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Bulletin of
SUNG YUAN
Studies

agate, and ceramic; murals; and epitaph dated 1018).

Jin: 1983/1 (tomb), 1984/9 (seals), 1985/1 (caches of silver, ceramic pillows, and coins), 1985/6 (tomb with wall paintings), 1985/12 (carved lacquer toiletry box), 1986/6 (ceramic cache), 1986/12 (several tombs with brick reliefs and one with wall paintings), 1987/6 (3 tombs with ceramics, metalwork, bone and jade), 1987/11 (Yuanjuesi pagoda in Hunyuan, Shanxi, dated 1158).
Xi Xia: 1987/11 (gold hoard).

Yuan: 1983/4 (tomb with wall paintings; ceramic cache), 1984/5 (ceramic cache), 1984/6 (tomb with wall paintings), 1984/8 (porcelain pillow), 1984/12 (discovery of part of officially printed edition of Tripitaka), 1985/6 (tombs with wall paintings), 1986/1 (caches of porcelain and other artifacts), 1986/2 (epitaph of Zhang Hongfan 張弘範), 1986/3 (epitaph of a Christian woman), 1986/12 (tomb with stone reliefs; ceramic cache), 1987/2 (stone tomb containing 612 artifacts, including 525 ceramics and 61 bronzes; Buddhist stele written in Sanskrit, with date given as "30th year of the Zhizheng era," corresponding to 1370), 1987/6 (tomb with pottery replicas of furniture and utensils), 1987/7 (excavation of part of Xi Xia and Yuan city of Heicheng 黑城 and associated cultural remains in Inner Mongolia; also Shanxi tomb with ink-monochrome murals, ceramics and iron animals; and Jiangsi tomb of Chen Tiling 陳淑英 dated 1319 with ceramics and grave deed), 1987/8 (portions of Korean and Yuan printed Tripitaka found in Beijing Zhihuasi), 1987/11 (stone lion dated 1314), 1988/5 (tomb with large-figure murals).

SOVIET SCHOLARSHIP ON MEDIEVAL CHINA, 1982-1987

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Anyone attempting to find out what Soviet scholars have been writing about China should first peruse the handbook edited by Gilbert Rozman, Soviet Studies of Premodern China (Michigan Monographs in Chinese Studies No. 50, Ann Arbor: Center for Chinese Studies, 1984), especially parts 1 and 2, and the appendices. Not only will the reader learn what issues our Soviet colleagues have been addressing, but also in many cases why and how they have dealt with these topics. The appendices provide a good introduction to the institutional structure of sinology in the Soviet Union. All of this information assists the Western reader in coping with and understanding the style of Soviet scholarly writing.

In this bibliographic review, I have only listed items dating back to the early 1980s', when I completed my dissertation and when the manuscript for the Roman volume likewise went to press. Françoise Aubin pointed out some important items that escaped my notice in the short time when I first compiled this bibliography. Most significant publications of the past few years are probably mentioned below, beginning first with books and monographs. Some books I discuss in greater detail than others. Abbreviations are listed at the end.

A. Books and Monographs, in order of author's last name.

1. Abaev, N. V. Chan'-buddizm i kul'tura psikhicheskoi deiatel'nosti ve srednevekovom Kitae [Chan Buddhism and the Culture of Psychic Activity in Medieval China]. Novosibirsk: "Nsuka," 1983. 125 pp. Reviewed by L. S. Perelomov & G. F. Saltykov in NAA 3(1985), pp. 204-206. Abaev is noted for his work on Buriat Buddhism. Not seen.
2. Boldyrev, A. N., et. al., ed. Buddizm, gosudarstvo i obshchestvo v stranakh Tsentral'noi i Vostochnoi Azii v srednie veka. Sbornik statei. [Buddhism, State and Society in the Countries of Central and East Asia in the Middle Ages. Collected Essays.]. Moscow: "Nauka," 1982. 316 pp. Reviewed by V. V. Maliavin in NAA 5(1985). The pertinent essays in this very interesting and important work, all by some of the best sinologists in the Soviet Union, are listed separately below.
3. Goncharov, S. N. Kitaiskaia srednevekovaia otnosheniia mezhdū imperiamu Tzin' i Sun, 1127-1142 [Chinese Medieval Relations between the Song and Jin Empires, 1127-1142]. Moscow: "Nauka," 1986. 290 pp. Has an index of proper names, but like most Soviet publications, annoyingly lacks Chinese characters. This young scholar does make extensive use of certain Japanese sources, but evidently did not have access to the conference volume edited by Morris Rossabi, China among Equals (Berkeley, 1983). Goncharov links foreign relations to internal socio-economic conditions, and undertakes to a) reconstruct events as accurately as possible and b) show how the traditional Chinese imperial doctrine of foreign policy was transformed by these events. The first chapter

