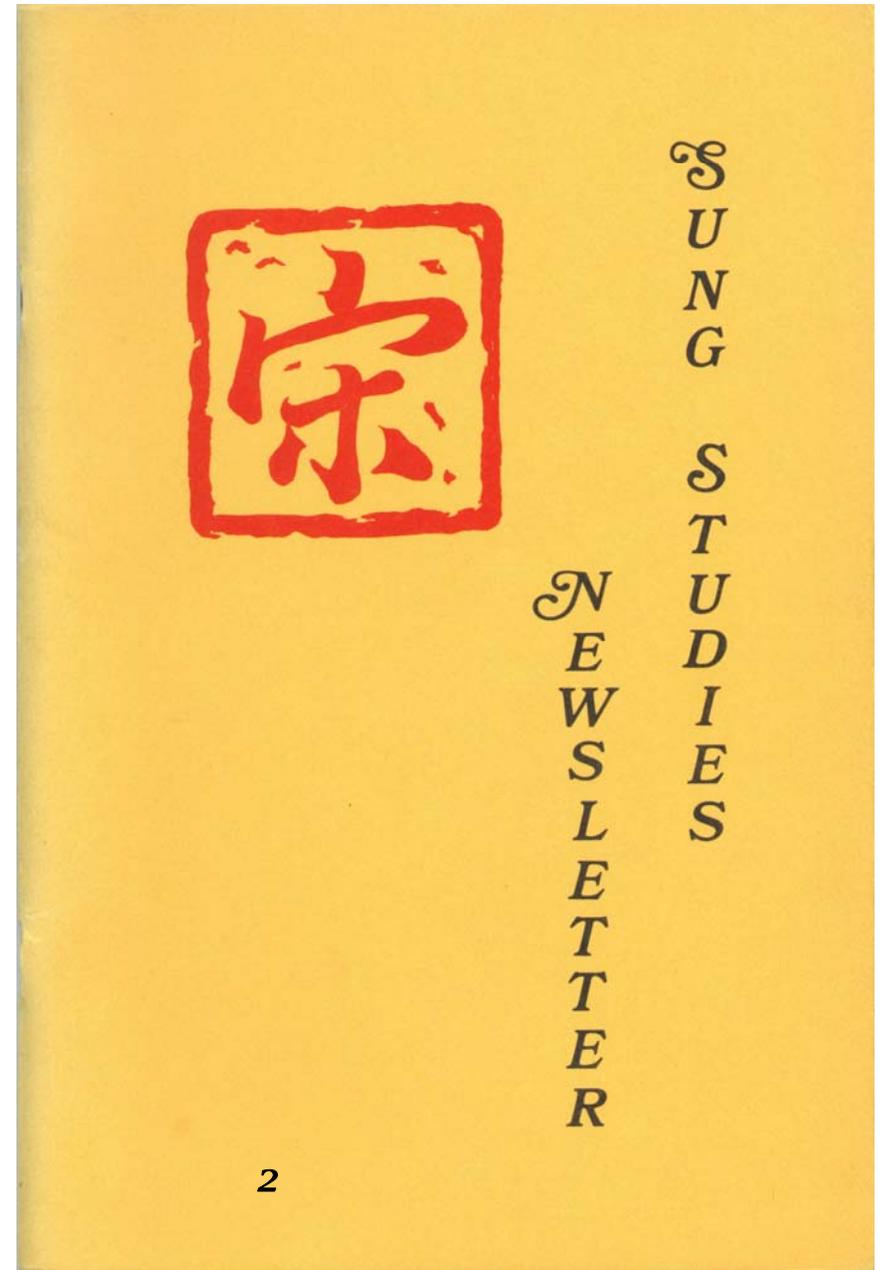


宋遼金元

The Society of Song, Yuan, and Conquest
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Song Yuan Studies* available in the public domain.

Please Note: Because this newsletter was converted to a text-searchable
format rather than scanned as a series of graphics images of the pages, it is not
identical to the originally published version. The formatting has been corrected
to reflect the page breaks in the original newsletter. **As a result, pages may
end abruptly in the middle (or even beginning) of a line.**



SUNG STUDIES NEWSLETTER

Number Two October, 1970

Edited by Edmund H. Worthy, Jr.

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FROM THE EDITOR

The rich variety of materials in this second issue demonstrates the extent of the international response the appearance of the Newsletter has received -- a response, it must be added, that the editor never anticipated at such an early stage in the publication's existence. Most gratifying was the renewal of the grant from the American Council of Learned Societies enabling the Newsletter to continue publication for three more issues, including the present one, at no cost to the readers.

This embarrassment of riches, while certainly welcomed, makes decisions about the future of the Newsletter all the more agonizing. Nevertheless, these decisions are unavoidable and require the immediate attention of all readers. To place the burden of decision making squarely on the readers the editor has prepared a brief questionnaire (enclosed herewith) to solicit their opinions on the issues at hand. The editor has always contended that the Newsletter should be for the readers and by them; that is, it should serve their needs and interests and should be supported by their contributions in the form of news items, articles, and now, subscriptions. For this reason the percentage of return on this questionnaire, as well as the nature of the responses, will in large measure determine the future course of the Newsletter.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: If it is to exist at all, the Newsletter will have to be supported entirely by paid subscriptions after the fourth number. Questions on the nature and frequency of the Newsletter will unfortunately have to revolve solely around the amount of subscriptions that can be solicited. Assuming that each issue of 400 to 500 copies runs approximately 50 to 60 pages, the present cost of printing, postage, and supplies approaches \$300 per issue.

The editor realizes that the financial resources of readers vary, depending, for example, on whether they are students or on whether they live where the cost of living is not so high as in the United States. Thus, he proposes that there be three different kinds of subscriptions: charter, regular, and sustaining. "Charter" subscriptions would be for those individuals who are willing and able to support the Newsletter over and above its regular costs so that extra copies may perhaps be sent gratis to various non-subscribing scholars and institutions around the world. "Regular" subscriptions, covering the actual costs of the Newsletter, would be the more normal type of subscription and should be the financial mainstay of the journal. "Sustaining" subscriptions would be at a lower price for students or for those unable to meet the high American costs.

Each subscriber would be considered equal in every respect; there would be no special distinction in being a charter subscriber and likewise no discrimination in being a sustaining member. The idea is that all readers share the financial burden of the Newsletter according to their ability.

FORMAT AND FREQUENCY: The questions of the format or content of the Newsletter and its frequency of publication are intimately related, because greater frequency will obviously demand more contributions of news and articles by the readers, not to mention a higher subscription rate. If there is to be a Newsletter, regardless of format or content, then there should be at least two issues per year; otherwise, any news items or announcements will be out of date long before publication. To print the Newsletter quarterly is, in the editor's opinion, more than the scholars in the field can sustain at present through articles and material, or through higher priced subscriptions for that matter. Three issues annually is a middle course that the editor favors, at least for the next year or two, because this allows more options in the variety of content.

It is the editor's firm conviction that the Newsletter should never lose sight of its originating intention -- to improve communications among the worldwide community of Sung scholars and to disseminate news about their research activities and projects. The question arises, though, of whether the Newsletter should carry more than just news; on this score the editor feels that readers should be fed something more substantial as well, such as brief articles. (With this issue readers will be able to judge for themselves the desirability of including articles.) The decision to run two or three numbers per year involves this very issue of incorporating articles or not. With two issues annually, each of 50 to 60 pages, the content would necessarily have to be restricted to news of the field, publishing and book news, the thesis registry, and an annual directory of Sung scholars and their work; space simply would not permit more. The alternative of three issues per year would mean that approximately four articles could be printed in addition to the regular features of news and the directory.

ARTICLES: The editor wishes to repeat his request from the first issue for brief articles to be contributed by interested scholars. These articles, which should run no more than ten to twelve double-spaced typescript pages, should not necessarily represent finished pieces of scholarship but can appropriately be of a speculative or tentative nature, presenting or testing the preliminary results of research in progress. Essays can also usefully deal with research problems or methodology, discussions concerning the nature of the field, presentations of new

hypotheses, or suggestions for future projects in Sung studies. Articles in any language of scholarship will be accepted and published in that language provided they are clearly typed or legibly penned. As a courtesy to Far Eastern readers, contributors writing in a Western language are requested to supply the Chinese and/or Japanese characters for all personal and place names, book titles, and special terms occurring in the text or notes.

FORTHCOMING ISSUES: Present plans call for the third number of the Newsletter to appear early in 1971. Articles on economic history, law, and military history have been promised, and it is hoped that they can be included in the next issue. A supplement to the Directory of Sung Scholars will be printed listing late arriving entries. Also, Michael McGrath at Princeton University is updating and working on a supplement to Yves Hervouet's bibliography of Western scholarship on the Sung (see the first issue of the Newsletter, page 16); it is expected this will be ready for publication in either the third or fourth issue.

SUNG HISTORY AND CHINESE HISTORIOGRAPHY

James H. Zimmerman
Yale University

(Editor's Note: Both the editor and the author of this article are hopeful that the ideas herein will generate some critical discussion, or dialogue among readers, for print in future issues of the [Newsletter](#). Please address any comments to the author and mail carbons to the editor if commentators intend to have their reflections, retorts, or whatever, printed.)

"Modern" historiography differs from its antecedents -- chronicles, "universal histories," teleological narratives -- by its insistence on analysis, and its use of critical methods to reconstruct an abstraction -- the past -- on the basis of empirical evidence. Or so we have often been told. The line between Ranke's "wie es eigentlich gewesen" and "traditional" historiography is not easy to draw with any precision. Recent attempts (I have in mind Mr. J. H. Plumb's *The Death of the Past*) offer no sure test for the distinction they thus try to make. (In the case of Mr. Plumb, this distinction is the touchstone for discerning the educative "past," now dying, and "history," the product of modern research.)¹ But in the end we may face an uncomfortable tautology: "Modern" historiography is that historiography written in accord with "modern" principles of historical writing. As the saying goes, you pay your money and you take your choice.

I should like to propose a rather different way of looking at the problem: An historical approach (remembering that one kind of historical explanation is the historical process itself -- "how did this come out of that?") The objections to dividing historiography at the "modern-traditional" horizon are several (they are the same as those to dividing history itself in that way): Can only two periods readily be discerned? What meaning and coherence do these periods then possess? Are we not better off taking account of the whole process of historical change than in trying to draw artificial lines which only restrict our understanding? But at base, something in the distinction remains cogent: History-writing has changed, and we may even be inclined to say it has progressed. Taking advantage of a subject which happens to lie in the foreground of my interest at the present time, I should like to consider in this connection some changing historical images of the Sung 宋 period which developed from about the middle of the twelfth century. Remote as it may seem in culture and in time, the Sung offers a compelling example of an historical record which posed a problem, a problem which forced historians

of that day to a higher level of criticism and rigor in their thinking.

A historiographical problem may be said to arise when existing descriptions of the past are found to be either erroneous (sometimes mendacious) or incomplete, and their explanation of the historical process is no longer to be believed. It is not hard to see why such a problem presented itself in so painful a form to the scholars of the southern Sung. They were faced, besides the purely intellectual problems of reconstructing the history of their dynasty, with the monumental task of describing historically (and therefore explaining morally) the course of the disaster of 1125. Blame there must be, but where should it go? To understand the problem, we need only consider the state of historical writing in the period of roughly fifty years between the death of Shen-tsung 神宗 (1085) and the establishment of the southern Sung government.

With Shen-tsung's death, as is well known, the factions opposed to the political program of Wang An-shih 王安石 grasped uncontested power. They soon started to put together a negative picture of the former reign, the [Shen-tsung cheng-shih](#) 神宗正史, compiled under the supervision of such well-known conservative scholars as Fan Tsu-yü 范祖禹, Chang Lei 張耒 and others. Begun in 1092, a draft of this history is supposed to have been presented to the Throne in the following year. Unfortunately for the cause, the young Emperor -- so thoroughly unsympathetic to the conservative faction -- assumed personal direction of the government in the fall of 1094, and in the same spirit of opposition set about finding hands to compose his kind of history. This was the [Shen-tsung kuo-shih](#) 神宗國史, that infamous (!) work, written to "exalt Ts'ai Ching 蔡京 and defame the Empress Hsüan-jen 宣仁太后." In charge of its compilation (whatever that vague post may have meant) were Chang Tun 章惇 and Ts'ai Pien 蔡卞, and unlike its predecessor, this history was eventually completed (1104, in 120 ch.). At this same time, a similar process of revision was carried out on the "Veritable Records ([Shih-lu](#) 實錄)².

We do not know for sure how much of this conflicting mass of evidence reached the new southern Sung capital; we have the word of contemporaries that much was lost. But that was not the problem. Archives could be reconstructed; events could be described by witnesses. Nothing could alter the fact that the history of northern Sung had been written in contradictory and mutually exclusive partial accounts. The problem at hand was to obtain from these discrepancies some idea of "the past" which would satisfy the demands of both political expediency and historical rigor. If accounts disagree, which should be followed?

The question was classically simple: What really had happened?

It is well-known that the intellectual atmosphere under Kao-tsung 高宗 was generally hostile to Wang An-shih, though in a less violent spirit than that of the northern Sung conservatives. Yet the spirit of historical criticism -- mostly, at this point, the criticism of petty discrepancies between sources, it is true -- would not rest content at selecting one of the two partisan versions as the truth; the accounts must be reconciled, and agreement must finally be reached on the process which had led to the collapse of the northern Sung. The demands of politics were no less exigent. The great task of making the final judgment could not be avoided, and it was to devolve principally on two men, the most famous historians of their day: Li T'ao 李燾 and Hung Mai 洪邁.

Li T'ao, like so many other historians in the Chinese tradition, was by inclination and training a conservative. He was also from Szechwan, a place of origin which may have served to connect him more intimately in feeling with the anti-reform party of northern Sung. In any case, he expressed very openly his negative view of Wang An-shih and the "New Laws." In the course of his official career, Li T'ao showed his concern for the issue by concentrating on the events of late northern Sung, which he treated in his Hui-tsung shih-lu 徽宗實錄 (begun in 1169) and his Ssu-ch'ao kuo-shih 四朝國史, covering the period 1068-1127, of which he was destined to finish only the "monographs" Chih 志 (presented 1180, in 180 ch.).

At the same time that he was compiling these works in the History Office 國史院, Li T'ao was also on his own account working at completing what was to be the greatest history ever written of the northern Sung: The Hsü Tzu-chih t'ung-chien ch'ang-pien 續資治通鑑長編. He was of course in an unexcelled position to do so, for he could combine the bibliographic resources of the History Office with the freedom of working on his own. In 1183, presenting a revised draft of the Ch'ang-pien to the Throne (after thirty years during which, as he says, "my utmost effort has been expended in writing this book") Li T'ao remarks:

事或傳于兩說，惟折諸聖，逼得其真。

If events have been recounted in two versions, I have had to decide which is the "sage account," in order to obtain the truth.

In other words, despite his personal predilections, Li T'ao recognized the dimensions of the historiographical problem of which I have spoken. The phrase, wei che chu sheng 惟折諸聖 (which I have taken to mean literally, "then I decide which is the more 'sagely'") is troublesome. Still I think the sense of the passage is clear: Li T'ao is going to use

his own critical judgment to determine what version to follow (though he does not tell us on what basis he does so). He will, in short, attempt to present the historical record, within the limits of his ideas and his values, as he finds it actually occurred.

