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- 从**2002**年“《泰晤士报》数字典藏”起，Gale多年来一直在数字化全球大型报纸和历史典藏。
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THE Universal DAILY Register,

Printed Logographically — By His Majesty's Patent

NUMB. 1.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1785. [Price Two-pence Halfpenny.

To the Public.

Parliament has been engaged in the diſcuſſion of an important queſtion till after midnight, the papers in which the ſpeeches of the Members are reported at large, cannot be publiſhed before noon; nay, they ſometimes are not even ſent to preſs ſo ſoon; conſequently parties intereſted in *fairs* are eſſentially injured, as the advertiſements, inviting the public to attend them at *ten or twelve* o'clock, do not appear, on account of a late publication, till ſome hours after.—From the ſame ſource flows another inconvenience; it is ſometimes found neceſſary to *ſhift* the days after they have been adverti ſed for a particular day; but the notice of putting them off not appearing early enough, on account of the late hour at which the papers containing it are publiſhed, numbers of people, acting under the impreſſion of former advertiſements, are unneceſſarily put to the trouble of attending.—It will be the object of the *Univerſal Regiſter* to guard againſt theſe great inconveniences, without depriving its readers of the pleaſure of learning what paſſes in Parliament. —It is intended, then, that the debates ſhall be regularly reported in it; but on the other hands that the publication may not be delayed to the prejudice of people in trade, the ſpeeches will not be given on a large ſcale; the ſubſtance only will be faithfully preſerved; but all the unintereſting parts will be omitted. I ſhall thus be enabled to publiſh this paper at an early hour; and I propoſe to bring it out *regularly every* morning *at ſix* o'clock. The *Univerſal Regiſter* will therefore have this advantage over the *Daily Advertiſers*, that, though publiſhed as early, it will contain a ſubſtantial account of the proceedings in Parliament the preceding night, which is never to be found in that paper; and compared with the other morning papers it will be found to have the merit of containing in ſubſtance, what they give in long detail (which men in buſineſs cannot well ſpare time to read) and, nevertheleſs, of being publiſhed much ſooner. Theſe circumſtances, it is hoped, will give the *Univerſal Regiſter* at leaſt an *equal* claim to public favour with the parliamentary papers, and the *reading* part of the metropolis, it is preſumed, will find it their advantage to give it the preference.

An eſſential part of the plan of this new paper is, that, for the convenience of advertiſing correſpondents, their favours ſhall, *to a certainty*, be inſerted on the very day that they ſhall direct; provided they deliver them at the office in due time. For the *firſt* obſervance of this rule, the credit of the paper ſhall ſtand pledged; and its pretenſions to public countenance will be renounced, if this fundamental principle in its inſtitution ſhall ever be violated, except in caſes of abſolute neceſſity, which human prudence cannot prevent.—And here I beg it may be underſtood that I do not make uſe of the word *neceſſity* as a reſerve, under colour of which, I may, whenever I think fit, be releaſed from my engagements; I mean by that word a neceſſity ariſing from accidents that ſometimes happen in the printing buſineſs, and from which, the moſt careful man cannot, at all times, be ſecure. But ſo far from wiſhing to ſhrink from my engagements, I intend, whenever the length of the Gazette, Parliamentary Debates, &c. ſhall render it impoſſible for me to inſert, all the advertiſements promiſed for the day, in *one* ſheet, to print an additional half ſheet, and publiſh it with the ordinary paper without any additional charge to my cuſtomers.—From the difficulty that people experience in procuring the inſertion of their advertiſements even in the *Daily Advertiſer*; and particularly from the impoſſibility of obtaining an *early* inſertion at ſome periods of the year, it may be preſumed that this regulation will prove

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For NICE, GENOA, and LEGHORN, (With Liberty to touch at One Port in the Channel,) The NANCY, THOMAS WHITE, Commander, BURTHEN 160 Tons; Guns and Men anſwerable. Lying off the Tower, and will abſolutely depart on Saturday the 8th inſtant.

The ſaid Commander to be ſpoken with every morning at Sam's Coffee-houſe, near the Cuſtom-houſe; at Will's Coffee-houſe, in Cornhill; and at Exchange hours on the French and Italian Walk; or WILLIAM ELYARD, for the ſaid Commander, No. 16, Savage-Gardens.

Direct for LISBON, The NANCY, JOHN RACKHAM, Commander, BURTHEN 300 Tons, Men anſwerable. Lying off Horſleydown Chain; Seven-eighths of her Cargo abſolutely engaged, and is obliged by Charter-party to depart on Saturday the 8th inſtant.

The ſaid Commander to be ſpoken with every morning at Sam's Coffee-houſe, near the Cuſtom-houſe; at Will's Coffee-houſe, in Cornhill; and in Exchange hours in the French and Italian Walk; or WILLIAM ELYARD, for the ſaid Commander, No. 16, Savage-Gardens.

For NICE, GENOA, and LEGHORN, (With Liberty to Touch at One Port in the Channel.) The LIVELY, ROBERT BRINE, Commander, BURTHEN 209 Tons, Guns and Men anſwerable. Lying off Iron Gate.

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For CONSTANTINOPLE and SMYRNA, or SMYRNA and CONSTANTINOPLE, (With Liberty to Touch at One Port in the Channel.) The BETSEY, ROBERT LANCASTER, Commander, BURTHEN 200 Tons, Men anſwerable. Lying at Iron-Gate. Two-thirds of her Cargo engaged, and is obliged to depart by Charterparty, in all the preſent Month of January.

The ſaid Commander to be ſpoke with every Morning at Sam's Coffee-houſe, near the Cuſtom-houſe; at Will's Coffee-houſe in Cornhill; and in Exchange Hours in the French and Italian Walk; or WILLIAM ELYARD, for the ſaid Commander, No. 16, Savage-Gardens.

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This Day are publiſhed, (in two Volumes, price 5s. ſewed,) THE YOUNG WIDOW: or, the HISTORY of Mrs. LEDWICH.

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An Act for the Uniformity of Common Prayer.

Provided alſo, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Books concerning the ſaid Services, ſhall at the Coſt and Charges of the Pariſhioners of every Pariſh and Cathedral Church, be attained and gotten before the ſaid Feaſt of the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt* next following; and that all ſuch Pariſhes and Cathedral Churches, or other Places, where the ſaid Books ſhall be attained and gotten before the ſaid Feaſt of the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, ſhall within three Weeks next after the ſaid Books ſo attained and gotten, uſe the ſaid Service, and put the ſame in Uſe according to this Act.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons ſhall be at any Time hereafter impeached, or otherwiſe moleſted of, or for any the Offences above mentioned, hereafter to be committed, or done contrary to this Act, unleſs he or they ſo offending, be thereof indicted at the next general Seſſions to be holden before any ſuch Juſtices of Oyer and Determiner, or Juſtices of Aſſize, next after any Offence committed or done contrary to the Tenour of this Act.

Provided always, and be it Ordained and Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that all and ſingular Lords of the Parliament, for the third Offence abovementioned, ſhall be tried by their Peers.

Provided alſo, and be it Ordained and Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that the Mayor of *London*, and all other Mayors, Bailiffs, and all other Head-officers of all and ſingular Cities, Boroughs, and Towns Corporate within this Realm, *Wales*, and the Marches of the ſame, to the which Juſtices of Aſſize do not commonly repair, ſhall have full Power and Authority by Virtue of this Act, to enquire, hear and determine the Offences abovеſaid, and every of them, yearly within fifteen Days after the Feaſt of *Eaſter* and St. *Michael* the Archangel, in like Manner and Form as Juſtices of Aſſize and Oyer and Determiner may do.

Provided always, and be it Ordained and Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and ſingular Archbiſhops and Biſhops, and every of their Chancellors, Commiſſaries, Archdeacons, and other Ordinaries, having any peculiar Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, ſhall have full Power and Authority, by Virtue of this Act, as well to enquire in their Viſitation, Synods, and elſewhere within their Juriſdiction, at any other Time and Place, to take Accuſations and Informations of all and every the Things abovementioned, done, committed, or perpetrated within the Limits of their Juriſdictions and Authority, and to puniſh the ſame by Admonition, Excommunication, Sequeſtration or Deprivation, and other Cenſures and Proceſs, in like Form as heretofore hath been uſed in like Caſes by the Queen's Eccleſiaſtical Laws.

Provided always, and be it Enacted, That whatſoever Perſons offending in the Premiſſes, ſhall for their Offences, firſt receive Puniſhment of the Ordinary, having a Teſtimonial thereof under the ſaid Ordinary's Seal, ſhall not for the ſame Offence eſtſoons be convicted before the Juſtices: and likewiſe receiving for the ſaid Offence Puniſhment firſt by the Juſtices, ſhall not for the ſame Offence eſtſoons receive Puniſhment of the Ordinary: any thing contained in this Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, and be it Enacted, That ſuch Ornaments of the Church and of the Miniſters thereof, ſhall be retained, and be uſed, as was in this Church of *England*, by Authority of Parliament, in the ſecond Year of the Reign of King *Edward* the Sixth, until other Order ſhould be therein taken by the Authority of the Queen's Majeſty, with the Advice of her Commiſſioners appointed and authorized under the Great Seal of *England* for Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, or of the Metropolitan of this Realm. And alſo, if there ſhould happen any Contempt or Irreverence to be uſed in the Ceremonies or Rites of the Church by the miſuſing of the Orders appointed in this Book, the Queen's Majeſty may, by the like Advice of the ſaid Commiſſioners or Metropolitan ordain and publiſh ſuch further Ceremonies or Rites as may be moſt for the Advancement of God's Glory, the edifying of his Church, and the due Reverence of Chriſt's holy Myſteries and Sacraments.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, wherein or whereby any other Service, Adminiſtration of Sacraments, or Common Prayer, is limited, eſtabliſhed, or ſet forth to be uſed within this Realm, or any other the Queen's Dominions or Countries, ſhall from henceforth be utterly void and of none effect.

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Provided also, and be it Enaded by the Authority aforesaid, That' the Books concerning the said Services, ihall at the Cost and Charges of the Parilhioners of every Parish and Cathedral Church, be attained and gotten before the said Feast of the Nativity of St. John Bapty/ next following;. and that all such Parithes and Cathedral Churches, or other Places,. where the said Books shall be attained and gotten before the said FeaRt of the Nativity of St. John Baptyj, ihall within three Weeks next after the said Books f0 attained and gotten, use the said Service, and put the fane in Ufd according to this. AR.. A And be it further enaaed by .the Authority afore, said, 'That no Person or Persons (hall be at any Time hereafter impeached,. or otherwise molefited of, or for any the Offences above mentioned, hereafter to be com- mitted, or done contrary to, this Aht, unless he or they so offending, be thereof indiaed at .the next general Sefilons to be holden before any such Justices of Oyer and Determiner, or Justices of Assize, next after any Offence committed or done contrary to the Tenour of this Ac& - Provided always, and be it Ordained and Enakded by the Authority aforesaid, that all.and singular Lords of the Parliament, for the third Offence abovementioned, shall be tried by their Peers. Provided also, and be it Ordained and Ena~led by the Authority aforesaid, that the Mayor of London, and all other Mayors, Bailiffs, and all other Head-officers of all and singular Cities, Boroughs, and Towns Cor- porate within this Realm, 'Vales, and the Marches of the fame, to the which Justices of Aflize do not com- monly repair, (hall have full. Power and Authority by Virtue of this Aft, to enquire, hear and determine the Offences abovefaid, and every of them, yearly within fifteen Days after the FeaRt of EaJier and St. Michael the Archangel, in like Manner and Form as Justices of Assize and Oyer and Determiner may do. .Provided always, and be it Ordained and Ena&ed by the Authority aforesaid, That all and singular Arch- bishops and Bishops, and every of their Chancellors, Commiaries, Archdeacons, and other Ordinaries, hav- - ing any peculiar Ecdeiiaftical Jurifdidion, (hall have full Power and Authority, by Virtue of this AB, as well to enquire in their Visitation, Synods, and elsewhere within their Jurifdiaion, at any other Tinie and Place, to take Accusations and Informations of all and every the Things abovementioned, done, committed, or per- petrated within the Limits of their Jurifdiaions and Authority, and to punish the fame by Admonition, Excommunication, Sequestration or Deprivation, and other Censures and Process, in. like Form asl heretofore hath been used in like Cafes by the QLjeen's Eclefli. aftical Laws. Provided always, and be it Ena~led, That whatfo. ever Persons offending in the Premiffes, ihall for their Offences, first receive Punifhiment of the Ordinary, havy ing a Testimonial thereof under the said Ordinary's Seal, (hall not for the fame Offence eftsoons be convided before the Justices: and likewise receiving for the said Offence Punilhment first by the Justices, (hall not for the fame Offence eftfoon$ receive Punishment of the Ordinary : any thing contained in this AR to the con- trary notwithfitanding. Provided always, and be it Ena&ed, That such Or- naments of the Church and of the Ministers thereof, (hall be retained, and be used, as was in this Church of England, by Authority ofParliament, in the second Year of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, until other Order (hould be therein taken by the Authority. of the Queen's Majesty, with the Advice of her Com- miffioners appointed and authorized under the Great Seal of England for Causes Ecclesiastical, or of the Me- tropolitan of this

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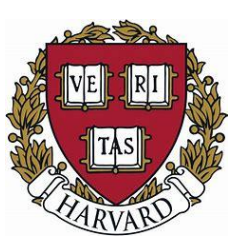










































