

the Prince of Min), and then analyzed the execution of the xiao fen policy in general.

As a result of this analysis, we can consider that the xiao fen policy was composed of the detention and the confinement caused by the prosecution, and the counterplan for a menace of the Prince of Yan was a motive of this policy. The xiao fen of the five Princes was executed strategically to ruin the Prince of Yan, and while this policy was going on, the thorough suppression of the Prince of Yan was done aiming to crush him and prevent him from the rise. On these grounds, the xiao fen policy can be considered as a counterplan for the Prince of Yan.

This policy continued only about a year between the xiao fen of the Prince of Zhou in July of the 31th year of Hong Wu and that of the Prince of Min in June of the first year of Jian Wen. The result was that bloodshed was seen and thousands of persons concerned of the Principality were killed. The cruelty of the xiao fen policy of the Emperor Jian Wen was almost same with the heartless purge of the Emperor Yong Le after an end of the War of Jin Nan.

The Sovereignty of the Fifth Dalai Lama : sprul sku gZims Khang gong ma and the Dismissal of Governor General sde pa Nor bu

by Zuiho YAMAGUCHI

In the autobiography compiled by the fifth Dalai Lama in 1675, a passage states as though he became the sovereign ruler of Tibet in 1642. But, in reference to his "Chronology" [年代記] written 1643, a passage at the end states on March 15, 1642 gu shri khang was proclaimed the ruler of Tibet, but no reference as to himself becoming the sovereign ruler. Master Panchen blama merely mentions gu shri khang was the fifth Dalai's benefactor and Sum pa mkhan po wrote that gu shri khang had appointed bSod nams rab brtan as the regent on this day.

When the fifth Dalai Lama was recommended by his close associate, Gling smad zhabs drung to become the sovereign ruler of Tibet, Dalai Lama committed himself to the construction of Potala Palace in 1645.

In 1653, Dalai was summoned to Peking where he had the Ch'ing court acknowledge his status of authority over gu shri khang. In 1654, gu shri khang passed away and in the midst of struggles for succession, the title of Tibetan King, bsTan 'dZin chos rgyal was deferred until 1658. While the power of gu shri khang's two sons were being balanced, Dalai Lama succeeded in reducing the position of Tibet's ruler. During this period, when gZims Khang gong ma passed away in 1656, lineage of Grand Lama privileged for abbatial post in 'Bras spugs, and Se ra temples was abolished and Dalai Lama controlled both temples.

Once these maneuvers were almost completed in 1658, the Regent with power had deceased. After the memorial service the following year, disregarding the astonishment of others, governor general sde pa Nor bu, the would-be-successor of the late regent's relative was dismissed and exiled. With the consent of the Tibetan ruler and his brother in Chinghai, the power to appoint a regent was accumulated by Dalai Lama. Furthermore, in 1660 the supporters of sde pa Nor bu in gTsang district were ousted, a new residential quarter was added to the Potala Place and on July 13th, Grong smad Ja'i sang sde pa was appointed as the regent. Moreover, a new title bsTan 'dZin da yan rgyal po was presented to gu shri khang's successor who was previously given the title bsTan 'dZin rDo rje rgyal po at the succession in 1658. Thus a new system had commenced with the fifth Dalai Lama in control as the sovereign ruler.

On Two Versions of Čayan teūke

by Osamu INOUE

There are two texts of the mongolian historical work (Čayan teūke (hereafter CT)), one of them was published by Mr. Liu Jin-Suo (hereafter Ms. α), another was the facsim. by Mr. Heissig (hereafter Ms. β). Making a comparison one another, we find that there are some differences between them, for example, some descriptions existing only in Ms. β, and that copist of Ms. β had an intension to edit Ms. α (or, Ms. belonging to Ms. α's group), because Ms. β has some editorial