

process because the two disputes were supervised by Möngke in Qaraqorum.

The third dispute between Taoism and Buddhism was supervised by Qubilai at Kai-ping-fu (開平府) in 1258. Qubilai was ordered to rule China by Möngke in 1251 and intended to exclude Quan-zhen-jiao from the administration of China, for this sect absorbed the intellectuals who had nowhere to go after the suspension of ke-ju (科舉) and participated in politics of North China. This dispute was performed as a major ceremonial function for the sake of Qubilai's manifestation. At this time, Qubilai also ordered a young Tibetan Buddhist monk 'Phags-pa to take part as the main disputant. At Qubilai's accession at Kai-ping-fu in 1260 'Phags-pa was appointed as State Preceptor guo-shi (國師). Qubilai appointed 'Phags-pa who didn't have any base in China as the highest priest of the empire and obstructed the rise of the Zen sect in the place of Quan-zhen-jiao, which was similarly a refuge for the intellectuals. Thus a new and full-scale Mongol Empire came to start in China.

Russia's Beijing Caravan Trade prior to the Treaty of Kyakhta :  
Concerning the Reception of Ch'ing Government

by Kōichi SHIBUYA

After the treaty of Nerchinsk (1689), Russia started sending caravan traders to Beijing. So far this trade has been discussed mainly from the Russian source materials. In this article, the author attempts to analyze the system enforced by the Ch'ing government to receive Russian caravans by using source materials discovered at the Number One Historical Archives in Beijing.

Initially, the Ch'ing government treated Russian caravans as part of tributary missions. In the 35th year of K'ang-hsi's (康熙) reign, when Galdan, the khan of Jungars, invaded Khalkha Mongolia the Ch'ing government permitted caravans to enter Beijing by itself and no longer treated them as tributary missions. Later, when the condition in Khalkha Mongolia became stable due to Galdan's defeat, the caravan route

was changed from Manchu route to Khalkha route and at the same time the number of men in the caravans was restricted to two hundred. During the fifties of K'ang-hsi's reign, as trade conditions with Beijing declined, other unstable conditions arose in Khalkha Mongolia. Russians began constructing homes and forts along the northern frontier of Mongolia, which looked as if they were preparing for military activities and caused unrest among the Khalkha Mongols. Furthermore, due to Ch'ing's military campaign against the Jungars, the Khalkha Mongols became impoverished. Finally, the Ch'ing government proposed to the Russian government that caravan route to be changed to the former Manchu route, and trading only at the frontier regions would be permitted.

From what has been said above, it should be concluded that the transition of the Ch'ing government's system of receiving Russian caravans were closely related to Ch'ing's rule of the Khalkha Mongols. In the treaty of Kyakhta (1727), provisions on trade at Beijing reflected the transition of Ch'ing's system of receiving Russian caravans.

Taiwan Aborigine Policy during Qian-long Period :  
With special emphasis on Aborigine land (番地) Policy

by Shi-yang ZHANG

In 1684, Taiwan was officially brought under the Qing administrative system. Taiwan's aborigines under the influence of Qing rule were referred as sinicized aborigines (熟番), while those outside the influence were referred as unsinicized aborigines (生番). In the 18th century, rice paddies developed by Han-zu (漢族) migrants spread rapidly in Taiwan. Originally the Qing government prohibited Han-zu migrants from tenant farming and purchasing the land belonging to the aborigines, but in 1724, Han-zu were permitted to rent the aborigine territory. However, this permanent tenancy contract with Han-zu migrants often meant purchasing the land belonging to aborigines. In 1737, due to the fear that aborigines might loose their land, once again, the Qing government prohibited Han-zu migrants from renting and purchasing the land