MARKETS:

Right:

Granted by Crown to
(a) Town authorities, or
(b) Single person, or
(c) Church.
Or (d) Might be retained by Crown.

Profits:

From Tolls.
Stallage.

Importance:

For sale and purchase of goods. Bargains before witnesses.

Period:

Daily in London. Weekly elsewhere.

FAIRS:

Period:

Annual, though two or more fairs might be held in one town.

Ecclesiastical connection:

Church patronage.
Saint's day.
Origin associated with pilgrimages.

Right:

Grant from Crown.

Business:

Of special character, with some general business.

Control:

Officers of the fair.

Piepowder Court:

Prompt settlement of disputes. Law Merchant.

Importance:

A few fairs of great renown. Most fairs of only local repute.

15. 1. a.

Thurnwald's
Die Menschliche
Gesellschaft

vol $\frac{I}{III}$
 $\frac{IV}{IV}$

Unclassified

15

CARDED

THURNWALD

Melanesische Gesellschaft:

-1-

Vol. III:

III. 6.

Increase of division of labour (not) characteristic of "economic development". Durkheim (and Buecher) mistaken. There is strong division of labor in Melanesian islanders ... (specialized crafts- villages)

~~division of~~ labour ^{may be} locally divided i.e. according to locality, integration politically: a) high chieftains-ship b) joint settlements (hoe gardening)

Individualisation the result of disintegration of clans as a consequence of political development (not the result of division of labour)

Very good!

Thurnwald denies that division of labour was the lever. As ~~long~~ long as it is local (geographical), it can be integrated politically and does not involve individualisation i.e. groups, not individuals, are integrated.

p.23

Establishment of patriarchal family and manors: particularly the result of shepherds (herdsmen) bringing their wives.

Shepherds meeting shepherds of other domestic animals - horses - goats - sheep - cattle - the family which "acquires" them becomes important. The pater familias (not the clan) claims the daughters' labour and kids. The woman becomes 'capital', is bought and sold ..

pater familias claims daughter's kids

polygamy becomes an advantage. Higher ~~man~~ yield more influence more kids " "

~~polygamy~~

Definitio: Sippe: Sib or Sept- same as lineage

lineage: agglomeration of families, "horde"

Dissolution of the clan (sib ^{OR} sept) familial

- a) establishment of property in land or cattle the patriarchal- seigneurial family (contrast: primitive gerontocracy) familia (incl. slaves and dependent peasants)

clients?

familia pleuniague

Cause: 1) Despotic centre radiates ..

2) culture contact

3) sib or sept cannot survive changes in way of life; asylum? (similarly to bloodfeud, asylum, matrilineal descent, etc)

analogous to the reasons for the disappearance of

family includes slaves + dependent peasants

III. 6.

Increase of division of labour not characteristic of "economic development". Durkheim (and Bucher) mistaken. There is strong division of labor in Melanesian islanders . . . (specialized crafts- villages)

Division of labour but locally divided i.e. according to locality
integration politically a) high chieftains ships
b) joint settlements (hoe gardening)

Individualisation the result of disintegration of clans as a consequence of political development. (not the result of division of labour)

Thurnwald denies that division of labour was the lever. As long as it is local (geographical), it can be integrated politically and does not involve individualisation.

p.23

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polygamy becomes an advantage. Higher, more yield more influence
more kids " "

polygamy
IV

Sippe: Sib or Sept- same as lineage

lineage: agglomeration of families, "herds"

Dissolution of the clan (sib or sept) familial

- a) establishment of property in land or in cattle
the patriarchal seigniorial family
(contrast primitive gerontocracy)
familia (incl. slaves and dependent peasants)

clients?

Causes: 1) Despotic centre radiates . .

2) culture contact

3) sib or sept cannot survive changes in way of life!
similarly to blood feud, matrilineal descent, et

Th. M.S.

Feudal

Div Labor

Increase of Division of labour and character of
of "economic" dept. Duskheimin (a
Vygier's mistake. Rise in strong division
of labour in Melanesian islanders...

(specialized crafts - wharfs) according to
Division of labour ^{but} locally divided: locality
integration, politically (a) high chiefdom
ships
(b) joint settlements
(hoe gardening)

gen

Individualization the result of disintegration
of clans as a consequence of political
development. (not the result of division of labour)

Thomson deems that division of labour was
the lever. As long as it is ^{geographical} local, it can
be integrated politically and does not
involve individualization.

v.g.!

h 23

Establishment of ^{patriarchal} family &
manors: probably the result of her.
shepherds, herdsmen buying their wives

Shepherds meeting herders of other domestic
animals - Goats - sheep - cattle -
the horses -

family which acquires them becomes
important. The paterfamilias, / - not
the clan - claims the daughter's
labor + kids. The woman becomes
"capital" - is bought + sold...

polygyny

polygyny - becomes an advantage
higher ~~more~~ yield - more influential
more kids - " "

Th. 11 19.

N

Type: Sib or sept = same as lineage
lineage = explanation of families "herds"

Dissolution of the clan (sib or sept) familial
(a) establishment of ~~familial~~ property in land
the patriarchal seigniorial family
(contrast: primitive gerontocracy)
familia (incl. slaves & dependent
peasants)

Cherits?

- Cause (1) Despotism centre radiates ...
(2) culture contact
(3) sib or sept cannot survive
changes in 'way of life',
similar to blood feud, asylum,
matrilocal descent etc.

+ or in cattle

Thurnwald,

MB I

Die Menschliche Gesellschaft

Vol I reading notes

Vol II (one sheet)

Thomson: Die neuere Gesellschaft.
in ihrem ethno-sociologischen
Grundlagen. 1932. (1)

Wende / Wandel in Gestalt der Wirtschaft.
distributive power in Lichte d. Völkerverbindung.

Expansion:

seit 199
Conquest
Subjektive
proper

Erwerb in Sinne höhere Kultur
kennt man nicht, aber wenn die
ökonomische westen Lebensraum
durch mit unterworfen werden seine.

no
D. 1.1
Subjektive

gambische
p. 32: Tausch u. Verteilung

p. 32 Verteilung geht auf Wildbeute zurück.

Die Verteilung beruht hier auf rezipro-
-tischer Basis + Prinzip der
"Verteilung" ("Reziprozität")

D. 1.1

Verteilungsgewalt Quelle der
imperialistischen Machtdemonstration
Psychological source
of power.

p. 33 Es führt in der Folgezeit zur Bildung
des Überdrucks vorfinden

D. 1.1

Güterhoftung durch
von Leibeauern zu Hirten

p. 33 Der 3/4 am Sitz von Adelsfamilien ... oder
von (adligen) Hauptmannen (p. 33, dt. 2
Kriegsleistungen in alten Sumern o.

erwirtschaftet

Ägypten) Bücher's Generalone
kann wirtschaftlich
nicht im Reinehalten: archaischer Staat
erwirtschaftet?

PE Thunwald : Wirtschaft

2.

Thunwald
markiert: 137
Siedlung

Wirtschaft: Treffpunkte an
denen man tauscht
an dem sie Mähe abspießen,
und Wirtschaft weil in der
Vergangenheit per se
laufen so was zu holen war: 8/13

E.2
Siedlung

A Salz Ab auch für religiöse
Anwesen, Opferhandlungen
Depothandlung, beurteilte Mähe
ausflug mit Wirtschaft Nicht
die ältere Form
die ältere Form warst höher.

UTU

d. Mähe das unverändert
haben o. Neuen gegeben ander
geändert werden Abg! !!

includes
ration
quantität

Nicht ideal finden wir unverändert
Wirtschaft ... kann aber unverändert
eigentlich mit einer bestimmten Wirt.
= Wirtschaft verknüpft werden.
aber was das wir sich gehen, kleiner Handel
Wirtschaft von Wirtschaft zu
unterscheiden, zu denen große
Expeditionen zu Wasser u. zu Land
ausgerüstet werden. Finne!!

was selten Markt 'auf einem Wohn-
platz' wir mal ...

Treffpunkte ab, Wirtschaft. Reizweisen
zu Wirtschaft in Wirtschaft

Reiz Wirtschaft Gruppen u. Wirtschaft
(Australien) Wirtschaft Wirtschaft
Spezialitäten (die Besucher) stets

PE

Thürmer / Wirtschaft

3.

146
a
oikos
myth

146
Wirtschaft

autarkie in freien
sozial. Marktwirtschaft (Wohlstand)

E. 1, 2, 3

"nationalökonomische Leistungsfähigkeit"

163

Arbeit
einstufige aber weit

163

disziplinierte Tätigkeit

D. 1, 2

1 einstufige aber nicht disziplinierte Tätigkeit

PE

Thema: Wirtschaft

(4)

35

Wettbewerb im Feld



f

103 Thurwald & Meit (Arbeitsvertrag) (5)
in "Arbeitskraft":

Arbeit steht immer über la. nötige
Primus
Nur so wie ein f. d. d. auf dem Markt
Verkauf wird

167 Arbeitsvertrag ist vor allem Arbeitsvertrag
bedrückt (mit der höchsten komplizierten
Arbeit)
faulheit, Arbeit

169 behandelt Arbeitskraft nirgend
durchgeführt.

- (a) Classes + Sex
(b) Div. of Lab
(c) Economics

Plato mistaken
D. K. H. H. H., too

Thurmond

selection of

his method is that of representative pictures
instances / not identical with ideal
types which may be actually "enormities"
such as the matrimonial families of the
Tribes (and the potentialities of the
Ojibwe Indians). This permits the inclusion
of variants, thus broadening the picture
without confusing it.

Ojibwe

vol I is taken up with these representative
instances
I - V contains presentations of insti-
tutions.

The actual process of life is not presented
merely a rough outline in the last chapter
of vol I.

ceremonial aspect of marriage: Reciprocal
marriage quite usually thro gift exchange
(not purchase) No equivalence; No equiv-
a symbiotic amorce of friendship
(rather) regarded

marriage reg. as considered after after
of 1. child: rather frequent with hunters

unpractical hunting methods
by Gosuite Indians if are allowed to
kill a rattlesnake exclusively through
by a ceremonial shooting through the
head with an arrow.
of the Great Salt lakes

[?]
GOSUITE
INDIANS

These ceremonies are interpreted
thro gifts (not politically)
* R. Thurmond's exchange all
of thro gifts accounts gifts

Murumed, ^{I 13d} "Representative Hebeerbilder von

"Die Kleinalische Gesellschaft" Naturwörter
in ihren ethn. soziologischen
Grundriss, 1931.

Die Kibanden: Soziologische Typologie

1936
no
acculturation

Proz d. mit über viele Funktionen abstrahiert
Kontakte d. Kungweese mit d. Yaunde
sind diese mal zum Teil übergegangen.
Das gleiche gilt für die Lemang, die
Sakai, die Kibus etc. nur dort, wo
Wirkungen erfolgten, scheint ein
solcher Übergang möglich gewesen zu
sein.

189

Beredama, ^{tr. Herero} keine
Rinderhirten geworden (siehe von
dieser Seite abhellen --)
Chang (glang seny) (by Inten's Kibanden)

91

(a) Personality of outstanding importance, life much more
plastic than with us: (less written law!)

same: Kerkovits

prim. ^{of} not more conservative
than we are

of identical texts
"Economic primitive
Communities" 1932

STATE

Murruud

Mrs. W.I

263

ST

Separation (plus migration) of FULBE - herds of
 Sudan peaceful as long as pastures alone
 concerned. Fulbe: cattle breeders,
 remains nomadic: ~~major~~ infiltrating
migrations; pressing into the open
 interstices of the open space left
 between the various specialized other
 tribes. Intermixture leads to occasional
 settlements.

Unified leadership (unitary) gives them
 moral superiority over wandering
 agrarian herdsmen & hunters. Keeping + caring
 + providing for their herds in wide open
 spaces called for political ability.

peasants or clergy agreements like cells
 - Kpelle, Mandingo; no social rank of villages
 Agric. does not involve tributes, collection of dues
 Nomadic shepherds do. Their role comprises
 a multiplicity of activities.

infiltrating in the interstices

Thurmond Mrs 9 vol I

Verwirklichung der Form, schemat. auch diese
aptumatur. Verhuppelung für beinhalten.

v. 264 Sudan: Two ~~for~~ ways in which states
are formed may be said to exist: the one
comprises the relatively descent-centric
cells of the agriculturalists, the other,
the stratified and graded aristocratic
feudal system of the shepherds &
of shepherds' groups ^{specimens?} & splinters of
shepherds. The latter is, of course, not
~~the~~ uniform, especially ^{not on account} of the
difference ^{between the} of more ^{or} less, &
social politico-economic aspect of
feudalism, the economy in kind &
the difficulty of bad ^{communications} ~~communications~~
conditions of favoring the one or
the other variant.

Vol. the agriculturalists cells are based
on septs; the shepherds
states on (1) territorial network
(2) superior leadership (3) couple -
= elementary food requirements + (4) a
manipulative attitude towards
living beings

Prusnell: M.S. vol 7
shepherds or cattlebreeding

"Pastoral occupations have been restricted to the old world. It was therefore much ~~more~~ less widely distributed than agriculture." Domestication is a late devt. In pre-Columbian America no domesticated animal except Turkey, Llama, dog + alpaca.

1 Turkey, 2 llama, 3 dog, 4 alpaca

Pre-Columbian America had domesticated animals.

"Domestication -> a late development."