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3. 日本：与内部事务相关的美国国务院档案，1950-1954年
4. 日本：与政治关系相关的美国国务院档案，1945-1949年
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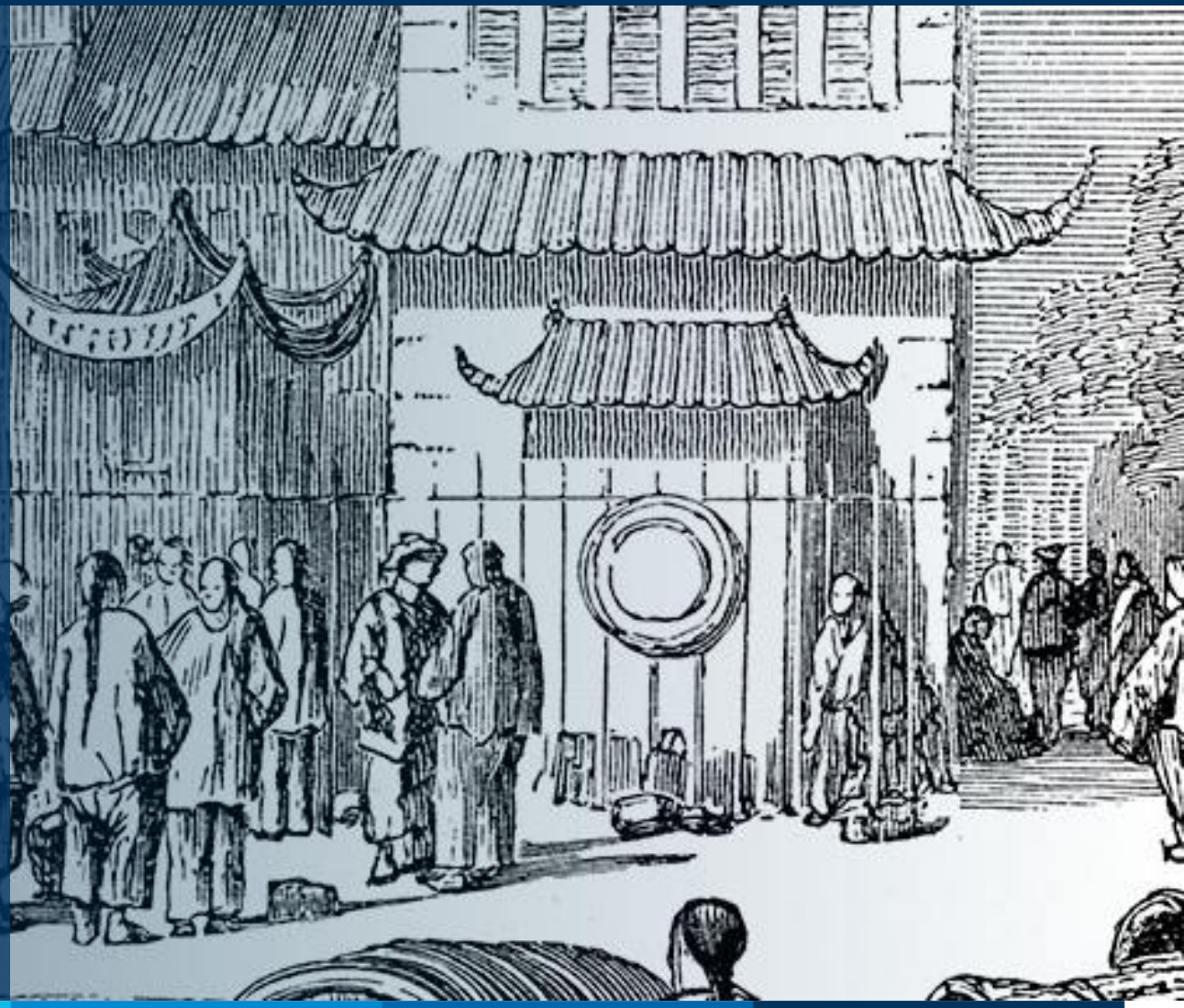
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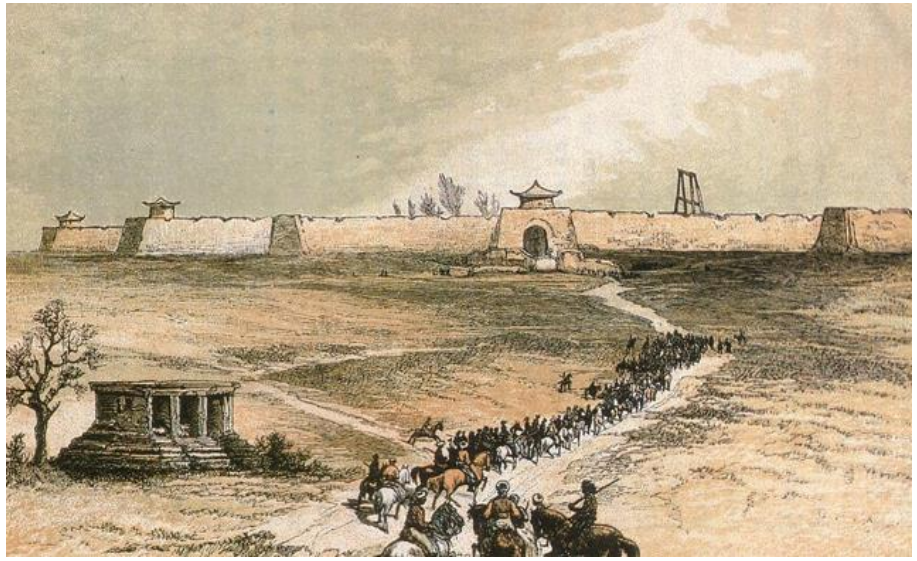
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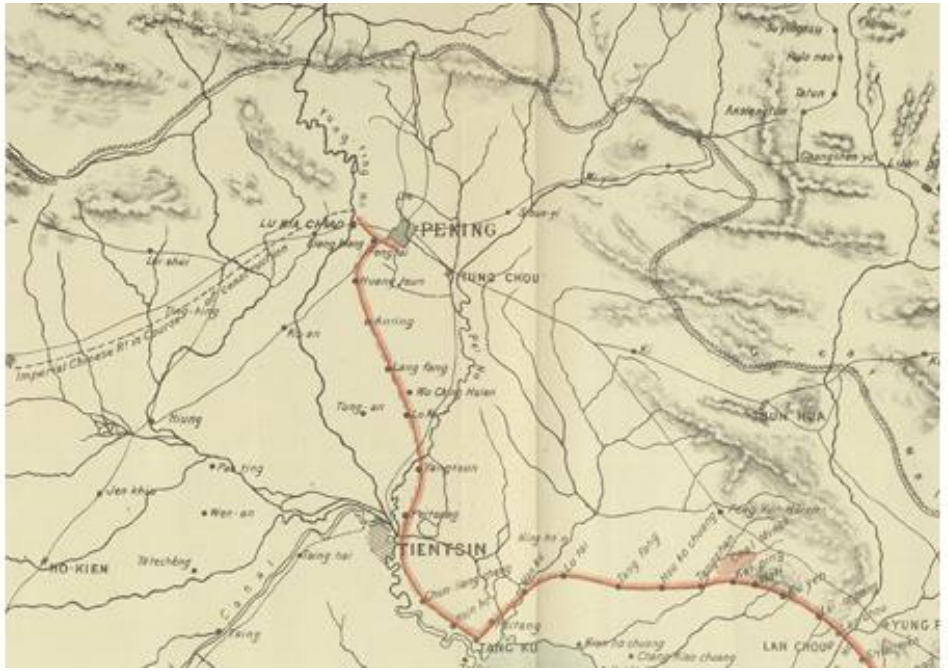
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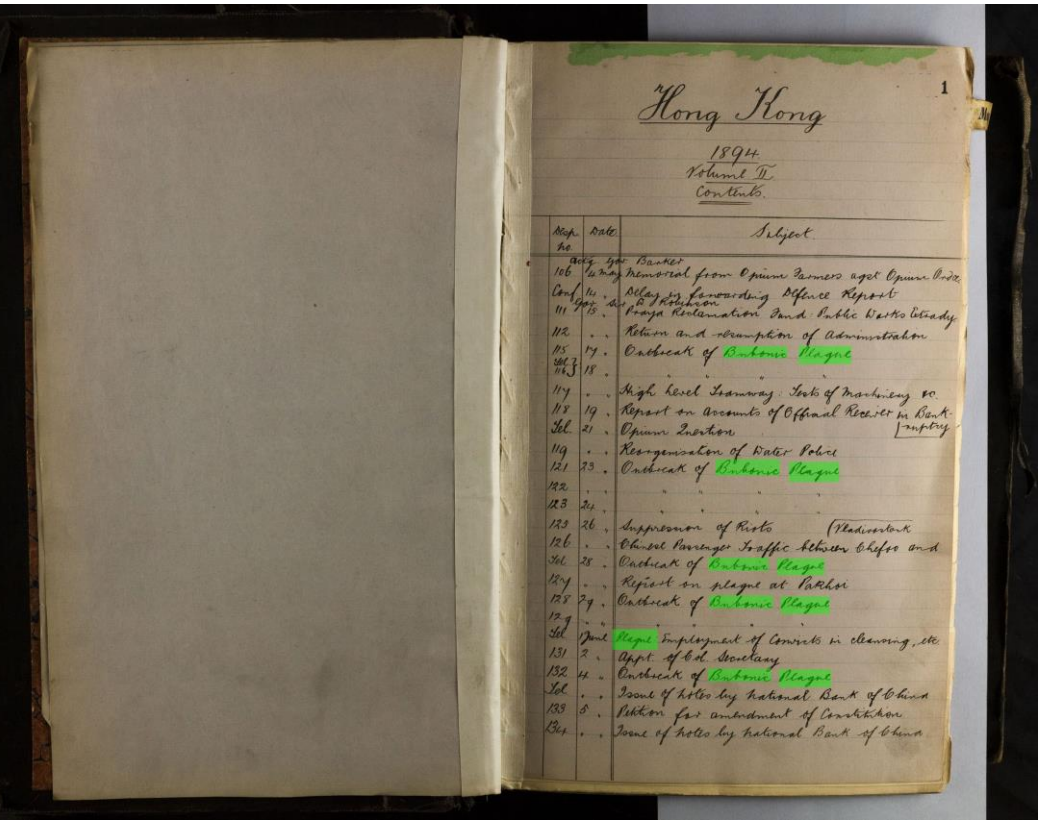
中国与现代世界：中华帝国与西方，第二部分，1865-1905年

档案库概览

- 英国外交部FO17系列 873-1769卷
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鼠疫爆发



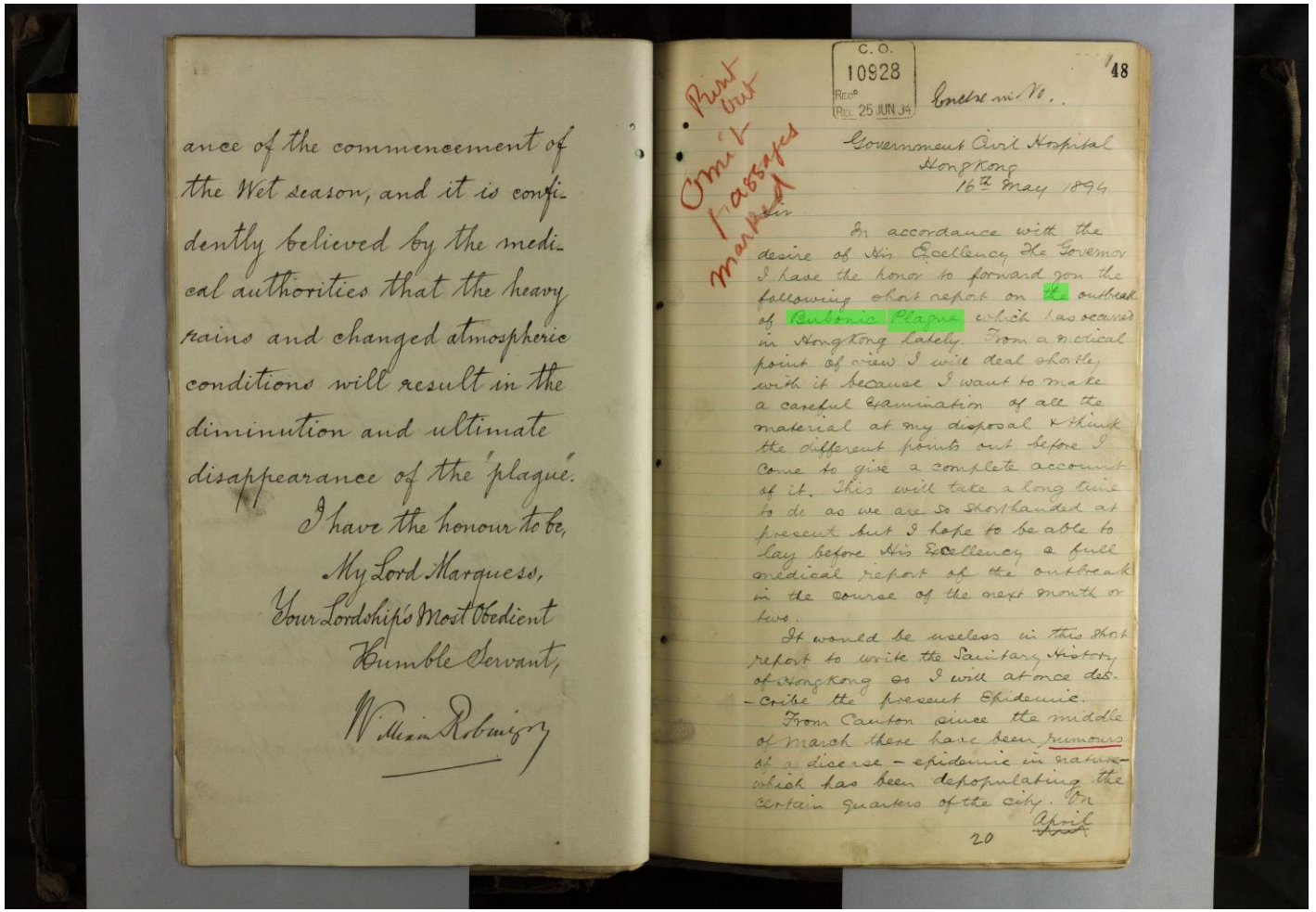
Hong Kong

1894

Volume II

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ance of the commencement of the Wet season, and it is confidently believed by the medical authorities that the heavy rains and changed atmospheric conditions will result in the diminution and ultimate disappearance of the "plague".

I have the honour to be,
My Lord Marquess,
Your Lordship's Most Obedient
Humble Servant,
William Robinson

C. O. 10928 Rec'd 25 JUN 94

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Encls: nil No.

Government Civil Hospital
Hong Kong
16th May 1894

Sir

In accordance with the desire of His Excellency the Governor I have the honor to forward you the following short report on the outbreak of Bubonic Plague which has occurred in Hongkong lately. From a medical point of view I will deal shortly with it because I want to make a careful examination of all the material at my disposal & think the different points out before I come to give a complete account of it. This will take a long time to do as we are so shorthanded at present but I hope to be able to lay before His Excellency a full medical report of the outbreak in the course of the next month or two.

It would be useless in this short report to write the Sanitary History of Hongkong as I will at once describe the present Epidemic.

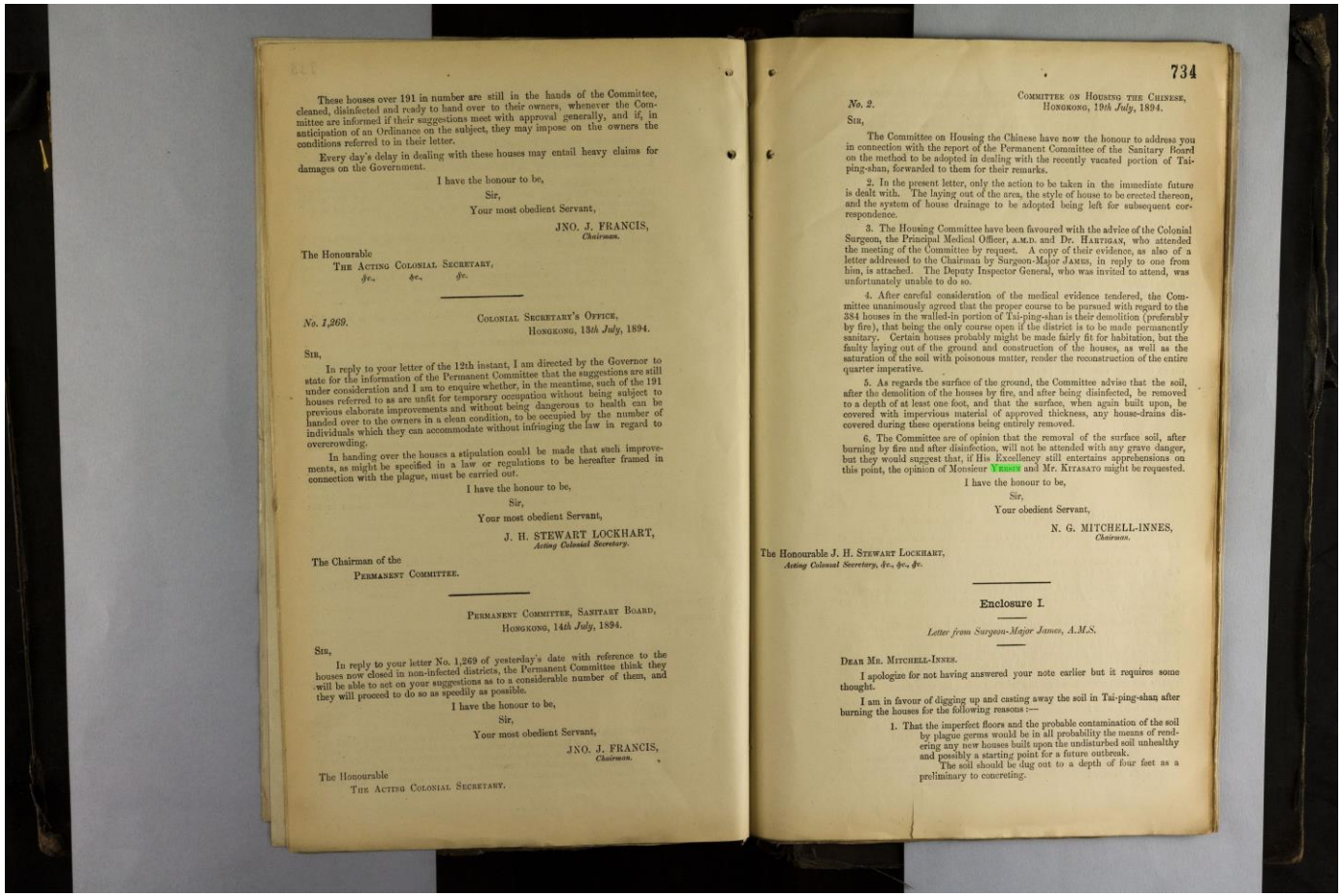
From Canton since the middle of March there have been rumours of a disease – epidemic in nature – which has been depopulating the certain quarters of the city. In April

20

Despatches: 1894 May-Aug. May-August, 1894. MS War and Colonial Department and Colonial Office: Hong Kong, Original Correspondence CO 129/263. The National Archives (Kew, United Kingdom). China and the Modern World, link.gale.com/apps/doc/RAETIE791883299/CFER?u=galechina&sid=bookmark-CFER&xid=7e0a1d96&pg=51. Accessed 14 Oct. 2026.

不同部门的紧急措施

太平山围合区域内384栋房屋应当拆除（优先采用焚毁方式）。若要使该区域实现永久卫生，这是唯一可行方案。部分房屋或许经过修缮尚可勉强居住，但该片区地块规划与房屋建造本身存在缺陷，加之土壤已被有毒物质深度污染，因此必须对整片街区进行重建。



These houses over 191 in number are still in the hands of the Committee, cleaned, disinfected and ready to hand over to their owners, whenever the Committee are informed if their suggestions meet with approval generally, and if, in anticipation of an Ordinance on the subject, they may impose on the owners the conditions referred to in their letter.

Every day's delay in dealing with these houses may entail heavy claims for damages on the Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JNO. J. FRANCIS,
Chairman.

