

control of the government) in the districts around Peking 北京. By and by, however, there appeared among banner-men 旗人 those who raised money from civilians on their banner lands at the end of K'ang-hsi 康熙 Period. This was the first sign of the ruin of the banner lands in Ch'i-fu. In Yung-chêng 雍正 and Ch'ien-lung 乾隆 Periods Ch'ing Dynasty began to put into practice various policies to meet this situation.

The writer divides these policies into two categories:

(1) policies the focus of which is on the prevention of the ruin of the banner land system itself, and

(2) policies the focus of which is on the relief of needy banner-men.

In this article (I) only the first category is treated. Among the policies in the first category the following three ones are prominent:

(1) a policy that was practiced in Yung-chêng Period, to strengthen the government control of banner fief 旗莊地 for the prevention of the ruin of banner land and to educate banner-men,

(2) a policy to repurchase those banner lands that had been sold to civilians, and to secure ownership and the right of using, and

(3) a policy to manage a part of the lands as government property and have it cultivated by tenants, on whom impose taxes and reserve a part of the collected taxes for rewards to poor banner-men.

These policies, however were not enough to prevent the ruin of the banner land system though they were of some use to mitigate it.

The Role of the Trade with Siam in the Early Stage of Dutch Administration of East India

by Akira NAGAZUMI

The Dutch East India Company which opened the diplomatic relations with Siam in the year 1604 launched out on the trade with Siam and gradually gaining its power in the business it finally excluded other European countries almost completely from the trade with Siam until 1670. The writer sets up a turning point in the course of its development about the year 1634 when Siam attempted to invade Patani, a small country on the east coast of Malay Peninsula. Because, in the first place, riots and upheavals inside and outside Siam at this time made it necessary for the Siamese royal family to go hand in hand with Holland and as a result it becomes more and more difficult for other rival countries to find room in the trade with Siam. The conflict between Siam and Patani symbolizes the struggle for the maritime power between their respective supporters, Holland and Portugal and the submission of Patani means the defeat of the latter. In the second place, at first the Dutch Company traded with Siam mainly by importing Siamese rice into Batavia, but from this time on they put much importance on goods for Japan, especially on furs, and with the termination of Japanese seclusion which took place just at this time Holland made more and more profit on this trade with Siam and Japan. Though this fact made

Siam think it burdensome to act in concert with Holland, it at the same time assured Holland a dominant position in the trade with Siam for the next several decades.

On the Location and the Time of the Fall of Chien-chou tsu-wei 建州左衛

by Kazuki SONODA

While he was on the throne, Kao-tsung of Ch'ing Dynasty did not like himself and his ancestors to be regarded as offsprings of Tung-i 東夷 (east barbarians) by his subjects and he tried his best to conceal this fact. The present article makes clear the location of Chien-chou tso-wei, describes the development of the power of T'ai-tsu of Ch'ing Dynasty right after he fought against Ming and explains the time of the downfall of Chien-chou tso-wei.