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

belonging to the aborigines. This established the territorial boundaries
between Han-zu, sinicized and unsinicized aborigines and banned Han-
zu migrants from entering the territory of the unsinicized aborigines.

During the first half of the 18th century, the sinicized aborigines who
came in contact with Han-zu migrants learned aquatic rice cultivation
and developed rice paddies by themselves. Some sinicized aborigines
made Han-zu migrants till their land as illegal tenants. Although the
Qing government had repeatedly prohibited this practice, the development
and Hanzu tenancy of aborigine lands increased. In 1760, the Qing
government changed the basic aborigine land policy and permitted Han-
zu migrants to develop and till the aborigine land as tenants. Aborigine
villages (番社) gave Han-zu land tillers (番戶) patents to claim their
land and rent was paid to aborigine villages. The Qing government did
not tax the claimed land in order to protect the living standard of the
sinicized aborigines. But conflict over land and rent occurred between
sinicized aborigines and Han-zu; therefore in 1766, the Qing govern-
ment established lifan-dongzhi (理番同知) or the administrative system
which settled the aborigine affairs. In 1768, lifan-dongzhi fixed the rent
of aborigine villages at eight shi (石) of unhulled rice per eleven mu (頃)
of rice paddy, with hopes that the economic condition of the sinicized
aborigines would stabilize. On the other hand, the Qing government
established military posts (番所) along the routes leading to the un-
sinicized aborigine territory. The sinicized aborigines were recruited as
soldiers (番丁) and were stationed at these military posts. Furthermore,
the recruited soldiers were supported by the tenancy income of abor-
igine villages.

Chinese Ministers (Chushi Tachen) and the Constitutional Movement
under Guangxu New System Reforms

by Shin Kawashima

Considering the history of Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China
which followed, the decision to proceed with the constitutional move-
ment initiated by the Qing court has significance. The constitutional