of fashion. Moreover, this type of fashion changed in short cycles. Among the commoners, the preference for luxurious items increased their opportunities of consumption.

Furthermore, it can be confirmed that the lower class imitated the lifestyle of the upper class, which in turn enhanced the wide spread of new trends. Thus, the luxurious lifestyle by the common people was strongly prescribed by the fashion trends of the time, rather than practicality or the actual necessity in daily life. In Jiangnan area where this new trend of lifestyle became the order of the day during mid-Qing era onwards, the condition referred to as "the consumption society" can be considered to have emerged.

The Administration of Public Health in Modern China: The Case of Ying kou (を見つけ) in late 19th to early 20th Century

by Wataru Iijima

This paper probes the spread of communicable diseases and other related problems during late 19th century to early 20th century China, which has been the author’s main concern discussed from the perspective of Ying kou’s public health.

The starting point of politics surrounding Ying kou’s public health and quarantine was 1899 as the bubonic plague epidemic swept through the district. The quarantine process was operated under the supervision of foreign consuls, while Japan was actively involved in the public health policies administered by the Ying kou Public Health Bureau. Moreover Ying kou was occupied by Russia and Japan after the Boxer Rebellion and Russo-Japanese War, which actively intervened in the public health systems.

Contrary to this development, the Chinese society made their own movements to cope with the situation. When Tianjin and other cities in Manchuria were occupied by foreign powers in the early 20th century, public health, deemed to be a matter of the private sector had been intervened under the occupational administration, which lead to the repulsion of foreigners. This was the istration, which lead to the repulsion of foreigners. This was the background to the Chinese government’s attempt to retrieve their administration of public health.

Meanwhile, we must realize that the institutionalization of health system was brought about with the occupational administration. The occupational administration in the early 20th century, operated as a modern state which included the social welfare system. The impact of occupational administration was felt in the Chinese society, and eventually succeeded this as a social organization, and developed the governing body of a modern state. Public health was one of the most important factors in controlling the individual and restructuring the governing organization in the world after the 19th century. In the case of modern China, the political aspects of public health had a dual meaning of political methods in dealing with foreign powers and for restructuring the political organization.

The Local Elite and Local Politics in Late Qing and Early Republican China: An Analysis Based on Historical Materials of Shanghai County

by Yoshifumi Sato

In this article, I have observed the political changes in late Qing and early Republican China, through the analysis of the speeches and actions taken by Qin Xitian (秦锡田 1861-1940), one of the local elites in Shanghai county, where the establishment of a new political order was an urgent issue. As a result, I have reached the following conclusions.

Over the rural area of Jiangnan delta in the early 20th century, the community united through the domination of the elite based on marketing towns was an actual working unit of the "local society". From the 19th century, this "local society" was informally related to official power via the local elite. After the in-