

as the Tang Dynasty established control, these Sogdian garrisons and army corps were dishanded. In consequence, Sogdian ruling class returned to their former occupations such as commerce, and others became peasants of the Tang Dynasty.

### The Trial of Clever Zhang Huaisu

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It was in 1107, just after the start of the second chancellorship of Cai Jing 蔡京, that Zhang Huaisu 張懷素 was brought to trial for insurrection. Zhang, who by his magic and powers of persuasion had inveigled his way into the company of such well-known powerful literati as Lu Huiqing 呂惠卿 and Cai Bian 蔡卞, Cai Jing's younger brother, faced charges along with Wu Chu 吳儲, a member of the powerful Wang Anshi 王安石 family. They also fraternized with literati of the old liners opposed to the sweeping economic and institutional reforms of 1069-72 implemented by Wang Anshi, so it seems that they planned to organize a group of cohorts dissatisfied with the Cai Jing regime.

The plot was uncovered by Fan Liao 范寥, who was a member of a powerful family who had produced a chancellor at the court of former Emperor Shenzong 神宗. Fan Liao had also left home to wander about the country, during which time he met Huang Tingjian 黃庭堅 in Guanxi. According some sources, Huang was on his deathbed and performed a funeral service for Huang, but the author's attempt to confirm this story has cast doubt on that account. In fact, Fan Liao was in cahoots with Zhang and had been ordered by Zhang to enlist Huang's help in the plot. After failing to enlist Huang's support and fearing Zhang's ire, Fan gathered together the wherewithal to head for the capital, where he informed the authorities of his suspicions regarding insurrection on part of Zhang and Wu.

The information also targeted Cai Jing and was thus kept from the chancellor. Unable to nip the incident in the bud and now in danger of being implicated in the plot, Cai Jing had the trial heard before one of his underlings, a move that both kept Cai from harm and enabled him to deftly use the trial to rid

him of some political opponents.

The trial itself was staged in the Jiangnan region. At the same place and time a trial regarding the illegal minting of coins in Suzhou was also being held. The scenarios of the two trials are similar in that their defendants were members of well-known local elites, that high level central bureaucrats had been implicated and that they would both drag on for years.

As a result of Zhang's trial, grandchildren of Wang Anshi would be sentenced to slow death by the sword, while both trials would give the Cai Jing regime a stranglehold on the Jiangnan region and are thought to be factors in exacerbating the seizure of the region's rare flowers, trees and rock formations for the emperor's gardens by heavy-handed huashi-gang 花石綱 agents.

Taiwanese Scientists and its "Retrocession" in 1945:  
Du Congming's Administration of the National Taiwan University  
College of Medicine

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This article examines the activities and ideals of Taiwanese scientists during "retrocession" (*guangfu* 光復), focusing on the administration of the National Taiwan University College of Medicine by Du Congming 杜聰明 (1893-1986). Du Congming was one of the most well-known medical scientists in modern Taiwan and had been the only Taiwanese professor in the Taihoku Imperial University (TIU) Faculty of Medicine (employed in its Pharmacological Institute) during the colonial era. He would be appointed dean of NTU's College of Medicine after the war. In 1954 he founded Kaohsiung Medical College and became its first president (1954-1966). Du was a key person not only in Taiwan's history of medicine, but also in the history of colonial science there.

The author asks three major questions here, which have not been sufficiently covered in the research to date. First, what were the circumstances under which the Faculty of Medicine at TIU had been taken over by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of China, an action in which Du had played an