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CHINA'S BORDERLAND HISTORY AND
GEOGRAPHY STUDIES

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目 录

新时代中国边疆学研究

开启中国边疆学学科建设新征程	李国强 (1)
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马克思主义·十九大精神与中国边疆研究

列宁民族问题“两种历史趋势”论断及当代意义	周竞红 (9)
关于深化民族团结宣传教育的几点思考	杨 璐 (17)

专题论文

明朝人以澜沧江为《禹贡》“黑水”考 ——整体丝绸之路的视野	万 明 (23)
西汉与匈奴间最初和亲约缔结时间考述	小 军 (35)
《刘和墓志》考释	李凤艳 (43)
论北宋西北熟户的发展与国家认同 ——以党项小胡部族为例	王道鹏 (50)
北宋“瀚海”新考 ——兼论唐宋时期灵州地理环境的变迁	叶 凯 (61)
辽朝对阻卜各部的治理述论	田晓雷 王万志 (74)
明清易代与国家制度下的地方运作 ——论清初云南的黑、白、琅井盐课提举司	张柏惠 (85)
乾隆朝松花江流域各“民族”权利关系 ——以渔权问题为中心	吴忠良 (97)
废坏与整饬：乾隆朝云南疆臣贪腐问题研究	孙 骁 王 丹 (106)

武湜关于六世班禅朝觐的记述与乾隆治藏方略的调整和决策

..... 吕昭义 宫珏 (117)

试论 20 世纪 30 年代内地与新疆间的交通勘探与建设

——以绥新公路为中心 高月 (131)

20 世纪 30 年代的中国殖边社 范铁权 柳丽贺 (141)

海疆研究

清代前期澎湖水师汛防制度探析 吴昊 (150)

从日本史料看近代日本势力对西沙群岛的渗透

——以 1921—1926 年何瑞年案为中心 刘永连 卢玉敏 (161)

学术争鸣

燕秦汉辽东障塞线长城性质再讨论

——与范恩实、肖景全诸先生商榷 李树林 (173)

再论燕秦汉东北障塞烽燧线不是长城

——对李树林先生商榷文的回应 范恩实 (185)

文献研究

《敦煌杂抄》与《敦煌随笔》刍探 肖超宇 (199)

学术动态

中国民族史学科体系的创新与发展

——中国民族史学会第九次会员代表大会暨第二十次学术研讨会综述

..... 朱尖 (207)

英文目录及提要 (213)

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CONTENTS

Start a New Journey to Build China's Borderland Studies Li GuoQiang (1)

The 19th CPC National Congress Report made a request for “speeding up building philosophy and social science with Chinese Characteristics”. This article, from the academic tradition of China's borderland studies, the times' request for borderland theory, the real challenge to borderland administration, to discuss the law of academic borderland studies, the subject logics of China's Borderland Studies, as well as the definition, subject target, academic structure of China's Borderland Studies.

Key Words: Borderland Studies China's Borderland Studies Subject Building

Lenin's “Two Historical Trends” Judgement on the Question of Nationalities and Its Meaning in Modern Times Zhou Jinghong (9)

At the beginning of the 20th century, classic Marxist writers payed a full attention and gave an analysis to the question of nationalities in capitalism times. Lenin and his party studied the law of development and change about the question of nationalities in practice of resisting Tsarism autocracy, pushing the unity and fight of working class from different nationalities, then gave the judgement—“there are two trends on the question of nationalities in capitalism in developing”, which provided an important guide to proletariat party for correctly judging and dealing the question of nationalities in pushing workers campaign. Reviewing the judgement has an important theoretical and practical meaning for unified multi-ethnic China in insisting and pushing forward the correct road of solving ethnic affairs with China's characteristics.

Key Words: Lenin the Question of Nationalities “Two Historical Trends”

Some Thoughts on Deepening National Unity Publicity and Education Yang Lu (17)

National unity publicity and education is a broad systemic social project. Deepening national unity publicity and education is significant for solidifying and developing the equal, unified, mutual-aiding, harmony socialism ethnic relations, and gathering the strength to “Tie Chinese Nation as a family, and build Chinese Dream with common hearts”. Deepening national unity publicity and education should further make clear the basic targets, the important tusks, and the main ways, realize national unity publicity and education for all people, all society, popularity, informatization, and comprehensively improve the level of national unity publicity and education.

Key Words: National Unity Publicity and Education National Harmony
Borderland Stability

The Ming People's Cognition of Lancang River as “Black Water” in *Yu Gong* (《禹贡》) ——A Comprehensive Silk Road Perspective Wan Ming (23)

The Ming people cracked the mystery of “Black Water” in *Yu Gong*, manifesting the historical fact of Lancang River connecting northwest silk road, southwest silk road and marine silk road. From modern geography, we know Lancang River—derives from Yushu, Qinghai, is the only river that flow to South China Sea. Li Yuanyang (李元阳) in the Ming Dynasty, not bond by classic notes, wrote *Heishui Bian* (《黑水辩》), pointing out Lancang river was the Heishui (black water). Xu Xiake (徐霞客), through field investigation, affirmed Lancang river deriving from Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, flowing to South China Sea and considered Gaoligong Mountain as the southward elongation of Kunlun (昆仑), which made a break-through of geographical knowledge from the mountain trend, and cracked the thousands of years' mystery of “Black Water” in *Yu Gong*. These geographical contributions have not be interpreted yet.

