

functioned side by side.

This article attempts to overcome this lack of understanding by examining the negotiations conducted between Japan and China for the purpose settling the *Kapsin* 甲申 Coup of 1884-85, specifically the matters concerning the return of the ex-Regent of Korea, Taewŏn'gun 大院君, who was being held prisoner in Tianjin at the time, and the status of Wu Dacheng 吳大澂, a Chinese envoy dispatched to Korea. Both issues were important for both sides: for China to demonstrate that Korea was its vassal, on the one hand, and for Japan to find out how the balance of power had changed within the Qing government due to the replacement of the Grand Councilors in 1884 coup.

By studying these two issues, it become possible to discover in what ways the Zongli Yamen and Li Hongzhang were involved in foreign affairs during the 1880s and the characteristic features of that involvement. The author finds that during the negotiations the Zongli Yamen played a supervisory role in Beijing, while Li conducted the actual business of negotiating, giving the Japanese side the vague impression that the two were complementing each other on “internal” and “external” fronts, respectively. Such an impression prompted the Japanese to announce that they would negotiate through Li Hongzhang, thus determining the whole framework of the negotiations.

The author concludes from her findings that in order to gain a more comprehensive, systematic understanding of late Qing Dynasty foreign affairs it will be necessary to go beyond weighing the relative importance of the Zongli Yamen vs. Li Hongzhang and consider the activities of both agencies as forming a single overall Chinese diplomatic mechanism.

Fishing Rights in the Mongol Banners during the Mid-Qianlong Period: The Case of the Nenjiang and Songhuajiang River Basins

WU Zhongliang

Han Chinese who since the founding of the Qing dynasty were immigrating to Inner Mongolia to cultivate the land were required to pay a tax on this land to the Mongol Banners. There is already a lot of research on these land rights of the Mongol Banners and disputes between the Mongol Banners and

the Chinese counties.

This article takes up another question of Banner taxation which has received little attention to date, focusing on settlers known as *zhantai-ding* 站台丁, who fished on the banks of lakes and rivers of eastern Mongolia, in particular in the Nenjiang and Songhuajiang river basins, and paid a fishing tax to the Banners there.

The author has once investigated the fishing tax issue from the last years of the Qing Dynasty into the following Republican era, showing the importance of the tax and the way in which the right to levy it was taken away from the banners and put under the jurisdiction of county authorities. Next, the author has taken up the actual conditions of the tax in the banners during the Manchukuo era, examining its relationship to the state's policy respecting Mongolian land rights. Then, in this article, he traces the origins of the dispute over the fishing tax that arose during the Qianlong Era between the General of Jilin and Heilongjiang and the northern and southern banners of the Gorlos, describing the process by which the tax collection rights of the banners was in the end officially recognized by the Qing Dynasty.

It was between 1686 and 1736 that many *zhantai* were settled in the Gorlos Northern and Southern Banners and many Eight Banner garrisons were placed on its borders. Those *zhantai* who resided near the Banner's waterways and fished there paid taxes to the Banner for that privilege, and recognizing the profitability of fishing, bannermen themselves too took up the occupation. Consequently, disputes arose over fishing rights among bannermen, *zhantai* and Eight Banner garrison troops, in the midst of which the General of Heilongjiang upheld the rights of *zhantai* over those of the bannerman.

On the other hand, on the occasion of an investigation leading to the settlement of a fishing rights dispute in 1761, the General of Jilin decided to petition Emperor Qianlong for approval of his proposed solution.

The Emperor ruled that 1) fishing conducted by *zhantai* on banner waterways was to be taxed by the banners and 2) fishing by Eight Banner garrison troops and bannermen outside of their areas was to be forbidden. Hearing of this imperial order, the General of Heilongjiang changed his decision on fishing rights in favor of the local bannermen, thus firmly establishing banner control over the fishing tax.