Unfortunately, of the monumental work completed in the twelfth century, it is principally that portion dealing with "events recounted in two versions" which has been lost. We are unable then to judge fully how Li T'ao may have performed the task he set himself.³ It is likely that the Yüan 元 compilers of the Sung-shih 宋史 used his Ssu-ch'ao kuo-shih as a source, and that the Sung-shih account of this period also indirectly shows his influence. One thing is clear. The Ssu-ch'ao kuo-shih (finally completed by Hung Mai in 1186) was said to have had 350 ch. and to have contained biographical notices of 870 people, while the original Ch'ang-pien had over 1,000 ch. Obviously massive documentation was one part of the method.

Ssu-ma Kuang's 司馬光 "Investigations of Discrepancies" 考異 is often taken as an important innovation which raised the critical level of historians' insight into sources. Yet, as Herbert Franke has pointed out, Ssu-ma Kuang's comments are hardly indicative of a "significant approach to history in general."⁴ The source-critical spirit had earlier manifestations as well; according to the Yü-hai 玉海, vari-colored inks were used late in the tenth century to distinguish between the "layers" of a single historical work (in this case, the T'ai-tsu shih-lu 太祖實錄).⁵ Li T'ao's place in this source-critical tradition, as well as the definition of his historiographical achievement, must await the kind of careful investigation of the Ch'ang-pien which I have certainly not been able to give it (and the verdict is not made easier by the formidable textual problems connected with the work). Nor does the case for a "new history" rest on Li T'ao alone; one should at least mention Li Hsin-ch'uan 李心傳, whose account of Kao-tsung's reign fills so many bulky volumes. The relationships between source-criticism and significant thinking about history are complex throughout the course of Chinese historiography, and they are important. I can only suggest one aspect of this relationship here: The very contradictions which existed in the historical record at the end of the northern Sung seem to have affected the letter and the spirit of historical writing at the beginning of the southern Sung. The contradictions in the historical record were the result of intellectual-political factionalism, and the necessity to resolve these factional conflicts made it necessary to resolve the historical "conflicts" in a way which carried intellectual conviction.

In 1792, Chang Hsüeh-ch'eng 章學誠, writing on behalf of his patron Pi Yüan 畢沅 to the famous historian Ch'ien Ta-hsin 錢大昕 about the recently completed Hsü Tzu-chih t'ung-chien 續資治通鑑 had this to say about the sources for Sung history:

Because the Yung-lo ta-tien 永樂大典 had been kept hidden in the Palace Library, such works as Li T'ao's Ch'ang-pien 長編 (on the northern Sung) and Li Hsin-ch'uan's Hsi-nien yao-lu 建炎以來歷年要錄 (on the southern Sung) had remained unexamined [by the authors of previous works on Sung history] ...Fortunately, we are living now in an age of flourishing order when literature is exalted -- the library of the Four Treasuries 四庫全書 has been assembled; statutes and records are made accessible, and neglected writings, as well as secret records which had not been seen by even the most learned and accomplished scholars for several hundred years, can now be borrowed and copied in libraries, and circulate in a wide group of readers. All this has happened because advantage was taken of opportunities and use was made of good fortune. How can we then disparage all the bitter labor of scholars of former days, or congratulate ourselves because the sources we use are a bit more copious than theirs? As if the Way were in this!⁶

In other words, Chang Hsüeh-ch'eng believed that in his age of cultural advance a fitting concern for the "exaltation of letters" had produced the recovery of the literary remains of former days. For this reason, he implies, it has been left for us to produce the definitive Sung-Yuan history (the Hsü Tzu-chih t'ung-chien). (This attitude, by the way, is the converse of the traditional Confucian distrust of historical works produced in a period of cultural "decline," e.g., the Chiu T'ang-shu 舊唐書.)

As Chang Hsüeh-ch'eng realized, many works had in fact been written on the subject of Sung history between the compilation of the Sung-shih and his own day. Indeed, the issues involved were highly disputed, as China passed out of "barbarian" rule and back into it again. These writers made little use of the critical works of Sung historians, such as those I have mentioned. All the same, their works are of interest for the cultural attitudes they embody and the intellectual assumptions they make.⁷

But that would be another story, one which would have to be told against the background of neo-Confucian ideas as they developed during Ming, and also against the background of the tide of national feeling which developed in reaction to the incursions of the Manchus and the Mongols. The Sung eventually came to have one ugly fault which over-shadowed all its cultural achievements: It had let the barbarians into China.

It is these re-workings of Sung history which I am studying at the

moment. In the meantime, perhaps we can reflect again on the differences between "modern" and "traditional" historiography. The history we write today, it is true, is written to answer very different questions from the history written by Sung scholars. But, if we want to judge their achievements (which is even more difficult than judging their intentions, as I have tried to do), I think we should pay some attention to the way in which they resolved "historiographical problems" like the one I have discussed. In our ideal history of the Sung, we would not devote much space to showing forth the Emperor's "benevolent government," or demonstrating how he handled (or mishandled) his ritual duties. Perhaps the historians named above would think it strange that we should devote so much effort to reconstructing, say, the Sung system of land tenure or the conditions of life among the peasantry.

In any case, I think we should recognize the advance which occurred in historical method. The "new method," (as I have perhaps imprudently called it) did not in the end change Chinese historiographical (or intellectual) tradition. But in its day it produced several great historical works, perhaps the best of their kind in China. And it is upon these that we must rely in writing our kind of history, however we choose to do so.

Notes

1. I am aware of the great complexity of this issue, and I only wish to make the point that such a distinction is hard to make absolutely or qualitatively. Chinese historiography occupies an important place in Mr. Plumb's argument:

In this book I have tried to draw a sharp distinction between the past and history. Man, from the earliest days of recorded time, has used the past in a variety of ways: To explain the origins and purpose of human life, to sanctify institutions of government, to give validity to class structure, to provide moral example, to vivify his cultural and educational processes, to interpret the future, to invest both the individual human life or a nation's with a sense of destiny ... But the past, used in the way it was, is never history, although parts of it may be historical. History, like science, is an intellectual process. Like science, too, it requires imagination, creativity and empathy as well as observation as accurate as a scholar can make it. History, like science, has grown intellectually out of all recognition with its ancient self in the last three hundred years in Western societies ... This to my mind is a Western development. Some scholars whom I admire will disagree, for they feel that I exaggerate the difference between Chinese and Western historiography ... their [Chinese] development never broke the final barriers that lead to true history -- the attempt to see things as they were, irrespective of what conflict this might create with what the wise ones of one's own society make of the past. The Chinese pursued erudition, but they never developed the critical historiography which is the signal achievement of Western historians over the last two hundred years. They never attempted, let alone succeeded, in treating history as objective understanding.

(See J. H. Plumb, *The Death of the Past*, Boston, 1970, pp.11-14). Yet to link the development of science and history so closely runs the risk of positivist interpretations, and asserts, perhaps, more than even "history" in Mr. Plumb's sense can support. A classic case against the view that historical knowledge can be "scientific" has been given by Isaiah Berlin ("History and Theory," in *History and Theory*, vol. I, no. 1 [1962]). The definition of "modern" history needs to be more precise and specific, and the definition must be applied to the facts of Chinese historiography as we come to know them, before the question can usefully be posed.

2. The best discussion of the Sung kuo-shih 國史 is Sudō Yoshiyuki 周藤吉之, "Sōchō kokushi no hensan to kokushi retsuden 宋朝國史の編纂と國史列傳" in *Sōdaishi kenkyū* 宋代史研究 (Tōkyō, 1969), pp. 513-565. On the shih-lu 實錄, see Huang Han-ch'ao 黃漢超,

"Sung Shen-tsung shih-lu ch'ien-hou kai-hsiu chih fen-hsi," 宋神宗實錄前後改修之分析 Hsin-ya hsüeh-pao 新亞學報, vol. VII, no. 1, pp. 363-409; vol. VII, no. 2, pp. 157-195. The primary source is Yü-hai 玉海, ch. 48 (see note 5 below).

3. On Li T'ao and the Ch'ang-pien 長編, see Sudō Yoshiyuki. "Nansō no Ri Tō to Zoku shiji tsugan jōhen no seiritsu," 南宋の李燾と續資治通鑑長編の成立 in Sōdaishi kenkyū, pp. 469-512; consult also Yang Chia-lo's 楊家駱 introductory notes to the Shih-chieh shu-chū 世界書局 edition of the Ch'ang-pien (this is particularly concerned with the textual problem). For details of Li T'ao's life and career, see Wang Te-yi 王德毅, *Li T'ao fu-tzu nien-p'u* 李燾父子年譜, Taipei, 1963.
4. Herbert Franke, "Some Aspects of Chinese Private Historiography in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries," in Beasley and Pulleyblank, ed., Historians of China and Japan, London, 1961, p. 120.
5. Wang Ying-lin 王應麟 Yü-hai 玉海, ch. 48 (I-wen: shih-lu 藝文: 實錄), pp. 11a-b (Taiwan, Hua-wen shu-chu 台灣華文書局 edition, vol. II, p.950a.)
6. Text printed in Hsü Tzu-chih t'ung-chien 續資治通鑑 (Shih-chieh shu-chū ed., Taipei, 1962), vol. I, P. 25.
7. So far as I know, the only discussion (in Chinese or otherwise) of Sung histories written in the Ming and early Ch'ing is Huang Yün-mei 黃雲眉, "Yü Hsia Ch'ü-ch'an lun kai-hsiu Sung-shih chu-chia shu 與夏瞿禪論修改宋史諸家書, Wen-lan hsüeh-pao 文瀾學報 vol. II, no. 1, pp. 1-6. For a general hypothesis about history-writing under foreign dynasties ("dynasties of conquest"), see Otagi Matsuo 愛宕松男, "Ryō-Kin-Sō San-shi no hensan to hokuzoku ōchō no tachiba, 遼金宋三史の編纂と北族王朝の立場" in Bunka 文化, vol. XV, no. 4, pp. 294-322; also Fujieda Akira 藤枝晃, *Seifuku Ōchō*, 征服王朝 Tokyo, 1948.

NEWS OF THE FIELD

I. Sung II Conference

Arrangements were completed in August to hold the Sung II Conference, sponsored by the Committee on Studies of Chinese Civilization of the American Council of Learned Societies, August 29-September 3, 1971 at the Hotel Kaiserin Elisabeth in Feldafing on the Starnbergersee in Germany. The Honorary Chairman of the conference is Professor Edward A. Kracke, Jr., who drew the initial plans more than three years ago; Professor John W. Haeger has assumed responsibility for the organization and operation of the conference; local arrangements are in the hands of Professor Dr. Herbert Franke.

Originally papers for Sung II were solicited in four categories: local culture and society, urbanization and urban culture, political history, and Jürchen-Mongol studies. During the last year, however, due in part to the postponement of the conference and to changes in the roster of participating scholars, an effort has been made to ensure greater coherence by limiting papers to Southern Sung, focusing on the nature of the Sung achievement, devoting some attention to the inescapable dichotomy between flourishing culture and troubled government, and encouraging the writers of institutional papers to consider the social and cultural implications of their studies. A complete list of participants and paper topics should be available for the next issue of the Newsletter.

Although the limitations of space and the very nature of a "research" conference naturally preclude an open invitation to scholars in the field, the CSCC hopes to keep the profession informed about its construction and coverage. Anyone with a particular inquiry is invited to write to Professor Haeger, Department of Chinese, Pomona College, Claremont, California 91711.

II. News Briefs

Professor Robert Hartwell of the University of Pennsylvania has written about a monograph concerning Sung economic history on which he is currently working. He described it as follows: It will probably be titled "Government Finance in Eleventh- and Twelfth-Century China: Personnel, Politics and Policy-Making." My work will be partially based on a quantitative analysis of the careers, ideas, political associations, family relationships, social and regional background, and other factors of approximately five to seven thousand incumbents in fiscal posts between 960 and 1210. I expect to employ mathematical models and use computer techniques. The whole project most likely will not be completed for two

years. But in the meantime I am preparing several preliminary reports to be submitted for publication within the next twelve months --"Regionalism in Southern Sung Financial Administration", "Monetary Analysis, Foreign Trade and Chinese 'Mercantilism'", and "Stratification and Social Mobility in Imperial China: A Reappraisal."

* * * * *

Publication of a series of topically arranged collection of essays on the Sung, selected from Chinese journals of the past three or four decades, is under consideration in Taiwan. The volumes in the series, entitled 宋史論叢, would be divided into the areas of finance, religion, government, foreign relations, geography, economics, society, laws and institutions, intellectual history, and the like. If readers have suggestions for particular articles to be included, please send them to the editor who will in turn relay them to Taiwan. It is hoped that by the next issue of the Newsletter there will be more information about this reprinting project.

* * * * *

Professors Aoyama Sadao 青山定雄 and Shiba Yoshinobu 斯波義信 have informed the editor that the Japanese Sung Committee is in the process of preparing a directory of Sung scholars in Japan. Additional information about this compilation entitled 宋代研究者 (日本) 名簿 will be passed on in the next number of the Newsletter.

PUBLISHING AND BOOK NEWS

(Editor's Note: The editor realizes that not all recent publications on the Sung have been included in this issue of the Newsletter. If readers care to suggest titles for inclusion, or better still, submit brief notices in the style of those below, the editor will be most grateful. Please note that as opposed to full scale critical reviews which really belong in a more established and widely read academic journal, notices seem more appropriate to the designs of this publication. Furthermore, there is no reason that notices about important recent article-length studies cannot be printed in this section.)

I. China

1. Sung-tai tsai-huang te chiu-chi cheng-tse 宋代災荒的救濟政策, by Wang Te-i 王德毅, Preface by Meng Po 孟博, Chung-kuo hsueh-shu-chu-tso chiang-chu wei-yuan hui ts'ung-shu no. 52 中國學術著作獎助委員會叢書 Taipei: Chung-kuo hsueh-shu chu-tso chiang-chu wei-yuanhui 中國學術著作獎助委員會, 1970, iii, iii, 202 PP., Bibliography · Index, Postscript · Cloth US\$1.50, 60NT, Paper US\$1.00, 40NT.

Professor Wang has, as the title to this volume indicates, limited this study to the relief measures and policies of the Sung local and central government organs; only in the final chapter does he mention other private relief organizations such as Buddhist temples. Professor Wang's stated intention in writing this work is to investigate a glorious aspect of Chinese history and to elaborate on the benevolent aspect of the Sung government; therefore, he reserves mention of the corrupt practices occasionally involved in relief measures to a brief discussion near the conclusion of the book. This fact, however, in no way diminishes the value of this monograph. In the brief second chapter concerning the nature of the various types of natural disasters, epidemics, and pestilences, the author does not attempt to elaborate on or even enumerate all the disasters that occurred during the Sung (and he claims that the Sung suffered more disasters than any other dynasty prior to that time); he merely intends to point out the characteristics of these disasters. Incidentally, the ravages of war are treated as a kind of disaster. The main substance of this work is contained in the long third chapter that examines the multifarious relief measures and policies instituted to meet the emergencies. Broken down into four sections are discussions of preventive measures, social relief work during ordinary times, relief activities conducted during a disaster, and post-disaster relief. Some of the many relief measures or institutions that come under scrutiny are granaries, hydraulic works, orphanages, old age homes, tax remissions, and charitable gifts.