The Honourable
THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 1,269.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HONGKONG, 13*th July*, 1894.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I am directed by the Governor to state for the information of the Permanent Committee that the suggestions are still under consideration and I am to enquire whether, in the meantime, such of the 191 houses referred to as are unfit for temporary occupation without being subject to previous elaborate improvements and without being dangerous to health can be handed over to the owners in a clean condition, to be occupied by the number of individuals which they can accommodate without infringing the law in regard to overcrowding.

In handing over the houses a stipulation could be made that such improvements, as might be specified in a law or regulations to be hereafter framed in connection with the plague, must be carried out.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Chairman of the
PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE, SANITARY BOARD,
HONGKONG, 14*th July*, 1894.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 1,269 of yesterday's date with reference to the houses now closed in non-infected districts, the Permanent Committee think they will be able to act on your suggestions as to a considerable number of them, and they will proceed to do so as speedily as possible.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JNO. J. FRANCIS,
Chairman.

The Honourable
THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING THE CHINESE,
HONGKONG, 19*th July*, 1894.

No. 2.

SIR,

The Committee on Housing the Chinese have now the honour to address you in connection with the report of the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board on the method to be adopted in dealing with the recently vacated portion of Tai-ping-shan, forwarded to them for their remarks.

2. In the present letter, only the action to be taken in the immediate future is dealt with. The laying out of the area, the style of house to be erected thereon, and the system of house drainage to be adopted being left for subsequent correspondence.

3. The Housing Committee have been favoured with the advice of the Colonial Surgeon, the Principal Medical Officer, A.M.D. and Dr. HARTIGAN, who attended the meeting of the Committee by request. A copy of their evidence, as also of a letter addressed to the Chairman by Surgeon-Major JAMES, in reply to one from him, is attached. The Deputy Inspector General, who was invited to attend, was unfortunately unable to do so.

4. After careful consideration of the medical evidence tendered, the Committee unanimously agreed that the proper course to be pursued with regard to the 384 houses in the walled-in portion of Tai-ping-shan is their demolition (preferably by fire), that being the only course open if the district is to be made permanently sanitary. Certain houses probably might be made fairly fit for habitation, but the faulty laying out of the ground and construction of the houses, as well as the saturation of the soil with poisonous matter, render the reconstruction of the entire quarter imperative.

5. As regards the surface of the ground, the Committee advise that the soil, after the demolition of the houses by fire, and after being disinfected, be removed to a depth of at least one foot, and that the surface, when again built upon, be covered with impervious material of approved thickness, any house-drains discovered during these operations being entirely removed.

6. The Committee are of opinion that the removal of the surface soil, after burning by fire and after disinfection, will not be attended with any grave danger, but they would suggest that, if His Excellency still entertains apprehensions on this point, the opinion of Monsieur YERSIN and Mr. KITASATO might be requested.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
N. G. MITCHELL-INNES,
Chairman.

The Honourable J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Acting Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Enclosure I.

Letter from Surgeon-Major James, A.M.S.

DEAR MR. MITCHELL-INNES.

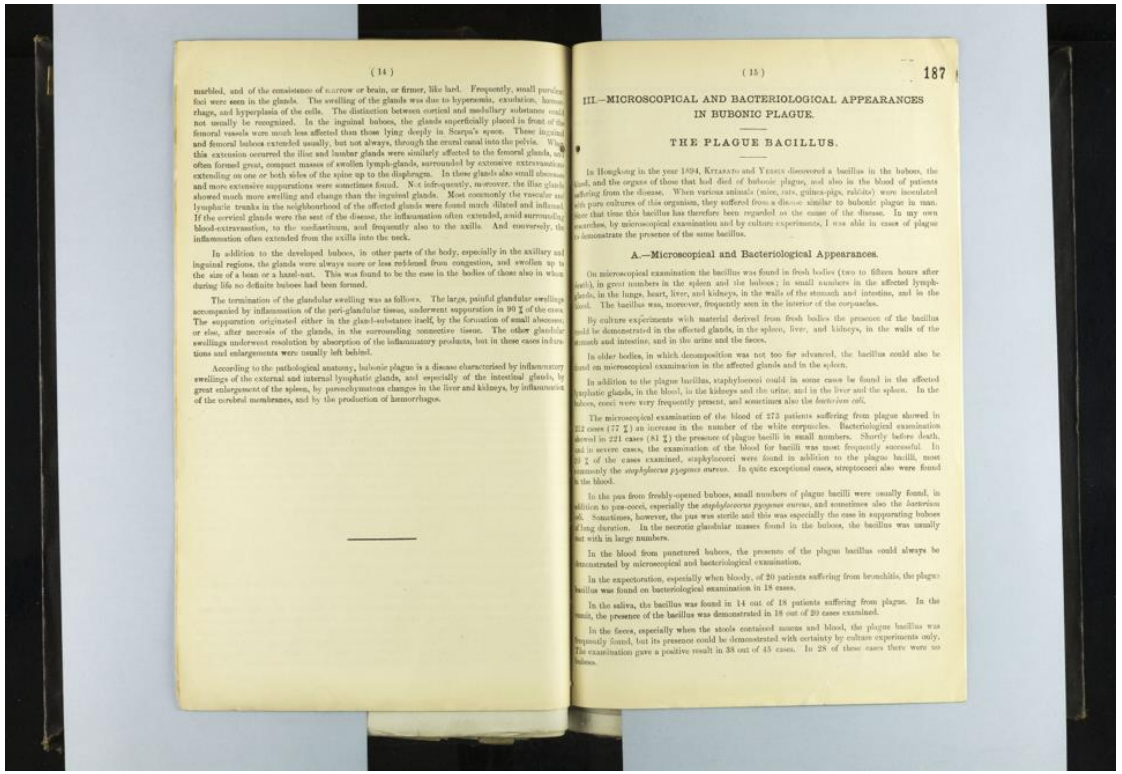
I apologize for not having answered your note earlier but it requires some thought.

I am in favour of digging up and casting away the soil in Tai-ping-shan after burning the houses for the following reasons :—

1. That the imperfect floors and the probable contamination of the soil by plague germs would be in all probability the means of rendering any new houses built upon the undisturbed soil unhealthy and possibly a starting point for a future outbreak.
The soil should be dug out to a depth of four feet as a preliminary to concreting.

Despatches (1896 Oct.-Dec.); Offices: House of Commons, Admiralty, Crown Agents, Board of Trade, India and Treasury: 1896. 1896. MS War and Colonial Department and Colonial Office: Hong Kong, Original Correspondence CO 129/273. The National Archives (Kew, United Kingdom). China and the Modern World, link.gale.com/apps/doc/TPMZUT628648118/CFER?u=galechina&sid=bookmark-CFER&xid=4cac21ec&pg=1. Accessed 14 Oct. 2026.

三年后的完整报告



(14)

marbled, and of the consistence of marrow or brain, or firmer, like lard. Frequently, small purulent foci were seen in the glands. The swelling of the glands was due to hyperæmia, exudation, hæmorrhage, and hyperplasia of the cells. The distinction between cortical and medullary substance could not usually be recognized. In the inguinal buboes, the glands superficially placed in front of the femoral vessels were much less affected than those lying deeply in Scarpa's space. These inguinal and femoral buboes extended usually, but not always, through the crural canal into the pelvis. When this extension occurred the iliac and lumbar glands were similarly affected to the femoral glands, and often formed great, compact masses of swollen lymph-glands, surrounded by extensive extravasation extending on one or both sides of the spine up to the diaphragm. In these glands also small abscesses and more extensive suppurations were sometimes found. Not infrequently, moreover, the iliac glands showed much more swelling and change than the inguinal glands. Most commonly the vascular and lymphatic trunks in the neighbourhood of the affected glands were found much dilated and inflamed. If the cervical glands were the seat of the disease, the inflammation often extended, amid surrounding blood-extravasation, to the conglutinum, and frequently also to the axilla. And conversely, the inflammation often extended from the axilla into the neck.

In addition to the developed buboes, in other parts of the body, especially in the axillary and inguinal regions, the glands were always more or less reddened from congestion, and swollen up to the size of a bean or a hazel-nut. This was found to be the case in the bodies of those also in whom during life no definite buboes had been formed.

The termination of the glandular swelling was as follows. The large, painful glandular swellings accompanied by inflammation of the peri-glandular tissue, underwent suppuration in 90 ℥ of the cases. The suppuration originated either in the gland-substance itself, by the formation of small abscesses, or else, after necrosis of the glands, in the surrounding connective tissue. The other glandular swellings underwent resolution by absorption of the inflammatory products, but in these cases indurations and enlargements were usually left behind.

According to the pathological anatomy, bubonic plague is a disease characterised by inflammatory swellings of the external and internal lymphatic glands, and especially of the intestinal glands, by great enlargement of the spleen, by parenchymatous changes in the liver and kidneys, by inflammation of the cerebral membranes, and by the production of hæmorrhages.

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III.—MICROSCOPICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL APPEARANCES IN BUBONIC PLAGUE.

THE PLAGUE BACILLUS.

In Hongkong in the year 1894, Kitasato and Yersin discovered a bacillus in the buboes, the blood, and the organs of those that had died of bubonic plague, and also in the blood of patients suffering from the disease. When various animals (mice, rats, guinea-pigs, rabbits) were inoculated with pure cultures of this organism, they suffered from a disease similar to bubonic plague in man. Since that time this bacillus has therefore been regarded as the cause of the disease. In my own researches, by microscopical examination and by culture experiments, I was able in cases of plague to demonstrate the presence of the same bacillus.

A.—Microscopical and Bacteriological Appearances.

On microscopical examination the bacillus was found in fresh bodies (two to fifteen hours after death), in great numbers in the spleen and the buboes; in small numbers in the affected lymph-glands, in the lungs, heart, liver, and kidneys, in the walls of the stomach and intestine, and in the blood. The bacillus was, moreover, frequently seen in the interior of the corpuscles.

By culture experiments with material derived from fresh bodies the presence of the bacillus could be demonstrated in the affected glands, in the spleen, liver, and kidneys, in the walls of the stomach and intestine, and in the urine and the fæces.

In older bodies, in which decomposition was not too far advanced, the bacillus could also be found on microscopical examination in the affected glands and in the spleen.

In addition to the plague bacillus, staphylococci could in some cases be found in the affected lymphatic glands, in the blood, in the kidneys and the urine, and in the liver and the spleen. In the buboes, coeci were very frequently present, and sometimes also the *bacterium coli*.

The microscopical examination of the blood of 273 patients suffering from plague showed in 212 cases (77 ℥) an increase in the number of the white corpuscles. Bacteriological examination showed in 221 cases (81 ℥) the presence of plague bacilli in small numbers. Shortly before death, and in severe cases, the examination of the blood for bacilli was most frequently successful. In 20 ℥ of the cases examined, staphylococci were found in addition to the plague bacilli, most commonly the *staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*. In quite exceptional cases, streptococci also were found in the blood.

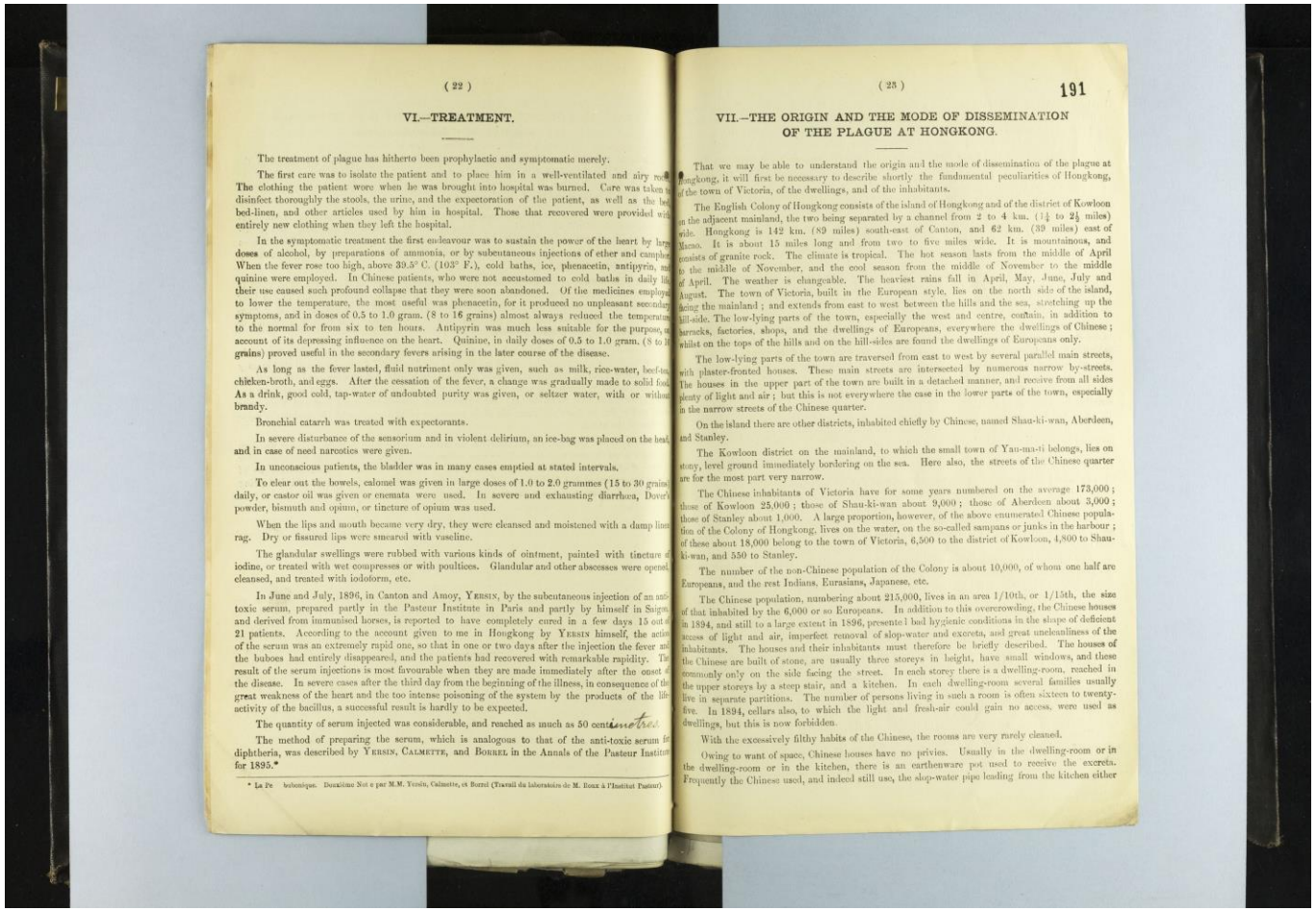
In the pus from freshly-opened buboes, small numbers of plague bacilli were usually found, in addition to pus-cocci, especially the *staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, and sometimes also the *bacterium coli*. Sometimes, however, the pus was sterile and this was especially the case in suppurating buboes of long duration. In the necrotic glandular masses found in the buboes, the bacillus was usually met with in large numbers.

In the blood from punctured buboes, the presence of the plague bacillus could always be demonstrated by microscopical and bacteriological examination.

In the expectoration, especially when bloody, of 20 patients suffering from bronchitis, the plague bacillus was found on bacteriological examination in 18 cases.

In the saliva, the bacillus was found in 14 out of 18 patients suffering from plague. In the urine, the presence of the bacillus was demonstrated in 18 out of 20 cases examined.

In the fæces, especially when the stools contained mucus and blood, the plague bacillus was frequently found, but its presence could be demonstrated with certainty by culture experiments only. The examination gave a positive result in 38 out of 45 cases. In 28 of these cases there were no buboes.



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VI.—TREATMENT.

The treatment of plague has hitherto been prophylactic and symptomatic merely.

The first care was to isolate the patient and to place him in a well-ventilated and airy room. The clothing the patient wore when he was brought into hospital was burned. Care was taken to disinfect thoroughly the stools, the urine, and the expectoration of the patient, as well as the bed-linen, and other articles used by him in hospital. Those that recovered were provided with entirely new clothing when they left the hospital.

In the symptomatic treatment the first endeavour was to sustain the power of the heart by large doses of alcohol, by preparations of ammonia, or by subcutaneous injections of ether and camphor. When the fever rose too high, above 39.5° C. (103° F.), cold baths, ice, phenacetin, antipyrin, and quinine were employed. In Chinese patients, who were not accustomed to cold baths in daily life, their use caused such profound collapse that they were soon abandoned. Of the medicines employed to lower the temperature, the most useful was phenacetin, for it produced no unpleasant secondary symptoms, and in doses of 0.5 to 1.0 gram. (8 to 16 grains) almost always reduced the temperature to the normal for from six to ten hours. Antipyrin was much less suitable for the purpose, on account of its depressing influence on the heart. Quinine, in daily doses of 0.5 to 1.0 gram. (8 to 16 grains) proved useful in the secondary fevers arising in the later course of the disease.

As long as the fever lasted, fluid nutriment only was given, such as milk, rice-water, beef-tea, chicken-broth, and eggs. After the cessation of the fever, a change was gradually made to solid food. As a drink, good cold, tap-water of undoubted purity was given, or seltzer water, with or without brandy.