reviews traditional imperial diplomacy up to the 12th century, and the scholarship on the subject. The next three chapters examine events of 1127-1142; and the conclusion analyzes the problem in the larger context of the late imperial history, the rise of Neo-Confucianism, ethnic and socioeconomic tensions within Song society, and the roots of Chinese nationalism, which he asserts were submerged in the Mongol conquest and succeeding Ming-Qing eras. This whole discussion is thoughtful and very interesting, but not free of its own internal contradictions. The Jurchens borrowed selectively from Chinese statcraft and diplomacy. E.g. the tradition of negotiation (a la Warring States style) was a familiar feature of intertribal Jurchen relations in just this period. The Jurchens initially were seeking a balance of forces, and not vying with Song universalist pretensions (arguable), and started wars only when Song violated the terms of negotiated pacts. The Chinese ideology of tian xia originated to serve purely domestic political needs, while in external relations China relied mainly on its tradition of negotiation, which largely had limited, isolationist goals. Goncharov draws comparisons with Byzantium, etc.

4. Kepping, K. B. Tangutskii iazyk. Morfologiya [The Tangut Language. Morphology]. Moscow: "Nauka," 1985. A description of the grammatical structure of the Tangut language, based on Tangut texts from the Leningrad archives that this author has translated and analyzed in the last several decades. The text are mainly Tangut translations of Chinese secular works (Lei lin, Sunzi bing fa, Lun yu, Xia jing, Mengi, Zhengguan zheng yao, etc.), plus Buddhist sutras, collections of proverbs, and other works (see pp. 15-26 for a discussion of sources used). Less accessible to the non-Russian reader but convenient for the publisher, Kepping has adopted a Russian transcription of M. V. Sofronov's phonetic reconstructions. Kepping's survey makes a great and original contribution to study of the Tangut language, but probably does not constitute the last word on the subject, since even this very accomplished linguist has not solved all the problems of reconstructing this complex language. The text and bibliography are fully annotated with Tangut, Chinese or Japanese characters, where needed. Students of Tibeto-Burman languages should be interested in this book.

5. Kriukov, M. V., Maliavin, V. V., Sofronov, M. V. Kitaiskii etnos v srednie veka (VII-XIII) [The Chinese ethnos in the middle ages (7th -13th cent.)]. Moscow: "Nauka," 1984. 335pp. I have not yet read this book, but it appears to be a thorough, well-illustrated description of the material and spiritual culture of Chinese society (including mention of border peoples and further neighbors) in the Sui to Song period. A one-page English summary (p. 334) outlines the authors' thesis that in just these centuries the modern Chinese ethnic community acquired its essential shape, distinguishing characteristics, and self-awareness, allowing it to survive "the influence of various disintegrating factors that followed." Included are indices, bibliography, Teng & Song dynastic tables, and a character list.

6. Kychanov, E. I. Osnovy srednevekovogo kitaiskogo prava [The Foundations of Medieval Chinese Law]. Moscow: "Nauka," 1986. No Chinese characters. A brief introduction informs us that this book presents the basic features of traditional Chinese law, as formulated in the Tang-Song period, 7th-12th centuries. The Russian/Soviet tradition of study of the Chinese legal tradition is also brief, and this work is the first Russian or Soviet book devoted exclusively to the subject of law. This book grew out of Kychanov's long study and translation of the Tangut law code, itself modelled on the Tang code but only mentioned in passing here (see below). In the conclusion, the author discusses the relationship between li and fa, and the role of law (both) in the formation of Chinese social structure. The middle chapters are devoted to such topics as existing codes, the individual in law, crime, punishment, etc. Clearly intended for a Soviet, popular audience.

7. Kychanov, E. I. Izmennyi i zanovo utverzhdenyi kodeks deviza tsarstvovaniia nebesnoe protsvetanie (1149-1169). Volume 2. Facsimile of text, translation and annotation (chapters 1-7). Moscow: "Nauka," 1987. LXXI,2 in the series Pamiatniki pis'mennosti vostoka (Moments of Writings of the East). This is the second of four planned volumes of Kychanov's translation of the Tangut law code, "Amended and Newly Affirmed Code of the Tiansheng Reign Period (1149-1169)." The first volume, containing the author's introduction, appeared shortly after this one (see below). As I have long suspected after reading Kychanov's translation in Leningrad in the winter of 1980-81, and as my Chinese colleagues have just confirmed upon examining this published volume, the Tangut law code contains abundant original source material on Xi Xia state and society, and is not a mere wholesale adaptation of the Tang law code. See the publication announcement in NAA 2 (1983), 118-126.