Professor Wang has drawn his primary source materials from a wide variety of historical compilations and wen-chi and has made use of modern Chinese and Japanese scholarship as well; his sources are carefully noted.

2. Fang Hao lia-shih tzu-ting kao 方豪六十自定稿, 2 volumes, by Fang hao 方豪 · Taipei: Privately published, 1969, xiv, vii, viii, 2433, +2 pp., Maps, Charts, Illustrations, List of Errata, US\$25.00, 850NT

A number of articles on the Sung are included in this collection of Professor Fang's essays. (He has helpfully provided a list of his other monograph-length studies that are not reprinted in this compilation.) All of the Sung articles in the collection have been published previously in various Chinese journals; however, all the articles have undergone at least slight revision, of one sort or another, by Professor Fang. Two articles, though -- 宋代人口考實 and 宋代城之研究 -- are major rewritings of chapters on the same subject that appeared in his two-volume work Sung-shih 宋史; therefore these two essays, particularly the former, can be considered new articles for all intents and purposes.

II . Japan

1. Ōanseki shinpō no kenkyū 王安石新法の研究 by Higashi Ichiro 東一夫, Tokyo: Kazama Shobo 風間書房, 1970. iv, xx · 1054, +16, +3, +5 pp., Charts, Maps, Appendix, Indices, English Abstract, English Table of Contents, 9,600¥.

This mammoth monograph represents the culmination of a career's study; Professor Higashi's interest in Wang An-shih started at the time he was writing his thesis on one facet of the Sung reformer's program. In this present volume, the author has very meticulously attempted to strip away the prejudices of one extreme or the other about Wang in order to make an impartial, definitive evaluation of the man and his policies. Toward this end Professor Higashi in his opening 80-page introduction discusses and analyzes the various views of Wang and his policies as held in the West, in pre-modern Japan, and in China from Wang's own lifetime until the present. In the next section of some 175 pages, attention is focused upon the social, economic, and political background of Wang's era. In particular, Professor Higashi discusses the absolutist tendencies of the Shen-tsung 神宗 Emperor's policies and how, as is seldom realized, the emperor was a restraining force upon Wang. Also elaborated upon are the degree to which the money economy had permeated the rural areas and

the confusion and inconsistencies in the Household Rank System 戶等. The vast bulk of this volume, nearly 700 pages, is taken up with an exhaustive and ground breaking examination of the aims and characteristics of Wang's policies; throughout, Professor Higashi attempts to demonstrate that there was an organic interrelationship among all the parts of the "New Policies." The concluding section of the study deals with Wang's political philosophy and its underlying elements, which the author shows to be Wang's Ten Thousand Word Memorial 萬言書, his Zen training, and his Buddho-Taoist-Confucian syncretic tendencies. (Incidentally, the appendix to the book consists of a chronological chart outlining Wang's religious activities and political thought.) In this final part of the book, Professor Higashi also presents his own interpretation of Wang and his policies and at the same time attempts to refute many of the earlier biased views.

2. Sōdai bunshū sakuin 宋代文集索引, compiled by Saeki Tomi 佐伯富 Tōyōshi kenkyū sōkan no. 22 東洋史研究叢刊, Kyoto: Tōyōshi kenkyū kai 東洋史研究會, 1970, ix, 845, +18 pp. · Index, 4,000¥

The first issue of the Newsletter (see p. 15) announced the publication of this new index, but at that time no more than the list of the ten wen-chi 文集 authors could be listed because the volume was not in hand. Now however, a more detailed description can be provided. Work on this index -- which is actually more in the nature of a concordance -- commenced in 1958 with Professor Saeki assuming the role of chief compiler but with Umehara Kaoru 梅原郁, Chikusa Masaaki 竺沙雅章, Kondō Hideki 近藤秀樹, and Terada Takanoobu 寺田隆信 indexing the greater number of wen-chi. The work was completed for the most part after three years; however, lack of funds kept it in manuscript form for nearly ten years until the American Council of Learned Societies, through the urging of Professors Edward Kracke and Robert Hartwell, supported its publication. The 70,000 entries encompass references to personal and place names, to official titles, and to social, economic, literary, philosophical, legal, religious, and institutional terms. With the exception of Hung Mai's 洪邁 P'an-chou wen-chi 盤洲文集, the poetry collected in each wen-chi is not indexed. The Ssu-pu ts'ung-k'an 四部叢刊 editions were used for all the wen-chi except 歐陽文忠公全集, for which the 國學基本叢書 editions were the basis; however, a table cross-referencing the chuan of two editions is provided. All entries are arranged by the Japanese phonetic system; an index by stroke order, though, is available at the end of the volume.

- 3 Yoshikawa Kōjirō zenshū 吉川幸次郎全集 vol. 13, by Yoshikawa Kōjirō. Tokyo: Chikuma Shobō 筑摩書房, 1961 · vi, 634 pp., 1,600¥

This impressive collection of Professor Yoshikawa's writings on the Sung is one of 20 in the series of his collected works. Burton Watson's English translation of 宋詩概說, is the only omission out of Professor Yoshikawa's 34 articles and monographs on Sung literature, culture and history; even his translations of some Sung short stories, three Western language articles, and reviews of books concerning the Sung are included. At the conclusion of this volume Professor Yoshikawa has provided an informative postscript explaining the evolution of his interest in and remarkable research on Sung literature and history.

4. Chūgoku shi kenkyū 中國史研究 vol. 1, by Saeki Tomi 佐伯富 · Tōyōshi kenkyū sōkan no. 21 東洋史研究叢刊, Kyoto: Tōyōshi kenkyū kai 東洋史研究會 · 1969, viii, 680, +32 pp., Maps, Charts, Index, 3,800¥

Eleven out of the twenty articles reprinted in this collection concern the Sung. All published in Japanese academic journals or commemorative volumes between 1938 and 1957, they reflect Professor Saeki's wide range of interests, covering economic and institutional history and geography. The articles included treat such topics as the tea and alum monopolies, law, the official post of 走馬承受, and the bureau 皇城司. Of particular interest is Professor Saeki's preface in which he provides a partial but informative account of his distinguished academic career (without mentioning, however, his indexing work) and intellectual concerns.

III. United States

Forthcoming

An Index to Sung Dynasty Titles Extant in Ts'ung-shu (叢書索引宋文, 子目) compiled by Brian E. McKnight

The Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center in Taipei has announced the publication scheduled for later this year of an index to Sung works as listed in the catalogue Ts'ung-shu tzu-mu lei-pien 叢書子目類編. In the main entry section more than 6,500 titles will be arranged by author, with references given to the one or more ts'ung-shu where the titles can be located. A cross-reference index to titles will also be provided. The compiler is a professor at the University of Hawaii.

THESIS REGISTRY

I. Dissertation Résumés

1. Yueh Fei and the Founding of the Southern Sung, by Edward H. Kaplan, University of Iowa, Department of History, Ph.D. thesis, 1970, 621 pp.

To the extent the facts of Yueh Fei's 岳飛 career can be disentangled from the legends that grew up around him even before his death, they would appear to justify his reputation as the ablest of the early Southern Sung generals. He did not win all his battles, but he never lost a battle through stupidity or timidity and often overcame heavy odds by well-timed audacity. So it is possible, though not certain nor even likely, that he might have reconquered the central plain in 1140 had Kao Tsung 高宗 permitted him to launch his strike across the Huangho then. There-after reconquest was increasingly unlikely, initially because the momentum of Yueh's (and several other generals') victories was allowed to be lost, and in the long-run because the structural flaws of the old Northern Sung military machine were reinstitutionalized during the next generation.

In any event, by 1140-41 a military solution to the Jurched conflict was no longer politically realistic. The shrewd but timid Kao Tsung had sided with Ch'in Kuei's 秦檜 peace faction. Ch'in's influence and the disgrace of the war faction's civilian leaders, Chang Chun 張浚 and Chao Ting 趙鼎 had pulled Yueh from the field into court politics, for which he was unsuited by both temperament and training. Though legend (with some corroboration) has labeled Ch'in an agent of the Jurched and asserts the Jurched demanded Yueh's death as the price for peace, it is evident that even if Ch'in was innocent of these charges, Yueh's conspicuous advocacy of war would not have allowed Ch'in to retain enough dignity to stay in office and make peace so long as Yueh lived.

The martyrdom that ensured Yueh's ultimate deification (and Ch'in's demonization) also polarized the two factions, forced Kao Tsung to keep Ch'in in power long after the purges Ch'in instituted had rendered him a liability to the dynasty, and continued to warp Sung political life to the end of the dynasty.

These factional quarrels also gravely compromised documentary sources dealing with Yueh. While he lived, Ch'in rewrote the official record in his own favor and discouraged memoirs by Yueh's sympathizers. Converse distortions were introduced after Ch'in's death. The basic source, by Yueh 's grandson, Yueh K'o 岳珂, was compiled sixty-odd years after the

event and biased by family and partisan considerations. K'o's contemporaries, even in such detailed histories as those of Hsu Meng-hsin 徐夢辛 and Li Hsin-ch'uan 李心傳, cannot fully correct his account. The very political quarrel that helped convert Yueh into a semi-mythical figure has also limited modern opportunities to demythologize him.

-- Edward Kaplan

2. The Life and Thought of Yeh Shih 葉适(1150-1223) -- Ardent Patriot and Maverick Neo-Confucianist, by Winston Wan Lo, Harvard University, Ph.D. thesis, 1970.

We may better appreciate the problematik of the triumph of the Cheng-Chu school 程朱派 of Neo-Confucianism during the Southern Sung period if we consider some of the possible alternatives within the framework of Neo-Confucianism. In this light, the Che-tung school 浙東派 whose members were mainly contemporaries of Chu Hsi 朱熹 takes on special significance. The propensities of this school, namely an ardent irridentism in politics and a pronounced empiricism (or pragmatism) in philosophy, are well illustrated in the career and work of Yeh Shih.

Yeh's debut into the world of political and social commentary was prompted mainly by considerations of personal advancement: he wanted to secure the commendation of high-ranking officials and to impress the emperor. Nevertheless, in the comprehensiveness of his scope and in the pungency of his language, his work (two cycles of essays of about fifty pieces each, Chin-chuan 進卷 and Wai-kaio 外稿) undoubtedly ranks as one of the major contemporary critiques of the Chinese state and society during the Southern Sung period. Inspired by a burning passion for hui-fu 恢復 (i.e. the irridentist yearning for the former Sung territories under foreign domination), his work was both a clarion call as well as a comprehensive plan of action. He insisted that a program of sweeping reform had to be implemented before the goal of hui-fu could be accomplished. Convinced that the malaise of the body politic of the dynasty was due to overextension of the central government, he advocated a consistent policy of retrenchment, reducing the intake of revenue, reducing the size of the army, delegating more authority to the ministries and the provincial and prefectural governments.

He believed that he had traced many of the irrationalities of the governmental system to the morbid obsession of the dynasty with "security" which prompted it to take unnecessary precautions against the usurping potential of its own ministers and governors. This obsession gave rise to the proliferation of laws. He dwelt on this subject extensively and with a few sarcastic strokes delineated what might be called the syndrome of

the "fetishism of laws."

On economic and social issues, his position was on the whole conservative, as he threw his formidable knowledge of the classics and history in support of the status quo. Nevertheless, towards the end of his life when the finances of the dynasty took an abrupt turn for the worse due to sustained hostilities with the Jurches and Mongol foes, he took the trouble to work out a pilot project of land purchase for the prefectural government of Wenchow 溫州, his home prefecture, whereby landowners were to be expropriated in accordance with a fixed schedule. Revenue from the publicly owned land was to be applied to defray the cost of maintaining the prefectural army. His scheme of land purchase probably had a bearing on the later disastrous land acquisition program of Chia Ssu-tao 賈似道.

Passing the civil service examination virtually at the top of the list in 1178, he rose rapidly in the official hierarchy and was caught in the vortex of the major events that convulsed the court during the middle years of the dynasty. He was privy to the behind-the-scenes maneuvering that brought about the abdication of emperor Kuang-tsung 光宗 and the accession of emperor Ning-tsung 寧宗. Together with some sixty other scholar-officials, he was the victim of the anti-intellectualist campaign of his time, the so-called Ching-yuan t'ang-chin 慶元黨禁. While he did not consciously instigate the abortive northern expedition of Han T'o-chou 韓侂胄 his well-known irridentist writings could not but be held as contributing to the warlike climate that eventuated in the ill-starred venture. His hope of a direct role in shaping the destiny of the dynasty came to an abrupt end upon the downfall of Han T'o-chou, as he was branded one of Han's partisans.

In retirement, he continued to live a busy life pouring his soul out in writing hundreds of funerary inscriptions and in teaching hundreds of students. By the turn of the thirteenth century, with the death of Chu Hsi and other well-known Neo-Confucianist masters of an earlier era, Yeh Shih came to be recognized as one of the foremost teachers of the empire. As he had practically the whole academic community to himself, it is conceivable that he could exert a considerable influence on the subsequent course of Confucian scholarship.

Members of the Che-tung school of Southern Sung China shared a strong historical orientation with others in the mainstream of the Neo-Confucian tradition such as Ou-yang Hsiu 歐陽修, Ssu-ma Kuang 司馬光 and Chu Hsi. As a matter of fact, Yeh Shih was commended, together with Chu Hsi,

by Ch'en Fu-liang 陳傅良 as one of the two most gifted historians of the time. The quality of Yeh's historical scholarship may be gauged from some of the well-taken remarks sprinkled throughout the pages of his Hsi-hsüeh chi-yen hsü-mu 習學記言序目 which is a re-evaluation of all the major categories of learning of his time.

The thrust of Yeh's effort as a teacher was to combat the excesses of the rationalism (or idealism) which the followers of the tao-hsüeh 道學 tradition (i.e. the followers of the Chu Hsi and Lu Chiu-yüan 陸九淵) were prone to. He launched a relentless indictment of the tao-hsüeh penchant for abstractions, such as the concepts of li, chi, or hsing 理、氣、性. By the same token he frowned upon the idealizing tendencies of the Book of Mencius 孟子 and the Doctrine of the Mean 中庸.

In considering the positive aspect of Yeh's teaching, it may be appropriate to raise the following questions. Apart from the sensation of myth-debunking, was there a positive motive underlying his historical studies, delineating the exact task to be done and spurting him on to greater efforts? Had he conceived a long-range program which he and his students could carry on over the years? If not, why?

What were the practical consequences of his empiricist (or pragmatist) frame of mind? It could, of course, lead to advancement in the arts and sciences. However, it could also mean the stifling of intellectual curiosity. The fiat of the sovereign could take the place of free inquiry for the truth.

The eventual eclipse of the learning that Yeh Shih and the Che-tung school stood for seems to attest to its lack of viability.

-- Winston Wan Lo

3. A Treaty Concluded; Diplomacy between the Sung and Chin Dynasties 1117-1123, by Dagmar Thiele, Ph.D. thesis, University of Munich

This is a study of the origins and problems concerning the 1123 treaty between Sung and Chin 金, the first of five major treaties concluded between the two states. It tries to analyse the historical situation which led to the diplomatic contact of the two states and to describe the negotiations with regard to the real political situation and to evaluate the significance of the result for the following decades of war and peace.