Key Words: Silk Road Yu Gong Black Water Lancang River Heishui Bian Xu Xiake

On the Time of the First Marriage Agreement between the West Han Dynasty and Huns (匈奴) Xiao Jun (35)

Concerning the marriage agreement between the West Han and Huns, this article, through

analysis of historical records, holds that the “Encircling Baideng (白登之围)” happened in the winter of the sixth year of Gao Zu (高祖), not the seventh year. And the time of the first marriage agreement between the Han and Huns was in the first month of the lunar year of the sixth year of Gaozu shortly after “Encircling Baideng”.

Key Words: Liu Jing (刘敬) Marriage Agreement between the Han Dynasty and Huns “Encircling Baideng”

A Study on “Liu He’s Epitaph (《刘和墓志》)” Li Fengyan (43)

“Liu He’s Epitaph” is an inscription material concerning Li Gui’s Da Liang Regime (李轨大凉政权) in Hexi (河西) region during the end of the Sui Dynasty, which mainly records the “An Le (安乐)” reign title and the war with Xue Ju’s Xi Qin Regime (薛举西秦政权). Though the content of the epitaph is simple, it provides important material to understand Li Gui’s Regime.

Key Words: “Liu He’s Epitaph (《刘和墓志》)” Li Gui’s Regime “An Le (安乐)” Reign Title

On the Development and National Identity of the North Song Dynasty Frontier Tribes—A Case Study of the Tangut Xiao Hu Tribe (党项小胡部族) Wang Daopeng (50)

Cooked population (熟户) appearing massively in the Song society is a reflection of national mingling during the 10–13th centuries. Xiao Hu tribe as a typical cooked population adapted to the Song Dynasty’s ethno-tribes differentiation policy, its head families successfully grew political identification with the Song Dynasty, which was inherited and strengthened by their descendants, nurturing an idea of loyalty to the Emperor and being patriotic to a certain extent. The Song Dynasty provided material security and developmental space for these people, and they got accustomed to social life centered on towns, and naturally formed regional and national identification. However, long continued ideas to surrounding peoples, like the “Yi was lowly and Hua respectful”, “not my race, their heart will be different”, influenced the Song Dynasty’s policy making and its implementation, which to some extent hindered these people’s identification with the Song Dynasty, so some leaders defected.

Key Words: the North Song Dynasty Xiao Hu Tribe Cooked Population State Identification

A New Examination of Han Hai (瀚海) in the North Song Dynasty—Together with A Discussion of the Geographical Environment Change in Lingzhou (灵州) during the Tang and Song Periods Ye Kai (61)

Han Hai, a term that was used to refer to some expansive waters such as the Lake Baikal (贝加尔湖) and the Lake Region of Hulun Buir (呼伦贝尔湖) from the Han to Tang Dynasty, had gradually changed to denominate the desert in south of Lingzhou in the North Song period. Historical literatures showed that “瀚海” was also called “旱海” (Dry Sea), and these two words were factually differentiated by the Song scholars in the beginning, and in later ages “旱海” was mistaken for “瀚海” in manuscripts. The first appearance of “旱海” was in the documents concerning Five-Kingdoms period, which might reflect the geographical environment change in Lingzhou during the Tang-Song Periods. Analyzing Lingzhou’s local vegetation, the environmental dry and wet change, and the stratigraphic structure obtained from archaeological excavations, it can be thought that the obvious geographical environmental change happened in Lingzhou during these periods, and the change had heavily affected the economic and political development in northwest China at that time. From this perspective, cognition can be enriched concerning the history from the end of Tang dynasty to the early years of Song period.

Key Words: Han Hai (“瀚海”) Han Hai (“旱海” /Dry Sea) Lingzhou Geographic Environment

A Review of the Liao Dynasty’s Governing of Zubo (阻卜)

..... Tian Xiaolei Wang Wanzhi (74)

Zubo (Tartar) was one of the main nomadic peoples in North of China during the Liao dynasty. After conquering the Zubo tribes, the Liao dynasty had governed them in a Jimi (羁縻) measure, which can be divided into three stages: The first stage was from the first emperor Tai Zu (太祖) to Jing Zong (景宗). The Liao Dynasty governed Zubo Tribes by tributary system and bestowed their chiefs official title. The second stage was from the first year of Tonghe (统和) of

Shengzong (圣宗) to the eighth year of Da An (大安) of Dao Zong (道宗). The Liao governed them as vassal states and tribes, with Xibei Lu Zhaotaosi (西北路招讨司) as its ruling institute. The third stage was from the eighth year of Da An to the end of the Liao dynasty. The vassal state and tribe system collapsed, and the governing measure changed back to the first stage—a loose measure mainly based on tributary.