The Copper - or knives of Canada
quest gift and barter:

43 Sometimes objects are bartered

to give
lending
parts

"Lending is fairly frequent. No payment
is required, some small gift of recognition
or a special meal is however expected.
Should the borrower lose the object in question
or damage it, no return compensation is
expected; an expression of regret is all
suffice. Objects damaged in use are not
repaired before being returned. Gifts
on the other hand, are required by adequate
counter value gifts. No object is offered for barter,
unless expressly invited to do so.

preference

44 Sometimes numerous caches, ^{of meat} & fish
are to be found all over the landscape,
each of them being the property of a definite
family. It is advised to depend
upon to rob such a depot, except in
cases of near starvation.

Some of the bushmen
~~swayed by the~~ ~~Barbarians~~ of Australia may have
suffered persecutions ~~over the course~~
for centuries, who in the course of which they
were even driven ~~or~~ to retire into
the ~~stagnant~~ ^{war} ~~desert~~ when they survive.

no ~~more~~, on account of ^{the} smallness of
hermits concerned (of Bergdama of
Sw Africa and of Copper knives)
(i.e. only individual acts of ~~existence~~
are known, and eventual vendetta)

Pharmacia: Vol I. Hunters & Fishers
Bergdania

Boys Boys inherit father's things, the girl
the mother's. But they have different
53 interests ^{tools} status ^{having on account of}
interine division of labour R.

Wants occasional exchange barter: Bergdania
or Bushmen

Moskos Ein Stamm in 2 Häften zerlegt
(Bushman); Man again subdivided
64 in 4 parts. Sex (Marriage system)
purpose:

Kosong = Totem.

Very severe punishment of "love affairs"
of Totem. (Laxity)

Prohibition, strictly distinguished from
~~sexual relations~~ ^{relations}
64 ceremonial extra-marital relations
esp. in connection with feasts.
^{with tribes}

65 subdivision into moieties practices
the exchange of women with many
Australian hunting tribes

anti-evolutionary
66 Pets don't become domestic animals
as kangaroos of Tasmanians
"domestic animals"

6) just as captives don't grow lead to the
institution of slavery
(occasional)

u 67.
Pigeons Indicators of
Rock Cal (extinct)

poor and excessive salt
foods: demanded
comes from strangers,
lead to conflict etc

Murumbid: Vol 2 VOLT

Tapuanischer Kai - Leute auf N. 9.

101 Handel (Trade)

"Die Küstenteute verlangen hier, wie auch auf anderen Inseln, eine Abgabe für das Holz im Meerwasser, dem man nahe fragt, schöpfen als "Dichtholz" betrachtet wurde." Heft 7 sea-water

"Mannupfen tragen ein Recht zu haben als ob sie erwarde vollständig

102 gleichgültig wären?

Recht: Zurückgeben der Kanfgewerke von Mädchen - ist "Rechtswatz"

Muschen: Ein angesehenes Mann ist einem Gewürzlichen gegenüber immer im Vorteil. Das Schwein, welches er feil bietet, erzielt einen höheren Preis als bei den geringeren Leute, das Mädchen, das er verkauft, muß besser bezahlt werden als ein anderes. (Doch erwartet man auch hier, daß er besser bezahlt als ein anderes!)

"Woh es sich Jüngerer umhast d. Ehegatten angedenken." Verulagt er einen Roff, so hat er ihn zu ersetzen...

"Obwohl manche Männer 3 bis 5 Frauen haben, besitzen sie nur wenige Kinder."

Peru - hilpa - 1000 m; Tufanun system

PERU hilpa - terrassen system

Th: M9 VIII

Pottalab: not accumulation of possessions, but a center of exchanges (23a)

1574

to play a brilliant part in distributing surplus

Seignas notes

Kivakunt

para (rare)

Vahagen: vol 1

nato

canoes

Aylward (1946)

+ names!

Pottalab

no central accumulation but concentration of distribution

give & take!!

pressure against hoarding

(a) ruined by storage (pressure for consumption)
(b) mislaid, inconspicuous

social pressure to distribute surplus

visible starts invidious

motivation

not altruism at the basis of distribution

social pressure

vanity

Tropicaud ^{ya m.5} (large ones if do not offset) - can be used for delayed payment

Kula!

display & distribution

Persians: to excel through extravagance

Storage system: the characteristic of shepherd's civilization. Dues kept in storage, and scribes distribute them according to ~~their~~ instructions

Both shepherds, as peasants + as artisans are taxable

Ex: Egypt, Iran, Ethiopia

(3)

Sanitudo

Ecce

set

Jan 12

Dec 14

2
2
4

1
2

7

92

15-27

Thurs Aug 21. 11.

an economic sense to mean the organising of activities
performed in a community of a given technique.

Rede de? "bestimile form d. Verteilung" "exist. seit
an der Lebensprozess eine Gesellschaft"

instead, he ought to say "Rede de Dress"

economic change may ^{come from} (a) technological
side (individuals trying to put it across)

social side

Rede de RD

migration the setting of
~~centres~~ ^{negotious} ~~of~~
ethnically different ^{elements}
(stratification or
dominance, especially
when reinforced through redistributive system)

Div. of labour

originally given form in primitive world
ex. complex div. of labour mostly
result of technol. change.

as localities (villages) ^{often} exceedingly specialised

cf. Trobrianders
"Admiralty Islands"

artifact, ~~in society~~, was the
agglomeration of tiny communities and
necessarily locally distributed
e.g. Manus or Admiralty islands.

(b) single families even indiv. often highly
specialised in activities (Eschimo, Antiplexian, Neopama)

Dusshemin &
Wether

written in assumption that the develop-
ment of "community" the result of increase
div. of labour. Technological change
promotes advancement

Not within of
tribe

in pr. society leads to ^{division} of indiv. or
local groups, not to ^{great} division of
labour in society as a whole (unit.)

Primitive div of labour is accordy to
families, castes, local ^{not functional +}
organizational (as with us). Locally
specialised div of labour leads to trade, but

Th.: Mrs vol III
to Wiley / S L
by Hans Speer

PS: ~~economic vs monetary~~
(psy-2) (mental)

local ~~division of labour~~ specialization
is not div of labour unless it is integrated
6. into a state!

in agglomeration
or: joining up of settlements in hacculture
(e.g. surrounding themselves to a
patriarch)

6 In this case the pol. factor creates the
d.o.f. in the emerging larger group.

Ursin
Ursin
"Individualization" is the result of development
of division of labour — but of disintegration
of clans, caused by political
integration (setting the appearance of
with division of labour) and activities
locally divided localized specialities
have been brought into one context

Pol: barrier out of straggles
"progress" — not a simple phenomenon. crafts

techn. v. sociale Gemeinschaft (à la Kropotkin)
= "Kulturkampf d. Umwelt Natur u. der
Umwelt Mensch"

Anhang weird
neither inventions nor "borrowing" can sur-
vive too without a social process previous

Sex
div. distrib. lab. betw. sexes much deeper
since money absent; thus no exchange
of productive process; consequently prod.
spheres of sexes separate, distinct

u7
very hard
Recipe Rec originally:
even used hunter-gatherer family
betw men + women as a group!

Thurwaldt
p. 102. col 47 "state relationship"

Reciprocal desegregation of class, man & woman, also:
age groups: reciprocal & economically.

men as a group + women as a group
though men live, many, from Calif
women " " " collection

PD
Rec

only later (digging chief + live call)
is there close cooperation of the sexes
PD: Reciprocal governing even relationship of
sex, according to Thurwaldt. So redistribution
of calch. but reciprocal of sex groups, &
age groups!!

women (a) less mobile (materially)
(b) need regular (the less work) food for
babe

Labour men apply with qualifications, he says
must be to reparation as a manual or physical
and other

Reciprocal: General & universal: to give (the work) !!
to ask when it is used. !!

... a principle which pervades the ~~whole~~ existence
of the savages with the utmost emphasis.

transitional quota of reparation, the latter adjusted
down some times by so-called "chief".

the 'log' individual taken care of without
~~reproduction~~ reluctance through his standing
clearly suffers

rhythm of work: very short period of concentration

21 of Th: Pol 127224-28

Labour

R. M. S. vol III

"Lack of concentration" main obstacle of advance to higher level from hunting stage

neg. equality magic

"frustrated & continuous success best to a hunter form of post-animism"

actually hate & envy we open the window's improving what is wrong, exaggerated into magical thinking.

(the hunters are 'on the run' - to the steps, the forest, the ice floes.

The cultivators & shepherds did not flee - they faced up to the difficulties. This includes more intensive forms of work, including more ~~conscious~~ rational attitudes in everyday life

p 12

H. M. H. O.

female cultivation grows from care for the child
The woman much more physical labourer & probably more rational (under pressure of concern for her babe) (!)

p 13

shepherds the main external cause of the technical change with hunters.

13

crafts accompany at an early date the work of the hunters

2 can not.

the goods not produced for the 'market', but for some known friend; not impersonal. Yet pressure to produce in order to gain earn one's subsistence ^{does} exist (in spite of some subsistence economy)

Property

"The product of labour belongs to the producer, the child belongs to the mother."

14

Soil belongs to the ^{person} who plants it, the tree or it to the person, the tree or it to the person who planted it. The soil is heidi's, the tree belongs to the person of its planter.

p. 15

(8)

If some shepherd tribes & were led to large ^{scale} ~~scale~~
 military organiz: Zulu, Masai, Maasai
 + expansionist Tuoba, Mongols

{ The hunters became fugitive ~~people~~ people
 agriculturalists were "domesticated"

much of world history, the shepherds & hunters
 aggressive migratory, (1) (2) (3)
 fight + seafaring people

meet settled cultivators and
 ruling, leading them.

Consequences of Shepherd's accumulation for labour
tributary peasants

- (a) ~~slaves~~ + dependent artisans
- (b) slaves
- (c) ^{development of husbandry} (plough agri) (plough agri); ^{manorial labour} ~~manorial labour~~ (or kōs)
- (d) ^{handicrafting} + Yang labour of slaves: ^{wigwag} earthworks
- (e) scribes (adventurers) of all origins

and all states of orient matrilineal

the woman - the first "worker"

probable origin of matrilineal - where it exists actually it is (a) matrilineal family

- (b) ~~very~~ distinct property + economic rights of the woman in her own sphere

influence of women based on economic factors

- (a) high value to the hunting man
- (b) matrilinealism: value of children to the clan
- (c) her family to be compensated
- (d) the feeless man absent faced with starvation in some of his circumstances, if unmarried.

clan?

Clan vs family

shepherds are able to ^{purchase} ~~buy~~ women with the help of cattle (large or small)

When ^{type} new dom. animals enter - inequality disintegrate the ~~clan~~ clan

eg. small? vs. cattle } in every case the clan is dissociated

External Causation

Mag: the traditional cattle is clan owned; the ^{new} accrual } family owned

through family possessions

why just? patriarchy

Shepherd

23

p 2

"Bewutnhaft als Heerde"

- (a) woman matrilineal family
- (b) marriage to poor hunter: ~~purchase~~ woman (bride price) children remain belong to mother's clan man serves wife's clan

(c) patrilial family (shepherds)

man purchases woman from clan children belong to patrifamilias; wife belongs to head of family the woman; capital

(d) Servants + vassals (former captives or descendants)

(e) Slavery: depends on economic core (agriculture) transvestite?

(f) gang slavery (when man changes to agri.)

China, Egypt Persia irrigation works

(g) may have resorted ^{ON} small family primitive people, India to develop towards large

individual family
patrilial household
or
woman
when clan disintegrates

RD

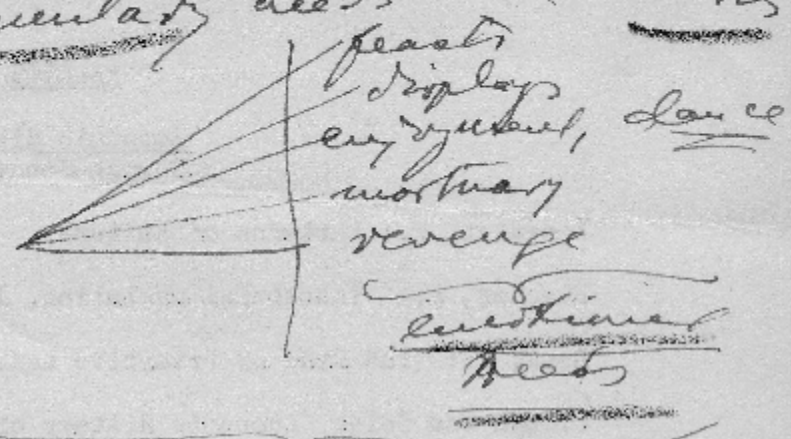
direct exploitation of labor is in best cases an alternative to redistribution exploit dependence tribute to shepherd

Th. M + G. III
Wants + needs

p 26

~~single~~ betw elementary needs' and luxuries'

distinctive



Proposition

A starkly comparable to our own ~~proprietor~~
primarily wise decide philanthropist's
is true - nature - ~~respective~~ of
economic levels.

food needs:

one sided diet of shepherds compared to

grain + plunder
foray + "

digestion of
cultural loss

trade belts
then

marriage of
cultivator +
warrior
new people
by mixture

social needs: hospitality + display

(a) requires several wives
several wives: a matter of social
representation

of these several are maids of not equal status
hierarchical sequence of several women,
servant's ~~state~~
slaves
pass wage-labor

+) only later!

(b) mostly ~~power~~ for power: ~~manipulates~~, ashair,
generators of culture.
possessions as a function of power

boar's tusks in
the South Sea

rank & need derive from very different sources

- (1) physiological (1) elementary
- (2) { ~~COMFORTS~~ (delicacies)
- { balancing of diet
- { shelter + clothes

(b) socially det. : general requirements
 { indiv. or collective
 { individual ~~prestige~~ requirements
 { collective " " "

- ethnic group
- { shepherds
- { cultivators
- { craftsmen
- { small groups
- { nobles
- { officials
- { serfs
- { slaves

Regional variations?

