

of Tianqing-Guan during the first years of the Yuan Dynasty. It seems that during the Southern Song Period, Zheng's paternal uncle had come from a different Daoist sect to become the Abbot of Tianqing-Guan, which consequently, gave rise to many problems. The three Song period documents, which were all issued in 1270, were utilized by Zheng Shanyuan in his petition to the Yuan government to be recognized as the rightful successor to the temple's abbacy. The Yuan Dynasty certificate, issued in 1279, is proof that Zheng's petition was accepted.

The author concludes that the authority of such documentation transcended dynastic boundaries and politics, and that although the documentation embodied the ruling establishment of a specific era, it could also be recycled to reconstitute an image of state authority by nongovernmental interests.

“Career problems” (進路問題) Faced by High School Graduates  
in Modern and Contemporary China: The Case of the Jiangnan Region  
under the Nanjing Nationalist Government

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Through an analysis of career patterns of high school graduates in the Jiangnan region, the author attempts to explore the role of school education during the era of the Nanjing Nationalist Government and what can be termed “career problems,” which means too many graduates for too few college/university placements and white-collar jobs.

To begin with, the author discovers that in order to solve these “career problems,” a vocational education movement was instituted in the late 1910s, followed by an expansion of its practical curriculum from the 1930s on. Through an analysis of the available statistical data and readers' columns in youth magazines of the period, the author concludes that both students and their families regarded high school as a stepping stone towards bourgeois city life. Although vocational education was expanding, the image of secondary education as a preparatory step to higher education did not change during the 1930s. Therefore, due to this unchanging image of school education, “career problems” could not be solved. On the other hand, the government and the

academic community attempted to change this image of high school and were able to implement some changes in the educational policy of the Nanjing Regime.

The author concludes that although secondary education in modern China tried to change its role as a preparatory step towards higher education, it failed. Consequently, vocational education became unpopular and was relegated to the role of “general education.” In addition, many high school students of urban-based bourgeois families continued their hopes of entering college and becoming white-collar workers, which is proof that secondary education in modern China tended to promote the reproduction of social classes, while draining human resources from rural areas.

The Administration of Egyptian Land Survey Records in the  
Later Mamlūk Period: A Review of *al-Tuhfa al-Saniya*

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*Kitāb al-Tuhfa al-Saniya bi-Asmā' al-Bilād al-Miṣriya* (hereafter *Tuhfa*) attributed to Yaḥyā b. al-Ji'ān (d. 1480) has been used for the study of the Mamlūk land administration system due to its detailed information on land use in Egypt. However, *Tuhfa* has some problems. The overall composition of its existing manuscripts has yet to be examined, and questions remain about the identity of the author's original sources and which historical time frame its quantitative data reflects. Hence, this paper first examines the *Tuhfa* manuscripts which were used for its revision by Bernard Moritz, in an attempt to arrange the information from each manuscript in a more systematic fashion. Then the oldest MS, Huntington 2, preserved at Oxford University's Bodleian Library is discussed with respect to the process and the purpose of its compilation; and, finally, the author considers how *Tuhfa* should be placed within the context of the Mamlūk Dynasty's land record administration system.

The survey of MS. Hunt 2 reveals that its compilation was ordered by Yashbak min Mahdī, who was a prominent military figure shouldered with responsibility for implementing state financial reforms in the late 15th century. In the compilation of the MS, Yaḥyā b. al-Ji'ān, who was a bookkeeper

(*mustawfi*) in Office of Military Affairs (Dīwān al-Jaysh), played the role of "editor" rather than "author." He extracted land records from one of the land registers preserved at the Office, entitled *al-Daftar al-Murabba'*, to compile *Tuhfa*, which was intended to serve as an administrative reference for ascertaining how tax revenues and land use in Egypt had changed over the century between the Qalāwūnid and later Circassian Periods.

Through the study of MS. Hunt 2, the author further clarifies how the Jī'ān Family should be positioned within the Mamlūk land record administration system. The Jī'āns had inherited and monopolized the position of *mustawfi* at the Office during the later Mamlūk period, assuming responsibility for the regular land survey in Egypt, and the revision and control of its land records. The article concludes that in the future, MS. Hunt 2 should be considered as the original text of *Tuhfa* and that the further study of land administration should take into serious consideration the possibility of another genealogy for *Tuhfa*, in which the Jī'ān Family was also involved.