

国家社会科学基金资助期刊

中国边疆史地研究



CHINA'S BORDERLAND HISTORY AND
GEOGRAPHY STUDIES

1
2017

CONTENTS

“Suzerainty” and Disintegration of the Traditional Vassal System: From the Origin of the Chinese Word “Zongzhu Quan (宗主权)” Liu Qingtao (1)

The article traces the course of translation of the word “sovereignty” into Chinese “Zongzhu Quan”, pointing out that the word “Zongzhu Quan” appeared in the last few years of the Qing dynasty, which was imported from Japan following the introduction of Japanese international law works. The Chinese traditional vassal relations with surrounding states are different from the “sovereign-vassal” relations in the 19th century west international law, the later embodied strong ideas in the international society, so traditional vassal system had to be challenged by it. In the course, due to the Qing’s slow in recognition of “Zongzhu Quan”, the weakness of its power, the occupation by the Powers, the Qing government could not readjust its relations with traditional vassal states according to the 19th century international law, meanwhile its traditional vassal system was disintegrated. When “Zongzhu Quan”, “Zongzhu Guo (宗主国)” become normal Chinese words, the later scholars used these words to rewrite history, so came the word “Zongfan Guanxi (宗藩关系)”.

Key Words: Suzerainty Zongzhu Quan Vassal System “Zongfan Guanxi”

Modern Diplomacy

The Earlier Wokou (倭寇) in East Asia Sea and the Defense Function of Tributary System Chen Shangsheng (15)

From the middle of 14th to the middle of 16th century, was a period of active Wokou activity, and the Wokou appeared from the middle of 14th to 15th century was call earlier Wokou in academia. This article discusses the diplomatic activity concerning the earlier Wokou between the Ming Dynasty, Korea, and Japanese Northern and Southern dynasties as well as Muromachi bakufu. In the late 14th century, Korea had begun its cooperation with Japanese Northern and Southern dynasties, and with the Ming Dynasty, in sharing the intelligence on Wokou and defense, rescuing the captives, pursuing the criminals fleeing abroad. Following the establishment of titles-conferring and tributary relations between the Ming and Korea, the Ming and Japanese Muromachi bakufu by the 15th century, the cooperation in defending, controlling and fighting Wokou was furthered. So the tributary system in the 15th century was an important mechanism to maintain the order on east Asia sea.

Key Words: Wokou Lanxiushan Pirate (兰秀山海盗) Muromachi Bakufu Ming Dynasty Korea Tributary System

The Game of Diplomacy among States in East Asia during the Northern Song Period

..... Huang Chunyan (29)

During the Northern Song period, the competition and maintaining balance of power among big states, the survival of small states, formed complicated multilateral relations in East Asia. The game of diplomacy and the negotiation between two states were very tense, and not just about simple bilateral relationship, but linked to the multistate balance of power. Hua-Yi (华夷) difference was the basic idea in the game of diplomacy, which however was not dogmatic, but flexible. The name of a stratified relationship under the idea of Hua-Yi was the first target, and the interest was the core pursuit, all behind that was securing the state. The result of the game of diplomacy depended on a state’s overall strength, meanwhile it was influenced by diplomatic policies. The negotiation skills of diplomats would produce some influence on the result, but could not change the overall result. The game of diplomacy during the Northern Song period not only had historical common characters, but also particularity under the multistate system.

Key Words: the Northern Song Multilateral System in East Asia Game of Diplomacy Diplomatic Negotiation

For “Interest” or “Justification” ——On the build of Chieftain Tributary Institution in Southwest Region Luo Qun (43)

As an important political institution of ancient China, tributary institution not only was the basic mechanism to deal the relations with surrounding states, but also was the main institution to administrate periphery minorities. A deep research of the tributary relation between central dynasties and its borderland peoples and the build of the institution in historic China, was significant to analyze and reveal the different ranges and types of tributary activity. With the chieftain tributary institution in southwest region as the case, this paper discusses the historical course of the formation and development of tributary institution of borderland peoples, endeavor to reveal the political, economic and cultural functions the tributary institution had played in borderland administration of ancient China.

Key Words: Tributary Institution Chieftain Southwest Region

Review and Prospect: 30 Years' Studies of History of Sino-Ryukyu Relations

..... Lai Zhengwei Li Guojunhao (55)

This article organizes the academic research of the history of Sino-Ryukyu relations in Chinese historiography circle including Taiwan and Hong Kong from 1980s until now, and introduces important archives and publication of the academic works on the history of Sino-Ryukyu relations in detail, meanwhile, fully discusses a great quantity of academic theses on the history of Sino-Ryukyu relations in detail. On this basis, the author concludes some main features of the research, and gives some suggestions on the future studies.