Capital in kind

carry as an attitude involved in
 cultivator's + shepherd's occupation
 (seeds + ca herd "saved")

plant capital

capital put into the soil,
 destined + increased
 occasional large surpluses
 (harvests !!)
 labour (women !!) decisive
 for yield.

~~with~~ cattle = stock

ad P. 2 deals under heads: Tanah & Verteilung
with the circulation of goods, and
means (a) bacteria especially with paid relations
Concentrated (c) verteilung redistribution based
on reciprocity.

- See under (a) reciprocity, as a basic form of division of the reuniting of labour securing an income
- (b) redistribution as an alternative form of division of labour
- (c) exchange (barter) is a third!

food is redistributed
from
permanently

p 33 talks of redistribution (a) with hunters of food.
(b) manufactured:
with Karakit tribes, who are not
hunters yet redistribute food
considerable, in an economically significant way.

misses
misses
scale
convertible

RD
Important

R: The redistributive centres are the
origin of the manor (feudal household),
Marocco ("Kasbas"),
Kpelle (chieftain's +)
! // Sumer } temple economy
Egypt

K Bücher erroneously placed these "closed household"
(units) at the beginning of economic
development. They are a late one.

(R)

spring from

the market is a redistributive function
substitutive power of King Rules develops
to a gigantic extent

collection
storage
redistribution

- (a) archaic bureaucracies of
- (b) parts of ancient Orient
(pre-Columbian America
Inca Peru)

Eg New Kingdom of Egypt } gigantic
India } scale

Local markets, in subsidiary capacity
competition. Plunge; (Frankfurt). A. Schiller
[not econ]

~~competition~~ primary social, and
possession mediated by, they are
possession obtain their social character of social values (exchange
developed possession restricted). The "small

"people" may compete for chances of
social advancement, but have
few economic goods. Hesiod on strife
very good of

Not before the threshold of a more social
is reached (with its fairly individual-
ized society and developed economic
life) can one reasonably speak of
a social = not competition. economic competition

33
P. 33

In Mrs. Vol 107

never develops ~~fully~~ in archaic ^(empire)
(and even here not fully: v. Zwiethack)

homosaccharis: "It is ^{by} our
everyday ways of thought and
emotions ~~that~~ that we can ~~best~~
~~best~~ understand" the behavior
of savages. (no "magic thinking" need)

350-360
p. 41

Human nature
||

"Wirtschaftsgeist" or ~~business~~ business
ethic ~~of a community~~
is their total attitude towards material
goods. It is recognizable in various
fields (1) production, its intensity &
? (2) circulation, acquisition
(3) consumption, forces & degree of
luxury; (4) but also in the attitude
towards non-material things
such as religion, morals, law etc
custom
which may be transformed into
"valuables" or may be influenced
by such.

"Wirtschaftsgeist" compares
'Substantiel' & 'prestige' etc.
True v. D

three stages here, vauahed +

- (A) hunting
- (B) ^{breeders} agriculture
- (C) ^{shepherd} agriculture
- (D) ^{shepherd} agriculture
- (E) ^{shepherd} agriculture

Edward Hahn's critique

- (a) agriculture is
 - (aa) digging stick
 - (bb) hoe
 - (cc) plough
- (aa) ^{it} follows on hunting!
- (bb) on (aa) ^{digging stick}
- (cc) demands combination of (bb) + B ^{hoe + shepherding}

The role of the woman
is rooted in

- (a) collecting ^{need}
- (b) steady food supply
- (c) in (bb) hoe culture

Cravens, he says, more than individual hunt & feed. It is an interrelation of individual & coherent activities

technologically The Tenthredinid people are

- (a) hunter + fisher men
- (b) gardening women (with clearing men)

Yes the Micro & polygenous have stratification & consequent in distributive systems! This involves extensive division of labour + different distrib

v.g.
m.p.d.

4) Technology: early specialisation striking
even in homogeneous communities
(e.g. Manus at Admiralty Islands:
every hamlet produces something
different, sometimes facilities specialised)
Especially where redistribution practiced
undifferentiated origins a illusion

15
not even trick divided
in pr. soc.
marks gain achievement
not earnings, but point d'honour

Technology does not respond to "needs."
Rather the way social needs to
Also 'needs' are changes in technology.
Neither 'inventions' nor 'improvements' are
accepted wholesale, but "selectively."

- hierarchical: a combination of
- (a) basic way of gaining food
 - (b) settlement (temples, ubled,
systematic of rebellants,
Courts, temple household
leavings, forts used places,
towns)
 - (c) disturbance of population
social forms of society
 - (d) sex two societies
life of the sexes is separate.

had reformed
social equal of

not clear

social organisation

Ph. desc. with
 48 hunting type:
 I small group, cows, hordes
 men: hunters, troopers
 women: collectors
 (7) contains 16.
 variants:
 eg fishes

very small
 communities;
 homogeneous
 few
 dozen
 members
 at!

VARIANT II III: use of leather
 women: proceed to leather & stick for
 beds to prepare gardening;
 man: as before - attach himself to the
 man: proceeds to lead the garden
 develops cattle breeding leather
 many variants

much more beneficial in the past

③ p 49
 ①
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- ① technological progress accomp. by
- ② Agglomeration causes
- ③ Stratification

Soil: common
 small parcel
 indiv. property exists

Stratification

~~the shepherd's big cattle, often others (stratified)~~
 II stratified Caravans:
 men: hunters - happen, various craftsmen
 women: gardeners
 V. stratified shepherds (prop big cattle), with
 trade (+ plunder) big cattle, with
 herdsman & hunter big cattle, with
 shepherd (+) big cattle, with
 man uses the hoe (Adam decides to take
 stratification: redistribution a hand!)
 shepherds get from cultiv. taxes + tributes
 VII Shepherds + hoe cultivators
 plough - agriculture beginning of
 large scale agriculture and of stratification
 bonded human labour.

- (a) Storage increases
- (b) Irrigation became possible through
 agglomeration of economically
 coordinated individuals
 "State" arising.



i.e. redistribution on a Smaller scale

VIII where if centralization fails (absolute) regional major ~~on~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{of} ~~an~~ ^{ambivalent} families

develop as if ancient Greece, Rome, (Germany) Medieval

IX. ~~under~~ ⁱⁿ ~~especially~~ favorable circumstances, maybe under the impact of exceptional personalities, ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~of~~ ^{of} exceptional despotic ~~economic~~ ^{economic} ~~development~~ ^{development} ~~of~~ ^{of} an ~~imperialistic~~ ^{imperialistic} ~~development~~ ^{development} ~~which~~ ^{which} ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~based~~ ^{based} ~~on~~ ^{on} ~~economic~~ ^{economic} ~~expansionist~~ ^{expansionist} tendencies, as of the ~~best~~ ^{best} ~~of~~ ^{of} the "New Empire."

thus, a ~~small~~ ^{small} group, usually ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~reached~~ ^{reached} ~~within~~ ^{within} these arch. empires ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~collective~~ ^{collective} ~~form~~ ^{form} ~~within~~ ^{within} early forms of money, ~~with~~ ^{with} exchange, business, markets, wage payments, ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~media~~ ^{media} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~local~~ ^{local} ~~changes~~ ^{changes} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~type~~ ^{type} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~type~~ ^{type}

same ~~type~~ ^{type} are ~~irreversible~~ ^{irreversible} (relative) ~~to~~ ^{to} I to II & III: ~~irreversible~~ ^{irreversible}

(A) only I & VII. crucial ~~point~~ ^{point} stages

(B) II & III to VII

VII branches into VIII + IX

archaic begins with ~~plough~~ ^{plough}

Only I and VII are ~~crucial~~ ^{crucial}

p 67

Yakuts (Siber.) and horse herds
 commonly. When individuals
 began to acquire cattle, these
 were used by families, class
 disintegrated, cattle increased
 by much. Cause: that the
 acquisition of the new domestic
 animal did not happen ^{through}
 the clan. The Yakuts
 were composed of several families
 family: 4 people. Men +
 women used 10 head of cattle.
 This is not a large family, but it is
 a definite economic unit.

Families

Similar when the Berber #, of W. Africa
 acquired camels also

↳ Shepherds of large animals who are
~~to~~ traders.

small groups are homogeneous:
 clan organization, reciprocal
 rather communal ownership

Distributive
 powers
 Nabegomy
 what

large group as stratified ← like other highly
 or: hunters or
 cultivators

MP 72

(1) = VII
 RD leads to distributive system
 (customary reciprocity collection becomes
 "tribute")

VIII (g) Stratified aristocratic ~~feudal~~
 feudal states with ~~professional~~
 division of labors and enclaves
 of professionally specialized
 peoples, ^{ethnically} mixed states of
 simple agriculturalists.

Ortans port of
 mel. port of
 trade areas

p 77.

Shepherd
 +
 discent
 +
 important

plough wheel + cart distinguish ^{princ.}
 from advanced civilisations, in regard
 to technology; politically - the state
 differentiates them.

However, both in the Nile valley, & in
 Mesop., in India & in China
irrigation was added. (somewhat similar
 to Maori + }
 Jirgao }

apparent in ^{the} communities helped
 two types of centres in the community: { temple }
 { lord }
 temple: ^{sacral} ~~based~~ economies (manor's) ^{palace}
 lord: ^{secular} ~~palace~~ manorial centres
 shepherd culture ^{unsuccessful} ~~unsuccessful~~ as against

this type of high yield agriculture +
 the shepherd ^{now} goes "peasant" in Egypt +
Mesopotamia, over

1881. Temple + City ^{ON} Laurel

secular rule increasing order started from
M. Weber: Econ develop^t due to collapse
of secular ruin, at the cost of
a older order which could dream

This: the secular economy dissociates
itself from the temple community

The temple was the centre of a
group of families whose distribution
centred upon it. Rural
families are obvious the landowners

Alongside of this, private possessions
provisions as emerge, inter alia
the city head (a glorified village
headman). As the established
his count à la temple.

The stored corn, cattle, flour, barley
bees, cheese, fish, dates, metals, etc were
redistributed. First: feasts, secular
temple personnel
rations of oil, milk, personnel
dates, barley, etc
temple family, priesthood

RD
N 82

p 8382

Householding described as the feature of W. Eur. familial households; Greek, Roman, Germanic lands. Why? A number of specific reasons (not enumerated)

01001
01002
01003
01004

- (a) no great rivers
 - (b) no neigood neighbours, maybe ethnical tension
- Must have also plough agriculture & oxen & cattle are present with the people who are on entering history

Also: why coming different from oriental

lot: out of vol. I. Part 5

Why? wasches answered =

- (a) seaboard cultures
- (b) world religions transcended clan + caste
- (c) civilisation was urban here!

83/ Redistributive on gigantic scale: Hammurabi's Babylonia, "New Empire" in Egypt

RD

centralised despotic of official down on a basis of economy of land

Entirely diff from Sumerian city state confederacies emphatically of Akkadia

91/ Development of crafts (not in utilitarian motives, but in playful way. wants & needs only subsequent to actual achievements.

128

Even Ifugao exchanges are a fixed price
though they have practically a rice currency
and are born usurers) unit: days work

128
exchange of
value
no. pot.
1795
names
compulsory
counter
trade.

(+) 1 loincloth = 10 men's 10 days work
dog's teeth: 4 "corner teeth"

compulsory barter: is also external trade

Occasional, but periodically repeated
meetings of buyers & sellers gave the
set the conditions for the establishment

131
such cases
definitely
imply
equivalents

of markets ^{such market fare} ^{KUBU} E.g. Kubu in Sumatra
(Siby tribes); Siamese who travel into
Wedda regions; Malay & Chinese traders
who penetrate into ~~Malaya~~ Borneo ^{along} a river
- such a trade ^{journey} ^{usually} may take several months
- sometimes he spends ^{months} in a
village, negotiating - ^{accepted}

132

Kubus see here Djeng (friend)
Malay trade agent who has ^{monopoly} of
trade) off, bring along the goods, ^{mention} ^{concern} the
requirements, & disappears for several years
to wait

make an appurtenant pasture
Trade silent, in few words

P 135

despotic distribution of herds & hoe agriculture
old Mexico & Peru
Principles Distribution according to (a) redistribution of game (b) of
plunder (c) of trade collective gifts (trade);

136.

R. M+S. - III

23.

argues passionately against Bücher's idealism
that industrial as original form of economy
& industrial trade & barter. However, he brings
no instance of other than external trade

138 .. websites: at weak places of tribes

Bücher's individuelle Naturgeschichte - as in the 19

150

Century (industrial) romantic

all primitive forms of making a living
have a collective character (see even
- industrial) especially with gardening

peoples. Individual activity is rather
to be found in other directions rather than
in respect to food - excepting food distribution

Il doroc

accumulation of wealth, hoarding of
possessions has nothing to do with food
or necessities, but with luxuries. Aristotle

the importance of possessions springs from
these prestige possessions - the authority
of possessions of necessities is a derivative
of these (close to 'rich men')

hoarding of shell-money by heads of families
e.g. on Gazelle Peninsula: Purpose (a) to buy
help & allies in case of war (a) to buy
purchase wives for the young men of the
tribe.

for
treasure
functions

"Erwerb um des Erwerbs willen - unbekannt
"Ansprüche des Erwerbs willen"

- (a) Qualitative character of wealth
- (b) "turn-over" ...
- (c) 'ration' is the primitive quantitative element

"Familienkapitalismus"

"Das System das durch das Verlehen
der Herde geschaffen wurde."