Bronchial catarrh was treated with expectorants.

In severe disturbance of the sensorium and in violent delirium, an ice-bag was placed on the head, and in case of need narcotics were given.

In unconscious patients, the bladder was in many cases emptied at stated intervals.

To clear out the bowels, calomel was given in large doses of 1.0 to 2.0 grammes (15 to 30 grains) daily, or castor oil was given or enemata were used. In severe and exhausting diarrhœa, Dover's powder, bismuth and opium, or tincture of opium was used.

When the lips and mouth became very dry, they were cleansed and moistened with a damp linen rag. Dry or fissured lips were smeared with vaseline.

The glandular swellings were rubbed with various kinds of ointment, painted with tincture of iodine, or treated with wet compresses or with poultices. Glandular and other abscesses were opened, cleansed, and treated with iodoform, etc.

In June and July, 1896, in Canton and Amoy, Yersin, by the subcutaneous injection of an anti-toxic serum, prepared partly in the Pasteur Institute in Paris and partly by himself in Saigon, and derived from immunised horses, is reported to have completely cured in a few days 15 out of 21 patients. According to the account given to me in Hongkong by Yersin himself, the action of the serum was an extremely rapid one, so that in one or two days after the injection the fever and the buboes had entirely disappeared, and the patients had recovered with remarkable rapidity. The result of the serum injections is most favourable when they are made immediately after the onset of the disease. In severe cases after the third day from the beginning of the illness, in consequence of the great weakness of the heart and the too intense poisoning of the system by the products of the life-activity of the bacillus, a successful result is hardly to be expected.

The quantity of serum injected was considerable, and reached as much as 50 centimetres.

The method of preparing the serum, which is analogous to that of the anti-toxic serum for diphtheria, was described by Yersin, Calmette, and Borrel in the Annals of the Pasteur Institute for 1895.*

* La Peste bubonique. Deuxième Note par MM. Yersin, Calmette, et Borrel (Travail du laboratoire de M. Roux à l'Institut Pasteur).

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VII.—THE ORIGIN AND THE MODE OF DISSEMINATION OF THE PLAGUE AT HONGKONG.

That we may be able to understand the origin and the mode of dissemination of the plague at Hongkong, it will first be necessary to describe shortly the fundamental peculiarities of Hongkong, of the town of Victoria, of the dwellings, and of the inhabitants.

The English Colony of Hongkong consists of the island of Hongkong and of the district of Kowloon on the adjacent mainland, the two being separated by a channel from 2 to 4 km. (1¼ to 2½ miles) wide. Hongkong is 142 km. (89 miles) south-east of Canton, and 62 km. (39 miles) east of Macao. It is about 15 miles long and from two to five miles wide. It is mountainous, and consists of granite rock. The climate is tropical. The hot season lasts from the middle of April to the middle of November, and the cool season from the middle of November to the middle of April. The weather is changeable. The heaviest rains fall in April, May, June, July and August. The town of Victoria, built in the European style, lies on the north side of the island, facing the mainland; and extends from east to west between the hills and the sea, stretching up the hill-side. The low-lying parts of the town, especially the west and centre, contain, in addition to barracks, factories, shops, and the dwellings of Europeans, everywhere the dwellings of Chinese; whilst on the tops of the hills and on the hill-sides are found the dwellings of Europeans only.

The low-lying parts of the town are traversed from east to west by several parallel main streets, with plaster-fronted houses. These main streets are intersected by numerous narrow by-streets. The houses in the upper part of the town are built in a detached manner, and receive from all sides plenty of light and air; but this is not everywhere the case in the lower parts of the town, especially in the narrow streets of the Chinese quarter.

On the island there are other districts, inhabited chiefly by Chinese, named Shau-ki-wan, Aberdeen, and Stanley.

The Kowloon district on the mainland, to which the small town of Yau-ma-ti belongs, lies on stony, level ground immediately bordering on the sea. Here also, the streets of the Chinese quarter are for the most part very narrow.

The Chinese inhabitants of Victoria have for some years numbered on the average 173,000; those of Kowloon 25,000; those of Shau-ki-wan about 9,000; those of Aberdeen about 3,000; those of Stanley about 1,000. A large proportion, however, of the above enumerated Chinese population of the Colony of Hongkong, lives on the water, on the so-called sampans or junks in the harbour; of these about 18,000 belong to the town of Victoria, 6,500 to the district of Kowloon, 4,800 to Shau-ki-wan, and 550 to Stanley.

The number of the non-Chinese population of the Colony is about 10,000, of whom one half are Europeans, and the rest Indians, Eurasians, Japanese, etc.

The Chinese population, numbering about 215,000, lives in an area 1/10th, or 1/15th, the size of that inhabited by the 6,000 or so Europeans. In addition to this overcrowding, the Chinese houses in 1894, and still to a large extent in 1896, presented bad hygienic conditions in the shape of deficient access of light and air, imperfect removal of slop-water and excreta, and great uncleanliness of the inhabitants. The houses and their inhabitants must therefore be briefly described. The houses of the Chinese are built of stone, are usually three storeys in height, have small windows, and these commonly only on the side facing the street. In each storey there is a dwelling-room, reached in the upper storeys by a steep stair, and a kitchen. In each dwelling-room several families usually live in separate partitions. The number of persons living in such a room is often sixteen to twenty-five. In 1894, cellars also, to which the light and fresh-air could gain no access, were used as dwellings, but this is now forbidden.

With the excessively filthy habits of the Chinese, the rooms are very rarely cleaned.

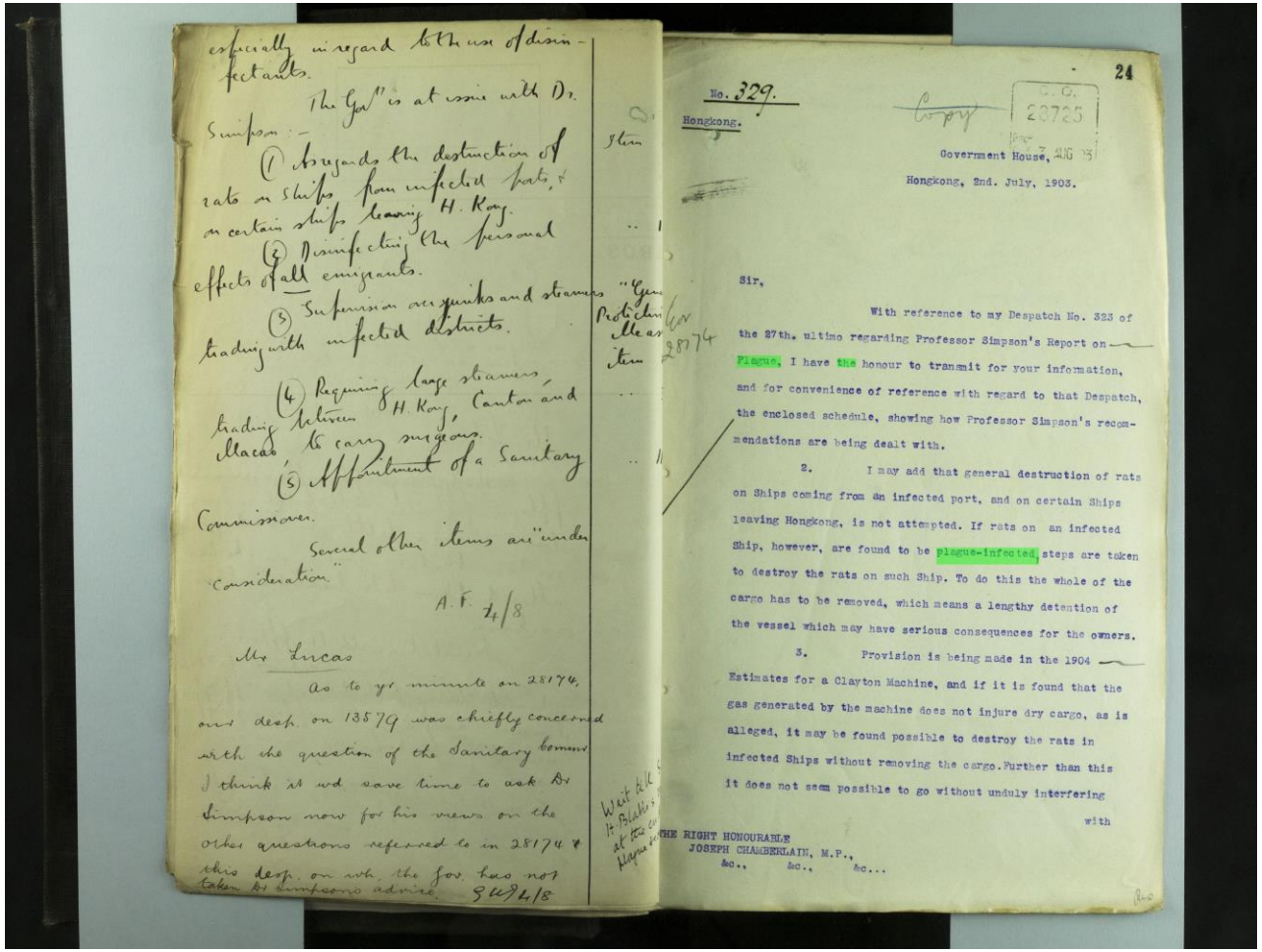
Owing to want of space, Chinese houses have no privies. Usually in the dwelling-room or in the dwelling-room or in the kitchen, there is an earthenware pot used to receive the excreta. Frequently the Chinese used, and indeed still use, the slop-water pipe leading from the kitchen either

Despatches: 1897 Jan.-May. January-May, 1897. TS War and Colonial Department and Colonial Office: Hong Kong, Original Correspondence CO 129/275. The National Archives (Kew, United Kingdom). China and the Modern World, link.gale.com/apps/doc/QIUMQG549311944/CFER?u=galechina&sid=bookmark-CFER&xid=1688eb21&pg=195. Accessed 14 Oct. 2026.

CO 129/318

Despatches: 1903 July 1-Oct.15

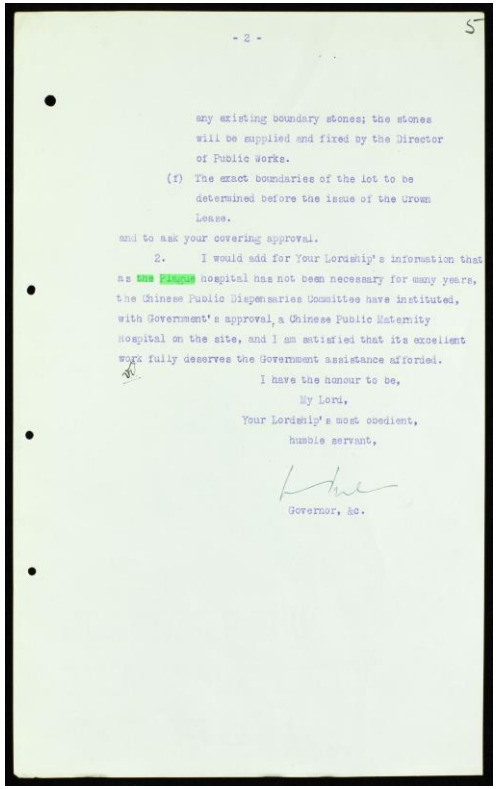
1894年香港疫情后，到1930年出现了数次反复，例如1903年的一份信件中就表达了对鼠疫的防范计划，包括已经提前做好了财政预算，并计划进行交通管控。



Despatches: 1903 July 1-Oct.15. July 1-October 15, 1903. MS War and Colonial Department and Colonial Office: Hong Kong, Original Correspondence CO 129/318. The National Archives (Kew, United Kingdom). China and the Modern World, link.gale.com/apps/doc/SEIEBE726614838/CFER?u=galechina&sid=bookmark-CFER&xid=eb334908&pg=1. Accessed 14 Oct. 2026.

鼠疫医院

1930年由于鼠疫医院多年来已无使用必要，华人公立医局委员会已获政府批准，在该址设立华人公立产院，并且扩大了600平方英尺的土地面积。



- 2 -

any existing boundary stones; the stones will be supplied and fired by the Director of Public Works.

(f) The exact boundaries of the lot to be determined before the issue of the Crown Lease.

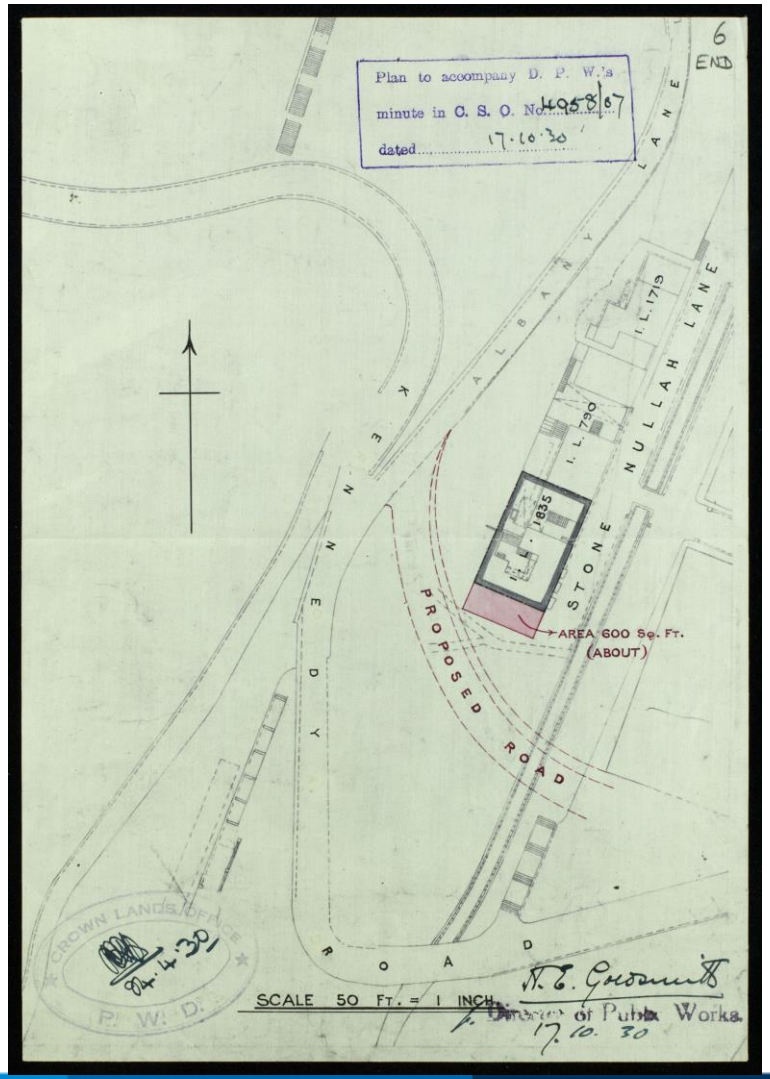
and to ask your covering approval.

2. I would add for Your Lordship's information that as the Plague hospital has not been necessary for many years, the Chinese Public Dispensaries Committee have instituted, with Government's approval, a Chinese Public Maternity Hospital on the site, and I am satisfied that its excellent work fully deserves the Government assistance afforded.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
humble servant,

Governor, &c.

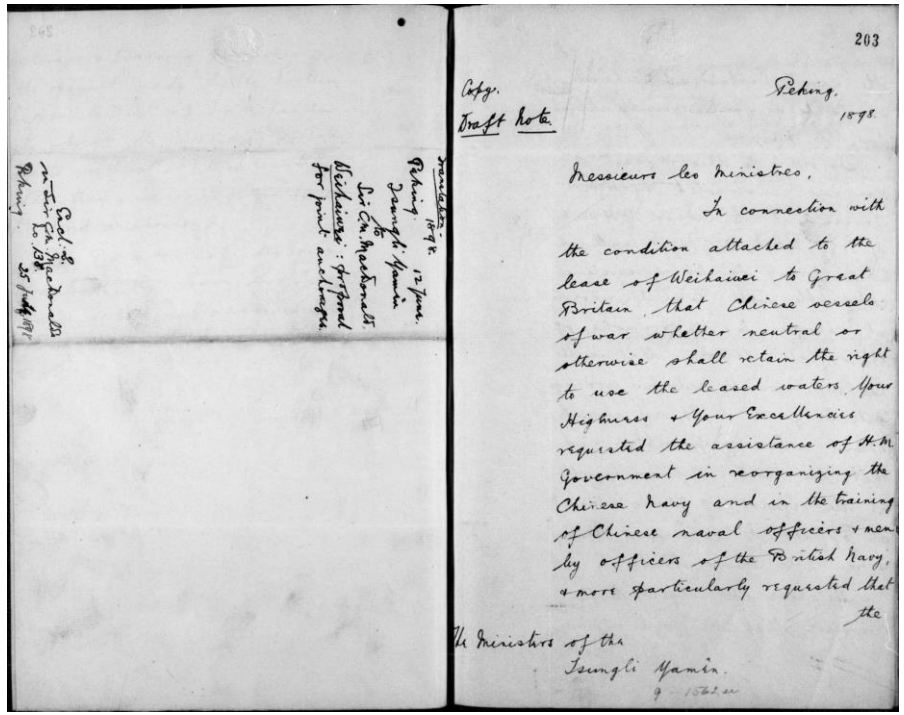




Despatches (1896 Oct.-Dec.); Offices: House of Commons, Admiralty, Crown Agents, Board of Trade, India and Treasury: 1896. 1896. MS War and Colonial Department and Colonial Office: Hong Kong, Original Correspondence CO 129/273. The National Archives (Kew, United Kingdom). China and the Modern World, link.gale.com/apps/doc/TPMZUT628648118/CFER?u=galechina&sid=bookmark-CFER&xid=4cac21ec&pg=5. Accessed 15 Oct. 2026.