In the historical literature covering the period 1117-1123 it is generally stated as a fact that a military alliance between the Sung and Chin dynasties was concluded in 1120 against the common enemy, the Kitan 契丹. It was argued that the Chin had agreed in principle to the return of the so-called 'sixteen prefectures' of Yen- and Hsi-ching 燕京、西京 to Sung domination, prefectures that formerly were Chinese territory but

which belonged at that time to the Liao 遼 empire. In return, the Sung were to give military assistance to the Chin for the final annihilation of the Kitan and to transfer the annual payments to them as the successors of the Kitan. The negotiations on the several sections of the treaty alone seem to have lasted for several years (during which the war against the Liao empire was continued) so that a final agreement could be reached only as late as 1123.

In my thesis I have come to the conclusion that neither was there an agreement about a joint attack on the Kitan (though the main subject of discussion was joint military action), nor was such a joint action ever fully intended by either side.

The Sung, realizing the Juchen's 女真 surging military might, hoped to regain the strategically valuable territory that had formerly belonged to China and was now in the hands of the Kitan, by diplomatically pretending an interest in joint military action against the Liao. The reason for the Chin emperor Aguda's 阿骨打 agreement to negotiate, even though the Sung territorial claim was opposed to his own, can be explained by his interest in testing the real power of the Sung and in taking preventive measures against a possible Sung-Liao alliance.

Contrary to the desire of the Sung to establish a friendly relationship with the Juchen by concluding this treaty, the result was an ever-growing suspicion between the two parties. Besides the concrete terms of the treaty, the Juchen acquired clear insight into the military weakness of the Sung. Moreover, the Juchen had prudently kept all strategic cardinal points in the west (Hsi-ching = T'at-yüan) and in the north-east (territory near Shan-hai-kuan) under their control. From here they invaded China in 1125.

An appendix to the thesis contains the full translation of all relevant international documents for the years 1117-1123 as preserved in the San-ch'ao pei-meng hui-pien 三朝北盟會編 by Hsu Meng-hsin 徐夢辛 (1126-1207).

-- Dagmar Thiele

(Editor's note: This thesis is to be published later this year in the series Munchener Ostasiatische Studien.)

4. Das Yang Yao shih-chi 楊么事跡 (Taten und Spuren des Yang Yao). Zur Geschichte der Rebellion des Chang Hsiang and Yang Yao (1130-1135), by Gabriele Sattler, M.A. thesis, University of Munich, 1969. xvii + 86 pp.

This thesis is an annotated translation of a private record of an

anonymous eye-witness of the time and life of Chung Hsiang 鍾相 and Yang Yao in Hunan. There is a short analysis of the origins and aims of the political sectarian movement and rebellion led against the Sung by these two men.

5. 宋代驛站制度研究, by Chao Hsiao-suan 趙效宣, M.A. thesis, Chinese University of Hong Kong, 1967.

This thesis attempts to analyze and present all the data about the postal system of the Sung. In addition, the author discusses the relevant work of Japanese scholars (notably, Sogabe Shizuo 曾我部靜雄, Aoyama Sadao 青山定雄, Magami Takatoshi 真上隆俊, and Koikai Hiromitsu 小岩井弘光), but reaches somewhat different conclusions from theirs. For example, he points out that Professor Sogabe misunderstood the meaning of 急脚; moreover, he attempts to rework Professor Magami's conclusions about the postal system in the Southern Sung.

6. Etude sur l'histoire militaire du XII^e siècle chinois: le "Recueil sur la défense des villes", by Jean-Jacques Subrenat, Ph.D. thesis, Paris, 1968, 192 pp.

The editor hopes that for a future issue of the Newsletter Mr. Subrenat will be able to provide a resume of his thesis and his conclusions on the Shou-ch'eng lu 守城錄.

II. Theses in Progress

(Editor's Note: There is so much material for this section and for the one above that the editor has been compelled, because of the limitation of space, to withhold resumes and other information sent in recently. He will incorporate all this into the next issue of the Newsletter but in the meantime hopes that thesis writers will continue to submit abstracts of M.A. or Ph.D. theses either recently completed or in progress.)

1. "Wen T'ien-hsiang, a Biographical Study," by Horst Huber, Ph.D. candidate, University of Munich

Wen T'ien-hsiang 文天祥 (1236-1283) as a subject for biography, needs no justification. His role as a patriotic leader has been prominent ideologically in the East Asian conflicts of recent times. However it is precisely this heroic image that tends to be a disservice to the understanding of Wen's historical personality. The following is an outline of my thesis:

(I) Wen's idealistic attachment to his dynasty was crystallized in his success in the chin-shih 進士 examination of 1256 and the honor it entailed. His underlying eagerness to make a political contribution was, however, in sharp contrast to his repeated failure to gain a foothold in politics during the 1260's and early 1270's. This phase of his life which saw him intermittently holding local offices (Chiang-hsi, Hu-nan) and uninfluential posts at the capital, is to be treated in the first section of my study.

(II) The second section, running parallel to the first, will show him in his secondary role as a member of the regional gentry of Chiang-hsi and as the author of literary pieces that are seen as an exemplification of this role.

(III) It is from his regional home base that Wen, when the Mongol take-over was in progress (1275), launched his entry into politics by organizing a regional army for the defense of the dynasty. He led such forces before and after the fall of Lin-an 臨安, with changing fortune until the final failure in 1279. The basic difficulty, other than military, that he encountered was the Sung court's attempt to keep him closely tied to itself, while refusing to let him become too powerful -- his loyal attachment notwithstanding. For personal and political reasons he never was more than an outsider, a stranger to the inner circle of what was left of the Sung court. Also, his army and its operations were strictly regional in character; we have to see it as a resistance movement centered on Chiang-hsi and adjacent districts (Fu-chien, Kuang-tung, Hu-nan). The materials for this give interesting clues to the organization of the countryside, and to some aspects of military law and administration as well as the practice of loyalism.

(IV) Wen's literary works contain a body of materials which relate less to his membership in the literati group than to his life as a patriotic leader. The more fervent passages account to a large extent for his popular image; yet they also reflect the conflicts and frustrations evident in his public career. We see how the failure to see his dynasty through to a victorious survival, and the failure to assure the continuity of the Wen family, in the face of the values of patriotism and familial piety, created an ever sharpening emotional tension. Wen's execution in 1283 brought the tragic conclusion; he had escaped death on numerous occasions, but at that point he gave up and died a martyr.

(V) It seems remarkable, judging from the materials that I have seen, that Wen T'ien-hsiang, for a long time at least, did not become a hero for

the masses quite in the way of Kuan Yu 關羽 or Yueh Fei 岳飛. Thus in the last section I try to survey Wen's image as it evolved among the literati up to the 20th century.

(VI) I have made a translation of Wen's autobiographical record (chi-nien lu) 紀年錄 which could serve as an appendix. My conclusion so far has been that despite some difficulties this text is reliable as a historical source.

-- Horst Huber

2. Huang T'ing-chien. *Leben and Dichtung*, by Lutz Bieg, University of Heidelberg

The first part of this thesis deals with the life of Huang 黃庭堅, proceeding from a translation of his biography in the *Sung-shih* (ch. 444) and utilizing the *nien-p'u* 年譜, compiled by Huang Hsun, and other biographical sources. A discussion of Huang's works and calligraphy, as far as they can be traced, constitutes the second section. A translation of a selection of his poems, followed by a consideration of his poetic theory, will conclude the thesis.

3. *The Life and Thought of Li Kou. 1009-1059*, by Hsieh Shan-yuan, University of Chicago

The dissertation begins with an overall examination of Northern Sung society which provides the background for the study of Li Kou 李遵. After a brief discussion of Li's life and writings, an analysis will be made of Li's political thought. This is followed by a comparison of ideas between Li Kou and pre-Ch'in (先秦) Confucian and Legalist philosophers on the one hand, and a comparison between Li Kou and his contemporaries, especially Wang An-shih, on the other. In the conclusion the author will assess Li's role in Chinese history.

4. *Chiang K'uei: A Critical Study of his T'zu Poetry*, Lin Shuen-fu, Princeton University

This thesis is basically intended to be a structural analysis of the t'zu 詞 poetry of Chiang K'uei 姜夔. It will include discussions of the function of the "little prefaces", the T'ang and Sung poetic traditions as seen in his poetry, and the structure of his tz'u rhythm, allusion and imagery.

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The following theses topics, for the time being, are listed only by title and author:

George A. Hayden, *The Judge Pao Plays of the Yuan Dynasty*, Stanford University

Michael Freeman, *The Pien-nien 編年 Style of History-Writing in the Northern Sung*, Yale University

Jonathan Chaves, *Mei Yao-ch'en 梅堯臣 and the Development of Early Sung Poetry*, Columbia University

James H. Zimmerman, *Interpretation of Sung History*, Yale University

Jean-Marie Simonet, *Traduction et commentaire d'un traité de calligraphie chinoise: la "Suite au Traité de Calligraphie" 續書譜 de Jiang Kui (1155-1221)*, Institut Belge des Hautes Etudes Chinoises

Manfred Klaue, *Aus Hangchous goldenen Tagen - Zeremoniell, Fest und Speil - Aus den "Aufzeichnungen eines alten Mannes am Westsee von der Pracht und Schönheit Hangchous" 西湖老人繁勝錄*, Freie Universität Berlin

Han-t'ing King, *Settlement Patterns and Economic Development in Western Ssu-ch'uan. ca. 1050-1850*, University of Pennsylvania

Karen Alvarez, *Politics and Intellectual Trends in Northern Sung China, ca. 1050-1100*

Joan Margaret King, *The Influence of Sung Models on the Economic and Political Thought of Arai Hakuseki 新井白石*, University of Pennsylvania

III. Recently Completed M.A. Theses in Taiwan

The following information about theses at National Taiwan University and the College of Chinese Culture 中國文化學院 was supplied courtesy of Professors Wang Te-i and Sung Shee respectively.

台灣國立大學歷史研究所

林錦雲：許衡對於元初中統至元之治的貢獻

商靜江：柯九思的生平與他對於學藝的貢獻

趙雅書：宋代田賦制度與田賦稅收的狀況

謝瑩瑩：壇淵盟約對遼朝漢化影響的分析

中國文化學院史學研究所：

石文濟：宋代市舶司的設置與職權（現就讀於博士班，研究題目為“南宋中興四鎮”）

辜瑞蘭：青苗法之研究

黃權平：北宋禁軍的建制

伍承漢：宋代樞密院的組織與職權

吳平：從遼史看承天太后主政之契丹全盛期及澶淵之盟——遼聖宗本紀前五卷闡釋

姜恨侵：王安石變法中農田水利法

趙振績：天朝與宋金之關係及遼之滅亡

張恩賜：宋代淮南兩浙地理區及人口之研究

董光濤：宋代黃河改道與遼金之關係

中國文化學院哲學研究所：

李鈞械：陸象山思想的研究

劉彩姮：二程子哲學之研究

中國文化學院文學研究所：

鄭琳：柳永詞研究

黃淑慎：宋代女詞人研究

葉光榮：宋江西詩派研究

謝素行：陳振孫及其書錄解題

中國文化學院藝術研究所：

傅甲：宋代文人之書畫評鑑

陳英德：唐宋繪畫研究

中華民國宋史座談會簡介

王德毅

本會創始於五十二年（一九六三）十月，當時正逢美國史丹福大學教授劉子健先生返國（劉先生現任教普林斯頓大學）。他研究宋史有年，甚享國際盛名，鑑於國內對宋史研究興趣之日益增高，希望同好能有相互切磋的機會，經過私人幾度接觸，乃與姚從吾，方豪，蔣復璁，屈萬里，全漢昇，趙鐵寒諸先生共同發起成立宋史座談會。本會規定每月舉行集會一次，除去寒暑假外每年召集六至七次，由委員一至二人作專題研究報告，因為不願採取有形的正式組織，故每次舉行座談會，報告人即為召集人。自成立以來，六年於茲，沒有間斷，現已集會達四十次之多，會員皆為對宋史研究有興趣的專門學者，常出席者三十餘人。本會對外聯系代表人為趙鐵寒和方豪先生，另請王德毅先生辦理雜事。

本會除經常舉辦學術座談會外，並編印宋史研究集，每輯約三十三萬言，收論文二十篇上下，現已編至第六輯，第五輯即將出版，預期在三年內編至十輯。現本會與國外宋史研究組織保持密切聯系的計有德國的“宋計劃”，日本東京大學的“宋史提要編纂協力委員會”及美國普林斯頓大學的“宋研究”，正進行研究計劃與出版品之交換。

宋史座談會為國內史學界人士所組各研討會中最具規模及時間最持久的一個，它的存在，不僅對於目前國內宋史研究的蓬勃朝氣具有鼓勵作用，於整個史學界之貢獻也有其重大價值。茲將歷次座談會時間，報告人及報告專題列述於後：

- 第一次：五二年十一月十七日，劉子健：在美國研究宋史的一些途徑。
- 第二次：同年十二月廿二日，全漢昇：略論宋代經濟的進步。
- 第三次：五三年二月二日，錢公博：宋代解鹽的生產和運銷制度。
- 第四次：同年三月二日，屈萬里：宋人疑經的風氣。
- 第五次：同年四月廿六日，姚從吾：從宋人所記燕雲十六州淪入契丹後的實況看宋遼關係。

梁天錫：宋代之祠祿制度。

- 第六次：同年五月廿四日，方豪：宋代僧侶對於裁茶之貢獻。
- 第七次：同年十一月一日，宋晞：南宋地方志中有關兩浙路商稅史料之分析研究。
- 第八次：同年十一月廿九日，劉子健：試論宋代行政難題。
- 第九次：同年十二月廿四日，蔣復璁：宋太宗晉邸幕府考。
- 第十次：五四年一月廿八日，日本島田正郎：南宋家產繼承法上的幾種現象。
- 第十一次：同年三月廿八日，楊家駱：契丹史料輯考。
- 第十二次：同年四月廿五日，札奇斯欽：西域和中原文化對蒙古帝國的影響和元朝的建立。
- 第十三次：同年五月三十日，孫克寬：元代道教的特質。
- 第十四次：同年十一月廿八日，王德毅：王國維對宋史研究的貢獻。
- 第十五次：同年十二月廿六日，楊樹藩：宋代中央政治制度。
- 第十六次：五五年四月三日，陶晉生：海外學術界關於宋代對外族關係研究的概況。
- 第十七次：同年五月十五日，王建秋：胡瑗與北宋太學。
- 第十八次：同年六月十九日，梁嘉彬：宋元時代的台灣與琉球。
- 第十九次：同年十一月二日，日本島田正郎：遼朝于越考。
- 第二十次：同年十二月十一日，宋晞：從編纂“宋史研究論文與書籍目錄”談到各國研究宋史的現況。
- 第廿一次：五六年一月八日，朱傳譽：宋代之邸報。
- 第廿二次：同年三月十九日，李震：北宋的國防與軍事。
- 第廿三次：同年六月十一日，方豪：宋代佛教對旅遊之貢獻。
- 第廿四次：同年十月四日，德國艾克倫：德國研究宋史概況。
趙鐵寒：對美國學術研究的觀感。
- 第廿五次：同年十二月九日，趙鐵寒：談慶曆興學。
- 第廿六次：五七年元月十四日，程光裕：宋太宗對遼攻防戰爭之研究。
- 第廿七次：同年三月三日，方豪：南宋的經濟政策。
- 第廿八次：同年四月二十八日，李學智：遼代的滅亡與女真的興起。

- 第廿九次：同年七月十四日，札奇斯欽：美國的蒙古研究。
- 第三十次：同年十月二十日，石文濟：宋代市舶司的設置與職權。
- 第三十一次：同年十一月二四日，楊樹藩：宋代的文官制度。
- 第三十二次：五八年元月十二日，李榮村：南宋寧宗時期湖南江西閩山區居民的叛變。
- 第三十三次：五八年三月廿三日，李霖燦：論宋代山水畫的構圖。
- 第三十四次：同年四月廿七日，鄭騫：楊業家族考證。
- 第三十五次：同年六月二二日，戴君仁：略論朱陸異同。
- 第三十六次：同年十月廿六日，蔣後璠：閑話故宮所藏宋代文物。
- 第三十七次：同年十一月廿三日，陶晉生：女真統治中原對於中國政治制度的影響。
- 第三十八次：五九年元月十一日，方豪：談大中祥符杭州志。
- 第三十九次：同年四月五日，昌彼得：宋人傳記資料索引之編纂。
- 第四十次：同年五月十七日，宋晞：宋代經濟史研究舉例。

本會原始會員兼發起人姚從吾教授不幸於本年四月十五日因心力衰竭去世，姚教授對本會最熱心，每次集會必出席，並做筆記；他的倏然長逝，實為本會難以彌補的損失。有關姚教授宋代研究論著書目錄正在編印中。

REPORT FROM THE SUNG PROJECT, BIOGRAPHICAL SECTION

Gabriele Sattler, Munich

The Sung Project had a promising new start when the editorial work was divided and concentrated in two different sections, the bibliographical (see *Sung Studies Newsletter* no. 1, pp. 30-31) and the biographical. The task of coordinating the biographical research was first undertaken by Professor Jacques Gernet in Paris and later, in 1967, transferred to Professor Herbert Franke in Munich, who assumed primary responsibility for the realization of the projected tri-lingual biographical manual of Sung figures.