The pervasiveness of private capital is the
existence of independent families ~~in the~~ (larger
community) within a

herrschaftliche Großfamilie: seigneurial
family; patriarchal household
he means the Roman familia.

Labour

The place ~~is~~ occupied by labour
is, in general, different from that
~~in a society~~ which it has with us.
It is not a commodity, for sale on the
market, but an activity done for ^{one's} own
or for an other's sake, designed
to serve ^{some} purpose, but not that of
earning a living in an ^{immediate} ~~indirect~~ way.

"Strong urge for artistic expression
is frequent one with more highly
developed primitives (Maori)

"Even in politically stratified societies the
native works not under the pressure
of immediate compulsion induced by
supervision or piece work, but
spontaneously and for the joy of it."

p 169 wage labour is unknown in P.B. 102

wage

A sale of labour-power is not to be found in any un-influenced primitive society & outlook. " " work done for payment

169

in absence of any personal relationships to the employer is unknown in primitive society.

99.6

13

Debt - not in the subsistence economy

Debts could be incurred only in the realm of prestige economy, not in the field of subsistence economy... Debtors became kind of slaves, who again were kind of poor relatives. 'almost a form of adoption'

about a form of adoption

Subsistence economy world - - -
classical, monetary, financial

- (1) No money in subsistence economy
- (2) No economic pressure in subsistence economy (only moral...)
- (3) No debts in subsistence economy i.e. no finance
- (4) No hard bargaining in subsistence economy..
- (5) No enslavement...

POLITICS
Laissez-faire

On the other hand, prestige economy indistinguishable from public functions, and political orationation. The rich in charge of judicial claims, have to pay compensation, are in danger of their lives in case of hostilities. Law and finance intimately linked. Much of compensation and compensation for crime (fines, etc.) part of prestige economy. 'All injuries whether insult, mayhem, or murder were torts for which compensating payments could buy atonement'.

Poor people have no say' They have no money to talk with'. 'The rich man functioned as a state surrogate' (?) 'Referred responsibility': the rich may have to pay up for all torts. Wergeld paid by the rich for the poor. If a feud ensues, the life of the rich man was endangered... rather than that of the insignificant murderer'. Aim of feud: to kill the richest.

They sometimes were (killed). 'In their prestige economy they were definitely money minded, & wealth values were associated with social status. All individuals were brought up with the social ideal of doing a hard bargain, of pushing every advantage by means of haggling, & thereby of establishing themselves socially. Since one of the means of acquiring money was the dignity-insult device; a 'touchiness' developed which has been characterized as *paraonlik* - she says - by Ruth Benedict in regard to the Kwakiutl.

paranoic

(Difference: No feast feature to link the two economies, No interest debt, No destruction of property).

E.1.3.7.1.4. Trobrianders.

The KULA

E.1.3.7.2. Collective economic motives.

An other type of motives does not fall under our definition of economic motives because it is collective. It aims at the resolution of economic problems facing the group. From the point of view of the individuals making up the group, it is therefore a collective concern, even though the group may be small. They play a large part in the politics of human groups, but the motives of individuals in regard to them are very different from individual motives in regard to personal affairs. As in the field of politics, attitudes towards the external enemy differ from attitudes on domestic affairs. The way in which economic elements are treated in the environmental or geographical situation of a group maintains a permanent limiting factor of human existence, and should, therefore, be considered separately.

Conditions under which food is gained. Economic institutions are limited in their form and development by this factor, to which climatic should be reckoned climate, configuration of the territory and so on. The importance of this factor becomes evident when the manner in which settlements are made in various regions is described. The need for water, suitable spots for dwelling places, soil suitable for coconut plantation, supplies

collective economic problems

sharply

N.G is

2. Collective motives

Motives of individual, economic self-interest should be

distinguished from such motives as age, by their nature, collective. Chief among these stand motives aiming at the resolution of economic problems which face not the individual, but the group as a whole.

to the psychology of the group.

The discussion involves no less than the question of the influence of 1) environmental ^{or} geographical factor, 2) technological factor, ^{and} ^{of} ^{the} ^{issue} ^{of} ^{the} ^{development} ^{of} ^{the} ^{technology} ^{of} ^{the} ^{group} ^{itself} ^{and} ^{the} ^{reception} ^{of} ^{the} ^{technological} ^{improvements} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{case} ^{of} ^{culture} ^{contact}; 3) the influence of economic conditions, on the major emphasis in culture.

In all these cases the question of the economic motivations is involved. However, motivation is ^{here} primarily, ~~economic~~, collective. For these economic facts, factors or influences, as a rule face the group as a whole.

~~It is not necessary to consider the influence of the environment on the social organization of the group.~~

The environmental or geographical factor is of ^{considerable} importance. It involves the existence or non-existence of the community. This can be exemplified in the case of the establishment of new settlements, such as becomes necessary when a tribe is expanding or is being forced to migrate to a new habitat. (Part I Ch. IV, of Thorndall, 1932) describe the migration of the Mariri people of New Guinea from their former settlements ^{at} ^{the} ^{mouth} ^{of} ^{the} ^{river} when they gradually pushed westward, probably in ^{small} ^{groups}. The mouth of the river, or even individuals. 'In settling inland, he says, the first consideration was the finding of suitable dwelling-places, for the greater part of the country is under water during the rains. Besides this, it was important that there should be supplies of sago in the vicinity. Over and above this, they sought for their permanent settlements soil ^{of} ^{the} ^{best} ^{quality} ^{for} ^{plantations}, the best soil in the interior being marine clay; but marine ~~soil~~ clay soil is rare in the hills. It was not as a rule possible to combine all these advantages. It was also desirable to have a ^{river} in the vicinity, as suitable line of communication. In spite of all this there was no lack of ^{settlement} ^{sites} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{interior}. The location, in many places, was determined by the presence of drinking water.' (p. 31). Here we have a ^{clear} ^{indication} ^{of} ^{the} ^{importance} ^{of} ^{the} ^{environment} ⁱⁿ ^{determining} ^{the} ^{location} ^{of} ^{settlements}.

of the Philippines

The influence of technology on social organization is ^{important}. It is impossible to correlate the presence or absence of ^{group} ^{work} with the actual situation imposed by a particular technology. (1) Both the Kwakiutl and the Maori build large houses which require a considerable amount of concerted ^{group} ^{action}. This is also true of their construction and method of making ^{canoes}. Despite ^{all} this, the Kwakiutl are highly competitive in their emphasis while the Maori are cooperative. (2) The knowledge of the usefulness of large fish trap fences does not prevent the Maori from fitting these fences into a ^{small} ^{partnership} ^{pattern}, whereas the Samoans use the same fishing methods as the basis of village-wide participation and cooperation. (3) The economy of curing for battle in large herds does not keep the Bushiga households from subdividing. (4) Irrigation, which ^{is} ^{usually} ^{cooperative} ⁱⁿ ^{its} ^{nature} ^{and} ^{benefits} ^a ^{wider} ^{group} ^{than} ^{the} ^{owner} ^{of} ^{the} ^{plot}, is nevertheless one of the bases upon which the Ilongos build their ruthless competition. (5) The greater efficiency of the gardener's staying close to his own garden and watching his fences does not militate against the Arapesh gardener's possible participation in an indefinite number of technologically ^{co} ^{operative} ^{groups}.

Instances in which ^{the} ^{influence} ^{of} ^{the} ^{environment} ^{has} ^{been} ^{overrun} ^{by} ^{the} ^{cultural} ^{definition} ^{are} ^{much} ^{more} ^{common} ^{than} ^{the} ^{opposite}. Thus the Arapesh and the Zuni with a scarcity of good land, have succeeded in paring their difficulty in a scarcity of ^{land} ^{or} ^{labor}. In this way they have eliminated the factor of competition, which arises when land is ^{scarce} ^{and} ^{valuable} ^{for} ^{which} ^{individuals} ^{are} ^{expected} ^{to} ^{compete}, just as strikingly, the Ilongos when they fish for ^{naphana} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{reef} ^{work} ^{individually}, each man ^{is} ^{working} ^{for} ^{himself}.

Moreover that ^{concludes} ^{that} ^{there} ^{is} ^{no} ^{connection} ^{at} ^{all} ^{between} ^{major} ^{subsistence} ^{and} ^a ^{classification} ^{of} ^{cultures} ^{into} ^{food-gathering}, ^{hunting}, ^{agricultural}, ^{or} ^{pastoral} ^{tribes}.

Lois, Guibry, Malinowski, Harkness ^{et} ^{al} ^{assess} ^{the} ^{same}.

Subscript line

closely connected with the influence of technology is the question of Economic Progress. Such progress

is primarily a technological concept, since it is only in the realm of technology and knowledge that accumulation can be said to take place. This is the source of the concept of cumulative technological progress, however it would be rash to infer that this involves an evolution of human society on ~~the~~ lines of economic advance. Indeed, a deeper analysis shows that precisely for technological reasons this cannot be the case. The utilitarian pattern which we

15

inherited from hunter-gatherer societies is a ~~straight~~ ^{curved} line. The man's securing of food through agriculture. This technological combination of the hoe and draught-animal could never have been reached either from the hunting stage or from the ~~digging-stick~~ stage in a straight line.

Morgan &

To this purpose a double development was necessary: of the hunter to the cattle breeder and from the ~~digging-stick~~ to hoe agriculture.

While it is ~~absolutely~~ necessary that the two lines of development should have met, there is no reason ~~why~~ separate lines should have developed on one track only. ~~The~~ ^{reasonable} probability why they ~~are~~ ^{are} to the contrary.

In exploring this question we should start from the ~~uncommon~~ ^{not infrequent} condition in which the men are hunters and trappers, while the women are food collectors collecting seeds, berries, roots, tubers of all kinds, ~~various~~ insects, most using the digging-stick to ~~dislodge~~ the dislodge roots & insects.

(F) FEMALE:

The ~~development~~ ^{advance} agriculture must have been the result of the women's experiences, either with ~~the~~ placing of roots or seeds into the holes made by the digging-stick when removing roots ~~or~~ seeds, or when gleaning off ~~the~~ rubbish heaps ~~at~~ deserted sites of settlements. Such ~~development~~ need not, therefore, have been ~~on a~~ straight line. Yet it is somewhere in the course of such a development that hoe-agriculture must have emerged ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~digging-stick~~ ^{digging-stick} collecting with the help of the digging stick.

(M) MALE:

So far we followed the female line. As to the men, it can be only conjectured how the tremendous gap which separates hunters ~~and~~ trappers (that is mainly trappers) attitudes from ~~the~~ cattle breeders can have been overcome. It would be too lengthy to recount the many steps which ~~were~~ ^{were} necessary, if we are to assume that ~~e.g.~~ ^{e.g.} a ~~tribe~~ ^{tribe} became breeders of the herd which was their game. ~~Nothing~~ ^{Nothing} short of domestication ~~would~~ ^{would} permit the use of the plough, i.e. an ~~elaborate~~ ^{elaborate} hoe pulled by a large animal.

Obviously, there ~~was~~ ^{were} ~~several~~ ^{several} lines of development for each of the two strands, the meeting of which resulted in plough agriculture. ~~The~~ ^{The} probabilities are ~~all~~ ^{all} against straight line development.

The reason why straight line development ~~cannot~~ ^{should} be assumed becomes even clearer if we ~~can~~ ^{can} envisage what ~~so-called~~ ^{so-called} 'stages' ~~of~~ ^{of} trappers, tillers and breeders, ~~actually~~ ^{actually} ~~imply~~ ^{imply} a ~~series~~ ^{series} of ~~stages~~ ^{stages} ~~do~~ ^{do} not simply a ~~single~~ ^{single} ~~type~~ ^{type} of society. Each ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~stages~~ ^{stages} comprises a number of variants of ~~social~~ ^{social} constellations.

- a. Trapper includes occupations as different as that of the trapper of big game and the river dwelling fisher. (It should be remembered that in pre. soc. hunter largely means trapped.)
- b. Tillers includes aa. planters of cuttings with the help of the digging stick; bb. sowers of seed; cc. planters of sapplings of trees, - a man's job.
- c. Herdsmen and breeders form different habits and customs according to whether they keep cattle, horses, goats, sheep, reindeer, ~~various~~ ^{various} camels, and so on.

So called ~~the~~ ^{the} next stage ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~stages~~ ^{stages} thus comprise different social constellations. ~~The~~ ^{The} ~~change~~ ^{change} to ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~other~~ ^{other} ~~should~~ ^{should} not therefore be conceived in terms of utilitarian advance, preferably mapped out as a spread of the knowledge of tools and procedures ~~as~~ ^{as} resulting ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~culture~~ ^{culture} contact between various tribes.

It remains true that ~~many~~ ^{many} ~~countless~~ ^{countless} non-progressing variants, a faint thread of technological progress is discernible, even though it works its way ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~many~~ ^{many} forms. This thread of progress is certainly linked to acculturation. Another basic limitation of the econ. factor. But here we meet ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~problem~~ ^{problem} ~~as~~ ^{as} before.

Precisely because the way a tribe gains its food will, as a rule, deeply influence ~~its basic institutions~~ (even though it does not determine their shapes nor the cultural emphasis), no change to another way of gaining their food is possible short of the overthrow of all their customs and traditions, habits and values, ~~with the kinship system~~ together with the kinship system, the forms of ~~courtship~~ courtship, the political organization, and the notions of right and wrong in that society. ~~Myths and rituals are not the independent causes~~, but rather the external supporting forms of these more basic institutions. Why should we, therefore, expect a group of ~~primitive~~ people to change over to other ways of gaining their food, if this involves the loss of all that makes life worth living? ~~The experiences~~ The experiences of the white man ⁱⁿ trying to introduce capitalistic methods into the South Seas have revealed the tragic shortsightedness of an outlook which imagines that all ^{is} progress that appears so to us. No integrated society ~~can~~ shows any inclination ^{to} change over from one way of life to another.