IOR 与 FO

广东水师



203

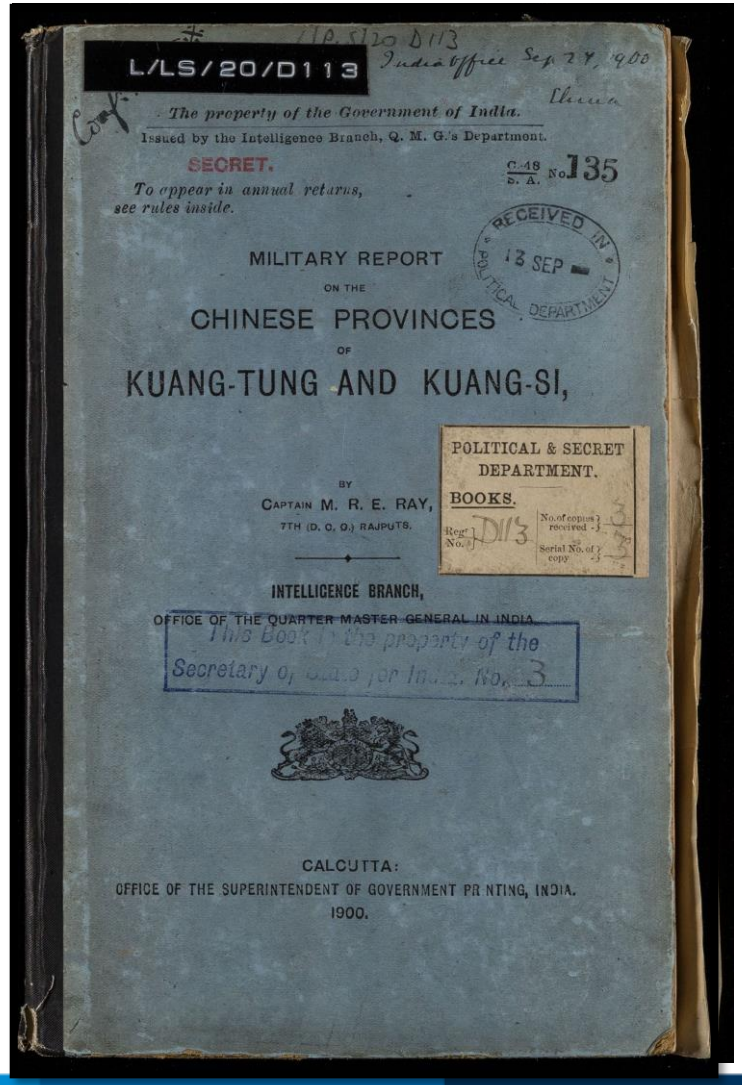
Peking.
1898.

Cfgy.
Draft Note.

Messieurs les Ministres,

In connection with the condition attached to the lease of Weihaiwei to Great Britain that Chinese vessels of war whether neutral or otherwise shall retain the right to use the leased waters, Your Highness + Your Excellencies requested the assistance of H.M. Government in reorganizing the Chinese Navy and in the training of Chinese naval officers + men by officers of the British Navy, + more particularly requested that the

The Ministers of the
Tsungli Yamen.



L/LS/20/D113

India Office Sep 27 1900

China

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Issued by the Intelligence Branch, Q. M. G.'s Department.

SECRET.

C-48 S. A. No. 135

To appear in annual returns, see rules inside.

RECEIVED IN POLITICAL DEPARTMENT 13 SEP

MILITARY REPORT
ON THE
CHINESE PROVINCES
OF
KUANG-TUNG AND KUANG-SI,

POLITICAL & SECRET DEPARTMENT.
BOOKS.
Regr. No. D113
No. of copies received 3
Serial No. of copy 3

BY
CAPTAIN M. R. E. RAY,
7TH (D. C. O.) RAJPUTS.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL IN INDIA.

This Book is the property of the Secretary of State for India. No. 3

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1900.

Sir C. MacDonald. Diplomatic. Despatches. 104-167. (May 28-August 18, 1898). MS FO 17 Foreign Office: Political and Other Departments: General Correspondence, China FO 17/1335. The National Archives (Kew, United Kingdom). https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/HAUDEX443404460/CFER?u=asiademo&sid=bookmark-CFER&xid=498062b1&pg=205

Feilding, G. P. T. Military report on the Chinese provinces of Kuang-tung and Kuang-si. By Cpt M R E Ray, 77th (D.C.O.) Rajputs Calcutta: Intelligence Branch, Quarter Master General's Dept, 1900. 1900. MS Political and Secret Department Records: Series 20: Political and Secret Department Library (1757-1952): 'D' Books (1865-1949) IOR/L/PS/20/D113. British Library. China and the Modern World, link.gale.com/apps/doc/LSTBDC929430331/GDCS?u=asiademo&sid=bookmark-GDCS&xid=7671898e&pg=73.

Decolonization

Politics and Independence in Former Colonial and Commonwealth Territories

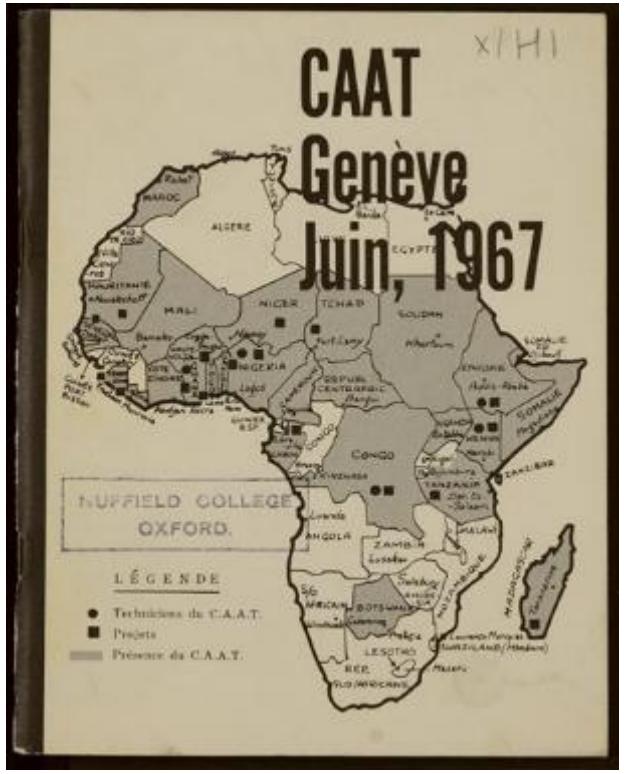
- 全球70 多个国家
- 二十世纪，主要集中于50-70年代
- 总计24万页的各种文件
- 新独立国家的政治运动去与殖民化运动

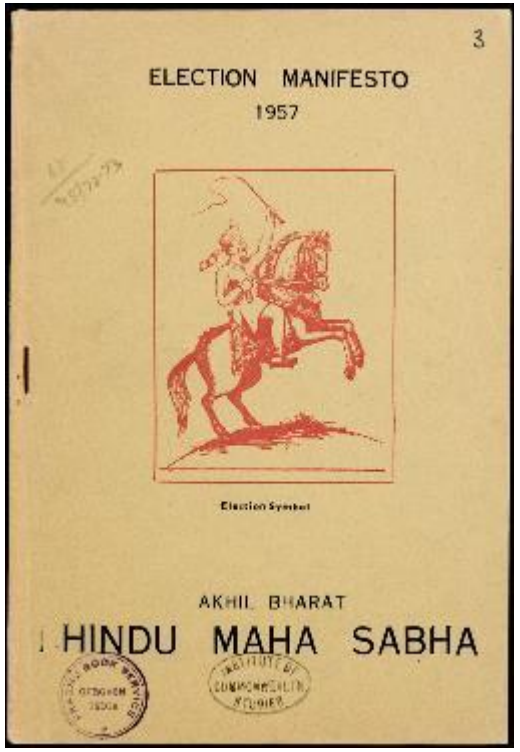


去殖民化：前殖民地和英联邦国家的政治和独立

档案库概览

- 来自英联邦研究所的政治宣传册
- 来自英国劳工联合会图书馆的马乔里·尼科尔森文件
- 牛津大学纳菲尔德学院非洲工会文件





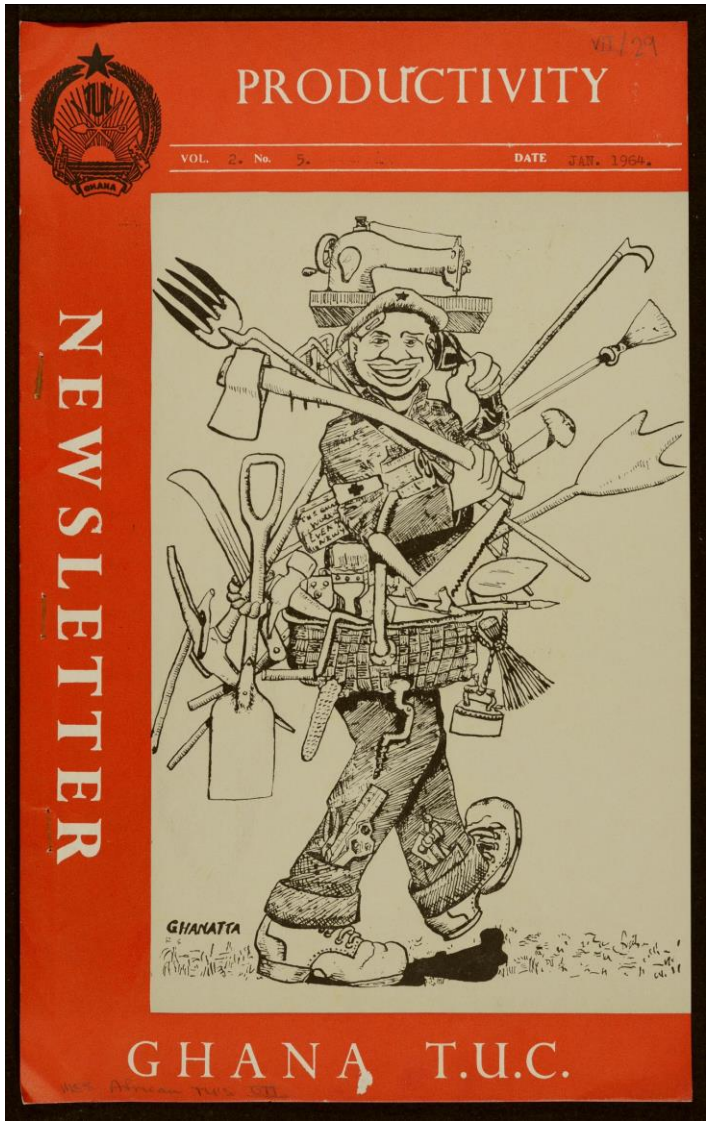
来自英联邦研究所的政治宣传册

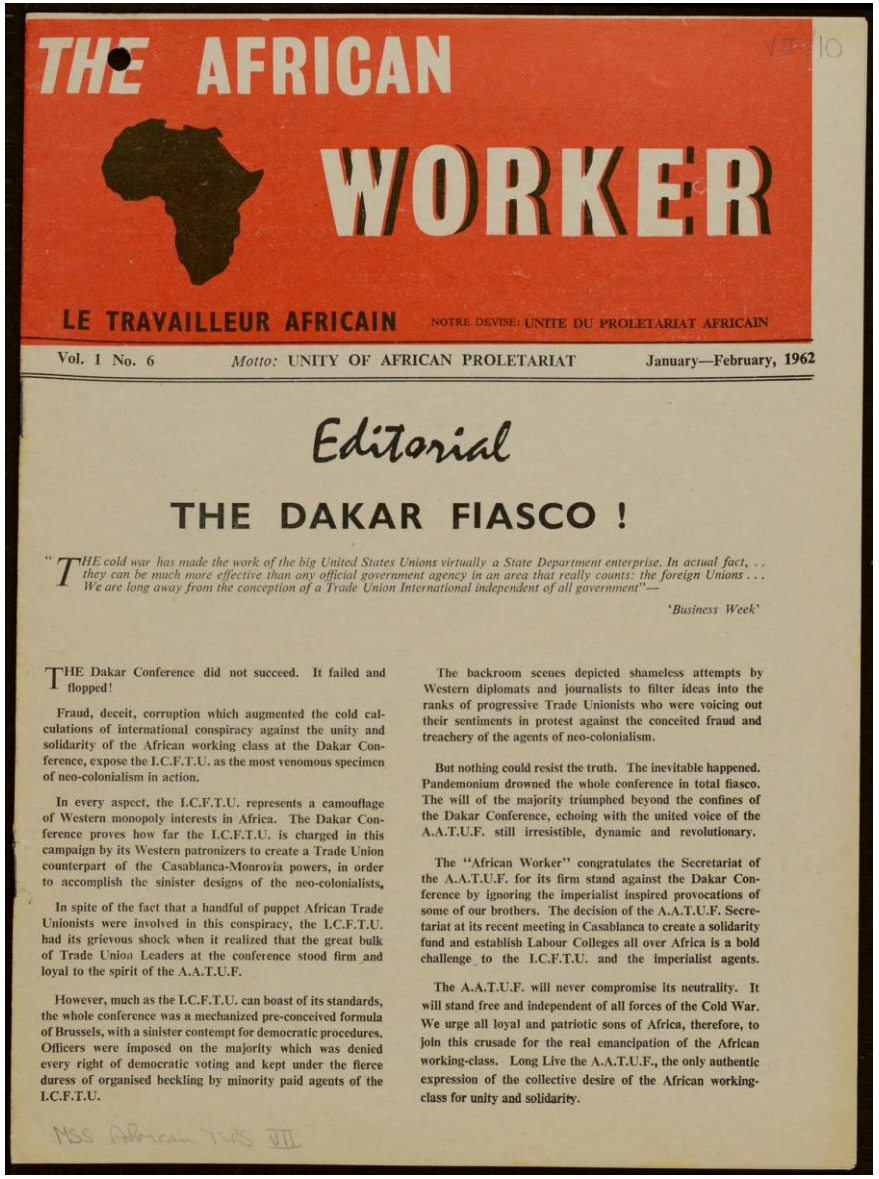
- Aden (12)
- Angola (25)
- Antigua and Barbuda (32)
- Australia (1579)
- Barbados (100)
- Bangladesh (27)
- Caribbean Area (4)
- Sri Lanka (108)
- Canada (1187)
- Dominica (17)
- Fiji (29)
- Falkland Islands (3)
- Grenada (40)
- Ghana (92)
- Gambia (31)
- Guyana (653)
- Hong Kong (8)
- India (981)
- International Organizations (96)
- Jamaica (153)
- Kenya (164)
- Malta (89)
- Malaya (65)
- Mozambique (21)
- Nigeria (145)
- West Indies (20)
- New Zealand (550)
- Papua New Guinea (32)
- Rhodesia and Nyasaland (22)
- South Africa (1744)
- Singapore (37)
- Sierra Leone (30)
- Namibia (200)
- Trinidad and Tobago (243)
- Tanzania (62)
- Uganda (105)
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (28)
- Zambia (75)
- Zimbabwe (493)
- Bahamas (11)
- Belize (15)
- Bermuda Islands (25)
- Solomon Islands (2)
- Botswana (58)
- Gibraltar (16)
- Guadeloupe (2)
- Lesotho (40)
- Mauritius (18)
- Montserrat (12)
- Martinique (4)
- Malawi (35)
- Netherlands Antilles (Windward Islands) (1)
- Sabah (9)
- Seychelles (31)
- Swaziland (13)
- Turks and Caicos Islands (4)
- British Virgin Islands (25)
- Western Samoa (3)
- St. Kitts and Nevis (22)
- Niue (2)
- St. Helena (3)
- St. Lucia (6)
- Zanzibar (18)
- Ceylon (10)
- Cyprus (3)
- Pakistan (3)
- Christmas Island (5)

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来自英联邦研究所的政治宣传册

- 加纳工人宣传刊物
- 对国内和世界发生的事件的评述





The African Worker, Volume 1, No. 6. Feb. 1962. TS Papers of African Trade Unions: Ghana Periodicals Box 7 10. Nuffield College Library, Oxford University. Decolonization: Politics and Independence in Former Colonial and Commonwealth Territories, link.gale.com/apps/doc/UJWDCP906489502/DPIT?u=galechina&sid=bookmark-DPIT&xid=17fc2cb1&pg=1. Accessed 14 Oct. 2026.