8. Kychanov, E. I. Izmennyi i zanovo utverzhdenyi kodeks deviza tsarstvovaniia nebesnoe protsvetanie (1149-1169). Volume I. Introduction. Moscow: "Nauka," 1988.

9. Lapina, Z. G. Uchenie ob upravleni gosudarstvom v srednevekovom Kitae (A Teaching on running the state in medieval China). Moscow: "Nauka," 1985. A translation of Li Gou (1009-1059)'s treatise, "Plan for strengthening the state, enriching the army, and pacifying the people" (Fu guo ce, qiang bing ci, an min ce), with notes and commentary (pp. 259-335), preceded by a three-chapter discussion of medieval Chinese thought and teaching on political economy, state management, and Li Gou's contribution to the jing shi ji min (經濟民) ("order the world and succor the people") tradition. French and English summaries, character indices, and bibliography.

10. Men'shikov, L. N. Opisanie kitaiskoi chasti kolleksii iz Khara-khoto (fond P. K. Kozlova) [A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Part of the Collection from Khara-khoto (the P. K. Kozlov fund)]. With appendices by L. I.

Chuguevskii. Moscow: "Nauka," 1984. The first published catalogue of this archival treasure trove of materials dating from the 11th-14th centuries. Well organized and well annotated with Chinese characters, the catalogue of the collection proceeds as follows: canonical Buddhist compositions (pp. 114-219); unidentified Buddhist texts (pp. 220-221); non-canonical Buddhist writings (222-223); Tantric texts (234-247); original Buddhist compositions (248-289); Confucian and Daoist compositions (290-296); historical and literary texts (297-308); dictionaries (309-313); engravings, ornaments, paintings, sketches, and seals (314-322); medical, calendrical, and divinatory texts (323-334); monetary notes (335-337); and documents (338-406). The collection includes rare printed books (some with engravings) published in Song, Jin and Xia. Men'shikov appends thirty photographs of texts and engravings. The reader will also find an English summary; concordance of catalogue numbers to fond numbers; two character indices for titles and proper names; a subject index; and index of Sanskrit titles, names, and terms; an index of dates of copying or publishing; and a bibliography. A book made for browsing, full of surprises. Some Chinese characters have been transcribed incorrectly, but this scarcely detracts from the book's value.

11. Vel'gus, V. A. Srednevekovyi Kitai. Issledovaniia i materialy po istorii, vneshnim sviaziam, literature [Medieval China. Researches and materials on history, foreign relations, and literature]. Moscow: "Nauka," 1987. The posthumous work and papers of the Leningrad sinologist (see separate review in this volume).

12. Zavadskaia, E. V. Mudroe vdokhnovenie. Mi Fu (1052-1107) [Wise Inspiration. Mi Fu (1052-1107)]. Moscow: "Nauka," 1983. Reviewed by A. S. Martynov in NAA 2(1985), pp. 191-196.

B. Essays and articles, arranged topically.

Buddhism, thought, and culture.

1. Abaev, N. V. "Chan' (dzen)-buddizm i u-shu [Chan (zen) Buddhism and wu-shu (martial arts)]." NAA 3(1981), 62-74.

2. Chuguevskii, "Mirkie ob'edineniia she pri buddiiskikh monast'riakh v Dun'khuan" [The she secular associations under Buddhism monasteries at Dunhuang]. In Buddizm, gosudarstvo i obshchestvo.

3. Kozlovskii, Iv. B. "Konfutsianstvo: mif i real'nost' [Confucianism: myth and reality]." NAA 3(1982), 41-50.

4. Kychanov, E. I. "Pravoe polozenie buddiiskikh obshchin v tangutskom gosudarstve." In Buddizm, gosudarstvo i obshchestvo, 28-62.

5. Martynov, A. N. "Buddizm i obshchestvo v stranakh tsentral'noi i vostochnoi Azii [Buddhism and society in the countries of Central and East Asia]." Preface to Buddizm, gosudarstvo i obshchestvo.

6. Martynov, A. N. "Buddizm i konfutsiansy: Su Dun-po (1036-1101) i Chzhu Si (1130-1200) [Buddhism and Confucians: Su Dongpu (1036-1101) and Zhu Xi (1130-1200)]." In Buddizm, gosudarstvo i obshchestvo.