Anyhow, here we hold the key to the ~~question~~ ^{natural} question ~~of economic~~ of economic progress, since ~~the~~ the highway ^{to} economic progress ~~lies~~ lies in the technological advance possible ~~by~~ ^{through} ~~acculturation~~ acculturation.

Positive instances prove the degree of resistance to change even ⁱⁿ economically most advantageous directions. Such cases ~~are~~ given when circumstances have led to familiarity with advanced methods and the chances of putting them into practice happened to be favorable. Yet the outcome was rejection. (1) The Bergdama of West Africa ^{have for a century been} pressed by the Herero herdsmen to act as watchmen of cattle for them. Sometimes the Herero gave them cows to ~~their~~ own. Yet the Bergdama, though conversant with the art of milking ~~the~~ cows and familiar with the methods of breeders, have refused to milch their cows, ~~the~~ have slaughtered them for food. And this, despite the fact that the Bergdama country is perfectly ^{suitable} suitable for cattle breeding. (2) An other case is that of the Tuareg cattle-breeders of the Sahara who have come into contact with the Negroes of the Sudan, who are agriculturalists. Yet the Tuareg have not ~~adopted~~ agricultural methods. (3) The dwarfs of the Congo are in not infrequent ^{adopted} touch with the Yaunde, who are agriculturalists, without turning themselves to husbandry. (4) Several East African breeder's tribes are in a similar position, ~~and~~ have shown ^{no} inclination to take advantage of the superior agricultural ~~knowledge~~ ^{knowledge} derived from their neighbours.

The chief obstacles to the reception of higher techniques ~~through~~ through culture contact is the high degree of integration of primitive societies. All aspects of their culture form something like a coherent whole. Nothing of the kind is the case with our society. That is one of the reasons why we are so ^{much} superior ~~in~~ of technological improvement. This is all the more true, since ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ the acceptance ~~of~~ technological change is ~~not~~ ^{not} accepted with a view to economic progress, the most far-reaching transformations of the social system and its culture may ~~ensue~~ ensue. But we should not expect our preferences to be general through out mankind, especially if these ~~concerns~~ ^{concerns} are to ~~be~~ ^{of} far-reaching ~~importance~~ ^{importance}.

We will presently return to the question how technological ~~change~~ ^{change} does come about in spite of the powerful resistance exerted by integrated societies to such a disturbance of their ~~approved~~ ^{approved} way of life, ~~(secure of plenty + scarcity, are~~

3. Economic conditions in the ~~past~~ ^{past} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~importance~~ ^{importance} are less important for ~~the~~ cultural emphasis than commonly assumed. Margaret Mead's testimony is of special weight since she makes no secret of the fact that her investigating group had a slight bias ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ the opposite direction. ~~The chief subjects for research were set down:~~ ^{The chief subjects for research were set down:} (1) ~~the~~ ^{the} nature of the material environment (2) ~~the~~ ^{the} details of the technological procedures of the different peoples. Yet the considered judgement on the result of the investigation was that 'whether a group has a minimum or a plentiful subsistence level is not directly relevant to the question of how co-operative or competitive in emphasis a culture will be'. Cora Dubois writing ~~about~~ 'Attitudes towards food and hunger in Alor' says 'the meticulous fashion in which all food articles are saved and used does not coincide with any actual scarcity'. For as Marg. Mead says 'The social conception of success and the structural framework into which individual success is fitted are more determinative than the state of technology or the ~~plentifulness~~ ^{plentifulness} of food'.

This brief review of the influence of the economic factor was necessary, ~~since~~ ^{for this reason:} ~~the~~ the elimination of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~collective~~ ^{collective} economic motives from our analysis of economic and non-economic

205

Athiopian kingship not ~~social~~ sacred, not personal (based on mana)

States - an epoch, like writing, plough agriculture, law, courts,

the stability of institutions & later develop. = ment; the mana of the personal leader is more primitive, elastic, less ~~stabilized~~ stabilized.

integrated by: system of dues + distribution
distribution: cesses: redistribution

Japan: Paternal Unikadu: Sakada Head: Shogunate

Athiopia: Emperor: 2 "betendat" (right left)

Maori:

Inka:

Aztek: Aztec

External causation: the one and only reason for

social change: this is the upshot of my reading of Muramald. Like (a) structure

(b) infiltration of values & public opinion attitude

(c) contact with tribes phenomena new accidents types of

hunters & agriculturalists authorities limited

(a) to one year's cycle

(b) to locality

(c) to dealing with things (objects)

institutions are capable of sudden change, if all conditions of such a transformation are present. "very quickly & accompanied by very different circumstances".

205
Several cases

Thurnwald: M+G Vol I

"Die typische Rolle d. Wirtentums"

ST
STAAT

273 Das Bestener improvisation verbindet sich mit
einer Verteilungsgemeinschaft, die außer-
ordentlich große Bedeutung f. die Staatbildung
zukunft.

REDISTRIBUTION

Sonlawa (KROBREADS) - ceremonielle
Verteilung d. sonlawa
Potlatch: ceremonielle Verteilung, at
feasts.
Äthiopien. hunters: important for
food distribution; result in
'givers' & 'receivers'.
The 'receivers' are the 'officials'
- je impersonal administration

RD

246

KPELLE "Die Steinzeit der Kulturen besteht
in Arbeit, oder Naturlieferungen an den König"

RD

in Form

Alle bestellen gemeinsam ein Feld, liefern...
Von dem Jagdbeute erhält er einen bestimmten
Anteil, an Fleisch: Elfenbein, Leopardenfell,
"Kaltgrün" für Bekleidung seiner Gäste, ab-
wechslend aber Dörfer des Reiches
"Der Hauptbesitz d. Königs besteht jedoch
in seinen Weibern, Sklaven u. Hängern, deren
Produktivkraft in Gebrauch ... seinem pers.
Vermögen zu gute kommt."

~~... auf dem ...~~
~~... soll~~
~~...~~

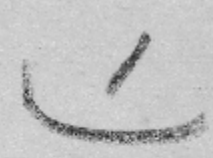
W. J. A.

Dictionary

Weber

Thurnwald

Waller - Inertia



Waller's dictionary

of King's personal economy & the new style of

of idia = self-interest (implicit)

Stolerman: Egypt: brings to light to people
as Victorian England at the
middle Ages.

secondary, rationalized agricultural
"artificially established rural collectives"

from household: domestic economy:
unaccustomed system
on a business-like basis;

By "habits of economy" into a bank
oriental economy: economy unit

the danger that the system was of
→ revert to a economy in kind

centralized extended inland:
Rome = territorial empire
possessor: { foundation of decay
 { due to inland expansion

Munitopia plus territorial
colonates !!

62 "individualized political preoccupations
on fiscal grounds"

"fif" or "centro" - not heard
Roman: office refused to
grant for life
military

part of
territorial

weber - Dictionary 12

appropriation = Mexican tenure = getting hold of

57. The origin of superior proprietorship =
manorial system,

(a) disfeudation

b) conquest

(c) commutation

' land settlement under feudal tenure,

(d) colonization

54 (a) lease = tenancy!

57' requisitioned services = [forced labor]

52 requisition = inquisition

53 claim to representation before the court.
he could claim his lord's protection
in court: in order

to a champion in the trial
by battle.

manorial fabric = "hat of the town"
i.e. parish, tribal

58 baronial disfeudation = landed gentry boon

56 forestry sets the type = wooding?
forest clearing

57 man's house replaced = ambulatory barracks
Assyrian
(similarity: Sparta)

Thompson's Personal Dictionary

197 Nahua, Inca, Aztecs:

The units of the system were the family group or septs = lineage, or clans. They were represented in the next higher group. The power was in the hands of a ^{definitive} ~~single~~ clan who elected the prince, irrespective of his ^{rankings} position in the clan.

(198) best ^{"products"} products of every kind: best
"the best".

200 paramount and ^{subordinate} ~~chief~~ ^{chiefs}
high ~~chief~~ and clan chiefs

(201) external distinctions = privileges

203 protection or opposed to clan

Thurnwald - Dictionary

Part III Ch. X Ownership + property

193 Superior people = the people ^{who} super-impose^e themselves i.e. top-dogs

agr. tenants \approx dependent cultivators

195 "homogeneous" = ethnically unstratified

XI: Feudalism

195 protection is opposed to allegiance

= protection in exchange for allegiance

196 Contributions are usually reciprocated with return services = contributions
subjects gifts are requited by counter gifts

196 It must also be remarked that the feudal system is usually ~~connected~~ with accompanied by two forms of dependence: that of

a non-resident vassal and personal servitude at the residence of the overlord, = proprende or prebende
fronschen or fief

of S. B. knows 2 forms of dependence: that of the non-resident vassal and of the resident vassal giving personal service (who is expected to protect)

197 The existence of a regular protected or opposed to a loyal relationship means the opposite: a relation of protection ^{plus contributions} requited by loyalty

protection offered in exchange for loyalty

15. 3. 1.

ANT. Interest

Hildebrand: "Natural-, Geld- und
Creditwirtschaft"

Schröder: ert. "Zins", Rhet de d. G.
alter times.
ert "Schulden", do.

notes | SURPLUS

B. Mittelverbrauch:

(1)

~~SURPLUS~~

Natur- u. Feld- u. Gewerbetreibend

H. f. N. u. H. 1864
Z. B. L.

" mit d. erstem Beginn der Natur
the ökonomische Laufbahn, denn der
Gebrauch d. Gelds als Tauschmittel
desch. Ueberfluss an Arbeit oder Arbeitsproducten
woraus, um das Uebersch. zu gewinnen oder
zu kaufen. Die SW kann nur daher erst
entwickeln wenn bereits Wohlstand ein-
getreten ist, wenn die Völker mehr produzieren
als sie bedürfen.

Wohlstand
D. H. M. 1864
30

I. L. N. W.

8. Wenn das Capital entspricht in dem Geld
aus dem Ueberfluss der Produkte über den
Bedarf u. wo diese Ueberfluss vorhanden
ist, beginnt erst der allmähliche Gebrauch
des Geldes!

for example
Savings: fund of surplus
Ueberfluss

Reproduction: Surplus: product net
Kreierde: Rent.

Mare: : Surplus value Exploitation
Kaufkraft: : Product economy Condition by "surplus"
one substance
D. H. : Theory of Slavery } "surplus" theory
Lernplan

Proof that real surplus do not exist
surplus product. Objective term:

(a) physical surplus: yield over seed
(b) economic " " : profit (physical) : CAL
insurance: middle.

Notes | SURPLUS (cont)

Slavery

One of the "economic" terms influencing anthropological work:

"Subsistence levels" being entirely culturally determined (even Knauer & Halden knew that), the cultural anthropologist cannot use them.

Search for the "surplus" in Herodotus the Greeks!

And it's the anthropologists who should know! Yet ~~even~~ "primitivist" economists must on this point.

Look up Herodotus.

History of slavery: surplus!

Herodotus: that origin of slavery here but little to do with any real "surplus" (incidentally projecting capitalist ideas into palaeolithic conditions.)
(not as Oriental slavery)

SILKADER

Altertumskunde I

Rlex d. Indogerm. Altertumskunde

O. Silkeader. 1929.

M. Finsen
Vol. 702

Thering
g: Thering: Vorgeschichte d. Indo-
Europais. (S. 235)

accord to
Thering

"^{den} erst nach Bekanntwerden des
metallenen Geldes u. im Handels-
verkehr aufgekommene, seien. Die
Finsen sehen eine babylonische
Erfindung; alle anderen Völker
verdanken ihre Metallmünze
dann den Babyloniern. Sie
seien propr. jedoch als Anteil
am Handelsgewinn eines überseeischen
Unternehmens, sein oder dann
wegen der Schwärze d. Katolling
Christ. ferner als Brute vom
empfehlenden Kapital fest
fixiert worden. Vor dem habe
es nur Gültigkeitsdarstellungen
gegeben (lat. Mutuum), die
ihre Natur nach Geldes sind?

Thering's
guarance or
interest only

§ 2. Indieren so früh auch
Empf d. Handels, etc
" die Naturaldarstellung d. gewöhnl.
Lebens, d. man in Zeiten, in denen es
selbstversteht noch nicht oder so
schwerlich auch nicht gab, in
der Natur gemacht wurden,
etc das ursprüngliche Gut im
vergrößerten Maßstab wieder zu stellen

Schraden:

"Es wird also Magdefeld (s. n. Geld § 2) auf Finen, die monatlich o. dritteljährlich bezahlet werden (Ewers ibid.) eingeliehen. Daneben besteht aber auch finhaturat das heisst die alle Jahr der 'tusabe' oder der 'übernahmtes'.

① Nastaru
② Prisópu

Gruccipruacivichis aus mit f swim

got. wōkrs, 'tōkoz', ahd. wuchkar
'Ertung, Frucht, Gewinn' besteht.

Die ahd. indolare Surserg des Tacitus

Germ. Cap. 26: Foenus agitare
et in usuras extendere ignotum
placito magis servatur quam sic

Si retitum esset kann wenn abhängig,
zu so übersetzen werden, dass bei
germanen wuchermis Verbreitung des Kapitals
wie in Rom unbekannt war."