The late Professor Balazs' conception of short biographical notes had to be somewhat modified, unlike the idea for the bibliographical notices. Now it is intended that biographies follow the Ch'ing and Ming Biographical Projects' style of more interpretative evaluations of a figure's historical significance rather than merely presently factual details of his life, which the reader, if interested, may learn by consulting the primary sources and major secondary studies appended in a bibliography at the conclusion of each biography.

A translation of the Sung section of the Chung-wai li-shih nien-piao 中外歷史年表 (Peking, 1961) has been prepared under the title Chronique de la dynastie des Sung by Christian Cochini and Anna Seidel in Munich. With a name and a place index, this work is intended mainly for Western contributors who have limited facility with Chinese and Japanese reference works. The translation will be published as the sixth volume in the "Matériaux pour le Manuel de l'Histoire des Song" series.

The list of Sung figures deserving biographical treatment is based on a provisional list of 500 names drawn up by Professor Miyazaki Ichisada 宮崎市定 of Kyoto; some 70 other names have been suggested by other contributors. Of all these, approximately 430 biographies are already completed or in various stages of preparation; 85 scholars from different countries are cooperating in the project. A substantial contribution of some 230 biographies is being obtained through the sponsorship of Professors Saeki Tomi 佐伯富 and Aoyama Sadao 青山定雄.

Almost half of the promised draft biographies have already been received; the rest will hopefully be submitted by the end of this year. There are, however, some 100 figures from the basic list still to be claimed. We should, therefore, very much appreciate the willingness of readers of this Newsletter to write biographies which are in one way or another related to their special field of interest and expertise, thus

contributing to the success of the Project. A list of names not yet claimed is given below. The deadline for submitting biographies is March 1, 1971. It is hoped contributors will observe this time limit, since the final editorial work will demand much time and effort.

Information and materials may be obtained by writing to:

SUNG PROJECT
 Universität München
 Ostasiatisches Seminar
 8 München 23
 Leopoldstrasse 10, Germany

List of Unclaimed Biographical Subjects

II. Imperial Family:

Chi Wang Hung 濟王竑
 Kao Tsung Wu Hou 高宗吳后
 Jou Fu Ti Chi 柔福帝姬

IV. Early Period of Northern Sung Prime Ministers:

Wang Tan 王旦 957—1017

V. Early Period of the Northern Sung Politicians:

Chang Chi 張洎 933-996
 Hu Yen-tsan 呼延贊
 Cheng Wen-pao 鄭文寶 953—1013
 Li Chi-lung 李繼隆 950—1005
 Kao Ch'ung 高瓊 935-1006
 Kao Jo-no 高若訥 997—1055
 Tung Tsun-hui 董遵誨
 Ts'ao Wei 曹瑋 973—1030
 Lin T'e 林特
 Che K'e-hsing 折克行
 Fan Chih-ku 樊知古

VI. Middle Period of the Northern Sung Prime Ministers:

Ch'en Yao-tso 陳堯佐 963-1039
 P'ang Chi 龐籍 988—1063
 Liang Shih 梁適 1000—1069
 Fu Pi 富弼 1004-1083
 Wu Ch'ung 吳充 1021—1080

Ts'ai Ch'ueh 蔡確

VII. Middle Period of the Northern Sung Politicians:

Ming Kao 明鎬 — 1048
 T'ien Hsi 田錫 940—1003
 Ma Liang 馬亮 959—1031
 Pi Chung-yu 畢仲游 1045-1119
 Fan Hsiang 范祥
 Wang Yen-te 王延德
 Wang Kung-ch'en 王拱辰 1012-1085
 Wu K'uei 吳奎
 Chao Pien 趙抃 1008—1084
 Hu Su 胡宿 996—1067
 Tseng Kung 曾鞏 1019—1068
 Yü Ching 余靖 1000—1064
 Li Tzu 李諮 982—1036
 Kuo K'uei 郭達 1022—1088
 Lū Hui-ch'ing 呂惠卿 1031—1110
 Hsing Shu 邢恕
 Wang An-kuo 王安國 1028—1074
 Hsü His 徐禧 — 1082
 Li Chi 李稷
 Lin Kuang 林廣
 Han Ts'un-pao 韓存寶
 Li Ting 李定 — 1087
 Wang Kuang-yüan 王廣淵
 Chung Shih-heng 種世衡 985—1045

VIII. Late Period of Northern Sung Prime Ministers

Chang Tun 章淳 1035—1101
 Chao T'ing-chih 趙挺之 c.1040—c.1107
 Wang Fu 王黼 — 1126
 Li Pang-yen 李邦彥
 T'ang K'o 唐恪 — 1127

IX. Late Period of the Northern Sung Politicians

Fu Yao-yü 傅堯俞 1024—1091
 Liang T'ao 梁燾 1034—1097
 Wang Yen-sou 王巖叟 1042—1092

Chiang Chih-ch'i	蔣之奇	1031 – 1104
Chung Ngo	種諤	
Chung Shih-Tao	種師道	1060 – 1126
Chu Kuang'-t'ing	朱光庭	1037 – 1094
Yu Shih-hsiung	游師雄	1038 – 1097
Ch'ien Hsü-ch'en	騫序辰	
Chao Wo	趙萼	
Lu Shih-min	陸師閔	
Teng Hsün-wu	鄧詢武	1055 – 1119
Sun Chüeh	孫覺	1028 – 1090
Li Ch'ang	李常	1027 – 1090
Tsou Hao	鄒浩	
Ch'en Kuan	陳瓘	1057 – 1122
P'eng Ju-li	彭汝礪	
Ch'ang Anmin	常安民	
Liu Ch'ang-tso	劉昌祚	
Yen Ta	燕達	
Hou Meng	侯蒙	1054 – 1121
Chang Shu-yeh	張叔夜	1065 – 1127
Kung Yüan	龔原	
Chang Chüeh	張覺	– 1123
Kuo Yo-shih	郭藥師	1126 –
Li Jo-shui	李若水	1092 – 1126
X. Early Period of the Southern Sung Prime Ministers:		
Mo-Ch'i Wo	万俟卨	
T'ang Ssu-t'ui	湯思退	– 1164
Ch'en K'ang-po	陳康伯	1097 – 1165
Yeh Yung	葉顥	1099 – 1166
Wei Ch'i	魏杞	– 1184
Ch'en Chün-ch'ing	陳俊卿	1113 – 1186
XI. Early Period of the Southern Sung Politicians:		
Fan Chih-hsü	范致虛	
Wei Sheng	魏勝	1120 – 1164
Li Hsien-chung	李顯忠	1109 – 1177
Liu Tzu-yü	劉子羽	1093 – 1142
Yü-wen Hsü-chung	宇文虛中	1079 – 1146

Chu Pien	朱并	– 1148
Ts'ao Hsün	曹勛	– 1174
Wang Ying-ch'en	王應辰	1118 – 1176
Chao Fang	趙方	– 1221
Chia She	賈涉	– 1223
Hung Tzu-k'uei	洪咨夔	1176 – 1239
Tu Fan	杜範	1181 – 1244
Wang Kang	王綱	1073 – 1127
Kao Szu-te	高斯德	– 1241
Mou Tzu-ts'ai	牟子才	
Meng Kung	孟珙	1195 – 1246
XII. Late Period of the Southern Sung Prime Ministers:		
Cheng Ch'ing-chi	鄭清之	1176 – 1239
Ch'iao Hsing-chien	喬行簡	1156 – 1241
Hsieh Fang-shu	謝方叔	– 1272
Tung Huai	董槐	
Wang Yao	王	
XIV. Classical and Historical Scholars:		
Yin T'un	尹惇	1061 – 1132
Li T'ung	李侗	1093 – 1163
XV. Scientists, Technicians:		
Wang Ch'u-no	王處訥	900 – 967
Han Hsien-fu	韓顯符	940 – 1013
Chang K'uei	張奎	– 1022
Ch'en Te'i	陳得一	– 1136
XVI. Literature		
Lo Shih	樂史	930 – 1007
Ch'en Ch'I	陳起	– died after 1225
XX. Eunuchs:		
Wang Chi-en	王繼恩	
Chou Meng-cheng	周夢政	
Li Hsien	李憲	d. 1093/94
Liang Shih-ch'eng	梁師成	– 1126
Yang Chien	楊	
Tung Sung-ch'en	董宋臣	
XXII. Foreigners :		

XXIII. Buddhists:

- Hui-k'ai 慧愷
 Li P'ing-shan 李屏山
 P'u-wen 普聞
 Hsing-hisu 行秀
 Hui-ts'ung 惠崇
- 淨土宗: Tsung-hsiao 宗曉 Hsing-ch'ang 省常 Chieh-chu 戒珠
 天台宗: Tsun-shih 遵式 Chih-li 知禮 Jen-yueh 仁岳
 Wu-en 晤恩 Fa-yun 法雲 Chih-p'an 志盤
 Chih-yuan 智圓 I-chi 義寂
- 律宗: Yun-k'an 允堪 Tsan-ning 贊寧
 禪宗: Te-chao 德韶 Yen-shou 延壽 Cheng-chüeh 正覺
 Hsing-nien 省念 Ts'ung-hsien 重顯 Wei-pai 惟白
 Chü-na 居訥 Huai-lien 懷璉 Ch'i-sung 契嵩
 Hui-nan 慧南 Fang-hui 方會 K'e-ch'in 克勤
 Shao-lung 紹隆 Ts'ung-yueh 崇岳 Tsu-hsien 祖先
 Tsong-kao 宗杲 Hsüeh-tou 雪竇 Ta-hui 大慧
 Chih-chüeh Yen-shou 智覺延壽 Chüeh-fan (Hui-hung) 覺範 (慧洪)

XXIV. Taoist:

- Wang Chung-cheng 王中正
 Chang Hsü-pai 張虛白
 Chang Chün-fang 張君房
 Liu Te-jen 劉德仁
 Ma Yü 馬鈺
 Pai Yü-ch'an 白玉蟾
 Wang Yao-chih (Wang Lao-chih) 王堯志 (王老志)
 Chang Cheng-sui 張正隨
 Chang Chi-hsien 張繼先
 Hsü Chih-ch'ang 徐知常
 Hsiao Pao-chen 蕭抱珍
 Ch'iu Ch'ang-ch'un 丘長春
 Kuo T'ien-hsin 郭天信
 Wang Tzu-his 王仔昔
 Ko Chang-keng 葛長庚
 Lin Ling-su 林靈素
 Wang Che 王
 Ch'en Nan 陳楠

Index to Biographical Materials of Sung Figures

宋人傳記資料索引

Professor Wang Te-i 王德毅 of the National Taiwan University has informed the editor about a new large scale project that is currently under way in Taiwan. Mr. Ch'ang P'i-te 昌彼得, Curator of the Rare Book Collection of the National Central Library and concurrently Chief of the Book and Document Section of the National Palace Museum, Mr. Ch'eng Yuan-min 程元敏 of the National Taiwan University, and Professor Wang began, almost two years ago, compiling an index to biographical materials of Sung figures. Using Sung wen-chi 文集 as the primary data source, the three Chinese scholars have been culling out references to all materials that are pertinent to a particular man's biography. Although there is a certain amount of overlapping with the recently completed Japanese index Sōjin denki sakuin 宋人傳記索引 (see Newsletter, no. 1, pp. 12-13), the Chinese project actually goes beyond the scope of its Japanese counterpart, inasmuch as it includes references to articles in wen-chi which strictly speaking are not biographies or do not belong to the biographical genre but nonetheless which still contain a great deal of biographical information. For example, both indices, in addition to straight forward biographies in gazetteers and the like, refer to records of conduct 行狀, tomb inscriptions 神道碑, or sacrificial speeches 祭文; but the Chinese index also lists items such as edicts 制詔, prefaces 序, and postfaces 跋 -- written by contemporaries of the biographical subject or sometimes even by the subject himself -- all of which record useful biographical information. Each entry in the index will present a brief biographical sketch of each figure. In addition to the new reference information, the data from the Japanese index and from the Harvard-Yenching Combined Indices to Forty-seven Collections of Sung Dynasty Biographies 四十七種宋代傳記綜合引得 will be listed so that this new reference tool can be used somewhat like a master index.

It is expected that Professor Wang and his colleagues will provide a more detailed description of their project for the next issue of the Newsletter. In the meantime, they have requested that a sample entry of their work be printed in this issue; please note that the present layout of the sample entry is not necessarily the way it will finally appear in printed form. Messrs. Ch'ang, Ch'eng, and Wang hope that readers of the Newsletter will not hesitate to make suggestions or offer criticism. These can be printed in the Newsletter itself or sent to them directly.

