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## The Battle of the Talas

—Main Chapter—

Shinji MAEJIMA

This chapter begins with the activities of Su Lu, Khāqān of Türgesh Turks. He engaged in successive battles for about sixteen years with the Arabs on one side and with the Chinese on the other. But, after he was murdered by Baga Tarkhan (Kürsül) in 738, the Türgesh Turks splitted into two parties, Black (Kara) Türgesh and Yellow Türgesh. At first, the authorities of T'ang dynasty supported the yellow party, but afterwards changed their policy and helped the black party. The battle of the Talas between the Arabs under Abbasid Caliphate and the Chinese of T'ang occurred amid the Türgesh territory in 751 after the expedition of Chinese frontier general Kao Hsien-shih to Shāsh (present Tashkent in Tajik SSR). However, as to the reason why the Chinese gave such a chastisement on the king of Shāsh, the descriptions of Chinese historians do not coincide with those of Arab chroniclers. The Chinese sources say that general Kao punished severely the king of Shāsh because the latter neglected the duty as a subordinate state. Ibn al-Athir, Arab historian in the 13th century, stated that the king of Farghāna came into conflict with the king of Shāsh, the former asked for aid to the Emperor of China who sent a large force to besiege the capital of Shāsh and that Abu Muslim dispatched one of his generals to rescue the besieged. In my opinion, both of these records, Chinese and Arab, are not sufficient to explain the real cause of the accident. I think that Kao Hsien-shih punished the king of Shāsh because the latter was the most fervent helper of Yellow Türgesh, while the policy of T'ang at that time was to support the other Black Türgesh.

## A Study on Metics in Athens; especially on their Economic Activities in the Fifth and the Fourth Centuries B. C.

Takezo MIYAZAKI

In Greek city-states Metics (metoikoi), i. e. foreign residents, had come to obtain a definite status distinguishing them from other foreigners and giving them a recognized place in the community. Metics were found in many Greek city-states, but those of Athens were best known and played a very important