"inter
wuchern,
mit
im offizin
kan produkt"

Pol^u Jelooh:

"Freilich scheint die benachbarten ost-
völker ih. haupt den Begriff d. Finen und
des Wuchers erst in den germanen
herausgelernt zu haben, we den t
die Entlehnung des finn. vaokra
'finis' aus dem germ. got. wōkrs "huchere"
u. die des ahd. lichra 'Finis'
aus dem germ. got. leihen leihvan
'leihen' beweist."

irische breton. brete an Talere gelichere
Kühe brupin Kalder Finen

tōkoz = das schädel

wachstum (Wepel, annual)

wuchern foenus, felixa, fecunda

Vol 2. Schradler

p. 256

Schulden:

of Byrdon-Gesetze (irische)

vet. Maine: Early history of indentured
P. 118

288

gebunden in sein Haus führen darf
" dass das Schuldenes Fuß seine Kette
mit seinem Leibe heftet "

cf. Thurn-
wald
(RE V 9)

... wird auf ²¹ id. Juden durch den Satz
Charakterist Das (of alone)

in die Sklaverei zu verkaufen (oder behalten)

Thurnwald;
Malaya

Rigveda Spielverbot, X, 34,

Der Vater, Bänder in die Muttermutter
Wurft fort mit ihnen in Bänder!

Gamble: Rigveda

~~NOTE~~ INTEREST ON FUNGIBLE GOODS

Direct evidence on interest on corn
footnote: Bar Nicolo: Reitrag

Silver generally employed as
Standard of value, but
not ~~generally~~ as a means of
payment

- comment? (a) $100 = \text{pay for corn}$ ^{also}
- (b) both sides "pay" ^{since sale is} cash sale ^{developed}
- (c) crediting: equally for ^{front} ^{Bar}
- ~~money~~ \oplus goods
- (a) no credit sales ^{Contract}
- (b) no transference of ^{property} by value of ^{Contract}

money

Generic sales contract unknown

Since sales contract (a) cash } no interest
(b) species } (except on day)

General money character of fungible goods
Britton's: Deaconica on Perria.

H31 CPN.
GOTTA
DELAOUR

~~J. S. L.~~

J. S. L.

MISCELLANEOUS

quild: Thurnwald; art. R.L. d. Vn-
geschichte

Caste: Thurnwald: art. R.L. d. Vg.

State, class, city: Karlsruhe

External caricature: Max Weber

Meyer

Eberling

Thurnwald: Gild - Vorgeschichte
H. Löffel: Rh d Vorgeschichte Thurn

Origin: specialization of families
in regard to crafts
even amongst hunters & herds
farming crafts are secret
of families: e.g. Patwin Indians
(~~Salt Lake~~) on the Sacra-
mento river

PATWIN

B, 1, 6

(c) McKERN: Functional particularities
of the Patwin Univ of Calif.
Anth. in Am. Archaeology
& Ethnology 1922

a very large number of very high
specialized craft traditions of 2 or 3 diff
tribes, reported of the Guianan
Indians

B,

[Roth: Introd. Study of
the crafts & industries of the
Guianan Indians 38 Ann. and
Rpt. Bur. Am. Ethn. 1924]

Even among specialized
of C. Africa

Smith & Dale
1920

(cf. Smith & Dale De Ha-
speaking people of N. Rhodesia
(1920)

Same with stratified herdsmen

(C. P. Arabia) centralized

In archaic empires (Asiatic Despotism)
(destruction of hereditary sacred trustees)

new rulers: from prison of war, slaves, mid. fraction of old aristy). Here craftsmen delivers dues in kind, collectively. They are mostly relatives related by blood, being of one & the same locality (^{some} ~~of~~ adoptions). Settled in ^{several} ~~one~~ village, later, in ^{the} ~~one~~ part of the town. Cause of co-habitation of members of guild.

Result: the guild originals in special elements of their specialized in the same craft. In Orient they became direct part of ~~government~~ governmental system. Haxhause argued that Persia originated it. (arabic synf) public or citywide. Organization: A body of heads of families, dependent on decisions. participate in work

Murruwed

Raalloy

M: "Kaste A"

Caste

Origin = combination of marriage systems with its phratric (moieties) and/or totemistic groups. Inclusion in 'web of government' creates "castes".

!! ^{totemic} First caste usually the priest (usu. the warrior)

Roscoe: The Bakitara

1923

Bill

Roscoe: Bakitara

1928

Kultur

Foreign trade: Merchant: African [?] ^(e)

Trade was carrying: Godric's case! p. 8

Klauspunkt: buying & selling: exceptional
more decent to give

"gift or counter gift, a story" p. 9 || 11th of

Instead of exchange: gift

Quote

Robbery: 90

win means: price in bottle (lucrum)

Swindler! 90

Commercium a rigo: mental of 90
Limes Dorsal Dorsale: Limes
finan!

Relig. (univ) and trade

(91) mess: fair, price: service & to market.

91 Markt: place of market

privilege of market: church & monasteries,
noble, yuh

9/10 price (Habsburg)!

Relig., thmes: currency of people

(92) Merchant got hold of religion, ...

(93) coin: made for market

money: means of payment not exchange

Ruys v. ambrade, à la Curo,
Palkung, etc

(94) ceremonial money: Ruys autent

External causation

On Origin of capitalism: M. Weber:

Universal trait of all civilisations: the
contrast of a strictly bound domestic
or internal economy to an absolutely
free and unregulated external trade.
Internal & external ethics are essential
different: No liberty of economic dealing
within the clan or caste is
conceivable; utter lawlessness in
regard to the foreigner. The elimination
of this distinction ^{de aristocr} through the penetra-
tion of ^{the} commercial spirit
principles of trade into internal
economy and the organisation
of labour on this basis - is a
unique feature of occidental
capitalism

p. 209. Wirtschaftsethik.

Western Europe: Coastal culture

(a) agrarian system + rural
economy different

(b) ^{coastal} cities & towns ~~pre-^{date} inland~~
the ~~empires of Asia~~ ^{the} ~~artificial~~ ^{artificial} ~~of~~
the Despotism ruler based on
irrigation. Consequently self-
military org. remained independent

Orig. Eben hist

Ed. Meyer:

~~Gesellschaft~~ ^{geht} ~~geht~~ aus der Erweiterung & Familie hervor, mit der die Verbindungen des Clans à la hébraïche und arabische Gesellschaft (mit Familie!)

Pf(?)

Die Leubacher Adelstammung antypischer westlicher der (?) Patrie in Coos als der Griechen, aus der Herkunft der Familie erwachsen. Skalpell "Joudeu aufschloßlänge Gestalten."

Clan gesamt, Haus Stamm.

mit Abstammung ~~und~~ verbunden. Als ein Volk sondern Muttersprache ^{einiges} gemeinsame Verstand. Die Familie stammt im ersten ~~alten~~ ^{alten} Gestalt ab.

Pf. Meyer's Notes

Meyer (and later) regard ^{jevas} genes and gutes as a development out of the family — a glorified patriarchal family; while the hébraïc and arabic Gesellschaften were a splitting up of the clan (rather like a phratry)

A people, on the other hand, as there ^{also we} linked under one rule e.g. Pelus. (not persons connected by kinship).

~~Verfassung~~ Eberl

Gelübde: zur Rückgabe

vol. I Essig je Landat besenstij in. Grünsteppes
(Brang: Analog zur faktion.)
vol. II. Eid A.
vol. III. Fluch A.

vol. III } Eid: (beruht auf Verfluchung)
"Der Eid ist ein event. Fluch!"

Kind: L. Murmwild

Schulden: M

vol. XI } "Kreditschäfte, aus denen sich M. ergeben
h 367 kommen bei Naturvölkern häufiger vor,
als man gew. anzunehmen geneigt ist."

vgl. } Bürgschaft
Kauf
Handel
Kaufmarkt

Bürgschaft I Murmwild
II Koschale

vol 2
208

"fehlt sie auch bei vielen ~~andere~~ einfacheren
Verhältnissen lebenden Naturvölkern"

"Bei d. Auflösung des Sippenverbandes schreiben
sie sich an die Stelle d. verschwundenen
Hande."

patron: (Vize verheir.)
32 patron (in Greece)

Völkertum Thesen

Bücherei zeigt Bestand vertriebsfähiger Gruppe
nach Mente der ursprüngl. Sippe

z.B.: Herrschaftsgruppe - } Solidarität
 feudalgroße }
 Lokalgruppen } Kraft

215 Verzug
 Redefig des freien Mannes:

"Dürum und Verschuldung in urkautl. Recht

215 "we schul im monstrieren frei anfecht,"
 und das schuldig sein schät die färb
 einer Verletz der Gesellschaft, eines
 Delictes.

Verbindlichkeit Verdringung, Haft.

ca. 2a. 1000, obligatio, - wurde der Schuldner
 nichtig gebunden

später fand eine symbolische Anlehnung
 an Lederrücken am Arm der Schuldner
 durch den Richter, statt unter der Schuldner
 und dem Zuseher der Schutz Knechtenschaft,
 der fessel, frei herüberging, we beim
 Abzug der Verzeiselg."

Das Waffent (Huwahenspiegel): Lege in einen
Hande

231 Runde Murmel

Runde: "Abgeth unter den Parteien"
 ne ist gemäß "Tradition u. Konvention"

Jägerleben (wo Prestige) etwas gewöhnlich
 hindert Rufe anzunehmen, als
 thäten sie!

Bedauerlich
 teilweise

Marett RK

1908

Lectures by

Anthropology & the Classics

Fowler, Wade
Hans
Murray Gilbert
Myers JK

anthropology + the Classics
Outline

x) || What, then, of phenomena?
transition!

xx) "a buffer-tract left unworked
underdeveloped - -"

xx x) a pacific penetration must
be tolerated

Myers JK

Herodotus and Anthropology

A Interpretation of the social
sciences.

xx)

xxx)

Childe, V G: the antiquity of
Nordic Culture

"The Indogermanic - and
Permanentfrage"

1936
Vorwort by W. Koppers.

K 517

"Actual impact of foreign manu-
factures into the North can now
be detected as early as Neolithic II
- at latest from the time of transition
from the Dolmen to the Passage
grave period...

Ch.

Notes

Ec. inst.

Household

Conceptually

Potlowski: (a)

Household is (a) or late
(b) form of integration
(c) but not an individual
form of integration.

not an autarkic closed
system, but the form
principle of integration
- or which is the
primary reasoning
of its members.

(b) homology

A quasi tabular
origins + con-
sequently starts too late.

Leads out (a) city -

(b) collective body

(c) communal

(d) confirms with individual
food gatherers
problematic

(c) autarky

principle of autarky
highly specific

[closed group]

Greeks
under conditions of a
archipelago (Melanesia!)

(d) trade

under definite conditions

(d-d)

prior to manufacturing
industrial

(d-d)

and therefore
independent of surplus
production

(e-c) result of local surplus

Smith + Ricardo and
Arrowed the opponents of
warmed the plains of
warmed
hand.

13

Feb. 1993
(EZ)

Morris Ginsberg: Recent tendencies in

Sociology

On Max Weber Max Weber

H. Kierkegaard

L. Tönnies

L. von Hase

L. Thurnwald

H. Froyet: Enquete de l'authenticité

K. Mannheim Wandlung 1950

Why not?: Max Weber

Fr. v. Wieser

SOCIOLOGY
(GERMAN)

M. West: Agave theobroma in Alabama

to E. on branches of mild tree become epiphytic

of Orient estensis, nomadic Agriculture } ^{to} breeder
becomes fundamental
independence with tribes

consequence: In the West locally this must be common
(Common) propag

East: See is not "primitive flora
manuscript"
'common plant'

In the West
construction of food basis leads to settled agriculture
for the extension of feral land to territory, agri-
& american phenomena

Thermal growth extended the area...

Substrate in Egypt & Nubia: feral
{ part

Amstelchem †

Embeddedness (cont.)

(c) ~~one~~ and the same person may find at any definite moment his ~~immediate~~ ~~social~~ surroundings defined from the ~~social~~ point of view defined by a large number of social relations

(d)

15. 3. 8.

Max Weber:

Wirtschaft u. Gesellschaft.

FIRST THREE

PAGES

have been

CARDED

Strabo
ANI

Notes

Sociological terms

① p. 1

"Sociology" - a discipline aiming at an understanding of social behavior, and ~~its~~ ^{its} causes & effects.

SOCIOLOGY

~~in the explanation~~ ^{of} causes & effects, ~~of~~ ^{at} determining

p. 6.

M. W. goes to great trouble to ~~explain~~ ^{show that} (a) adequate ~~interpretation~~ ^{interpretation} is ~~and~~ insufficient ~~as an explanation~~ (b) probability of actual occurrence is also needed

speculation

&

Empiricism
in sociology

Got: { principles of behavior (x)
actual volitional patterns (xx) }

E. 1. 2

16 { (x) adequate interpretation
(xx) actual occurrence }

draft through numbering

Notes

Loculos. category; terms

2

Pol.

W. W.'s criticism seems to be very far reaching, since the "aidistic method" which he advocates appears to be dependent upon the previous definition of functions on non-individualistic grounds.

Semi-Functionalist

2

anti-psychologist

Psychology irrelevant for sociological deduction
Behavior is neither psych nor unpsychic
Sociology not more "psychological" than physiological or mechanical.

mentalism

9.

It's not true that that which is not physical is "psychological".

"Ist der Sinn eines herkömmlichen Beispiels dem jemand meint, ist das nicht 'psychisch'."

Parasit Psychology

9

Rationalität eines Menschen: ... werden nicht durch ein bloßes Verständnis durch "psychologische" Erwägungen.

Pol:

"Verstehend" refers to psychology

9

"Verstehende Psychologie" a help in the understanding of irrational behavior (not of rational behavior!)

{ politics + sociology : non-psychic
irrational behavior = psychologic

{ personal life = irrational
social / political life = rational

Notes

M. Weber: Sociological categories

2a

Is there a sort of "accuracy" of thought, since we "understand" them?

