

of k'ê-chü were accorded p'in-kuan 品官 treatment, while the amount of *yu-mien* for graduates was at most twice as much as that of the original rules. This fact shows that chü-jên in the late Ming times were legally guaranteed a social position in local government as one of the privileged groups within the ruling class.

The Linchiang (臨江) Incident in 1927
—A Turning Point of the Anti-Japanese
Movement in Northeast China
by Yôichi OGATA

In May 1927, the Japanese Government was intending to set up a branch of the Japanese consulate of Antung (today's Tantung) at Linchiang, by the upper reach of the Yalu river. This scheme, however, was completely frustrated by force by the people of Linchiang. Moreover, this incident opened the way to the total and fierce anti-Japanese imperialism movement in Northeast China.

Nevertheless, in this writer's opinion, insufficient attention has been paid to this important problem up to this time. It is no wonder, because the Japanese Government concealed all of the documents relating to the "failure," and at that time the so-called the first "Shantung Incident" occurred.

Why then, did the Japanese Government attempt to establish the Linchiang branch? Originally that was closely related to Japanese colonial rule over Korea. After the so-called the "Dispatch of troops to Kando" in 1920, the Japanese Foreign Ministry tried, on the one hand, to check the unannounced border transgressions by mobilizing the Japanese police of the Governor-General of Korea; and on the other hand, to suppress the anti-Japanese movements of the Korean Nationalists in Northeast China by that branch. But this original reason made no sense as time went by. In the long run, "protecting the Japanese interests" became the main cause.

In this article, this writer traces the fluctuations of the decision making process about the matter, clarifies the relations among various Japanese

partisans—especially that between the Governor-General of Korea and the Consulate-general of Fêngtien and analyzes the reactions of the Chinese side that resulted in the employment of force in Linchiang.

A Phonological Study on the *Sung* Rhyme Tables
by Tôru MINEYA

The *Yün-ching* 韻鏡, *Ch'i-yin-lüeh* 七音略, and *Ch'ieh-yün-chih-chang-t'u* 切韻指掌圖 were published in the *Sung* period, in addition to the publication of the *Kuang-yün* 廣韻, *Chi-yün* 集韻, and *Li-pu-yün-lüeh* 禮部韻略. The first group is generally called *têng-yün-t'u* 等韻圖 or *yün-t'u* 韻圖 "rhyme tables" and the second group is called *yün-shu* 韻書 "rhyming dictionary". We can find a reflection of the new system of the finals at that period in these rhyme tables, while the rhyming dictionaries were compiled following the traditional final system. On the other hand, the distinction of the initials was preserved not only in the rhyming dictionaries, but also in the rhyme tables, although we can recognize the remarkable change of the initial consonant system of that period. This conservative characteristic was necessary, in the author's opinion, to represent the Sanskrit terms by Chinese characters in the translation of the Buddhist scriptures.