Productivity Newsletter, Volume 2, No. 5. Jan. 1964. MS Papers of African Trade Unions: Ghana Periodicals Box 7 29. Nuffield College Library, Oxford University. Decolonization: Politics and Independence in Former Colonial and Commonwealth Territories, link.gale.com/apps/doc/CBZTFS199486307/DPIT?u=galechina&sid=bookmark-DPIT&xid=f68cda60&pg=5. Accessed 14 Oct. 2026.

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Archives Unbound

Archives Unbound

《珍稀原始典藏档案》提供以主题为中心的历史文献数字集合，支持学者研究，满足实际研究需求。珍稀原始典藏档案的收藏涵盖了从中世纪从巫术到第二次世界大战到政治史的广泛主题。每一个专集都是为学者二十世纪，档案员和学生精挑细选而来。

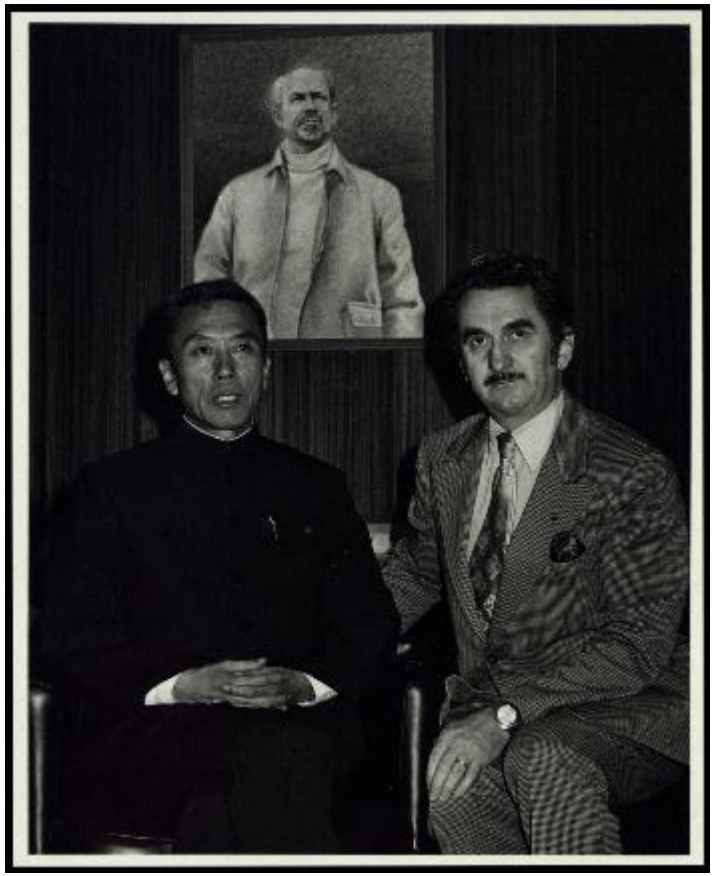


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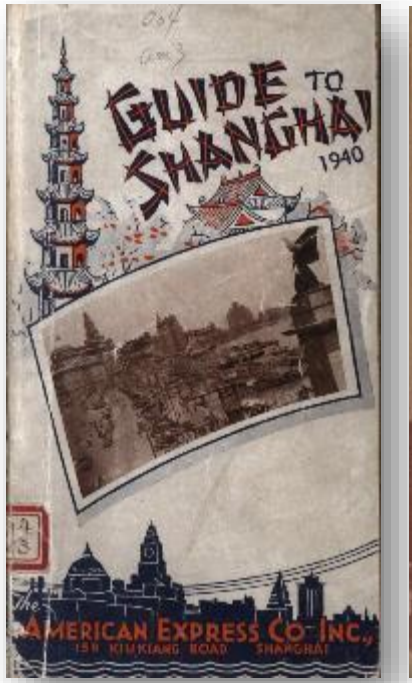
白求恩档案

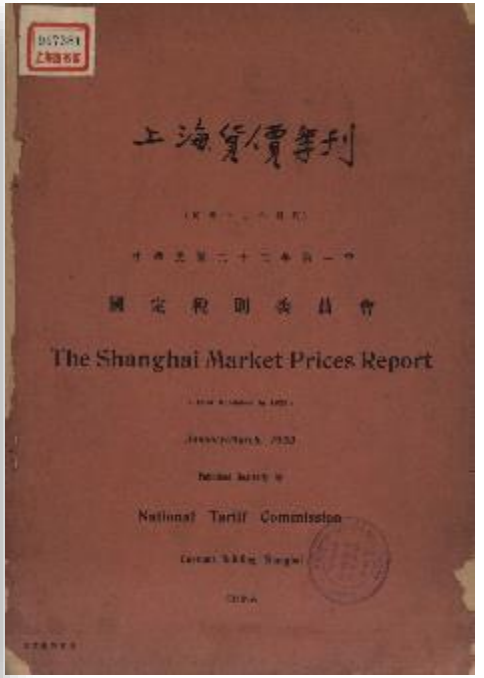
- 档案来源: 麦吉尔大学
- 时间跨度：1911-2000
- 藏量：超过 17,000 页
- 档案概述：该档案源自加拿大麦吉尔大学保存的有关白求恩的6个典藏合集，包括白求恩典藏、白求恩基金会、罗德里克·斯图尔特基金会、路易斯和艾琳·康基金会和莫里斯·麦格雷戈基金会。文献类型包含了私人信件、报纸和杂志剪报、照片、小册子、报告，以及与白求恩相关的印刷品。



旧上海文献：商业、银行业和保险业，1874-1949年

- 档案来源: 上海古籍出版社
- 时间跨度：1874-1949
- 藏量：超过 12,000 页
- 档案内容：收录了近代上海崛起的几大支柱——对外贸易、商业、银行业等领域的公司、政府机构、相关实体出版的研究报告、手册、文献等。比如：上海总商会、财政部固定税则委员会和中国银行编撰的涵盖批发、零售、进出口市场价格的报告；
- 关于中国新兴股票和证券市场、金融问题、驻上海主要中外资银行的报告、分析和手册，保险与保费手册等。
- 此外该合集还配有精美插图的指南、手册及贸易和商业名录，旨在向国际访客和游客推介公共租界和大上海地区；





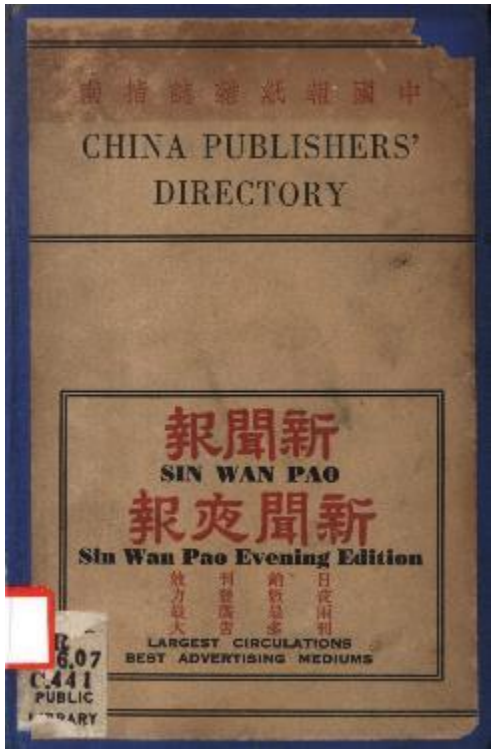
旧上海文献：杂集，1853-1945年

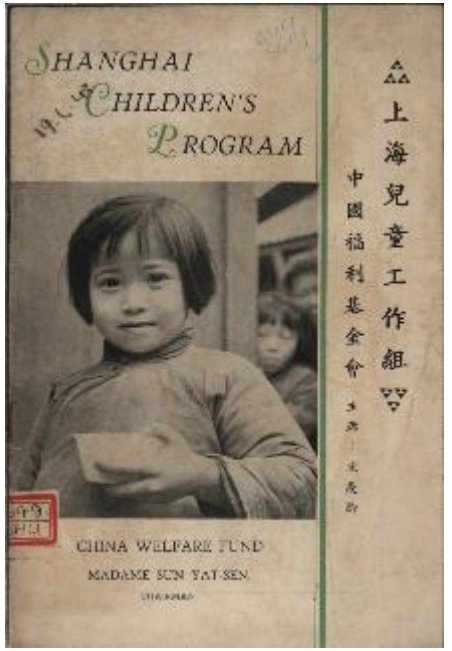
- 档案来源: 上海古籍出版社
- 时间跨度：1853-1945
- 藏量：超过 11,900 页
- 档案内容：涵盖旧上海方方面面，从文学艺术、战争与冲突、科学研究与应用到地方志和语言、法律法规、节庆活动等。其中有精美的上海画册和影集，还有一些作品着重反映政治和军事冲突而造成的社会动荡和人道灾难，例如十一种出版物专门讲述1932至1945年的中日战争；同样值得关注的是一套有关耶稣会士掌管的徐家汇观象台气象监测工作的科学报告以及几部有关上海地区动植物的书籍



旧上海文献：新闻出版、教育、健康和慈善，1863-1948年

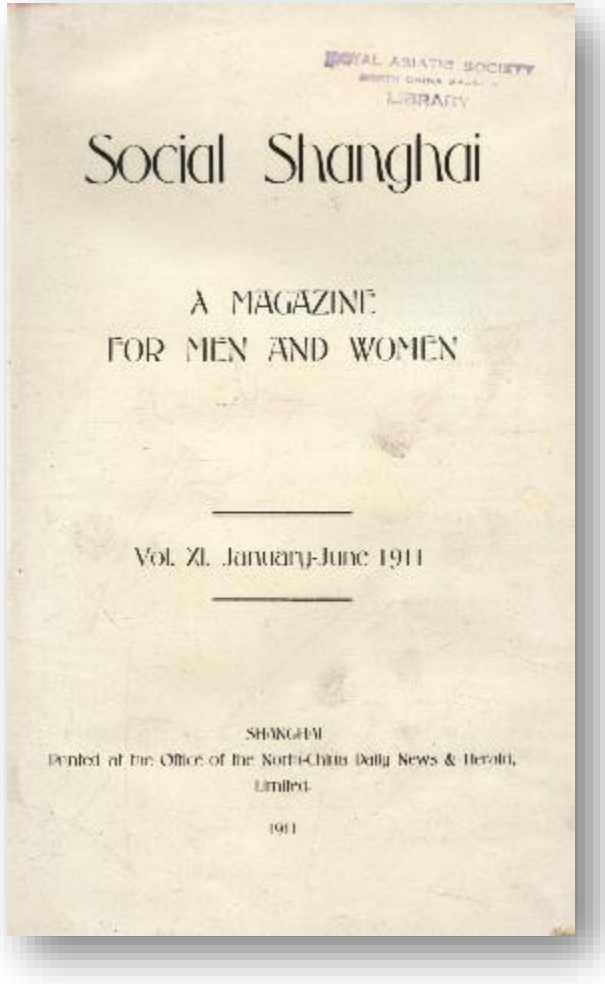
- 档案来源: 上海古籍出版社
- 时间跨度：1863-1948年
- 藏量：超过 7,000 页
- 档案内容：包含在近代上海的教育机构、出版机构、医疗机构、慈善机构出版的早期图书、报纸、手册、报告、历史记录等文献。





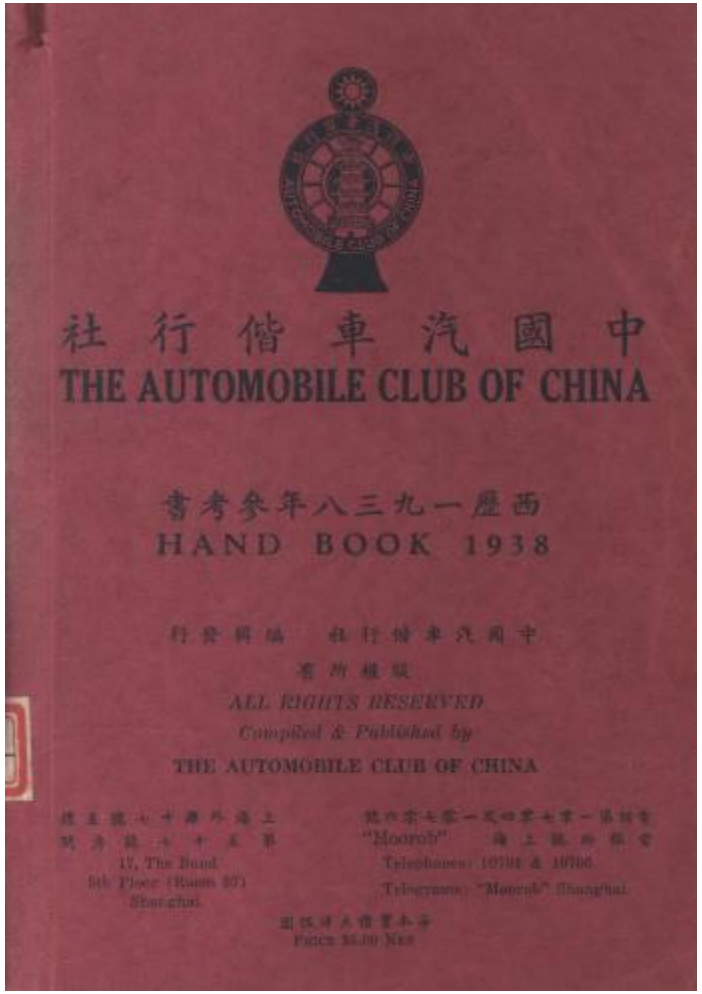
旧上海文献：《社交上海》，1906-1912年

- 档案来源: 上海古籍出版社
- 时间跨度：1906-1912年
- 藏量：超过 4,000 页
- 档案内容：《社交上海》（Social Shanghai）是一本由米娜·肖洛克（Mina Shorrock）于1906年初创办的杂志。它最初是专为“女士们”打造的月刊，但后来话题不断扩展，逐渐演变为覆盖上海及其他中国通商口岸社会生活的方方面面，包括时尚、体育和娱乐、婚礼、园艺、家装、学校教育、公共设施、旅行、工部局各部门动态、演出和展览、文学、书评、音乐和人物特写。



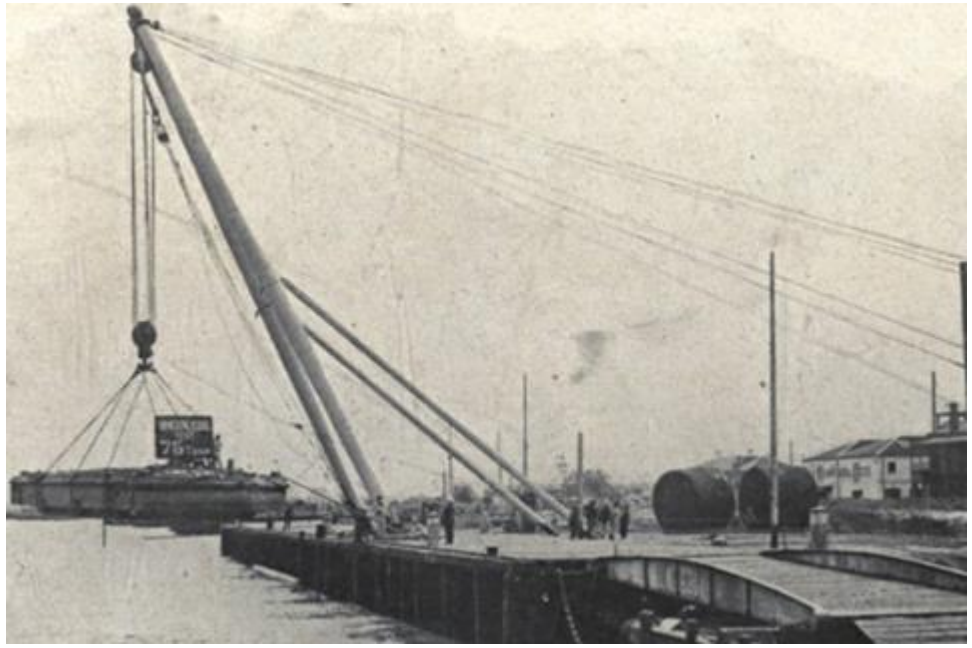
旧上海文献：社团和俱乐部，1890-1942年

- 档案来源: 上海古籍出版社
- 时间跨度：1890-1942年
- 藏量：近 4,000 页
- 档案内容：收录了在上海公共租界上的西方侨民所建立的社团、俱乐部等机构所出版的印刷品，包括上海猎纸会、上海跑马总会、上海划船总会、上海自行车俱乐部、上海艺术会、上海园艺学会、上海漫画家总会等总会编制的年鉴、条例、报告、会议记录等文献。