Key Words: Mainland Taiwan Hong Kong Research of History of Sino-Ryukyu Relations

The Set Up and Abolishment of Guiyi Dudufu (归义都督府) and the Differentiation of Xi People (奚人) Zeng Cheng (72)

Guiyi Dudufu was a Jimi Dudufu set up to settle the Xi people Led by Li Shi (李诗) who surrender to the Tang. The surrender of Li Shi meant the differentiation of the Xi People into two branches. Those people who followed Li Shi, was settled in Liangxiang count, You Zhou prefecture, and those who didn't follow remained where they lived outside of the fortresses. The head of the late part of Xi people was Li Guiguo (李归国). After Li Shi died, his son Li Xiancheng (李献诚) succeeded him. Li Yanchong (延宠), who was reported to be the son of Li Shi, became the head of the Xi people remaining outside of the fortresses. After the An Shi rebellion, Guiyi Dudufu was no longer in existence, and the descendants of its people became the core strength of Li Baochen (李宝臣) group.

Key Words: Guiyi Dudufu the Tang Dynasty Xi People

Rethinking of the Relationship between Guiyi Jun (归义军) and the Tang Central Government during Zhang Yichao Period Li Jun (83)

In the second month of the fifth years of Dazhong (大中), the first Shazhou mission (沙州使团) arrived at Chang'an (长安). Wuzhen (悟真) was the head of the mission, Gao Jinda (高进达) was just an ordinary member of the mission. Due to Xuanzong (宣宗)'s lack of will to administrate the lost land of He Long (河陇), Guiyi Jun and the Tang government maintained a comparatively harmonious relationship during Dazhong period. Following Xuanzong's death and Yizong (懿宗)'s succession, the recovery of Liangzhou (凉州), the Tang government began to weaken Guiyi Jun's power, by setting up Jiedu (节度), partitioning Guiyi Jun's administrative land, so the relationship deteriorated during the Xiantong (咸通) period. Zhang Yichao presenting himself at Tang court in the eighth year of Xiantong period had no direct relation with his brother Zhang Yitan's death of disease in Chang'an, but was the result of Tang's managing policy in He Long region.

Key Words: Guiyi Jun Tang Government Zhang Yichao Relationship

Song's Expansion and Relative Policies towards Shengdi (省地)

..... An Guolou Shi Binbin (96)

As a regional geographical concept, the demarcation of Shengdi in Song Dynasty mainly applied to the frontier areas like Chuanxia (川峡), Jinghu (荆湖) and Guangxi (广西) prefectures. The word Shengdi referred to the area under a stable jurisdiction by Song Court's prefecture or county.

Outside of Shengdi, there existed numerous affiliated Jimi counties or scattered minority settlements, together with the unaffiliated Shengjie (生界) areas. Song Court adopted differentiated policies or regulations for frontier affairs towards different areas and local people. The mid Northern Song Dynasty witnesses a further expansion of Shengdi, and the implementation of its administration model and relative transition policy. Many minority areas outside of Shengdi had been transformed from loose direct affiliation or other indirect affiliation, non-affiliation into direct control and administration. Based on the expansion and administration on Shengdi by Northern Song, the administrative efficiency on Shengdi in the south areas was continuously enhanced.

Key Words: Shengdi Expansion Frontier Policy Development Momentum

Governors of Shan'gan and Xinjiang's Wasteland Cultivation by Garrison Troops or Peasants during Qianlong Period Chen Yue (105)

Following the unification of Xinjiang by the Qing government, as Governors of Shan'gan, Huang Tinggui, Yang Yingju, Fukangan, under emperor Qianlong's instruction, all endeavored to carry out Xinjiang's wasteland cultivation plan, including choosing the area, arranging settlement of personnel, supplying materials for farming, and normal management, which played a positive role for the development and expansion of Xinjiang's wasteland cultivation by garrison troops or peasants.

Key Words: Governors of Shan'gan Xinjiang's Wasteland Cultivation by Garrison Troops or Peasants Huang Tinggui (黄廷桂) Yang Yingju (杨应琚) Fukangan (福康安)

Establishment and development of Xinjiang Police during the New Deal of the Late Qing Dynasty Zhao Weibin (110)

At the request of training new army by the Qing government, the local government of Xinjiang established police in 1903, and opened the door of the history of police system in Xinjiang. In 1906, Wu Yinsun (吴引荪), the governor of Xinjiang, readjusted the police system in accordance with the order of the Police Ministry. During the preparatory constitutional reform period, the Xinjiang police developed more quickly. By 1911, Xinjiang government gradually established a large-scale and professional modern police system.

Key Words: The New Deal of the Late Qing Dynasty Xinjiang Police Modernization

Evolution of Xixia (西夏) 's Wasteland Property System in the Light of *Tiansheng Lyuling* (《天盛律令》) Luo Xiangyi (118)

There was one chapter "Qu Xiandi Men (取闲地门)" in *Tiansheng Lyuling*, which was about the question of wasteland property right in Xixia. By comparing Xixia's wasteland property system with the Tang and Song's, as for issues of types of land property, the qualification to get wasteland and the obligation, the relation between new farmer and original owner of the land, and also through comparison of land transition contracts in Xixia and the Tang, Song, the author concludes that Xixia's wasteland property system not only reflected the development of privatization of land in Xixia, but also the historical evolution of land privatization in northwest region since the disintegration of land equalization system (均田制) in the Tang Dynasty.

