

session for them. What this new practice did, however, was to weaken "local (Taiwanese) consciousness" among the Cantonese population. (2) The government had no objective means to review an examinee's qualifications, and therefore had to rely on recommendations from a government-sponsored student (*linsheng* 廩生) or someone related to the examinee. This reliance on personal and kinship ties could be easily exploited and eventually led to the corruption of the civil service examination system in Taiwan from below. (3) Nevertheless, the government lacked the technique to efficiently review the qualifications of test takers; the new exam system failed to produce "locals-to-be" that might have helped to strengthen Taiwanese society. Moreover, the system of juxtaposing the Ming Natives and Cantonese Natives exam sessions has split the two peoples forever.

Approaches of Bogd Khaan's Government to Unifying
Inner Mongolia: The Case of the Shiliin Gol League

by TACHIBANA Makoto

After the Xinhai Revolution, Bogd Khaan's government was formed with the declaration of independence in Urga, while the Yuan Shikai administration was born in the Republic of China. Inner Mongolia, which was located between these two political forces, was not completely under the rule of either at the time, and so it became an area which the two regimes aimed to unify during 1912 and 1913. Moreover, due to an agreement between Japan and Russia regarding the dismemberment of Inner Mongolia, it became a hotly disputed region among those four political powers in their international Asian relations.

Although the relationship with Inner Mongolia was the most important political issue for Bogd Khaan's government at that time, the conventional research merely discusses this issue based on the fact that thirty-five out of the forty-nine banners of Inner

Mongolia showed allegiance to Bogd Khaan, but the questions of when and in what situation their allegiance was shown has yet to be clearly explained.

The Shiliin Gol league has been considered to have been favorable towards allegiance to Bogd Khaan, since all of its banner leaders showed allegiance to him. However, it is a fact that only after the leader of the Shiliin Gol league, Yangsang, was taken captive by Bogd Khaan's forces in October 1913 that all the league's banners swore allegiance to his government. According to the documents contained in the National Central Archive of Mongolia, after the capture of Yangsang, Bogd Khaan's government warned the leaders of the league to swear allegiance to it or risk capture. In addition, Yangsang, who was imprisoned in Urga, ordered them to dispatch a letter of allegiance to Bogd Khaan.

The present article surveys the political situation surrounding Inner Mongolia after the Xinhai Revolution, in order to shed light upon the approaches taken by Bogd Khaan's government to unifying the region using the case of the Shiliin Gol League and describing the various reactions from inside Inner Mongolia towards that unification policy.

Manchukuo's Policy towards Eastern Inner-Mongolia
Prior to 1932: The Decision Making Process within
the Kwantung Army and its Early Thinking

by SUZUKI Nirei

No historical research has been conducted so far on the historical position of Xing'an Province in Manchukuo. The present article deals with Manchukuo's administrative policy in Xing'an by examining its decision making process and original policy approach.

To begin with, the author shows that in its policy plans before the Manchurian Incident, the Kwantung Army considered eastern