

on removal from office (*chuwei* 出位) to restrict the range of *yanlu* input aimed to merely relieve the overheated and chaotic situation, rather than clamp down on the flow of public opinion. It was merely a practical attempt to promote the same duty to office and responsible debate urged by the Donglin Faction itself. Then, under the Wang Xijue Cabinet, the moratorium was lifted because it was not deemed to be getting at the root of problems facing the *yanlu* system, and an attitude was adopted allowing free exchange of ideas. In lieu of the moratorium, Wang demanded that all *ad hominem yanlu* input be based on fact.

The author concludes that the situation regarding the *yanlu* system and measures taken to resolve it during the Wanli Era was far more complicated and fluid than a mere dichotomy between the repression and promotion of free speech.

The Social Aspects of Local Stage Drama in Qing Period China:
Participation by Local Bureaucrats and the Military

MURAKAMI Masakazu

In contrast to the conventional research done to date on locally based dramatic arts emphasizing the role of kinship and lineage relationships, the present article, in an attempt to clarify the actual situation on the ground from a sociological standpoint, focuses on local bureaucrats and military garrisons as important elements in the development of thespian culture in the countryside.

The author begins with an examination of the economic conditions of the dramatic troupes which played the central role on the local dramatic scene, a subject that has been neither well studied nor is well documented. Based on concrete examples of actor's salaries and compensation paid to script writers, the author shows that with the exception of a few regions, like Suzhou 蘇州, troupes were quite poor in economic terms.

Next, the article turns to the role played by local bureaucrats, who in the research to date have been accused of repressing the performing arts in their jurisdictions. To the contrary, the author indicates that local bureaucrats were

considered important guardians by dramatic troupes, in the fact that when local bureaucrats began attending performances, the financial situation of troupes changes dramatically. Moreover, due to an increase in popularity of stage drama among local bureaucrats, plays that would otherwise have been performed exclusively in Beijing spread as far as Guizhou 貴州 in the south, and actresses who had been banned in the capital were allowed to perform in their fans' jurisdictions.

As to the part played by the military, it has been the conventional wisdom that local garrisons had no relationship to dramatic arts in their regions; but as a matter of fact, soldiers performed stage plays in their barracks, and professional actors were enlisted in the regiments to entertain the troops. The author also cites examples of dramatic troupes made up of military personnel active outside the garrisons: performing at festivals, and forcing professional troupes to lend them equipment and pay them money.

Russian Intervention in the Xinhai Revolution:
The Situation in Northeast China

ASADA Masafumi

In the research to date done throughout the world on the Russian Empire's intervention in the Xinhai Revolution (1911), the subject of Mongolian independence has been the most widely discussed aspect. However, the impact of Russia's ambitions at that time was felt not only in Mongolia, but also in Tibet, Xinjiang Province, and northeast China (Manchuria). Especially in northeast China, the subject of this completely revised and enlarged version of an article published in *Modern Asian Studies* (Vol. 44, No. 6, Nov. 2010) based on a comprehensive survey of documents found in Russian and Japanese archives, the Russian Empire faced many difficult diplomatic issues vis-à-vis the Qing Dynasty. For example, after Russia's defeat in its war with Japan in 1905, the Qing Dynasty tried to take back the rights that were ceded to Russia during the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Both Japan and Russia saw the revolutionary chaos that arose in northeast China as an opportunity for intervention there. After the outbreak of the Revolution,