ANTI-PRIM. ECON

"Our understanding (Empfindlichkeit) of the motives of others is not, essentially, greater."

7-7. METH. INDIV.

also Pöhl

SMITH

Even as "methodological individualism" - rule of the individual behavior "understanding"

7.28

Even Smith only regarded as a starting point on which his organicist assumption or "functions" of the various total institutional bodies in human society.

ANTI-INDIVIDUALIST

individualistic method implying no indiv. values or ideals - the opposite a "non-sensuous misunderstanding"

9. THE END OF WHOLISM

though Pöhl functional - holistic - concepts are merely prerequisites of biological certainties, but their usefulness and independence is certainly undeniable (in this regard)

FUNCTION & MOTIVE

of the application of the "understanding" method

(This in response to Thurnwald's question - insistence on the need for deciding what a thing or entrepreneur or band is for? what he does? "Kerstel" -

"what use he is?" For how otherwise can we decide about the importance or unimportance of any part of his behavior? yet this is the prerequisite

Notes

③

p 12

4 types of motives

Lotz (man's mind) → mind products
emotion → psych. physical
habits → specific valuation (value)

M. Weber: Sociological Issues, *prakt. pers.*
All 4 motives of social behavior, *(means-end)*
Motive: 4 kinds of motives, 2 purposive, 3 *value-rational*
3 *emotional*

MW: this purport in every exhaustive rational means, here: means to an end - in which case only (1) is rational

PT: if rational means 'understandable', then there are innumerable other 'types' of behavior (induced by awe, magic, play, duty, hate, M.W. seems to admit this...

Actual motives almost always "mixed" he adds (mixed is from his point of view) ie containing several imperients 1-4.

p 13

Social relations: *(suff)* ~~expressed~~ behavior, *probability* on the other person + a ~~change~~ of its actual occurrences

p 14

chance means probabilities

Sociology deals with typical "chances of possible" sequences of behavior, not with the explanation of important events (as history does)

Pol: "chance" ought to be translated: probabilities

p 16

extent looking

Social order: validity of an order is measured by the ~~extent~~ *fact* of actual social relations ~~that~~ are being ~~referred~~ as legitimate

"VALID ORDER"

approved, approved of *approval* *simplest: "valid" is the measure of approval of the actual*

p 21

community CONTRACTUAL

social behavior oriented on the feelings of (insurance, etc. in spirit) community.

p 22

contractualisation (Vertragshaftung) Social behavior aimed at rational compromise or *conjunction* of interests.

Notes

A

M. Weber : Sociological terms

COMPROMISE } this may be the result agreement (conviction,
& CONJUNCTION } contract) Intermenausgleich o. Überwindg
of interests }
Tönnies's fundamental work has mentioned

TÖNNIES

also p. 1.

M.W.: ~~the~~ realization of social relations are both commercial + contractual, he says.

Potanyi: MW (types of) 4 realizations of social behavior are neither exhaustive nor characteristic of any group (except an idealized marketism)

Critique

E. ...
crit

of "M.W.'s motives"

(a) { 2 types of social behavior to good, since "great majority" are
M.W.'s purpose: to establish "marketism" as equivalent to common human existence

in both cases - motives + behavior the result of "most" & "great majority" mixed, but they are typically mixed. (both in respect to (a) & (b))

MARX

M.W. sociological approach too much influenced by Marx via Engels and via Tönnies and Sombart

St. Maine via Tönnies.

MAINE "STRUGGLE SELECTION."

Concept: struggle with descent not to be restricted to competition. Rutiler selection just as usual inside "communities" (family etc.) Selection a normal process. Every social

M. Weber: Sociological terms

~~the~~ order results in ~~the~~ some kind of selection (of the type favoured by that order).

SELECTION

Pol: conf: Durk, Heredit, Linton etc
Malinowski

Pol: MW realized the limited importance of the distinction struggle & cooperation since communal forms of groups ^{are} (not exempt from ruthless selection (cf in family, marriage, pariter, sect etc)

23
LANGUAGE
v.g.

Common language ^{is itself creating} not ~~but~~ ^{to} achieve ~~cooperation~~ ^{cooperation} (nationalism?)

23
INTEREST

~~self interest~~ (Zweckmässigkeit) the charact. of modern ~~social~~ ^{economic} life, not clearly achieved in the market and in market-economy (Vedeheswitsch)

Pol: What exactly is this interest apart from the "interest" a man ~~can~~ ^{may} take in monetary surpluses achieved through market operations?

"
→ damenlage ist Marktethik
"

In the beginning of this section
the diff. of ec is pointed
- but is for cons.

NOTES

M. Weber: Sociological terms (in regard to ^{employed} economic life)

DEFINITIONS

"economic" defined as referring to material want-satisfaction, more exactly to providing for material want-satisfaction directly - or indirectly gain has been described as referring indirectly to its provision against the need for material want-satisfaction (Nützlichstreben)

Col: This does away with (1) the specificity of the motive of gain plus the social (status) value of high incomes (2) the difference between the motive of honour and that of gain, equating the two & covering up the class diff.

GAIN - included

e.g. State of church

Christians oriented (as opposed to Christians) of (a) the primary purpose is non-economic OR (b) the means are not peaceful but violent [Opferbereitsch]

Peace & WAR

Pot: Does MW use the same definition in his Part I See troub. letters & Part II history of econ. life?

Pot

Critique of MW:

Critique

A middle class Marxist - extreme of middle class, Germany, identified with the market and peace considered as comes marketism. He was fascinated by Marx's economic ideas, but looked upon the market as the Archetype of all the "economic". The notion informing the

market person as the archetype of the economic person to him.

Sociological terms in economics

Potanyi's critique continued:

DEFINITION

Economic activity is therefore defined by him in terms of econ. motives, instead of defining econ activities by ~~the~~ reference ~~to~~ economic activity

Should not be a subject of study
of economic activity
as it is not a social activity
in the sense of the social sciences
but a natural activity

The result in then would be

- (a) the absence of specific econ motives
 - (b) the existence of great variety of motives
- By defining econ act. with the help of motives, the start with a series of econ motives is given, and ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~is~~ ^{that} an econ activity which is

UTILITARIAN PREJUDICE

'Gainful'. Result: an overstraining of the term 'gainful', in two directions:

- (a) gain = any surplus
- (b) extending it to non-material

Bentham + Freud

Relation calculus is value theory of the libido calculus.

MW + analysis of market institutions

- (*) Consequently excellent (plus econ. history of it).
- His use of econ. hist

IGNORANCE OF PR. EC.

- (1) too vague specialized subject (lack of definition of ~~the~~)
- (2) is covered by unsharp views.

(B) not a single concept had been adequately investigated

L D. 1. 2

Notes

in Weber: Sociological Terms in Economics

9

his work will be analyzed on 3 levels.

LEVELS
OF
TREATMENT

- (a) gen. soc. terms
 - (b) social - in histor. terms
 - (c) descriptive ex. hist. } in soc. terms
- of Max Weber: Preface to
"Typen der Vergesellschaftung u. Vergesellsch."
Oct 1921 p. 181

Max Weber

Weber's definitions for certain apparent processes are ~~rather~~ vague on the crucial point.

① market activities are the essentially "economic" ~~ones~~ in the sense of purposeful they extend as - then the ~~specific~~ economic ~~ones~~ as the production of material goods, for the two are called ~~completely~~ different. In effect, if the first definition is maintained, ~~there are~~ ^{exist} no specifically "economic" ~~things~~ objects - ; if the ~~later~~ ^{dist.} is adhered to, then ~~there are~~ ^{exist} not ~~things~~ ~~and~~ objects, but ~~there are~~ ^{also} no specific activities ~~relating~~ ^{related} to them. The first position was consistently maintained by Meuser, Robbins et.; the second is by myself.

of Meuser

Notes & Weber: Economy < direct (pursuing interests) / indirect (pursuing max profit)

(10) Economy roughly defined - as, scarce action which in the form of householding or of earning an income

u/181
Scarcity

Drop in
material
definition

182

Describes reference to material want satisfaction -
particular as part of consequential ^{Max Weber's definition: why restrict the term to material wants or needs? He says "calculus"}
& in this sense, ~~is~~ ^{is} essential.
rein virtually the scope of action judging
over goals (pursuing interests or earning an income)
except for "typically economic conditions" ^{situation}
no situation is really economic.

Determinism
182

4 Wirtschaftsbereiche
(2) Wirtschaftsbereiche
Verband
(3) Wirtschaft. regul.
Gesellschaft

Economic determination used in the sense of being causal influence of, but without "causal law"
wirtschaft. Kausalverhältnisse
all polit., religion, science, other concerns

Pol: Max Weber ~~was~~ ^{was} forced to put order into the field, for the simple reason that he could not do his investigation of or profit-seeking action, and action as pro- duces a complex, on the material side
~~max~~ finds himself in the gain-seeking person. To the extent that the elements of the idea were absent, he thought of it as

DEFINITION
not on material want satisfaction but on the prospective as the criterion

merely a quasi-economy... free market
Starts from pure competition as "natural" and
regards all regulations as restrictions.

183

Notes MacVick:

(11)

"Subjektive Wirtschaft" deduced from
restoration of competition. Private

17

183
CLOSED = ownership of land springs from this (!)
COMPET EXCLUDED

all groups typically explained as the
result of monopoly tendencies, and
"as a rule, of economic chances/opportunities"

PROPERTY
à la Rousseau

"without exception all 'property' in
natural resources ~~are~~ ^{spring} ~~historically~~
from the gradual (appropriation) of monopoly
~~of resources~~ which became objects of appropriation,
and, in contrast to the present, this was
the case not only in regard to concrete
objects, but also in regard to social
& economic chances/opportunities

184
"Chance" means
two diff. things:
opportunities & probabilities

of all every conceivable kind

describer

"open" and "closed" communities - both have
in regard to the attributes & to the ^{independence}
in varying degrees. [Pol: All ~~human~~ ~~definite~~ ~~four~~
constructs ~~are~~ ~~based~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~
fact must be monopolistic]

185

PAN-MONOPOLISM (!)
(à la Spenser)

Examples: Ritzger's ^{large}
planwirtschaft ^{des} ^{Studenten}
this described as "completely typical" (!)

inequality may be aimed at, this being
an interest of a common interest of

!! "communities of aesthetics" in order to avoid
antagonizing the gods by ~~pulling~~ ^{the} ~~production~~ ^{of}
performance of ritual (e.g. dances, ^{which} ~~with~~ ~~any~~
ritual dances which appears to strike a wrong note).

185

3/ Weber
Notes

(12) ~~empirical~~ proof of the fact that ^{purely} economic interest in the maintenance of an ^{American} "sectionalism" ^{overlooked} organization requires to keep it active

186
NO DIFF
between
AM. PARTIES
(8)

impediment explained without any - ^{creation of} monopolies
capitalism + ^{natura} nationalism, in subsumed under
self-interest of capitalists (nature the result of
self-interest of capitalists)
Prof. Weber: the typical mindless was not! ^{not}
~~selfish~~ ruthless business mentality assumed!

secondary ^{NS} transcendent community - "interdependent" ^{of class} community
i.e. which transcends ~~the~~ original interests

187 Form of Economy

even the "communal" ~~purpose~~ carries on an
economic activity! "wirtschaftliche Gemeinschaft"
must up to a point be rationally organized
(except the family). "Abwägung der Interessen"

188 Durkheim's Normale

form of Wirtschaftliche Gemeinschaft:

basically a
Community

^{other} ^{lines} duties (taxation); ^{stamp}: redistribution
selfish gainful
magnificent (e.g. freiwillige Gabe als die
privilegium in ^{ersten} ^{des} ^{budget}
incumbance (?)
{ positive
negative

p. 204. Complaints of securing of state of laws

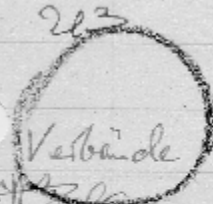
NO in class, village, market, + political groupings
PR. EC. in ethics + economic. what in a simple ^{have} ~~one~~
has yet - as yet these conditions been clarified
whether in regard to primitive Kultur other really completed

Notes on Weber

(13) now in regard to ~~social~~ "groups" last evening
Morgan's Red Indians.

212 "Oikos = R. D. Venturi's term = householding

HOUSEHOLDING exchange. Quite entirely compatible, as long
as the purpose is provisioning of the lord.
under even painful or ~~expensive~~ way belong
to it, in a ^{subordinate} ~~subservient~~ way



Groups clumped as: 1, 2, 3 pairs
amorphous or ~~formed~~ ^{organized} groups
Open - closed

continuous - discontinuous
contrast to market: ~~contractualization~~ ^{contractualization} there is

364 Market defined: completion of at least one
MARKET: DEFINED side for exchange ^{opportunities changes etc?}

the specific phenomenon of the market,
happening - happening
not exchange
not complementarity
not competition

365 INFECTIOUS: free exchange originally ~~with~~ ^{unknown} ~~as~~ ^{except}
webs of the market, in regard to extraneous persons - (strangers)
spread of the market pattern, put down
to be "contagion" involved in the

3657/6 gains & offers...

"FACTORS" interest of capital in markets for

366 factors of production: "material
means of production + labor power"

PEACE & TRADE 367 essentially peaceful ^{feature of exchange} ~~feature of exchange~~ ^{feature of exchange}

Notes M Weber

E.O. I

(14)

impulses of trade and barter or exchange

(the latter is peaceful, the former not)

- this arises from divergent ^{possibilities} of production

channels of trade... Why should exchange trade be peaceful?