Key Words: Xixia Tang Song Wasteland Land Property

On the Economic Right and Interest of Turpan Junwang (吐鲁番郡王) in the Late Qing Dynasty Wang Qiming (126)

By using the newly published archival material of Turpan, the paper discussed Turpan Junwang's response to political transformation of Xinjiang during the late Qing Dynasty. Junwang had always attempted to recover his old right, but ultimately failed, especially in economic right and interest. Junwang's land fell to one-sixth of the amount in Qianlong period, and the amount of tax paying fell to one-seventh of Qianlong period, and the Junwang family's economic condition was still hard. In compensation, provincial governor Tao Mo give Junwang 128 dan (石) wheat as his economic subsidy every year.

Key Words: Turpan Junwang Land Assets Support Foods

From Archival Materials to See the Taxation on Coal Mining in Tumd

..... Bao Yinshan (132)

Tumd as a Neishu Qi (内属旗) in the Qing Dynasty, its finance had maintained self-supported till the end of ROC. Tumd's main financial income depended on its all kinds of resources. Among them, taxation on coal mining was Tumd's biggest item of revenue. Meanwhile, the taxation on coal mining had always been the target of control and grasp by rulers. During the period of ROC, the Suiyuan authorities grabbed Tumd coal mines many times. Based on historical archives collected in Tumd Left Banner Archive, the author discusses the taxation on coal mining in Tumd.

Key Words: Archival Materials Tumd Banner Taxation on Coal Mining

Review of Studies on Uighur Ethnic Groups under the Jurisdiction of Anbei Duhufu (安北都护府) in the Northern Borderland of Tang Dynasty

..... Wang Wenguang Sun Xueping (139)

The Tang Dynasty set up many Jimi prefectures under the jurisdiction of Anbei Duhufu, to administrate the many ethnic groups scattered around lake Baikal, like Guligan (骨利干)、Duolange (多览葛)、Pugu (仆骨)、Bayegu (拔野古)、Tongluo (同罗)、Hun (浑)、Baixi (白霫)、Ju (鞠). Through studies on these ethnic groups, the authors conclude that there was a close relation between borderland administration and the strength of unified multiethnic state of China in history; the acceptance of Tang Dynasty's ruling by the many ethnic groups had a great significance to the development of the unified multiethnic country at that time; the intimacy of political relations between these peoples and the Tang correlated the distance between them and Tang's political center Chang'an.

Key Words: Tang Dynasty Borderland Administration Northern Borderland Uighur Ethnic Groups

On the Redevelopment of Later Generations of Han-Chinese Officials of the Liao Dynasty after Entering Period of the Jin Dynasty Qi Wei (144)

During the end of Liao and the beginning of Jin, many Han-Chinese officials of the Liao Dynasty surrendered to the Jin, and by assuming official positions, connection through marriages, their families continued to develop. The common interests made them more easy to keep the same political tendency, and the same heart. Started with the cases of several families that surrendered to the Jin, this article discusses the issue and further points out that the fall of Northern Song had something to do with these Han-Chinese.

Key Words: The End of Liao and Beginning of Song Han-Chinese Officials Group Marriage Politics

Beyond Jiayu Guan (嘉峪关外): Frontier Society in the Process of Advolution to the Inland—the Case of Wangzi Zhuang during the Ming and Qing Periods

..... Zhang Lianyin (151)

During the Ming and Qing periods, the locations of Wangzi Zhuang were not in the same place, but all in the interlacing agro-pastoral region beyond Jiayu Guan. The change of region of Wangzi Zhuang reflected the course of immigrated ethnic groups' advolution to the Inland. This course proceeded slowly during the Ming Dynasty. Since the beginning of the Qing Dynasty, under the background of "great unification", frontier's advolution to inland continued to push westward, and the beyond Jiayu Guan, the society's mode of production, economic structure, ethnic constitution, ideas, administrative divisions all had changed greatly, and started to possess the characteristics of prefecture and county in the inland.

Key Words: Jiayu Guan Wangzi Zhuang Frontier Society

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主 编 李大龙
责任编辑 宋培军
封面题字 启 功

中国边疆史地研究 (季刊)
CHINA'S BORDERLAND HISTORY
AND GEOGRAPHY STUDIES
2017 年第 1 期 总第 103 期

主管单位 中国社会科学院
主办单位 中国社会科学院中国边疆研究所
编辑出版 《中国边疆史地研究》杂志社
地 址 北京市东城区先晓胡同10号
邮政编码 100005
电 话 (010) 65274307
网 址 www.zgbjsdyj.com
电子邮箱 hjb-bjzx@cass.org.cn
激光照排 北京中文天地文化艺术有限公司
印 刷 北京季蜂印刷有限公司
国内发行 北京报刊发行局
邮发代号 2-787
国外发行 中国国际图书贸易总公司
(北京 399 信箱)
国外代号 Q426
刊 号 $\frac{\text{ISSN } 1002-6800}{\text{CN } 11-2795/\text{K}}$



ISSN 1002-6800



2017 年 3 月 25 日出版 定价: 30.00 元