呂頤浩（1031—1139）字元直，祖籍樂陵，徙居齊州。登第進士，徽宗時歷官至河北都轉運使。高宗南渡，起知揚州，兩入政府，左仆射官至同中書門下平章事，後以少傅禮泉觀使致仕。紹興九年卒，年六十九。贈太師秦國公，諡忠穆。頤浩在位時黻肆自用，力排李綱，李光諸人。創立月椿錢，為東南患。然宣和伐燕之役。頤浩隨軍轉運，奏燕山河北危急五事，請議長久之策，一時稱其切直。至建炎中苗傅等為逆頤浩與張浚創議勤王，卒平內難。又少長西北兩邊爛于軍旅，應詔上戰守諸策，條畫頗備。有忠穆集。

赤城志 34/20 下

建康志 25/5, 16, 2/下 22 48/57

金陵志 13 上/62 下

咸淳臨安志 43/5

賜生日詔（龜谿集 4/5 上）

賜呂頤浩詔（全上 5/26）

除兼樞密院事都督江淮兩浙荆湖諸軍事制（北海集 7/5 下）

特授鎮南軍節度使提舉臨安府洞霄宮制（北海集 7/3 下）

乞給假將治不允詔（北海集 12/13 上）

辭免建康府路安撫大使恩命不允詔（北海集 13/2 下）

辭免提舉臨安府洞霄宮恩命不允詔（北海集 13/3 上）

卻除一切合得職名不允詔（北海集 13/3 下）

為水災待罪不允詔（北海集 13/4 上）

辭免監修國史恩命不允詔（北海集 13/5 上）

辭免長男抗次男摭除職不允詔（北海集 13/6 上）

辭免恩命不允批答（北海集 17/4 上）

再辭免恩命不允仍斷來章批答（北海集 17/4 下）

除戶部尚書制（浮溪集 11/6 下）

少保尚書右僕射呂頤浩加恩制（浮溪集 11/7 上）

罷尚書左僕射任便居住制（浮溪集 12/3 下）

賜生日詔（浮溪文集 13/7 上）

再辭免恩命不允詔（浮溪文集 13/9 下）

乞守前官通奉大夫致仕不允詔（浮溪文集 13/9 下）

乞除在外官觀任便居住不允詔（浮溪文集 13/10 上）

辭免恩命不允詔（浮溪集 13/10 下）

辭免左僕射恩命不允詔（浮溪集 13/11 上）

辭免少保恩命不允詔（浮溪集 13/11 下）

再辭免左僕射恩命不允詔（浮溪集 13/12 上）

辭免左僕射恩命不允批答（浮溪集 15/5 上）

上表辭免左僕射恩命不允口宣（浮溪集 15/13 下）

撫問口宣（浮溪集 15/14 上）

賜茶藥並撫問一行將佐口宣（浮溪集 15/14 上）

撫問並賜銀合茶藥口宣（浮溪集 15/17 下）

祭呂尚書文（澹安集 22/21 上）

御書蘭亭後序（忠穆集 7/1 上）

從祀高宗廟庭省劄（忠穆集 8/11 上）

宋史 362/5 下

宋史新編 127/3 下

南宋書 10/8 上

四朝名臣言行錄上 2/1 上

宋大臣年表 20(6), 21

南宋館閣錄 7/1 上

南宋制撫年表 2(3), 12(2), 21(2), 38

宋人軼事彙編 705

曾祖元吉，祖京，父當

封贈三代制（北山文集 25/1 上—3 下）

妻魏氏，姜氏

封贈國夫人制（北山小集 25/4 上）

張栻（1133-1180）字敬夫，一字欽夫，又字樂齊，號南軒，廣漢人，遷居衡陽，浚子。穎悟夙成，長師胡弘，弘告以孔門論仁親切之旨，

益自奮勵,以古聖賢自期。初以蔭補承務郎,累官吏部侍郎,右文殿修撰。淳熙七年二月二日卒,年四十八,謚曰宣。枻坦蕩明白,表裡洞然,尤嚴於義利之辨,學者稱南軒先生。有南軒易說,癸巳論語解,癸巳孟子說,伊川粹言,南軒集。

張公神道碑(朱文公集 89/1 上)

張左司傳(誠齋集 115/24 下),祭張南軒(止齋集 45/2 上)

祭張欽夫文(誠齋集 101/7 上),乞賜張枻謚劄子(後樂集 12/5 下)

張南軒文集序(朱文公文集 76/11 上)

論語說序(南軒文集 14/3 下),孟子講義序(南軒文集 14/5 下)

江陵府曲江樓記(朱文公文集 78/21 上)

靜安府學記(朱文公文集 78/14 下)

隆興府奉新縣懷種堂后(誠齋集 76/1 上)

張宣公祠堂記(臞軒集 5/3 上)

張敬夫畫像贊(朱文公集 85/5 下)

張欽夫畫像贊(誠齋集 97/14 下)

題張敬夫希顏錄(五峰集 3/51 下)

跋張宣公帖(鶴山大全集 64/3 下)

南軒東萊帖跋(真西山文集 35/10 上)

跋張敬夫與馮公帖(朱文公集 84/6 下)

跋張敬夫所書城南書院詩(朱文公集 81/2 上)

跋張欽夫介軒銘(誠齋集 98/2 下)

跋張敬夫作傳心閣銘(朱文公集 81/5 下)

皇朝道學名臣言行外錄 13/7 上

南宋制撫年表 31(3),60(3)

南宋軼事彙編 709,宋史 429/2 上,宋史新編 162/11 下

南宋書 14/5 上,45/1 上,宋元學案 50/1 上,宋元學案補遺 50/1 上

建康志 47/12,金陵志 13 上/77 下,嚴州續志 2/13

弟杓

袁州學記(南軒文集 9/2 上)

隱齋記(南軒文集 12/4 下)

SUNG STUDIES DIRECTORY

1970

(Editor's Note: Nearly 80 entries are listed below, representing a return of almost 40% of those Sung scholars who receive the Newsletter. A number of late arriving entries will be published as a supplement in the next issue. The editor hopes that this directory will be a positive means of improving communications in the field and that it will become a regular, annual part of the Newsletter. Please notify him of any suggestions for future improvements. Scholars who have not done so, please submit your directory forms as soon as possible; additional forms may be obtained by writing to the editor.)

KEY: UA University Affiliation RI Research Interest
RIP Research in Progress PUB Recent/Forthcoming Publications

BIEG, Lutz

6906 Leimen, Albert-Schweitzerstr. 4, West Germany

UA Sinologisches Seminar der Universität Heidelberg

RI Sung poetry

RIP Ph.D. thesis on Huang T'ing-chien 黃庭堅(1045-1105), to be completed in early 1971.

BILLETER, Jean François

Drosselstrasse 55, 4000 Basel, Switzerland

UA University of Paris and Geneva. Research-fellow of the Swiss National Foundation for Scientific Research.

RI History of thought of the Sung and Ming periods

RIP Ph.D. thesis on the Ming writer Li Chih 李贄 (1527-1602) and the crisis of Neo-Confucianism at the end of the Ming.

PUB French translation of two philosophical studies by the late Yasuda Jiro 安田二郎:朱子の“氣”について(1939) and 朱子の存在論に於ける“理”の性質について(1939).

CHAN Hok-lam 陳學霖

452 Riverside Drive, Apt. 51, New York, N. Y. 10027

UA Ming Biographical History Project, Columbia University

RI Chin (Kin), Yuan and Ming history

RIP Biographies on late Song personalities for the Sung Project; Ming writings on Sung history

PUB The Historiography of the Chin Dynasty: Three Studies, Munchener Ostiastisches Studien No. 4 (1970)

CHAN Wing-tsit 陳榮捷

Chatham College, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15232

UA Chatham College (Dartmouth College, Professor Emeritus)

RI Neo-Confucian philosophy

RIP Chu Hsi's completion of Neo-Confucian philosophy; annotation of the Chin-ssu lu 近思錄

PUB Great Asian Religions (with Kitagawa, Raju, and Faruqi), (MacMillan, New York, 1969); Neo-Confucianism, etc.: Essays of Wing-tsit Chan, (Oriental Society, Hanover, N.H., 1969); "The Ch'eng-Chu School in Early Ming," in de Bary, ed., Self and Society in Ming Thought, (Columbia University Press, New York, 1970); "Chu Hsi's Completion of Neo-Confucianism," forthcoming in Etudes Song: Melanges offerts a la memoire d'Etienne Balazs

CHANG Chun-shu 張春樹

Department of History, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

UA The University of Michigan

RI Shang-Chou, Han, Sung, Ming-Ch'ing (Social and intellectual histories of these periods)

RIP The Great Chain of Ching-shih: An Essay on Early Ch'ing Intellectual History. In progress: South China in the Twelfth Century: Lu Yu 陸游 and His Ju Shu Chi 入蜀記 (with a translation of the Ju Shu Chi by Joan Smythe).

PUB The Making of China: Main Themes in Traditional Chinese History (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, late 1970 or early 1971); "Hsü Hsia-k'o, 1586-1641," Michigan Papers in Chinese Studies, No. 3 (1968), pp. 24-46; Ten short essays to appear in the Sung Project, Bibliographic Section; long review of Chinese Government in Ming Times: Seven Studies to appear in the next issue of The American Historical Review.

CHANG Fu-jui 張馥蕊先

8 Résidence de Plaisance, 94 Maisons-Alfort, France

UA Université de Paris, Faculté des Lettres, Centre universitaire Censier

RI Littérature, histoire et philosophie chinoises

RIP Notices biographiques et bibliographiques pour le Projet Song; Notices bibliographiques pour la Revue Bibliographique de Sinologie; La vie et l'oeuvre de Hong Mai 洪邁

PUB Les Fonctionnaires des Song (Paris, 1962); "Les thèmes dans le Yi-kien-tche 夷堅志" Cina vol. 8 (1964) pp. 51-55; "Le Yi-kien-tche et la société des Song," Journal asiatique vol. 256 no. 1 (1968) pp. 55-93; Traduction des trois contes extraordinaires du pavillon du loisir, Paris, 1969; Révision de la traduction de

l'amour de la renarde, Paris, 1969; Poèmes d'amour chinois de l'antiquité jusqu'à nos jours (Jeux des nuages et de la pluie) Fribourg, 1969; In press : Les matériaux philosophiques et religieux de la Chine ancienne; Inventaire du Yi-kien-tche, grande collection de trois mille contes.

CHANG Kun 張琨

Department of Oriental Languages, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720

UA University of California, Berkeley

RI Linguistics

RIP Phonological history of the Chinese language

PUB "A History of Chinese Linguistics" in Readings in Chinese Linguistics, University of Chicago Press; "Sino-Tibetan Linguistics," Papers of the CIC Institute of Far Eastern Languages (University of Michigan, 1968); "Sino-Tibetan words for 'needle'," Monumenta Serica; "Phonological Aspects of Chinese Dialectology," Tsinghua Journal of Chinese Studies; the preceding are forthcoming.

CHAO Hsiao-suan 趙效宣

Southeast Asia Section, New Asia Research Institute, 6 Farm Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong

UA New Asia College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

RI History of Sung Dynasty

RIP Sung educational system

PUB A study on the Chronological Biography of Li Kang (李綱年譜長編), Monograph series no. 2, New Asia College Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies and Research, 1968, 262 pp.; "Chu Hsi's Intellectual Formation and His Family Background" (朱子家學與師承), The New Asia Journal 新亞學報 volume 9, no. 1, (June 1969) pp. 223-241; "On the Sung Dynasty's History Notes" (讀宋史劄記), The Chinese Scholars (中國學人), Vol. 2 (September, 1970), The Institute of Advanced Chinese Studies and Research, New Asia College 新亞研究所; "History of the Sung Dynasty's Post System" (宋代驛站制度研究), M.A. thesis, Hong Kong Chinese University, June, 1967.

CHAO Yea-shu 趙雅書

37, Alley 33, Lane 8, Anlo Road, Chung Ho, Taipei, Taiwan, 235, Republic of China

UA Graduate Institute of History, National Taiwan University

RI Sung economic history

RIP The economic status of sericulture and silk products in the Sung

PUB 宋代田賦制度與田賦歲收的狀況 國立台灣大學文史叢刊 no. 30 (Taipei, 1969)

CHAVES, Jonathan

876 E. 14th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11230

UA Brooklyn College

RI Sung poetry, especially shih 詩 poetry of the Northern Sung

RIP Ph.D. thesis on poet Mei Yao-ch'en 梅堯臣 (1002-1060), and his place in early Sung poetry.

PUB Translations of poems by Mei-Yao-ch'en in Trans Pacific nos. 2 & 3 (1969-70)

CHEN, Kenneth K. S. 陳觀勝

Department of Religion, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 08540

UA Princeton University

RI Buddhism in Chinese society

RIP Buddhist Acculturation in China

CH'UAN Han-sheng 先全漢昇

New Asia College, 6 Farm Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong

UA New Asia College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

RI Economic history of China

RIP The role of copper cash and silver in public revenue and expenditure from the Sung to the Ming

PUB "宋明間白銀購買力的變動及其原因", 新亞學報 Vol.8 no. 1 (Feb., 1967) pp. 157-168

FANG Hao (Rev.) Maurus 方豪

Catholic Church, 24, Lane 58, Mushan Rd. 1st Sec., Mushan, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China

UA National Taiwan University

RI Contribution of Buddhism to the cultural and social aspects of Sung history

RIP along lines of research interests

PUB "宋代佛教對社會及文化之貢獻" 現代學苑 Vol. 6 nos., 9, 10, 11 (Sept., Oct., Nov., 1969); 宋"祥符州縣圖經"初探 (Preliminary) study on the "Hsiang-fu Chou Hsien T'u-ching" of Sung Period) Bulletin of Chinese Historical Association, No. 2, (April, 1970); 方豪六十自定稿 (The Collected Works of Maurus Fang Hao Revised and Edited by the Author on his Sixtieth Birthday) 2 vols. (June, December 1969)

Franke, Herbert

Universität München, Ostasiatisches Seminar, Leopoldstr., 8 München 23, West Germany

UA Professor of Far Eastern Studies, Universität München

RI Sung Foreign Politics, Warfare; the Chin state

RIP A study of the military encyclopedia Wu-ching tsung-yao, 武經總要; martial law of the Sung dynasty; Chin Dynasstic History Project

PUB "Bemerkungen zu den sprachlichen Verhältnissen im Liao-Reich"

Zentralasiatische Studien Vol. 3 (Bonn, 1970) pp. 7-43.; "Treaties between Sung and Chin," forthcoming in Etudes Song: Mélanges offerts à la mémoire d'Etienne Balazs

FRANKEL, Hans H.

Hall of Graduate Studies, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 06520

UA Professor, Yale

RI Chinese Literature, particularly poetry down to the Yüan dynasty

RIP A book on co-ordination in Chinese poetry; a book on Chinese yüeh-fu 樂府 poetry

PUB "The Formulaic Language of the Chinese Ballad 'Southeast Fly the Peacocks'," Bulletin of the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, 39, Part 2 (Taipei, 1969), pp. 219-244.

FREEMAN, Michael

375 Canner St., New Haven, Conn. 06511

UA Yale

RI Intellectual and political history from late T'ang through N. Sung

RIP Biography of Fan Tsu-yu for the Sung Project; Ph.D. thesis on the pien-nien 編年 style of history writing in N. Sung

GLAHN, Else

Institute of East Asian Studies, University of Aarhus, 8000 Aarhus C. Denmark

UA Reader, University of Aarhus

RI Chinese architecture, Ying-tsoo fa-shih 營造法式

RIP Carpentry terminology in the Ying-tsoo fa-shih

PUB "On the transmission of the text of the Ying-tsoo fa-shih" forthcoming in Asia Major

GOLAS, Peter J.

Imakumano Minami Hiyoshi-cho 23, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto, Japan

UA Harvard

RI Sung economic and social history

RIP Sung Wine Monopoly, Ph.D. thesis; outline of Sung financial administration for the Cambridge History of China

PUB "Early Ch'ing Gilds" to appear in a volume on traditional Chinese cities edited by G. William Skinner and to be published by Stanford University Press

HAEGER, John W.