中国旧海关与上海浚浦局：题名录和上海港报告

- 档案来源: 上海古籍出版社
- 时间跨度：1890-1943
- 藏量：9,265
- 档案内容：本档案收录了中国旧海关题名录（即职员名单）以及上海浚浦局编制的系列报告。
- 上海浚浦局于1905年12月成立，由江海关道台（中国官员）和江海关税务司（西方人）共同管辖。浚浦局编撰和发布了涉及上海港口的多个系列报告。



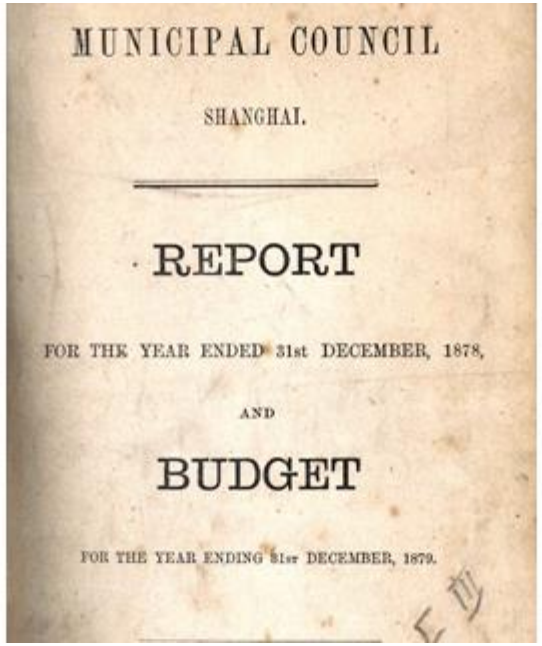
上海公共租界：城市规划与发展

- 档案来源: 上海古籍出版社
- 时间跨度：1845-1948
- 藏量：11,080
- 档案内容：本档案收录大量文献资料，涉及上海公共租界的土地使用与开发，包含《上海公共租界工部局土地税额一览》（1869-1933年）、《英国上海总领事馆土地册》（1871-1937年）、《土地章程和附则》（1845-1930年）以及上海各大市政单位相关规定及其运营和管理情况报告。



上海公共租界：工部局报告、纳税人会议纪要与万国商团

- 档案来源: 上海古籍出版社
- 时间跨度：1867-1941
- 藏量：28,431
- 档案内容：上海工部局成立于19世纪60年代晚期，是上海公共租界的正式管理机构。工部局下属警务、电力、卫生和工务等行政部门，管控着租界的大部分事务，例如水电气供应、人力车和电车等。值得注意的是，工部局是依据租界纳税人的投票结果组建的。换言之，工部局的实权掌握在纳税人手中。本档案包含1867至1941年间编撰的工部局年报和预算、工部局下属火政、警务、工务和卫生等部门的报告和卷宗、1868至1893年上海租地人和纳税人会议纪要等。


MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

SHANGHAI.

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1878,

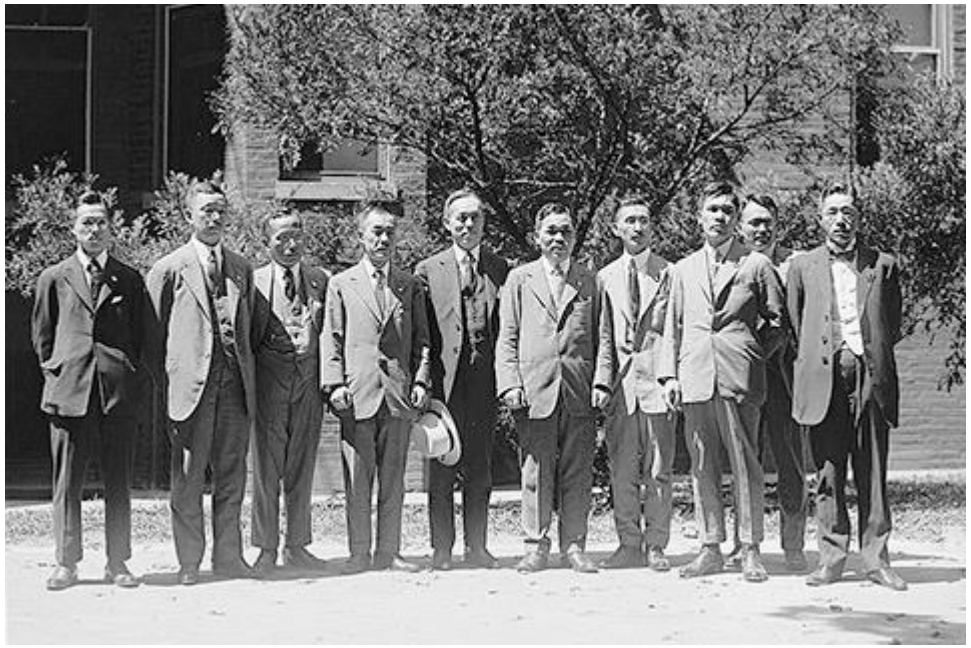
AND

BUDGET

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1879.

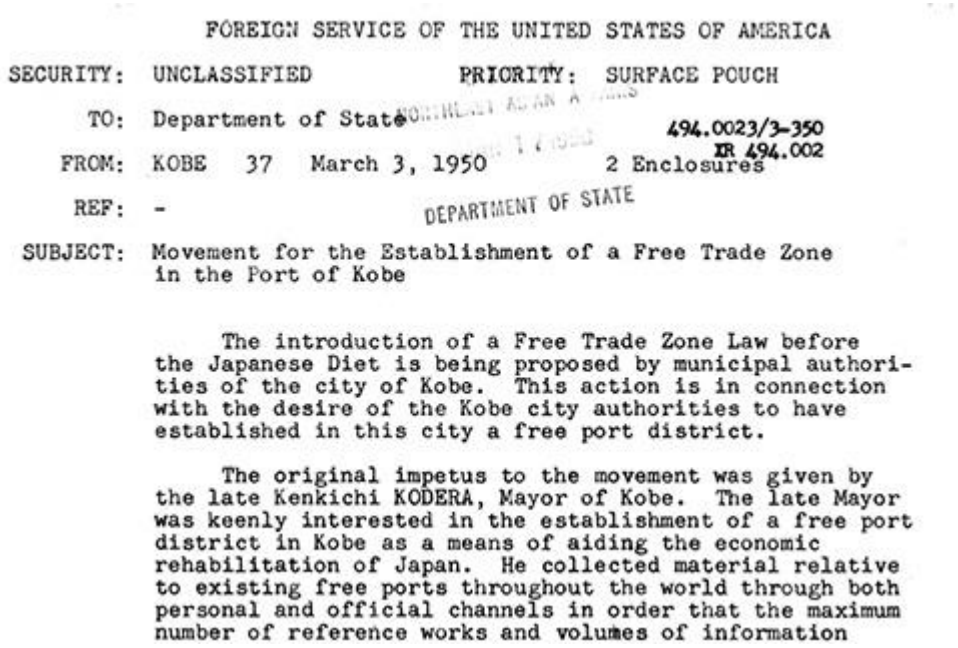
日本：与贸易关系相关的美国国务院档案，1910-1949年

- 档案来源: 美国国家档案馆
- 时间跨度：1910-1949
- 藏量：16,148
- 档案内容：该档案追溯了1910至1949年美国和日本间的贸易关系，主要是发送给外交和领事官员的指令以及来自他们的公文函件。美国国务院和驻美外交人员之间的照会、美国国务院官员起草的备忘录，以及与其他政府部门官员、与私人企业和个人之间的通信往来也包含其中。主题包括广告、航空器、贸易、海关行政管理、药物管制、关税、禁运、自由港、登岸证书、法律、市场、商品、走私、关税条约、进出口贸易等。



日本：与贸易关系相关的美国国务院档案，1950-1963年

- 档案来源: 美国国家档案馆
- 时间跨度：1950-1963
- 藏量：15,970
- 档案内容：该档案来自于1950至1954年、1955至1959年和1960至1963年涉及美国和日本贸易关系的494号档案的微缩胶片。其中的文件主要是发送给外交和领事官员的指令，以及来自他们的公文函件，往往带有附件。美国国务院与驻美外交人员之间的照会、美国国务院官员起草的备忘录，以及与其他政府部门官员、与私人企业和个人之间的通信往来也包含其中。



FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SECURITY: UNCLASSIFIED PRIORITY: SURFACE POUCH

TO: Department of State

494.0023/3-350
IR 494.002

FROM: KOBE 37 March 3, 1950 2 Enclosures

REF: -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SUBJECT: Movement for the Establishment of a Free Trade Zone in the Port of Kobe

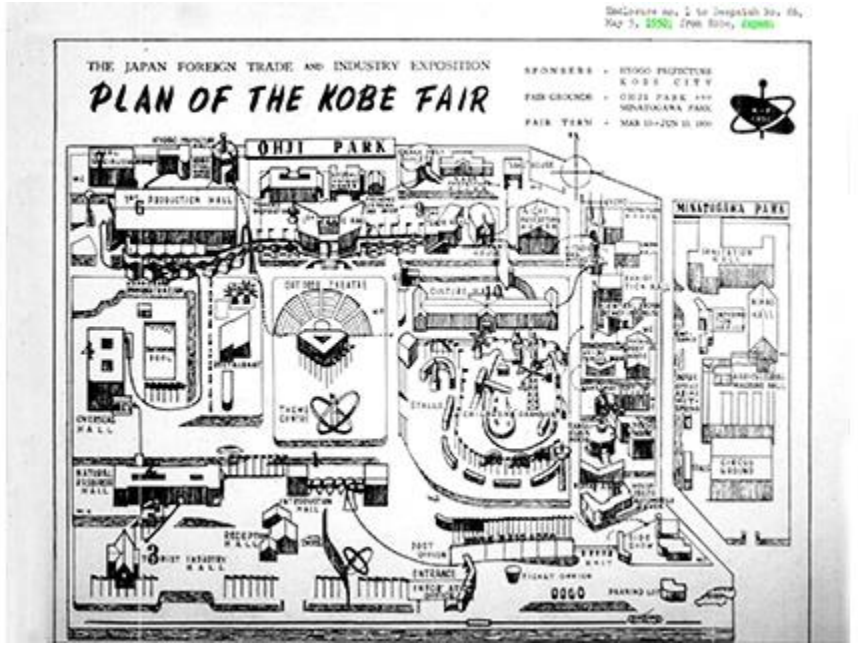
The introduction of a Free Trade Zone Law before the Japanese Diet is being proposed by municipal authorities of the city of Kobe. This action is in connection with the desire of the Kobe city authorities to have established in this city a free port district.

The original impetus to the movement was given by the late Kenkichi KODERA, Mayor of Kobe. The late Mayor was keenly interested in the establishment of a free port district in Kobe as a means of aiding the economic rehabilitation of Japan. He collected material relative to existing free ports throughout the world through both personal and official channels in order that the maximum number of reference works and volumes of information

1950年3月3日，美国国务院一份备忘录，内容为探讨在日本港口城市神户设立自由贸易区事宜

日本：与内部事务相关的美国国务院档案，1950-1954年

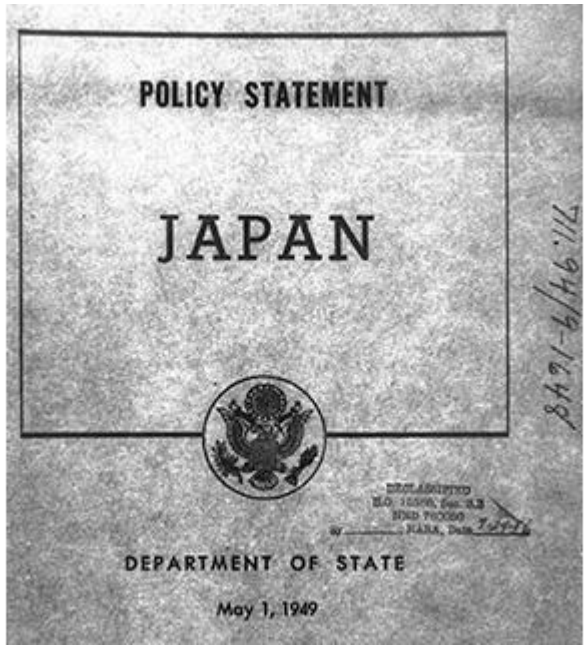
- 档案来源: 美国国家档案馆
- 时间跨度：1950-1954
- 藏量：60,283
- 档案内容：该档案中的文件主要是发送给美国外交和领事官员的指令以及来自他们的公文函件，涉及日本的政治、经济、军事、社会和其他内部事务。其中包括由美国国务院官员起草的报告和备忘录，美国国务院与外国政府间的通讯记录，以及与其他美国政府部门、私人企业和个人之间的通信往来。该档案中收录1950年至1954年的美国国务院794、894和994号“与日本内部事务相关的档案”。



1950年5月5日外交部门发往国务院的急件附件，提及计划在神户举办工商业博览会。

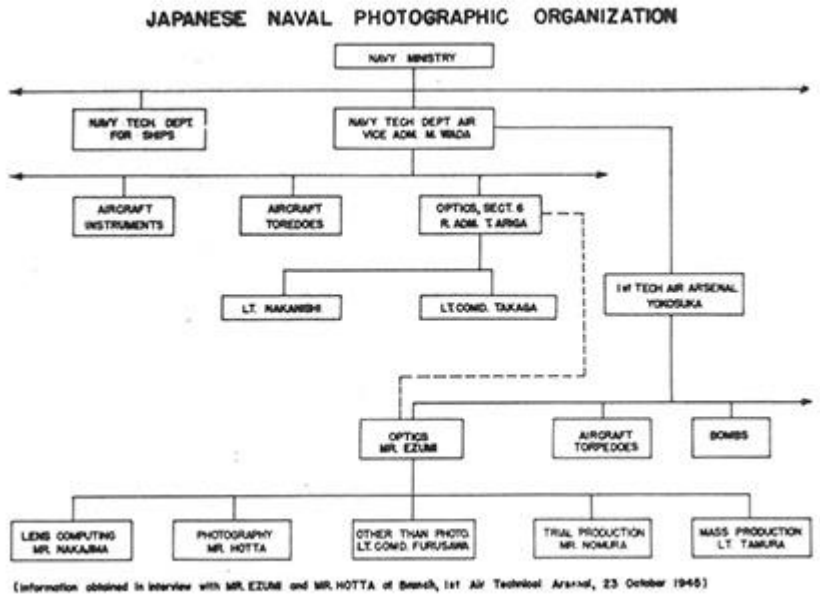
日本：与政治关系相关的美国国务院档案，1945-1949年

- 档案来源: 美国国家档案馆
- 时间跨度：1955-1959
- 藏量：55,011
- 档案内容：该档案中的文件主要是发送给美国外交和领事官员的指令以及来自他们的公文函件，涉及日本的政治、经济、军事、社会和其他内部事务。其中包括由美国国务院官员起草的报告和备忘录，美国国务院与外国政府间的通讯记录，以及与其他美国政府部门、私人企业和个人之间的通信往来。该档案中收录1955年至1959年的美国国务院794、894和994号“与日本内部事务相关的档案”。



日本：美国海军技术特派团，1945-1946年

- 档案来源: 美国国家档案馆
- 时间跨度：1945-1946
- 藏量：10,964
- 档案内容：美国对日本的海军技术特派团成立于1945年8月14日。该特派团的目的是调查在日本本土九州、四国、本州和北海道以及中国和朝鲜半岛部分地区，关乎美国海军和海军陆战队的日本科技发展状况。该档案涉及情报材料的获取、对情报的检查、对人员的讯问，以及评价日本工业和日本海军技术现状的报告的最终起草。在此调查过程中，共有655名官兵先后在特派团中工作，共发布了185份独立报告。



1945年美国海军技术考察团所收集的日本海军摄影机构组织架构图

日本与韩国：非军事活动汇总，1945-1948年

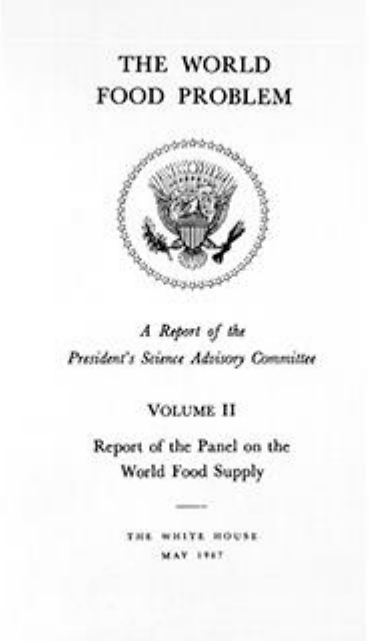
- 档案来源: 美国国家档案馆
- 时间跨度：1945-1948
- 藏量：14,119
- 档案内容：该档案中36个月的月度报告记录了盟军占领部队对战后日本和朝鲜的重建。这些报告提供了工业恢复、军转民物资生产、土地改革、教育重建、公共卫生、福利项目以及建立自由民主政治体系的细节。对SCAP（盟军最高指挥官）在朝鲜活动的报告涵盖了军事占领政府以及随后的朝鲜过渡政府对内部事务的管理以及对重建做出的努力。该数字档案来自于8卷微缩胶片。



