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Camille Desmoulins and Colonel Bouchotte

Taihei SUZUKI

" Vieux Cordelier ", the paper published by Camille Desmoulins, tell's us not only about political assertion of Dauton's party, but aboutcomplicated matters of Revolutionary France from the end of 1793 to early 1794.

Colonel Bouchotte, the name of which is put as the title was one of the characters through those matters. He was attacked violently by Danton's party through Desmoulins's paper.

Colonel Boucotte was nothing but the director of Military Committee belonged to Temporary Administration Committee, an excutive body of Revolutinary Government of Robespierrian party, but the matter in why he came to be attacked.

About details of this attack, we found little accounts in material,s so the problem why he was attacked was left unsolved.

But after exermining the Collection of Historical Materials of Comité du salut public" by Bouchez et Roux and Aulard, we found the facts that Hébert's party, as well as well as Danton's, moved serching for some profit to the Government and especially, the conflict between the two about military supply, was severe and then resulted in Desmonlins's attack against Bouchotte.

Silver from Vietnam and Burma during the Ch'ing (清) Period

Hironori WADA

It is well known that a great amount of silver, including the Spanish dollars, had flowed into the Ch'ing (清) Empire from the overseas and had a considerable influence upon the social and economic phases in China. But, apart from that, I would like to prove here that some amount of silver, produced in Vietnam and Burma, had been carried by land into China during the Ch'ing Dynasty. The Chinese abroad had been opening the silver mines in Vietnam and Burma since the beginning of the Ch'ien-lung (乾隆) era, and the amount of silver carried into China had been enormous, but the silver mines were soon closed through the interferance of the Ch'ing government and the local government. Thus the incoming of the Vietnam and Burma silver into China was short-lived, and, the reason can be traced to the fact that the Ch'ing government in the Ch'ien-lung era had been abundant in the possession of silver. And the shortage of silver of the Ch'ing government during and after the Opium War gave

rise to the controversial discussions among some Chinese intelligents concerning the reopening of silver mines in Vietnam and Burma.

The Governor (Tzu-Shih 刺史) of Province Chiao-Chih (交趾) in the Later Han Dynasty, and Shi Hsieh (士燮)

Yasushi OZAKI

Wu Ti, the Emperor of Earlier Han, having conquered Nam Viet in the Second Century B. C., established a province, Pu (部), called Chiao-Chih (交趾), governed by the governor, Tsu-Shih (刺史), and this administrative organization was succeeded on to the Later Han Dynasty (25–220 A. D.). Towards the end of the latter dynasty, namely in 203 A. D., Chiao-Chih-Pu was raised to the rank of a state, Chou (州), called Chiao-Chou (交州), and accordingly, the governer, Tsu-Shih (刺史), was promoted to the viceroy, Mu (牧).

Recently, the foregoing historical events have been well studied by several Japanese and Chinese scholars. The writer intends to clarify the events, still further in this article, through the comparison of texts found in Hou-Han-Shu (後漢書), Shan-Kuo-Chih (三国志), and many other books written in the Chin (晉) Dynasty (256～419 A. D.). Moreover, he tries to examine all governers of Province Chiao-Chih in the Later Han Dynasty.

Towards the end of the Dynasty, the peace reigned only in the Delta of the Red River, and all other territories of China were troubled by discontented local lord. The reasons of the tranquility mainly come from the overestimated confidence of the central government on the abilities of Chu Fu (朱符) and Chang Chin (張津) as governors, and from the political power of the local, native lord, Shih Hsieh (士燮), who actually ruled the province as Tai-Shu (太守) of Chiao-Chih-Chün (交趾郡).

In conclusion, the writer reports in this article his research on the situation of Province Chiao-Chih at the end of the Later Han Dynasty, with special attention to political and social problems caused by the rivalry between the governors and the native lords whose representative was Shih Hsieh.

On the Rise of the Nabataean Kingdom

Hideo OGAWA

The social and economic development of the Nabataean com-