Department of Chinese, Pomona College, Claremont, California 91711

UA Pomona College, The Claremont Colleges

RI Late N. and early S. Sung, government, economics, culture

RIP Sung Government at mid-Season: Translation of and Commentary on the Ching-k'ang ch'uan-hsin lu 靖康傳信錄 Ph.D. thesis, University of California, Berkeley, 1970

PUB "Between North and South: the Lake Rebellion in Hunan 1130-35" Journal of Asian Studies Vol. 28 no. 3 (May 1969), pp. 469-488; "The Significance of Confusion: The Origins of the T'ai-p'ing Yü-lan 太平御覽", Journal of American Oriental Society, Vol. 88 no. 3

HARTWELL, Robert M.

Department of History, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. 18104

UA Associate Professor, University of Pennsylvania

RI Economic history, T'ang and Sung

RIP Monograph tentatively titled "Government Finance in Eleventh and twelfth-Century China: Personnel, Politics and Policy-Making"; volume of translations of documents accompanied by interpretative essays tentatively titled "Classical Chinese Monetary Analysis and Economic Policy in T'ang-Sung China"

PUB "Financial Expertise, Examinations and the Formulation of Economic Policy in Northern Sung China" forthcoming in The Journal of Asian Studies (Feb., 1971); "Historical-Analogism, Public Policy and Social Science in Eleventh and Twelfth-Century China" submitted for publication

HAYDEN, George A.

Department of Chinese Language and Literature, Mason Hall, Pomona College, Claremont, California 91711

UA Pomona College

RI Yuan and Ming drama

RIP "The Judge Pao Plays of the Yuan Dynasty," Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford University.

PUB Biography of Pao Cheng 包拯 (999-1062) for Sung Project biographies

HIGASHI Ichiro 東一夫

11-13, 2 chome Saginomiya, Nakano-ku, Tokyo 165, Japan

UA Tokyo University of Education and Liberal Arts

RI Political history, particularly Wang An-shih's policies and their background; evaluations of Wang

RIP Shen Tsung 神宗 government organization reform which was carried out to

complete the "bureaucratic autocracy."

PUB 王安石新法の研究 (風間書房, Tokyo 1970)

HONDA Osamu 本田治

Department of Oriental Studies, Osaka University, Machikaneyamacho, 1-1, Toyonaka, Osaka, Japan

UA Osaka University, Graduate School

RI Agricultural economics of pre-industrial society in China

RIP Silk raising in the Sung, especially the expansion of the sericultural technology

HSIEH Shan-yuan 謝善元

1324 E. Madison Park, Chicago, Illinois 60615

UA University of Chicago

RI Political and social thought

RIP Ph.D. dissertation in progress: "Life and Thought of Li Kou (李邁), 1009-1059

HSU Dau-lin 徐道鄰

Department of Asian Languages & Literature, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105

UA University of Washington

RI Sung law

RIP Sung law

PUB "Crime & Cosmic Order", in Harvard Journal of Asian Studies, Vol. 20 (Sept., 1970); "The First Ming Emperor & Chinese Despotism" (in Chinese) in The Tsinghua Journal of Chinese Studies, (Sept. 1970); book review of Bodde & Morris: Law in Imperial China, Tsinghua Journal

HUANG Siu-chi 黃秀璣

Department of Philosophy, Beaver College, Glenside, Pa. 19038

UA Professor, Beaver College

RI Neo-Confucian Philosophy

RIP Neo-Confucian morality

PUB "Chang Tsai's (張載) Concept of Ch'i (氣)," In Philosophy East and West. Vol. XVIII, no. 4, October, 1968; "The Moral Point of View of Chang Tsai," forthcoming in Philosophy East and West (April 1971)

HUBER, Horst W.

20 Prescott St. , Apt 52, Cambridge, Mass. 02138

UA Ph.D. candidate, University of Munich

RI Sung political and institutional developments and political thought

RIP Ph.D. thesis, Biographical study of Wen T'ien-hsiang 文天祥 (1236-1282) (for resume see Sung Studies Newsletter no. 2)

IRIYA Yoshitaka 先入矢義高

Matsunoshita-cho 19, Izumoji, Kita-ku, Kyoto, Japan

UA Department of Chinese Literature, Nagoya University

RI Sung poetry; urban life in capital cities

RIP Japanese translation of the Tung-ching meng-hua lu (東京夢華錄) with detailed notes, in collaboration with Prof. A. Fugieda 藤枝晃

PUB Annotated translation of Tung-ching meng-hua lu, to be published shortly by Iwanami Shoten 岩波書店.

JAN Yün-hua 先冉云華

74 Bond Street South, Hamilton 15, Ontario, Canada

UA McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada

RI History of religions with special reference to Buddhism in Medieval China; the Buddhist development in its cultural environment; mutual impact of Buddhism and other aspects of Chinese tradition

RIP Articles in progress: Ou-yang Hsiu's (歐陽修) acquaintance with Buddhist monks, the other side of the anti-Buddhist Confucian thinker; Folk elements in Sung Buddhism; The Chinese Communists' criticism of Ch'an Buddhism

PUB The Vicissitudes of Buddhism in China (Ph.D. Thesis, Visva-Bharati University, India, 1964); A Chronicle of Buddhism in China, translation, annotation with an introduction to chapters 40-43 of Fo-tsu T'ung-chi 佛祖統記 by Monk Chih-P'an 志磐 of the Sung Dynasty. (Santiniketan: Visva-Bharati University Publications, 1967) PP. vi, 189, iii; Landscape Poetry in Sung China (A translation and study jointly under progress with cooperation of Professor A. Tagore, Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan); "Fo-tsu t'ung-chi 佛祖統記 a Biographical and Bibliographical Study", Oriens Extremus (Wiesbaden), X (1963), pp. 61-82; "Buddhist Historiography in Sung China", Zeitschrift der Mongenlandschen Gesellschaft (München), CXLV (1964), pp. 360-381; "Buddhist Self-immolation in Medieval China", History of Religions (Chicago), IV (1965), 243-268; "Buddhist Relations between India and Sung China", History of Religions (Chicago), VI (1966-67), PP. 24-42, 135-168; "Ch'uan-fa-yuan 傳法院, The Imperial Institute for the Transmission of Buddha-dharma in Sung China", in B. Chatterji Commemoration Volume, ed. by Buddha Prakash, (India, 1970).

JEFFCOTT, C. A.

Department of History, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083, Australia

UA Lecturer, La Trobe University

RI Local government, law, social & economic thought

RIP Work on Handbooks for local government officials, preliminary work on Ch'en Liang 陳亮

PUB Sung Hang-chou: Its Growth and Its Government Institutions, Australian National University, Ph.D. thesis, 1970, 348 pp. (for abstract, see Sung Studies Newsletter no. 1)

KAPLAN, Edward H.

Department of History, Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Washington 98225

UA Western Washington State College

RI Southern Sung, political and military history (I intend to work in S. Sung economic and intellectual history as soon as my present project is completed.)

RIP Biographical sketches of Chao Ting 趙鼎, Wang Yen 王彥, Ch'en tung 陳東, Yang Ts'un-chung 楊存中, and Wang Shu 王庶 for the Sung Biographical Dictionary project

PUB Yueh Fei and the Founding of the Southern Sung, University of Iowa Ph.D. thesis, 1970, pp. (for abstract see Sung Studies Newsletter no. 2)

KINUGAWA Tsuyoshi 衣川強先

Nishiyangi-cho, Itsutsuji-dori-shichihonmatsu-nishi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

UA Kyoto University

RI Sung political and social history, especially the society of scholar officials

RIP Government salaries in the Sung

PUB "宋代の俸給について一文臣官僚を中心とし", 東方學報 no. 41 (March, 1970) pp. 415-466

KRACKE, E. A. Jr.

T'ien-shui An, Madison, New Hampshire 03849, (June through August) 5716 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637

UA University of Chicago

RI Sung history and culture, with special emphasis on government, social change, and urbanization

RIP The political institutions of the N. Sung; the development of the Chinese public petition system and parallel developments elsewhere, early times to 14th century; the city of K'ai-feng 開封 in the early twelfth century; the development of public education under Hui-tung 徽宗

LAING, Ellen Johnston

1201 Brooklyn, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

UA Department of Art & Art History, Wayne state University, Detroit

RI S. Sung painting; 17th century painting in Suchou 蘇州

RIP The paintings of the S. Sung artist, Li Sung 李嵩

PUB Various biographical and bibliographical notices for the Paris and Munich Sung

Projects; Chinese Paintings in Chinese Publications 1956-1968: An Annotated Bibliography and an Index to the Paintings, Michigan Papers in Chinese Studies, No. 6, (Ann Arbor, 1969); "Real or Ideal: The problem of the 'Elegant Gathering in the Western Garden' in Chinese Historical and Art Historical Records", Journal of the American Oriental Society Vol. 88 no. 3 (July/September, 1968) pp. 419-435; scholars and sages: A Student in Chinese Figure Painting, Ph.D. thesis, University of Michigan, 1967; "'Riverside Scene' by Liu Yuan-ch'i and 'The Waterfall on Mt. Lu' by Shao Mi", The University of Michigan Museum of Art Bulletin, no. 6, forthcoming 1971.

LEE Rong-tsun 李榮村

Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, Nan-kang, Taipei, Taiwan
UA Assistant Research Fellow, Academia Sinica
RI (1) Historical geography in China; (2) The history of Chinese minorities in S. Sung
RIP (1) historical maps of China; (2) rebellions in the mountains of Hunan, Chianghsi and Canton in S. Sung
PUB "南宋中葉湘贛粵閩黑風峒等峒民的變亂", forthcoming in 中央研究院歷史語言研究所集刊

LEFEBVRE d'ARGENCE, René-Yvon

Center of Asian Art and Culture, Golden Gate Park, De Young Museum, San Francisco, California
UA
RI Arts of the Sung Period; Lin-An Fu 還假葬
RIP
PUB On the Hsiu-nei-ssu 修內司 kilns in review of The Seligman Collection of Oriental Art Vol. 2 by John Ayers in Monumenta Serica Vol. 23, (1964)

LI Chu-ting 李鑄晉

Department of History of Art, Spooner Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66044
UA University of Kansas; Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City
RI Late Sung and Yuan Art
RIP A biographical dictionary of Yuan painters (including a group of painters overlapping Sung and Yuan); A history of Yuan dynasty painting
PUB The Autumn Colors on the Ch'iao and Hua Mountains: A Landscape by Chao Men-fu 趙孟頫 Artibus Asiae Supplementum XXI, Ascona, Switzerland, 1965, 109 pp., 15 plates. (A complete translation into Chinese, with some revisions, appeared in the Palace Museum Quarterly, Taipei, III/4, pp. 15-70, and VI/1, pp. 41-69 (both in 1969); "The Freer Sheep and Goat and Chao Meng-fu's

Horse Paintings," Artibus Asiae, XXX (1968), pp. 279-326 (also issued as a monograph, 48 pp., 15 plates); "Stages of Development in Yuan Landscape Painting." National Palace Museum Bulletin, Part I, in IV/2, pp. I-10; Part II, in IV/3, pp. 1-12 (both 1969)

LIN Shun-fu 林順夫

Department of East Asian Studies, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 08540
UA Graduate student, Princeton University
RI T'ang and Sung poetry
RIP Chiang K'uei 姜夔: A Critical Study of his T'zu 詞 Poetry, Ph.D. thesis

LIU, James J. Y. 劉若愚

Department of Asian Languages, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305
UA Stanford University
RI Chinese literature and literary criticism
RIP Lyric poetry (tz'u 詞) of the Sung period
PUB The Poetry of Li Shang-yin 李商隱, (Chicago, 1969); The Art of Chinese Poetry, (3rd impression, Chicago, 1970); chapter on Chinese poetry, drama, and fiction in East Asia: Half the World (ed. Arnold Toynbec, to be published by London, Thames and Hudson, 1971?)

LIU, James T. C. 劉子健

209 Jones Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 08540
UA Professor, Princeton
RI Political institutions
RIP Southern Sung political institutions
PUB "王安石と北宋じすける政治思想", 庄司莊一記, 高野山大學論叢, 1970, pp. 51-86; "The Sung Emperors and the Ming-t'ang" (Etudes Song: Melanges offerts a la memoire d'Etienne Balazs, forthcoming); "南宋君主與言官", 清華學報 forthcoming

LIU Mau-tsai 劉茂才

Seminar fur Sprache und Kultur China, Von-Melle-Park 6, 2 Hamburg 13, Germany
UA Professor, Hamburg University
RI Ancient history of the tribes in Central Asia: social and cultural history of the T'ang and Sung times
PUB "Puppenspiel und Schattentheater' unter der Sung-Dynastie. Ihre Entstehung und ihre Formen." Oriens Extremus 14.; Jahrgang (1967) pp. 129-142; "Soziale Einrichtungen in der Hauptstadt der Sud-Sung (1127-1279)." Oriens Extremus 15. Jahrgang (1968), pp. 123-134.

LIU Ts'un-yan 柳存仁先

Department of Chinese, Australian National University, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600,
Australia

UA Australian National University

RI Chinese literature, Chinese popular fiction, Taoist literature

RIP Bibliographical notes on the Tao-tsang 道藏 (Taoist Tripitaka)

PUB "道藏本三聖(唐玄宗,宋徽宗及明太祖)注道德經之得失", Chung-chi Journal, Vol. 8 no. 2 (1970)

LIU Wu-chi 柳無忌

Department of East Asian Languages & Literatures, Indiana University, Bloomington,
Ind. 47401

UA Professor, Indiana University

RI Sung drama; Sung fiction .

RIP Sung-Yuan drama

PUB "The Common Man as a Dominant Theme in Yuan Drama," Tsing Hua Journal of Chinese Studies, N.S. VII, 2 (Aug., 1969), pp. 92-101; "Some Recent Additions to Our Knowledge of Sung-Yuan Drama -- A Bibliographical Study", completed and to be published in Wen-lin.

LO, Irving Yucheng 羅郁正

East Asian Languages & Literatures, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47104

UA Indiana University

RI Sung poetry (both shih and tz'u)

RIP Anthology of Chinese poetry

PUB Hsin Ch'i-chi (辛棄疾) (scheduled for publication in 1970 by Twayne Publishers)

LO, Winston Wan 羅文

History Department, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida

UA Assistant Professor, Florida State University

RI Intellectual history; political history (Southern Sung); political and administrative practices

RIP provincial level governmental agencies

PUB The Life and Thought of Yeh Shih (1150-1223) -- Ardent Patriot and Maverick Neo-Confucianist, Harvard University, Ph.D. thesis, 1970 (for abstract see Sung Studies Newsletter no. 2)

McKNIGHT, Brian Emerson

Department of History, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

UA University of Hawaii

RI Sung Institutional history, particularly local political and social institutions

RIP A study of the decline of group privileges in the Southern Sung; a book on the village officers in the Sung period (now virtually complete); a study of the post of registrar (chu-pu 主簿) in the Sung; a study of the post of subprefectural sheriff (hsien-wei 縣尉) in the Sung

PUB "Southern Sung Village Officers: To Whom Power?" Monumenta Serica Vol. 27 (1968), pp. 306-319; "Administrators of Hangchow in the Northern Sung" Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies Vol. 30 (1970); Village and Bureaucracy in Southern Sung China, University of Chicago Press, forthcoming 1971; Sung Dynasty Works Extant in Ts'ung Shu 叢書, Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center, Taipei forthcoming 1971.