7. Sychev, L. P. "Razmysleniia o Sunskom muzhskom kostiume v sviazi so stat'ei Zhou Xibao [Reflections on Song male costume in light of Zhou Xibao's article]." NAA 2(1985), 169-181. The article referred to: 周锡保, "宋代服饰考选." Xi ju yi shu 戏剧艺术 3-4(19??), 225-240.

8. Torchinov, E. V. "Daoizm i kitaiskaia kul'tura: problemy vzaimodeistviia (po zarubezhnym issledovaniiam) [Daoism and Confucianism: the problem of interaction (based on foreign scholarship)]." NAA 2(1982), 155-168.

9. Torchinov, E. V. "Daoskoe uchenie o 'zhenstvennom' [Daoist doctrine of the 'feminine']." NAA 6(1982), 99-107.

10. Vakhtin, V. V. "Buddizm i kitaiskaia poeziia [Buddhism and Chinese poetry]." In Buddizm, gosudarstvo i obshchestvo.

Politics, Economy and Law.

1. Goncharov, S. N. "Vnutrigruppovaia bor'ba chinovnichestva v Kitae (XII v.) [Intergroup bureaucratic struggle in China (12th c.)]." NAA 4(1982), 73-81. (Compare with Robert Hartwell's analysis in #18 (1986) of this journal).

2. Goncharov, S. N. "Doktrina gosudarstvennoi vlasti i politicheskaia praktika v srednevekovom Kitae [Doctrine of state power and political practice in medieval China]." NAA 1(1985), 43-53. On Song-Jin relations.

3. Kychanov, E. I. "O formakh i prave sobstvennosti v Kitae v VII-XII vv [On the forms and rights of property ownership in China of the 7th-12th c.]." NAA 4(1985), 49-58.

4. Mugruzin, A. S. "Formy ekspluatatskii krest'ianstva v srednevekovom Kitae [Forms of peasant exploitation in medieval China]." NAA 5(1984), 42-52. Discussion of non-Chinese secondary source.

Language, Higraphy, etc.

1. Kepping, K. B. "Glagol'nye prefiksy tangutskogo iazyka [Verbal prefixes in the Tangut language]." NAA 1(1983), 96-102.

2. Maliavin, V. V. "Kiotoskaia shkola i problema 'sredneikh vekov' v istorii Kitaia [The Kyoto School and the problem of the 'middle ages' in the history of China]." NAA 2(1981), 188-203.

Steppe States and Yuan.

1. Kadyrbaev, A. Sh. (alma-Ata). "'Iuan'shi' kak istochnik po istorii Keratov i Naimanov [The Yuan shi as a source for the history of the Kereits and Naimans]." In Pis'mennye pamiatniki vostoka. 1976-77. Moscow: "Nauka," 1984.

2. Kudiarov, A. V. "Stil' 'Tainoi istorii': implitsitnost', variatsiia, reprezentativnost', podkhvat [The style of the 'Secret History'...]." In Mongolica. Pamiati akademika Borisa Iakovlevicha Vladimirtsova, 1884-1931 [Mongolica, In memoriam Boris Iakovlevich Vladimirtsov, 1884-1931]. Moscow: "Nauka," 1986, pp. 36-51.

3. Semenov, Iv. U. "Kochevnichestvo i nekotorye obshchie problemy teorii khoziaistva i obshchestva [Nomadism and several problems in the theory of economy and society]." Sovetskaia etnografiia 2(1982), 48-59. See English summary; response to G. E. Markov's article in the issue 4(1981) of the same journal.

4. Terekhova, N. N. "Zhelezoobrabotka v drevnemongol'skikh gorodakh [Iron-working in early Mongolian towns]." Sovetskaia arkheologiia 3(1985), 72-80. English summary p. 80; analysis of iron artifacts from Kharakorum obtained in expedition of Sergei Kiselyov in 1948-19.

5. Tkachëv, V. N. "Karakorum v XIII veke [Qaraqorum in the 13th century]." In Mongolica (see 2 above), pp. 219-231.

Abbreviations

1. NAA: Narody Azii i Afriki [Peoples of Asia and Africa]. This journal has English tables of contents and summaries of main articles.

2. Buddizm, gosudarstvo i obshchestvo. See full form under A, 2 in above survey.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS AND ARTICLES FROM CHINA ON THE HISTORY OF THE SONG, LIAO, JIN AND YUAN DYNASTIES 1984-85

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