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dualism rested upon the antagonism of two Gods, one of evil intent, the other of spiritually good.

In this, we can surmise that St. Francis knew thoroughly about the Catharist's teaching and its danger to orthodox Christianity. He undertook to overcome these difficulties by the example of his religious life itself.

### Die deutsch-österreichische Beziehung Ende Julikrise 1914.

Osamu Yoneda

Unter diesem Titel wird hier ein Gegenstand behandelt, der ein Beitrag sein will zu den Versuchen, die These F. Fischers sachlich zu verstehen.

Fischers Buch „Griff nach der Weltmacht”, dessen Erscheinen die erregte Auseinandersetzung ausgelöst hat, soll die These erhärten, die amtliche deutsche Kriegspolitik 1914/1918 habe von Anfang an, also schon im Zeitalter des Imperialismus vor 1914, mit erstaunlicher Konsequenz, durch alle Wechselfälle hindurch, daran festgehalten, eine neue Weltmachtstellung Deutschlands zu erobern.

Daher will die vorliegende Arbeit beschäftigen sich mit der Aufgabe, die deutsche Politik in der Krise des Kriegsausbruches, besonders “die Politik der Lokalisierung des Konflikt” in der deutsch-österreichischen Beziehung am 26. und 27. Juli 1914 nachzuprufen.

### Bitikči in the Mongol Empire

Tsutomu Sakamoto

This paper is intended to evaluate the role of the 2 “Bitikči” in the Mongol Empire.

The word “Bitikči” itself was borrowed from the Uighur language, and its original meaning was “secretary”.

The Mongolians, who were illiterate warriors, found it very difficult to administer its vast territories and the conquered

peoples. They used the well-educated people of the various peoples such as Mongolian, Persian, Uighur, Khitayan, Tangut, etc. These officials were called "Bitikči".

It should be remembered that these officials were generally subordinated to their lord of *ulus* serving at their court (*ordu*) as a member of Household Department, or, representing their lord in the Central government of Qara-Qorum or in the subordinate states such as China, Turkestan, Iran.

Again, let it be understood that their duties within and without the court were:—

(1) Administration

Responsible for general administrative matters;

writing *Yarlıgh* or decree;

Conferring the newly appointments;

Affixing *Tamgha* or seal

Issuing *Paiza* or special order which attested the authenticity of the *Yarlıgh*.

(2) Finance

To fulfil the role of Treasurer or Tax-collector;

To issue *Barāt* or draft;

To be concerned with the affairs of merchants and traders.

(3) Diplomatic services

(4) Special justices

Responsible for the investigation of ambassadors who were not acquainted with the Mongolian customs and committed a crime.

This official of "Bitikči" was regarded purely as an official. He was, however, no more or no less than "Patrimonialbürokrät" or the Household official, and the status of "Bitikči" was not stable since the Royal Favorites were appointed to 3 this office.