MAEDA, Robert J.

2 Inman St., Apt. 2, Cambridge, Mass. 02139

UA Fine Arts Department, Brandeis University

RI Chinese painting

RIP Chinese "wave" paintings

PUB "Two Sung Texts on Chinese Painting and the Landscape Styles of the 11th and 12th Centuries", Harvard Ph.D. thesis, January 1969; forthcoming: University of Michigan Center for Chinese Studies: Papers in Chinese Studies Series: "Two Twelfth Century Texts on Chinese Painting, Translations of the Shan-shui ch'un-ch'üan chi 山水純全集 by Han Cho 韓拙 and Chapters Nine and Ten of Hua-chi 畫繼 by Teng Ch'un 鄧椿; "The Chao Ta-nien Tradition," forthcoming in Ars Orientalis.

MATSUI Shuichi 松井秀一

Higasi 3 - chome, Kita I-jo, Sapporo City, Japan

UA Sapporo Branch of Hokkaido Educational University

RI T'ang and Sung economic and social development

RIP Article on the rebellion of the masses in late T'ang and the state of affairs in the Wu-tai 五代 period

v. MENDE, Erling

c/o Ostasiatisches Seminar der Universität zu Köln, 5 Köln 41, Albertus-Magnus-Platz 1, W. Germany

UA Assistant at the University of Cologne

RI Chin culture, Sung loyalism

RIP Kao Ssu-sun (高似孫) and his work; analysis of the Sung-i min-lu (宋遺民錄)

MENSHIKOV, Leo N.

Institute of Peoples of Asia, Dvortsovaya nab. 18, Leningrad D-41, USSR

UA Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Science of the USSR
 RI Chinese literature, manuscripts from Tunhuang and Khara-Khoto
 RIP Descriptive catalogue of Chinese manuscripts from Tunhuang and Khara-Khoto; research on pienwen
 PUB Kitajskie rukopisi iz Dun'xuana (Chinese Manuscripts from Tun-huang) MOSCOW, 1963; Opisanie kitajskix rukopisej Dun'xuan skogo fonda Instituta narodov Azii (Description of the Chinese Manuscripts of the Tunhuang Collection of the Institute of the Peoples of Asia) part 1 (Moscow, 1963) part 2 (1967)

MORI Katsumi 森克己

2-26-4 Kobinata, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan

UA Professor, Chuo University

RI History of Japan-Sung trade

RIP

PUB "日宋, 日元貿易と貿易品". Rekishi kyōiku 歴史教育 Vol. 18 no. 4 (April, 1970), pp. 19-25.

NAKAMURA Hiroichi 中村裕一

Department of Oriental Studies, Osaka University, Machikaneyama-cho, 1-1.

Toyonaka, Osaka, Japan.

UA Osaka University, Graduate School

RI Financial history of Tang & Sung

RIP

PUB "About the Nei-ku (内庫) of the Tang period", Machikaneyama Ronsō 待兼山論叢 no. 4 (1970)

OLSSON, Karl F.

5226 N. Sawyer St., Chicago, Ill. 60625

UA University of Chicago

RI Sung government -- Early N. Sung and the patterns of policy formation

RIP Ph.D. dissertation along lines of research interests

SATTLER, Gabriele

8 Muchen 23, Leopoldstr. 10, Universitat Munchen, Ostasiatisches Seminar, W. Germany

UA Research Associate (Sung Project)

RI Sung political theory

RIP The Neo-Confucian exegetical speculation as imperial dogmatics in the Sung period (Ph.D. thesis)

SCHAFFER, Edward H.

Department of Oriental Languages, 102 Durant Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720

UA Professor of Oriental Languages, University of California (Berkeley)

RI T'ang dynasty: languages, literature, culture. Especially "man in nature", ranging from technological uses of natural materials, to the employment of natural images in poetry.

RIP Study of the epiphanies of ancient water/rain/river/dragon goddesses in T'ang literature.

PUB Shore of Pearls: Hainan Island in Early Times (University of California Press, 1970) (n. b. this book covers the Northern Sung period)

SCHITROKAUER, Conrad

340 Lantana Avenue, Englewood, New Jersey 07631

UA The City College of the City University of New York

RI Political and intellectual history

RIP The wei-hsüeh (偽學) controversy; 12th-century intellectual history (other than Chu Hsi)

PUB "Chu Hsi as an Administrator" forthcoming in Etudes Song: Mélanges offerts à la mémoire d'Etienne Balazs

SCHWARTZ, Benjamin J.

East Asian Research Center, 1737 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138

UA Harvard

RI History of Chinese thought; contemporary China

RIP Preparing to write a general book on the history of Chinese thought

SHIBA Yoshinobu 斯波義信

Yao Godo-shukusha 1311, 25 Yaogi, Yao City, Osaka 581. Japan

UA Department of East Asian Studies. Faculty of Letters, National Osaka University

RI Commercial and industrial development in traditional China from the Sung through late Ch'ing, including the development of transportation, marketing, commercial system and commercial capital.

RIP Analysis of the rural-urban relationship of such economically important cities as Ningpo, Hu-chou and Hui-chuo, that is the urban development and marketing system of cities in Kiangnan during the Sung dynasty.

PUB 宋代商業史研究(Commercial Activities during the Sung Dynasty) Kazama Shobo 風間書房 (Tokyo, 1968), 522 pp. An abstracted translation of this book entitled Commerce and Society in Sung China will be published late in 1970 by the University of Michigan; "Ningpo and its Hinterland", originally prepared for

the research conference on Urban Society in Traditional China held in 1968, will appear in The City in Late Imperial China, edited by Professor Skinner of Stanford; "Study on Commercialization of Farm Products in the Sung Period," in Acta Asiatica, no. 17, 1970 (in English); "宋代明州の都市化と地域開發"(Ningpo's urbanization and the development of its hinterland in the Sung) Machikaneyama ronsō, (待兼山論叢), no. 3, 1969.

SHINODA Osamu 條田統

96 Kitashirakawa Shimoikeda-cho, Kyoto 606, Japan

UA

RI History of science and technology, especially of food and food habits

RIP Comparative study of methods and recipes of cooking

PUB "燕窩" (Yen-wo in Japanese cookery), Nippon Rekishi No. 260 (Jan., 1970), pp. 181-185; "On Cookery Books of Sung, Yuan, Ming, and Ch'ing," in History of Science and Technology of Ming and Ch'ing, compiled by 藪内清 and 吉田光邦, (March, 1970)

SŌDA Hiroshi 相田洋

Department of East Asian Studies, The Tokyo University of Education, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan

UA The Tokyo University of Education

RI The Lotus Sect during Sung & Yuan

RIP

PUB "元末の反亂とえの背景" Rekishigaku Kenkyō (歴史研究) No. 361 (June, 1970) pp. 1-17.

SOPER, Alexander C.

1441 Orchard Way, Rosemont, Pa. 19010

UA New York University

RI Various aspects of art history of China and Japan

RIP Critical terminology in Sung writings on painting and calligraphy

SUN K'o-k'uan 孫克寬

No. 10 Tunghai Road, Tunghai University, Taichung, Taiwan

UA Professor, Tunghai University

RI 元代文化包括: 儒學道教, 漢軍文題及南宋軍事, 學術上與金元有關之人物活動

RIP 元代金華之學, 及北方全真教之流衍等, 因研究宋元道教的發展, 又上溯至唐代; 晚宋三名將傳(孟珙, 杜杲, 李庭之); 唐代道教之發展等正收集資料中。

PUB "元代金華之學評述" (part 1) 幼獅學志, vol. 8 no. 4 (Dec., 1969) pp. 1-34, part 2 forthcoming; 金元全真創教及初期活動. 香港景風雜誌

SUNG Shee 宋晞

441-6 Kuang-fu South Road, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China

UA College of Chinese Culture

RI History of Sung China, particularly social and economic history

RIP A book on the social and economic history of the Sung Dynasty

PUB "南宋地方志中有關兩浙路商稅史料之分析研究", 大陸雜誌 Vol. 30, no. 1 (Jan., 1965), pp. 29-32; "從編纂[宋史研究論文與書籍目錄]談到各國研究宋史的現況", 大陸雜誌 Vol. 34, no. 6, (March, 1967), pp. 1-9; "吳文良[泉州九日山摩崖石刻]讀后", 台北史學彙刊 Vol. 1 (Aug., 1968), pp. 193-203; 宋史研究論文與書籍目錄 台北 1966.

SUZUKI Kei 鈴木敬

13-3, Nakaochiai, 3-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan

UA Tokyo University

RI Sung landscape painting

RIP Hsiao-hsiang scroll owned by Tokyo National Museum, attributed to Li Kung-lin

PUB "畫學の中心としぜ徽宗畫院の改革と院体山水畫之成立", 東洋文化研究所紀要, no. 38 (Oct., 1965), pp. 145-184.

TERAJI Jun 寺地遵

49-5, Sakuragaoka, Hesaka cho, Hiroshima-shi, Japan

UA Instructor in Chinese history, Hiroshima University

RI The development and characteristics of natural philosophy in the Sung.

RIP The historical characteristics and social background of "the theory of relation between heaven and human beings" (天人相關說) by Sung intellectual bureaucrats, such as Ou-yang Hsiu (歐陽修), Ssu-ma Kuang (司馬光), Wang An-shih (王安石)

PUB "歐陽修じすはる天人相關說への懷疑" 広島大學文學部紀要 Vol. 28 no. 1 (Dec., 1968) pp. 161-187

THIELE, Dagmar

8 Munich, Gabelsberger Str. 59II, Germany

UA Universität München, Ostasiatisches Seminar

RI Problems of foreign rule in China

RIP Contributing member of Chin Dynastic History Project

PUB Ph.D. thesis: "A Treaty Concluded: Diplomacy between the Sung and Chin Dynasties 1117-1123," to be published late 1970 by Franz Steiner-Verlag, 62 Wiesbaden Bahnhof-strasse 39; in the series Munchener Ostasiatische Studien, edited by Wolfgang Bauer and Herbert Franke

WADA Hisanori 和田久徳

2334 Hagisono, Chigasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken, Japan

UA Professor, Ochanomizu University Department of History

RI History of relations between China and Southeast Asia, especially history of overseas Chinese.

WANG Teh-yi 王德毅

History Department, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China

UA Associate Professor, National Taiwan University

RI Sung economic history and historiography

RIP 兩宋十三朝國史纂修考; 南宋的役法; 宋代的田制與田賦

PUB 宋代災荒的救濟政策, 中國學術著作獎助委員會出版 (Taipei, 1970)202 pp.

WHEATLEY, Paul

Department of Geography, University College London, Gower Street, London, W.C.1, England

UA University College London

RI Song cities

RIP The central place hierarchy in Sung China

WILKINSON, Endymion

SOAS, University of London, London, W.C. 1, England

UA Lecturer, SOAS, University of London

RI Ming/Ch'ing socio-economic history

RIP Chinese price history

PUB Studies in Chinese Price History, Ph.D. thesis, Princeton University, 1970

WONG Hon-chiu 黃漢超

695 Shanghai St., 1st Fl., Kowloon, Hong Kong

UA Harvard University

RI Social and economic institutions of the Sung dynasty

RIP Finance in N. Sung

PUB "宋代禁止實錄流佈之原因" 新亞學報 Vol. 8 no. 2 (Aug., 1968) pp. 159-178

WORTHY, Edmund H., Jr.

54 Maple Street, Princeton, N. J. 08540

UA Princeton

RI Historiography, institutional and intellectual history of the later Chinese empire, particularly Sung

RIP Huang Chen's Huang-shih jih-ch'ao 黃震 黃氏日抄; Views on Southern Sung Thought and Institutions, Ph.D. thesis

YABUUTI Kiyosi 藪内清

Kyoto-si Sakyo-ku Tanaka Higasi Hinokutiyu 20, Kyoto, Japan

UA Emeritus Professor, Kyoto University

RI History of Chinese Science

RIP Development of science and technology in Chinese society; translation of the Meng-chi Pi-t'an of Shen Kua (group study)

PUB 明清時代の科學技術史, edited in collaboration with Yosida Mitsukuni 吉田光邦, 京都大學人文科學研究所報告, 1970; 中國の科學文明, 岩波新書, 1970; editor of 宋元時代の科學技術史, 京都大學人文科學研究所報告 1967; article on Chinese science in Sung, forthcoming in Etudes Song: Mélanges offerts à la mémoire d'Etienne Balazs.

YAMADA Kentarō 山田憲太郎

1-8-5 Soen ㄋ Ikeda City, Osaka-fu, Japan

UA

RI History of Oriental perfumery and spices

RIP Annotated study of Chu-fan chih 諸蕃志, by Chau Ju-kua 趙汝適

YAMANE Mitsuyoshi 山根三芳

447-1 Sakata, Hatsukaichi-cho, Saeki-gun, Hiroshima-ken, Japan

UA Hiroshima University

RI The thought of the Sung-school (宋學) and its development, especially the concept of Li (禮) in the Sung

RIP On the development and the essential meaning of the Ethical Thought in Sung period; The meaning of Ch'üan (權) in Chu-tzu's (朱子) ethical thought

PUB 正蒙, Meitoku-Press Co. (明德出版社), June 1970; "張子禮說考" in Nihon Chūgoku gakkai hō 日本中國學會報, no. 22 (October, 1970)

YANAGIDA Setsuko 柳田節子

2-134, Kishiki-machi, Omiya-shi, Saitama-ken, Japan

UA Utsunomiya University, Faculty of Education

RI Sung social and economic history

RIP Re-examination of the tenant and landowner system in the Sung; intend to develop the controversy between Prof. Miyazaki and Suto, and also criticize Mr. Kusano's (草野靖) opinion on the same problem

PUB "宋代形勢戶の構成" 東洋史研究 Vol. 27 no. 3 (Dec. 1968), pp. 21-45

YOSHIKAWA, Kōjirō 吉川幸次郎

79 Higashi-oguracho, Kitashirakawa, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, Japan

UA Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University

- RI Chinese literature, especially poetry
RIP Tu Fu's 杜甫 poetry
PUB 吉川幸次郎, 20 volumes, Chikuma Shobō 筑摩書房, 1968-, Volume 13 concerns the Sung

YOSHIOKA Yoshinobu 吉岡義信

8-3, Hikarigaoka, Hiroshima City 730, Japan

UA Suzugamine Women's College of Hiroshima

RI History of the Sung

RIP Approaches to the flood control of the Huang-ho 黃河 by the Sung bureaucrats

PUB "宋代黃河堤防考" Chūgoku suirishi kenkyū 中國水利史研究, no. 4, 1970, pp. 1-21; "中國水利史文獻目錄稿(宋,元), Chūgoku suirishi kenkyū, no. 4, 1970, pp. 22-34

ZIMMERMAN, James H.

271 Flag Marsh Road, Guilford, Connecticut 06437

UA Yale (E. Asian Fellow)

RI Chinese historiography, particularly of the Sung period; intellectual history; literature

RIP Ph.D. thesis, Interpretations of Sung History