日本长崎市，在二战中遭原子弹摧毁之后

约翰逊总统执政历史：科学与技术

- 档案来源: 林登·B·约翰逊图书馆
- 时间跨度：1963-1969
- 藏量：27,679
- 档案内容：在其政治和总统职业生涯中，林登·B·约翰逊总统始终支持“太空计划”。该档案提供了对二十世纪60年代科学和技术的地位和效用的观察，以及科技对联邦政府和美国人民的重要意义。其中收录的文件来自于：原子能委员会、联邦动力委员会、美国国家航空航天局（NASA）、国家航空航天委员会、国家海洋资源和工程开发委员会、国家科学基金会（NSF）、科学技术局和田纳西流域管理局（TVA）。



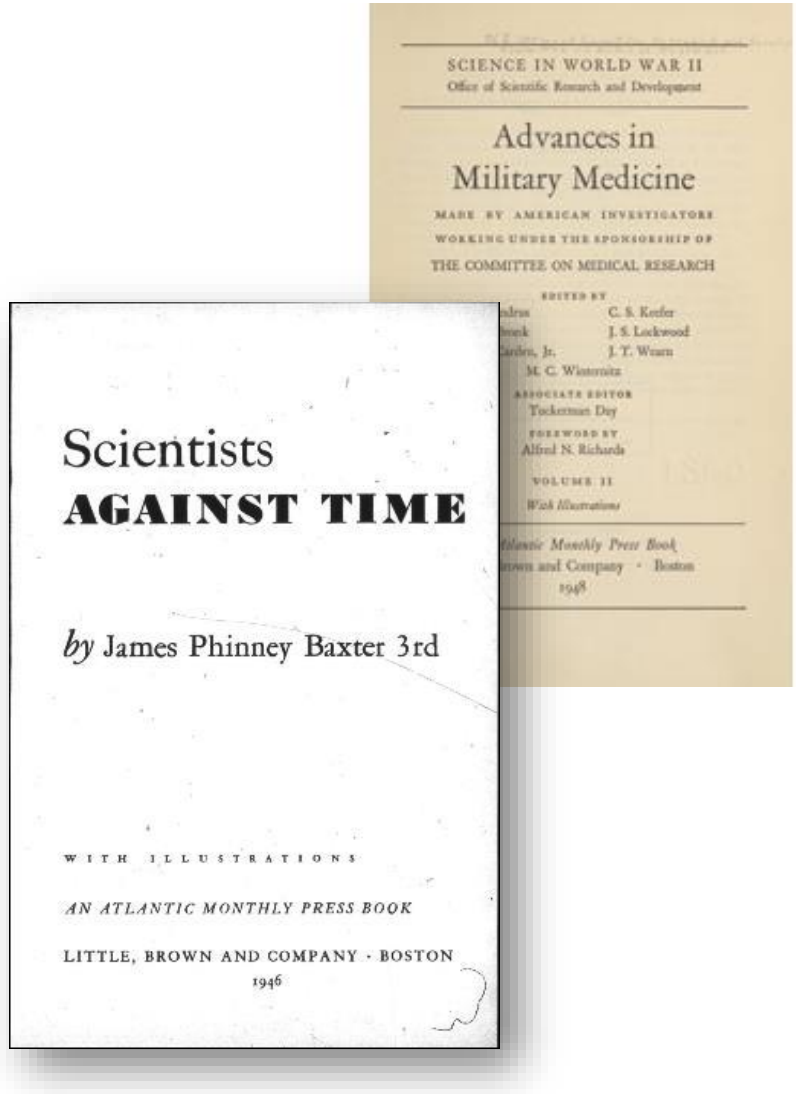
德国美国占领区美国军事政府报告，1945-1953年

- 档案来源: 美国国家档案馆
- 时间跨度：1945-1953
- 藏量：10,010
- 档案内容：这些报告由德国美国占领区的军事政府办公室筹备，与军事史中心合作发布。这些报告从美国占领区的后勤保障和财务计划开篇，继而阐述20世纪50年代初西德建国的筹备情况。1945年7月至1949年9月之间发布的月度报告分为几个部分，分别围绕柏林同盟国管控当局、文化和社会事务、去纳粹化、教育、宗教和工业。



第二次世界大战中的科学

- 档案来源: 美国国家档案馆
- 时间跨度：1945-1948
- 藏量：4,433
- 档案内容：该档案呈现了美国科学家在第二次世界大战期间完成的九部经典著作。前八卷讲述了科学研究和发展办公室的历史，而第九卷则展现了国家与科学之间关系的典范。这九部作品是：《与时间赛跑的科学家们》（Scientists against Time）、《为战争而筹划的科研》（Organizing Scientific Research for the War）、《军事医学的发展》（Advances in Military Medicine）、《应用物理学：电子》（Applied Physics: Electronics）、《化学》（Chemistry）、《战斗的科学家们》（Combat Scientists）、《空战新武器》（New Weapons for Air Warfare）、《火箭》（Rockets）和《科学：无尽的前线》（Science: The Endless Frontier）。



美国新闻署、国际舆论和民间外交：实地研究报告，1952-1986年

- 档案来源: 美国新闻署
- 时间跨度：1952-1986
- 藏量：56,954页
- 档案内容：美国新闻署（USIA）作为独立的外交事务机构成立于1953年，是支持美国外交政策开展民间外交的执行部门。
- 包括通信往来、调查问卷、调查结果、备忘录、备注、表格、照片、出版物、剪报、报告、电报、展览计划和外国民意调查
- 包括巴西、奥地利、法国、西德、英国、日本、泰国、南越、印度、伊朗、尼日利亚和南非。该档案也包括西欧、东亚、中东和南亚以及东欧的地区报告。



美国新闻署、国际舆论与民间外交：研究备忘录、媒体反应备注以及舆论调查和分析，1963-1999年

- 档案来源: 美国新闻署
- 时间跨度：1963-1999
- 藏量：56,954
- 档案内容：民间外交是对传统外交的补充和强化，通过国际新闻、教育和文化交流活动直接与外国民众沟通交流。
- 古巴和苏联国内和国际媒体新闻报道，外国政治和政府、经济和/或社会状况，外交关系，与美国的关系，国际贸易关系，广播与平面媒体，电影与制片，国际新闻报道和新闻媒体资料，美国之声广播的国际舆论，与南越和北越及越南战争相关的问题，1991-1995年波斯尼亚战争，对世界发展进程的一些国际舆论。

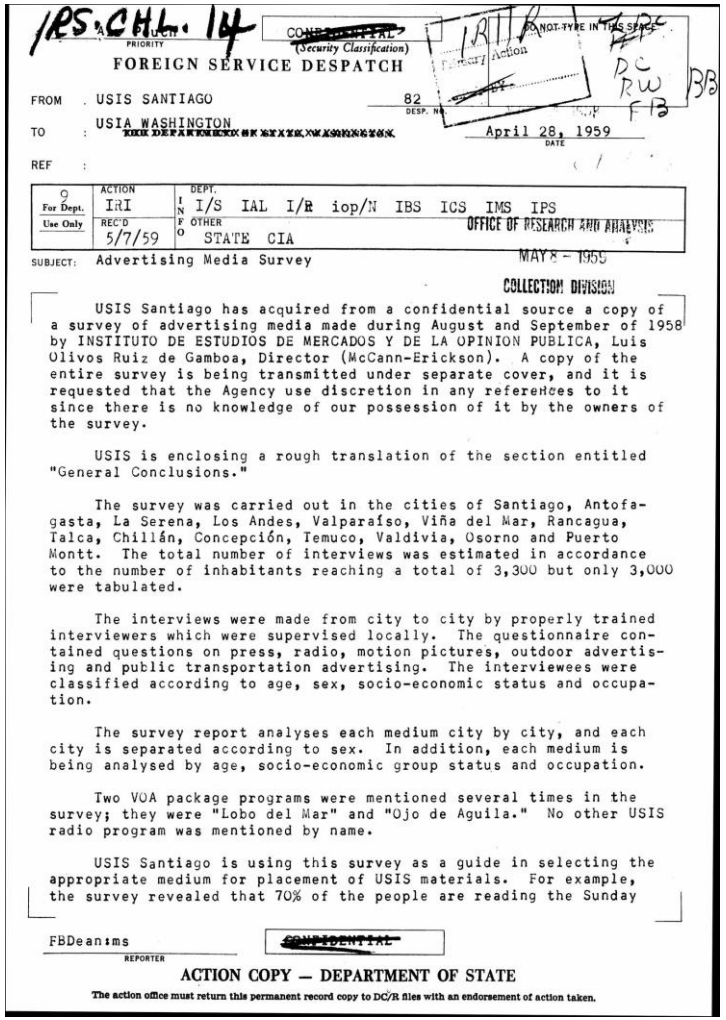
智利： 广告媒体调查 1959

保密的调查报告，包括参与人员详情

调查了3000多个当地居民

美国新闻处长期以来认识到电影的价值

当地最有影响力的媒介来源包括美国的著名刊物生活杂志和时代杂志



IRS, CHL. 14

CONFIDENTIAL (Security Classification)

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : USIS SANTIAGO — 82 (DESP. NO.)

TO : USIA WASHINGTON — April 28, 1959 (DATE)

REF :

For Dept. Use Only — ACTION IRI — REC'D 5/7/59 — INFO: DEPT. I/S IAL I/R iop/N IBS ICS IMS IPS; OTHER STATE CIA

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS MAY 8 - 1959 COLLECTION DIVISION

SUBJECT: Advertising Media Survey

USIS Santiago has acquired from a confidential source a copy of a survey of advertising media made during August and September of 1958 by INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS DE MERCADOS Y DE LA OPINION PUBLICA, Luis Olivos Ruiz de Gamboa, Director (McCann-Erickson). A copy of the entire survey is being transmitted under separate cover, and it is requested that the Agency use discretion in any references to it since there is no knowledge of our possession of it by the owners of the survey.

USIS is enclosing a rough translation of the section entitled "General Conclusions."

The survey was carried out in the cities of Santiago, Antofagasta, La Serena, Los Andes, Valparaíso, Viña del Mar, Rancagua, Talca, Chillán, Concepción, Temuco, Valdivia, Osorno and Puerto Montt. The total number of interviews was estimated in accordance to the number of inhabitants reaching a total of 3,300 but only 3,000 were tabulated.

The interviews were made from city to city by properly trained interviewers which were supervised locally. The questionnaire contained questions on press, radio, motion pictures, outdoor advertising and public transportation advertising. The interviewees were classified according to age, sex, socio-economic status and occupation.

The survey report analyses each medium city by city, and each city is separated according to sex. In addition, each medium is being analysed by age, socio-economic group status and occupation.

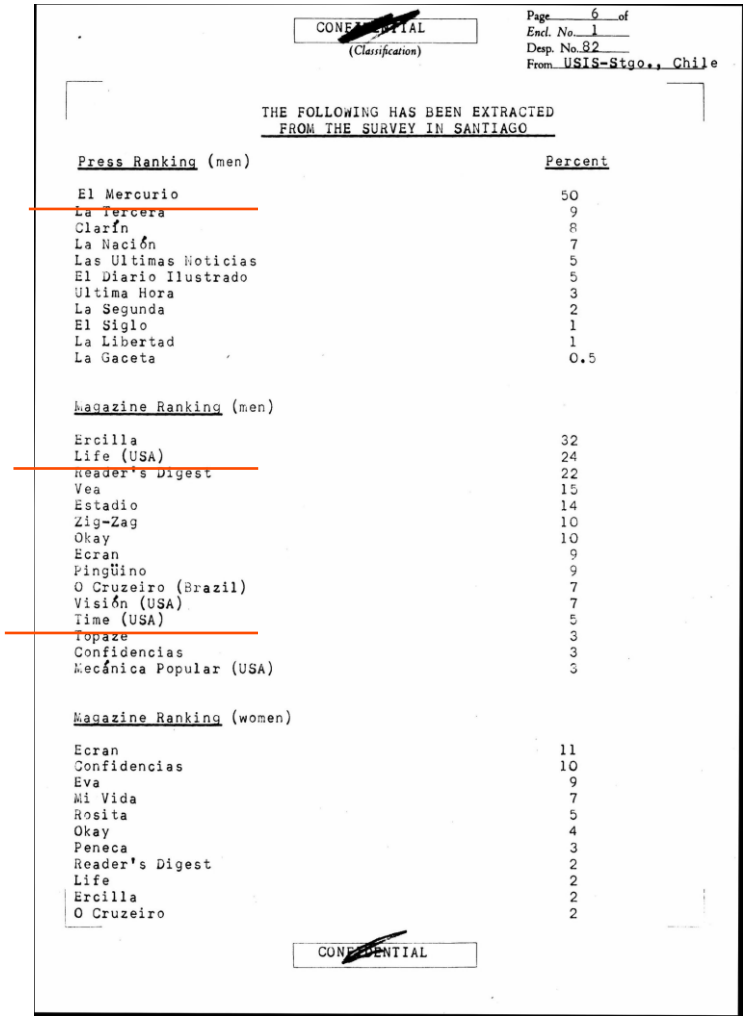
Two VOA package programs were mentioned several times in the survey; they were "Lobo del Mar" and "Ojo de Aguila." No other USIS radio program was mentioned by name.

USIS Santiago is using this survey as a guide in selecting the appropriate medium for placement of USIS materials. For example, the survey revealed that 70% of the people are reading the Sunday

FBDean:ms (REPORTER) — CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION COPY — DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The action office must return this permanent record copy to DC/R files with an endorsement of action taken.



CONFIDENTIAL (Classification)

Page 6 of
Encl. No. 1
Desp. No. 82
From USIS-Stgo., Chile

THE FOLLOWING HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM THE SURVEY IN SANTIAGO

Press Ranking (men)	Percent
El Mercurio	50
La Tercera	9
Clarín	8
La Nación	7
Las Ultimas Noticias	5
El Diario Ilustrado	5
Ultima Hora	3
La Segunda	2
El Siglo	1
La Libertad	1
La Gaceta	0.5

Magazine Ranking (men)	
Ercilla	32
Life (USA)	24
Reader's Digest	22
Vea	15
Estadio	14
Zig-Zag	10
Okay	10
Ecran	9
Pingüino	9
O Cruzeiro (Brazil)	7
Visión (USA)	7
Time (USA)	5
Topaze	3
Confidencias	3
Mecánica Popular (USA)	3

Magazine Ranking (women)	
Ecran	11
Confidencias	10
Eva	9
Mi Vida	7
Rosita	5
Okay	4
Peneca	3
Reader's Digest	2
Life	2
Ercilla	2
O Cruzeiro	2

CONFIDENTIAL

Chile: Advertising Media Survey. 28 Apr. 1959. MS U.S. Information Agency, International Public Opinion, and Public Diplomacy - Field Research Reports, 1952-1986 6/28. U.S. Information Agency. Archives Unbound, link.gale.com/apps/doc/OKWEXG342206550/GDCS?u=hunnu&sid=bookmark-GDCS&xid=ae49fa25&pg=9.



Journal and newspaper

大英图书馆报纸，第六部分：爱尔兰，1783-1950年

档案库概览

- **数量：**66万页
- **时间跨度：**1843-2015
- **内容类型：**社论、新闻、评论和信件等
- **简介：**“大英图书馆报纸”系列中新增的这些报纸从爱尔兰的视角呈现出珍贵的、不同于英国主流日报的观点。研究者能够在此探索和分析历史事件的形成、发生和后果，而现代爱尔兰正是在这些事件中逐渐形成。拓展了“大英图书馆报纸”系列一至五部分中的英国媒体视野，呈现了与之不同的观点，也补充了第一、第三和第四部分中现有的爱尔兰报纸及来自苏格兰和威尔士的凯尔特报纸。此外，它还是对“十九世纪英国期刊”的补充，将报纸视角与大众和专业刊物视角相比较。


HAIL! THE NEW YEAR.

:: An Gaodal ::

THE GAEL

PRICE TWOPENCE

Vol. I. No. 11.—New Series —December 29th, 1923.

(to the Departing Guest): "Good-Bye."

(To Mr. 1924): "Thank Heaven he's gone. Now is our chance to make a fresh start and get the house in order."

EMPOWER™ RESEARCH

GALE







- 利用地理信息系统绘制英国维多利亚时代的传染病地图（赵秀荣教授）

赵教授的研究试图借助GIS（地理信息系统）来了解导致维多利亚时代英国传染病爆发的社会原因，以及它们给社会带来的影响；以牛津在1854年霍乱的死亡数据为例，绘制霍乱地图，努力回答疾病流行的相关问题。



https://www.gale.com/cn

GaleChina@cengage.com

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