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SUMMARIES

The Public Order, the Sanitation and the Poor — the city plan of Osaka in 1886 —

HARADA Keiichi

The purpose of this paper is to investigate various plans and various rules which were projected by Osaka Prefecture in 1886 and to search what was aimed at. Through this investigation, we can inquire the relation of the poor and the modern city.

The conclusion is that the contents of those plans were worthy of city planning and were designed to keep the public order on the plea of the sanitation.

The planners were Gov. Gozo Tatenō and Prefectural Police Gov. (Fukey Bucho) Kanetake Oura. Tatenō had gone abroad to study in England. He might have studied the city planning there.

The group of civil rights (Minkenha) crushed the plans. They did so not in view of the public order but from the standpoint of the repose of national power (Minryoku-kyūyo). Their political ability was questioned with the first general election just ahead.

The Censuses of North China in 1233 and 1234-5 under the Mongol Rule

MATSUDA Koichi

In 1233, the census registered 0.73 million households in North China. As soon as the Chin dynasty collapsed in 1234, the Mongol emperor Ögedei ordered to take a new census in the same region in order to change the system of the registration. One of his reformations was to transfer the registration of the surrendered who were under the mongolian military officials' control to the administrative organization. Another reformation was to free the captured who had become slaves of the soldiers and officials, and register them as common people. This liberation was brought

into operation only for the slaves who dwelt at the places different from the lords' camps.

In 1947, N. Maeda presented an opinion that the registered number of the households in 1234-5 should be considered 1.11 million totaling 0.73 million in the 1233 census and 0.372 million which was recorded in one of other materials as the newly registered households in 1234-5.

In 1950, M. Otagi asserted that the number of the registered households amounted to 1.80-odd million totaling 0.73 million and 1.10-odd million. Otagi was unaware of the Maeda's opinion. Otagi's assertion has been supported by many researchers.

But there is no basis for his assertion. One record stated that the total number of the households in North China at that time was 1.04 million. I conclude, therefore, that the Otagi's assertion was not accurate and that the number of the registered households of the 1234-5 census was 1.11 million as being reported by the supervisor of the census. The number contained 0.73 million of the 1233 census.

The Racism against the Chinese:

A comparative study of California and Victoria in the 1850s

FUJIKAWA Takao

The present paper tries to disclose the relative strength of racism of California and Victoria through the comparison of these areas. The society of California was more discriminatory at that time than that of Victoria in all the aspects under the examination. Despite of the belief that the 'whites' of California were not very intolerant against the Chinese, they were more prejudiced than the people of Victoria, and their judicial and administrative institution was also more discriminating than the counterpart of Victoria. The result of the investigation seems to verify the contention of S.C. Miller and refute the thesis of M.R. Coolidge and the current opinions of Japanese historians.

The cause of the difference is to be sought in the different status they occupied in the modern world system and the different strength of the resistance of the native peoples they had to confront.