

Buddha Himself." Dead emperors were represented by statues of Śākyamuni Buddha while the then reigning emperor was Maitreya Bodhisattva. In the Northern Wei Dynasty, the present emperor was represented to the common people as a Messiah (Savior) who descended upon the earth as Maitreya to save mankind. Buddhism thus came to be regarded as the state religion of the Northern Wei Dynasty.

Ch'ing Policy toward Russia after the Sino-Japanese War

— Circumstances Leading to the Conclusion of the
Russo-Chinese Treaty of Alliance of 1896

by Yō SASAKI

After the Sino-Japanese War, great changes occurred both in China's international environment and in her internal political leadership. Firstly, Russia began to play an important role in the international relations of China while the influence of Great Britain declined. Secondly, the Peking Government assumed real responsibility in China's foreign affairs owing to the diminished authority of the ex-Governor-General of Chili, Li Hung-chang. The purpose of this article is to examine how the Peking Government perceived the new international environment and responded to it, to analyze its policy toward Russia, and to make clear the circumstances leading to the conclusion of Russo-Chinese treaty of alliance of 1896, with special emphasis on its policy-making process.

At the time of the Shimonoseki peace negotiations, many Ch'ing officials, high and low, central and provincial, submitted memorials demanding rejection of the peace treaty. When, after the Peking Government signed the peace treaty, Russia and two other countries intervened to make the terms of the treaty more favorable to China, "public opinion", which was already anti-Japanese, became at the same time "pro-Russian." Some high officials proposed the conclusion of an alliance with Russia in order to make China's position secure against further foreign aggression, and the new Peking Government looked favorably on this proposal.

At the same time, Russia, which had started construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway in 1891, was hoping to build its eastern part through Manchuria. The Peking Government at first responded to this contemplated intrusion deciding to build her own railways in Manchuria, as Chang Chih-tung proposed.

Negotiations to settle these problems took place in May 1896 between Russian ministers and Li Hung-chang, who was dispatched to Russia as a special envoy representing China at the coronation of the New Tsar. The main aim of China was to conclude an alliance against Japan; that of Russia was to obtain a railway concession in Manchuria. The treaty of alliance, signed on June 3, 1896, gave Russia what she wanted.

The decision to conclude the treaty was made not by Li but by the Peking Government. It agreed to give the concession chiefly because Russia demanded rights to an east-west line only, while it had anticipated that she would also ask for a southern line linking the east-west trunk line to the Liaotung Peninsula.

In Peking the only officials who took part in this matter were the members of the Grand Council and the Tsungli Yamen. They seem to have been unanimous in their approval of the treaty. The leading figures were Weng T'ung-ho and Chang Yin-huan.

The alliance with Russia, which China managed to conclude in exchange for the concession of the Chinese Eastern Railway, however, proved to be ineffective to defend China against foreign aggression in the course of 1897-1898.

Nouvel examen de la migration des Ouïgours au milieu du IX^e siècle par Takao MORIYASU

En 840, après la chute du Qaghanate des Ouïgours, les quinze tribus quittèrent la Mongolie en se dirigeant vers l'ouest avec P'ang-Tegin (龐特勒) à leur tête. Peu après leur départ, une branche d'entre eux se sépara pour aller trouver un nouveau domaine dans le Ho-si. Cepen-