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with which the earthen vessels in the shape of *Kuo* or *Chüeh* goblets are buried in the simple or immolation graves in Anyang. This fact reveals that this group of bronze vessels noted for the Chêng ju finds are a later product than the Anyang bronzes and locally made for funeral use, 'Ming-Ch'i'. The Chêng ju group itself is considered to be no exception.

Thus, the type preceding the Anyang bronzes of the highest standard must be sought in some other direction than the earthen vessels, as has been tried in general, and here we may add our guess that the wooden vessels so numerous found in the Anyang region are the most probable direct prototype of the bronzes. The patterns impressed on the mud block from the Anyang tombs should be observed with utmost attention.

On the Commercial Policy of Committee of Foodstuff Revolutionary France

Taihei SUZUKI

One of the most important themes of French Revolutionary Government in autumn 1793, was to acquire and supply foods to the Army.

But the food supply was limited in the country, so import from abroad was the only way to solve this problem. Therefore, Committee of Foods founded Agence and gave it a task of buying corns, and animal foods. As I have already told you about corns, I'll tell you about buying animal foods. This buying was chiefly followed by "Négociant" and they bought them from North Germany, Denmark, Norway and the United States.

This means gave an opportunity to bourgeoisie, who had followed import and export, especially at Gironde and Lorient. In short, they naturally broke the control system of economy of "Terror", and then lead to the destruction of Gacabin Régime.

The Bandit Control Policy of Emperor *Tu-Duc*

Kazuo ŌSAWA

It is known that French forces were repeatedly defeated by the so-called "Black Flags" led by Liu Yung-fu during Sino-French war (1884~5). This article treats of Tu-Duc's policy to control bandits, which made possible to connect Liu Yung-fu with Nguyen and Ching governments.

Liu Yung-fu was originally the leader of a branch of riots

having been active along the border of Kwangsi during Taiping-Revolution and driven to Viet-nam by pressure of governmental troops of Ching Dynasty; he was also an intruder, a common enemy both for China and for Viet-nam.

He, however, was obliged to be confronted by French forces when they reached Tongking after having conquered Cochinchina. Moreover he was threatened by Jean Dupuis, French marchant, who made use of the Red River as a navigable route to Yunnan. Because Liu Yung-fu's main base...Lao-Kai...situated in the basin of the River.

The fact that his hostile rival "Yellow-Flags" allied themselves with French forces drove him rapidly to join Nguyen Dynasty. On the other hand, Tu Duc assumed a conciliatory attitude to these bandits after he had failed in driving them away from his dominion. He wanted to let them fight against the French, giving them official ranks, permitting to settle down in his land, offering money and grains, admitting them to charge customs and so forth.

Thus Liu Yung-fu and Nguyen authorities co-operated together for their common interest. Huang Tso-yen, the mediator between Tu Duc and Liu Yung-fu, was originally the responsible commander for suppressing bandits. He utilized the "black-Flags" to control other bandits and French forces. The relation between Liu Yung-fu and Huang Tso-yen gradually grew worse, because of latter's discontent with rewards. Finally Liu Yung-fu disregarded the orders from Huang Tso-yen, but he had no confidence in standing on his own feet. When China began to consider the defence against French influence over Sino-Vietnamese border and dispatched Tang Ching-sung, Liu Yung-fu found a chance to ally himself with Ching Dynasty. Following suggestion of Tang Ching-sung, he declared his intention to resist French forces.

The main reason why Liu Yung-fu led the attack on French forces was that he desired to maintain his base at Lao-Kai. In conclusion, Tu Duc's conciliatory policy only resulted in preserving Liu Yung-fu's power. It will be a mistake to regard him as a true nationalist and a great contributor to the establishment of the relationship between China and Viet-nam.