RÜCHER
p 31

K. Rüdiger's terms accepted...

Et ^{bases} def. of 'ec' on wants/needs

Fürsorge für eine Reihe von
(Nützliche Güter)

Le provision for wants

(a) even ~~primitive~~ ^{primitive} man might be said, ^{are motivated} by provision for want

DEFINITION

(b) Even pure exchange (no money - ^{postulate} - ^{personae}) involves the assumption that

useful things are being created for (benefit) ^{that} /: ^{not} but, this time? / Emphatically not.

DEFINITION

Exchange:

peaceful by definition

It must be peaceful / an absolute requirement, he says.

But why? Because exchange is regarded as its own type, which is peaceful by definition!

exchange of economic goods (not production)

choice between scarce means "is possible in practice" ^{the uses of} ^{science} of economic life

- well, not according to ^{the} ^{idea} the substantive definition! "choice" equated with

exercise of disposal ^{over} means ^{is} essential ^{category} concept of 'ec', he says; but adds

"power of disposal" here includes ^{part of} ^{disposal} of "one's own labour-power"

market concepts again implied in term of defn. of "ec"!

not only market concept but implied but even ^{preliminary} ^{concepts} ^{define}

MW
M. Weber

13

materialism made the a specific distinction case the
archetype of economic activity

(A) provision for material want satisfaction
activity: production (incl transport)
distribution
consumption
may be direct or indirect
strictly indirect of insofar as the
means procured are designed
to serve material want satisfaction

selected or
abstract

(B) the root is logic of rational action
variant: (ends & means relationship)
formal terms: choice betw scarce means
(involving alternative uses &
graded ends)
about economics: application to material
want satisfaction by material
means.

Selection of System of terms +
including exchange as
a manner of acquisition

Methods: genuine exchange
mercantile
managerial
centralized

(rhythmic)

M Weber thoroughly economic in spite of "ethics of work"
Merk 1/2 economic. Too literal (basically)
close to classics (a) takes th of value (b) econ. interpreted in history.

Notes Weber:

E.H.B. from

new
rationalism
(Bridges)

rational "ec. behavior" developed of "instinctive reactions of quest for food or traditional habituation to ancient technique and ~~customary~~ ^{alistic} social relations" also has ^{for} economic reasons or account of ^{abs or relat.} power (abs or rel) of food margin.

NO DOGMATIC ASSUMPTIONS ON PR.
ANTI-MARKETISM

no assumption of abs. primitivity (0 point) esp. since ^{Weddah or Brazilian tribes} accumulation of efforts or disposal into minute groups no dependence on means of production

WAR

back migration not econ. process, but "uninterrupted orientat." ^{in reference} to an economic 18th century toward. incl. of pop. in China absolute ~~of~~ "scanty" in Arabia did not lead to progress.

POPULATION MYSTERY

typical ~~and~~ "ec. behavior" Saving, ^(hoarding) ~~accumulation~~; disposal (repartitioning, ^{incl. transportation} ~~production~~ exchange [a sub-sub-case of "contractualization" ^{either in an association or thro' exchange!}])

Plays a role on markets

conventional acts of exchange: ^{Perchenka's thing} Xesumi, gifts of clips, prices "Deemed as and Dankos" Rational barter shuttle (Tamil kanyas) develops ing in marketable goods (X)

RECIPROCITY

3/7 ^{Ortkow}

Weber discusses under exchange the typically non-exchange acts of reciprocity which are "gifts"

Vote
(16)

Es muss nicht sein (a) groups carry on even act
No: Economic groupings! (- Verbände)
distinguish between... State...
inhabersverband: Carl... groups led by (b)
mitpragulierender Verband: guilds, TU (c)

limited market
sabotage
without
assumes
no mail
market
society

Charter (publicly...
medical loans...
pure association of "order": the woolen...
state (rechtsstaat)
pure form: lawless - law

39

new way: (means of indirect exchange
purchasing power

KNAPP

"Chartal" (3) ^{token} chartal money - artifacts
G.F. Knapp's "money" (specific): chartal means
of purchase or payment
if also means of exchange.
"Kind"
natural money = commodity money Potlauer

E 29

MONEY

G. Schurz: Grundriss der Geld-
lehre 1908

Pr. 200

critique
MW

Wether: takes note of...
uses of 'money' in P.E. but is
not in text in its application,
E.g. he notes that means of exchange
& means of payment often originally
quite separate. The identity in
that complete only in modern world.
Research

MISES
KNAPP

40/41

Dist of internal + external money.
Accepted - in substance...
and also G.F. Knapp's analysis!!!

Notes

Income refers to funds
Expenditure to possessions

(17) INCOME 'income' defined in monetary (!) terms.

146
NATURAL ECON. natural ec. { Besitz und Einkünfte
provisions + (resources)
money Vermögen in Einkommen
Erwerb = securing ~~to~~ funds + income

Kapitalrechnung
A. Capital accounting (Kapitalbuch)

2 in their journal rationalized it all self
dabei den Kampf des Menschen mit den
Arten. warum? (Kommunismus, Sozialismus?)

No 19
PR ECON
was they know in the
not in work

Natural economy or barter economy

v. much discussed, but in regard to
the possibility of a planned economy,
never of P.E.

E.I.T.V.

hunger & gain

missed
description

(a) hunger called: a compulsion arising
out of the risk of utter lack of provisions
for himself & his dependents
(b) gain: higher income, and his
preference for irregular work as
"profession"

prolet:
capitalist:

"BUCHER v. K. Bücher: Art "Geld" H.A.B. d.
Stadtwirtschaft

"Die Entstehung d. Völkers"

310
63. wirtschaft, which (unfortunately) deeply
influenced M. Weber, he says

et
Kamin

Notes
78

M. Weber

distinction between 'economies' and 'ec. policies' accepted
Schönberg - then: Schmoller: domestic industry: family village
village

Schönberg
Schmoller

Schmoller's
theory of
growth in a
state.

1896: decreasing as
I have been just asking

according to:
"wiltorpolieiaides"
Vaband

gammithenica
patrimonial fürthel
Kaschaltantneap
1. Plafurhap
2. territorialwirtschaft
3. volkswirtschaft

and, says M.W. the methods of
regulation may be similar in the diff. cases!
Consequently the virtues of 1, 2, 3 not ex. diff.
(was unproven in an ec. diff. "policy" from
the "territorial" or the "western")

NATURAL

ECONOMY

this contrast of rursch wirtsch. / market-economy
& Natural wirtsch. / planned economy

shift the emphasis from pre-revolutionary to post-
"revolutionary" economy. In doing so, the specifically
"economic" approach inherited from a market-
economy is retained. Consequently, his discourse
on natural-wirtschaft is neglected unless the
phenomena of pure P.E. & ~~the~~ our
approach is really different! For in the place of
the ec. system in society means the place of
prod. & distrib. of material goods to be
the totality of human relationships. With
him it means, no transformation (hypothetical)
) a market economy into a fully administrative
economy & marketless planned economy (or
utopian characters.) But M.W. missed the point

NOTES

Max WEBER :

19.

Modern capitalism

productive enterprise

capitalistic forms of acquisition on the whole ^{revenue} identical in West and East. But one form peculiar to the West: rational capitalistic enterprise with fixed capital (plant), free labour, rational division of labour with a purely market method of distribution on the basis of capitalistic enterprises. In other words: an organization of labour which is formally entirely involuntary as the predominant and typical form of the provisioning of the masses, unobtainable expropriation of the worker of his means of production, and appropriation of his enterprises on the part of security holders

the worker being

96 internal causation

Money G.F. Knapp has shown once and for all that the change to the gold standard was everywhere (except in England) induced by exodromatic motives, i.e., by the concern for the external value of the currency. The wish for a stable relation of the value of the currency to the British Gold based currency was the one and only reason for this transition.

106 & 109

The most important effect of the existence of political associations is the monopoly of money creation by the State.

97

Pol. may destroy the units of the market-enterprises. (Richardson, 11 of p. 2 of the State)

114

Other functions of political associations (Verbande) (State Hall)

114

Importance of existence of political associations, (except the above) mainly in the regulation of the foreign economy

114 (\$37.2)

\$38. The 'financing' of the needs of the pol. body (under this heading the Kula-fleet would appear with M.W.) All economic needs of the public (non private) demands subordinated

115

His main distinction is that between stable and unstable methods (??) The 'unstable' include gifts of all kinds which 'may by virtue of custom gain the status of duties or taxes' services due to blackmail. The Sicilian who said - The Camorra takes from me X and guarantees my security. The State takes ten times X and guarantees nothing.

115

Typical African secret societies -- successors of the men's houses - practice Vahne and thus guarantee security

The presentation: is that of measuring the distance of all human societies from the absolute rationality of a pure market-economy, completely monetarised, and so on. (Monetarised)

Communist Imperial

Redistribution

Distribution in the form of commodities is only possible in small water or very favorable means of transportation (Nile valley) Chinese Canal. Otherwise the duties must be transformed into money in order to reach the ultimate beneficiary (e.g. in ancient empires)

Services put on individuals: Military, jury, judicial, roads and bridges, dams and dikes, mining (Scotland) and Robotts of all kinds. Type of Fronstaat: Old Egypt (New Empire), sometimes China, less India, even less the late Roman Empire and many medieval bodies.

D. 2, 3

pensions

prospective

Notes.

Typus der Verpfändung: 1. collectively to ~~State~~ civil servants (China) to private guarantors of military and tax incomes (India) to ~~royalty~~ soldiers and courtiers; the late Chafifat e and the Mammeluks; etc State creditors; the wide spread practice of ~~the~~ purchase of office.

20.

impairment

116

§38 II. B. alfa: Durch wirtschaftlicher ~~Eigenbetriebe~~ ^{Teile} hausend ~~tsu~~ (oikos, Domänen) Beisp: Domänenbewirtschaftung für den Haushalt in eigener Regie, Benutzung der Robotpflicht der Untertanen zur Saaffung von Bedarfsdeckungsbe ~~trieben~~ (Aegypten) für Hofhalts- und politische Zwecke, modern etwa: Korps-Bekleidungsämter und staatliche Munitionfabriken.

117

the functional economic organization of public bodies

General notion

Main category: ~~the~~ Obstruction of market economy: 'He regards the whole history of ~~the~~ ^{of the world} as different forms of obstruction the development of a market economy

118

E.W.:

In spite of the ~~(scarcity)~~ ^(scarcity) absence of any obstruction on the part of ~~the~~ ^{the} organization of ~~the~~ ^{the} public bodies, no capitalistic economy developed in vast regions of the globe

118

On the other hand in spite of strong (apparent) obstructions of this character, capitalistic economy asserted itself moral (ethical) and religious hindrances ~~but~~ ^{obstructed} the development of market economy in many places... ~~the~~ ^{the} forms of undertaking and ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~enterprise~~ ^{enterprise, production} must be 'invented' and such 'invention' can never be regarded as strictly predetermined.

capitalist, teleology.

inherently

119-121 § 41. On 'Die Triebfeder des Wirtschaftens.

Radical individualism

Of a socialistic organization of economy: ~~behavior~~ ^{behavior} would be oriented in a socialist economy, in principle, ~~precisely~~ ^{precisely} as ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ a market-economy i.e. from the view point of the individual. 'Appropriational processes of all types would ~~remain~~ ^{remain} the normal course of things' and conflicts

oriented, inspired, in, accounted for, one's

The constellation of interests would change, the means of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~old~~ ^{old} goods. Though ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~certainly~~ ^{certainly} ~~true~~ ^{true} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~behavior~~ ^{behavior} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~oriented~~ ^{oriented} on other interests than one's own ~~it~~ ^{it} takes place for ideological reasons, it ~~still~~ ^{still} remains ~~that~~ ^{that} true that the mass of human beings does not act ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~that~~ ^{that} way, and as experience proves, is not able to act that way, and consequently, will not act that way.

120. *Egon's*

postulate of

In other words, MW. remained true to the ~~non~~ ^{non} ~~human~~ ^{human} selfish theory of economic motives and his investigations ~~into~~ ^{into} the history of human civilization ~~did~~ ^{did} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~taught~~ ^{taught} him nothing.

He imagined he had found some a wide range of data for a potential market system

120

"The market economy the endeavor to earn an income is ~~the~~ ^{the} ultimate motive of all economic behavior."

INTEREST ✓

11
12 ¹¹ Autobots: This is a key
-term, clear in regard
to market - constellations

under (a) person defined

(b) sale of shares
recapitalized

(c) emphasis on
disregard of

Consistency to others

Notes

M.W.

(2)

p. 137

Patrimonialism

"Patrimonial" - term by Haller's Reclamation, Haaburnen Haften

B.V. Below argued that no purely patrimonial ^{associations} or pure feudal political bodies ~~had~~ existed in the M. A. (M.W. agrees)

...it is and M. ...
...for ...
...working of the ...
...of a ...
...way ...

Patrimonialism compatible with all kinds of capitalisms such as:
merchants
mercantile capitalism
tax farming; office farming, purchase of office capital
government
private companies
speculative
and usury
merit
plautation
colonial capital
investments
dependent upon the market position of
stakeholder capital and rational
organization of free labor
Such
of jurisdiction, a minimum of freedom since
seems that ... these might ... calculations
(business) Calculations of profit
which reflect to

private companies
but not ...
B,
made things ...
of jurisdiction ...
seems that ...
9) but not ...

139 ~~employment~~ consumers, ~~and~~ and
fixed capital ~~and~~ (a rat. org. of free
labor since ^(cont. above))
§ 9a. Traditional ~~system~~ ~~had~~ ~~its~~
139 ~~predecessors~~ in the municipal bodies of
merit ~~type~~; it developed in the
relative rational
18th centuries with the Dutch & English states