

The Characteristics of the Administrative Structure of
the Qing Dynasty: The Case of the Silver Reserve
Deficit of the Board of Revenue in the Early Yongzheng Era

by SUZUKI Makoto

This article analyzes fiscal problems existing before and after the enthronement of Emperor Yongzheng 雍正帝, taking the cases of auditing the silver reserves of the Board of revenue and its deficits. Then, the author clarifies the relationship between regulations concerning corruption by the bureaucracy concerned with the fiscal affairs and the establishment of Imperial power.

Emperor Yongzheng, who was well informed about fiscal corruption, intended to grapple with reform as soon as he ascended the throne.

The establishment of Imperial power and taking hold of the empire's purse strings were indivisible. Solving of the silver reserve deficit was an immediate problem.

Yongzheng ordered Yi Qinwang 怡親王 and Boldo, who had been his advisors since he was a prince, to audit the silver reserves of the Board of Revenue. Consequently, it was found in the silver deficit amounted to two million six hundreds thousand liang.

Yongzheng ordered former members of the Board to compensate the deficit. However, there were some bureaucrats who did not comply. They were Manchu bannermen. This fact suggests that the substance of the deficit did not involve simple illegal acts by bureaucrats but it was related to Manchu bannermen.

From such a viewpoint, the author clarifies the background of the deficit caused by Board member Hifene and a clerical official of the Reserves, Zeng Dengyun 曾登雲, in order to detail the embezzlement.

Emperor Kangxi 康熙帝's princes participated in both cases. Especially in the case of Zeng Dengyun, fiscal administration was affected by the embezzlements caused by vertical relationships among the Eight Banners, between banner princes and banner

bureaucrats, and their bondservants, or between banner bureaucrats and their employees.

Therefore, Yongzheng, who intended to establish his power, had to carry out reform immediately after his enthronement. Furthermore, the fact Yongzheng appointed followers under his influence to the bureaucracy and tried to resolve the fiscal problems suggests a necessity to understand the fiscal history of the Qing dynasty in terms of the influence of the Eight Banners.

Inner Mongolia in the Chinese Communist Party's National
Integration Policy: From a High-Degree of Autonomy
to National-Territorial Autonomy.

by YOSHIDA Toyoko

It has been maintained that the establishment of the Inner Mongolian Self-Government led directly to the formulation of the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) present day national-territorial autonomy policy. This article aims first to re-examine this understanding by analyzing the scope of the high-degree of autonomy enjoyed by Inner Mongolia, and secondly to trace the process of the formulation of the CCP's national-territorial autonomy policy through an examination of changes that took place in the CCP policy as well as in the political situation in the Inner Mongolia.

At the earlier stage of policy making, there was a sharp controversy within the leadership of the CCP over the problem of whether Mongolian people should be allowed to have their own political party, the People's Revolutionary Party, in Inner Mongolia. Upon the establishment of the Inner Mongolian Self-Government, the CCP leadership was inclined to allow it, but finally denied it. This fact demonstrates that the bestowment of a high-degree of autonomy to Inner Mongolia region carried heavy weight with the CCP.