Key Words: the Liao Dynasty Zubo Vassal State and Tribe Governing

The Substitution of the Ming by the Qing Dynasty and the Local Governance Operation under the State System—On the Heijing (黑井), Baijing (白井), Langjing (琅井) Yanke Tijusi (盐课提举司) of Yunnan Province in the Early Qing Dynasty

..... Zhang Baihui (85)

Although according to the institution, Yanke Tijusi (盐课提举司) was a district directly governed by the provincial level institute, it didn't have the independent administrative and judicial power as Fu (府), Zhou (州), and Xian (县). It was more of a special district with comparatively strong economic function, inlaid in Fu, Zhou, Xian. From the Ming to Qing, Yanke Tijusi institution was steadily completed, during this period some disputes happened between Yanke Tijusi and the Fu, Zhou, Xian where it was set, concerning administrative power and responsibilities. Through examining these events, the research is aiming to explore the local operation under the state system.

Key Words: the Early Qing Dynasty Yunnan Province Yanke Tijusi Institute Operation

Rights Relations among Ethnic Groups in the Songhua River Valley in the Qianlong Period—Focus on the Fishing Rights

Wu Zhongliang (97)

From the middle of Kangxi period to the early of Qianlong period, population and ethnic structure of the Songhua River Valley changed greatly, and the fishery economy became an important source of income for all ethnic groups in this area. Then the conflicts around fishing rights happened among these peoples. The appearance and resolution of the conflicts reflect not only the rights relations of ethnic groups, but also the fact that Qing Dynasty adopted different policies toward different ethnic groups.

Key Words: Qianlong Period the Songhua River Valley Fishing Rights Ethnic Relations

Corruption and Remediation: A Study on Corruption Problem of Yunnan High Officials during the Qianlong Period

Sun Xiao Wang Dan (106)

During the Qianlong period, the officials appointed to Yunnan province gradually became corrupted. In 30 years, several corruption cases relating high officials in Yunnan occurred, producing a deep influence on Yunnan society and borderland stability. This article makes a study on several cases, and discusses the features of these corruption cases, reveals the reason behind these cases and the influence they had caused, hoping to contribute to an improved cognition about Yunnan's official conduct during the Qianlong period.

Key Words: Qianlong Period Yunnan's Official Conduct Official Corruption Case

Samuel Turner's Report on the Sixth Panchen Lama's Seeking Audience of Qianlong Emperor and the Qing Court's Policy Adjustment and Decision to Administer Tibet

..... Lyu Zhaoyi Gong Yu (117)

In 1883, British India's commissioner Samuel Turner visited Tashihungpo Monastery, in his report he described the Qing court's policy adjustment to administer Tibet during Panchen's seeking audience of the Emperor. Combining Chinese achieves and Turner's report, it can be affirmed that during Panchen's seeking audience of the Emperor, Qianlong Emperor had made big policy decisions on administering Tibet two times. The first time was when in Chengde meeting Panchen, the Emperor consulted Panchen, and decided to put the Eighth Dalai Lama in administrative position and Panchen as his consultant, and call back the Accredited Lama. The second time was when the Emperor getting back to Beijing, He revised his Chengde decision, and finally decide to cancel Panchen's consultant appointment, and keep the Accredited Lama unmoved. This final decision was made after consultation with many people, and many times' revises, and was significant for the time to stabilize Tibet. Turner's report only include the first policy adjustment in Chengde, not a thing relating to Beijing's final decision. Beijing's final decision had formed before Panchen got ill, and

had been consulted with Panchen himself. British India's plan to open the trade with Tibet contradicted the Qing Dynasty's foreign policy and policy to administer Tibet, so it can not be realized, which had nothing to do with Panchen's passing away.

Key Words: the Qing Dynasty Administering Tibet Qianlong Panchen Samuel Turner
On the Transportation Exploration and Construction between Xinjiang and Interior Land in 1930s—Centered on Sui-Xin Road (绥新公路) Gao Yue (131)

In 1930s, Soviet Union (Russia) and UK strengthened their penetration to Xinjiang, China's central government, due to regional warlordism and transportation obstacle, lacked the strength to unified Xinjiang, so Xinjiang was obvious in a loose connection. Media commentary all considered the transportation as a method to unify Xinjiang and eliminate borderland crisis, and proposed building a road to connect Xinjiang and interior land. To some extent, these propositions came into practice, and some businessmen set up Sui-Xin Motor Company, endeavored to improve communication between Xinjiang and interior land. The northwest transportation exploration by a Sui-Xin road survey team headed by Sven Hedin, showed in government level the transportation construction was also considered as an important method to unify Xinjiang.

Key Words: Sui-Xin Road Xinjiang Sven Hedin Unification
On the Colonization Society of China in 1930s Fan Tiequan Liu Lihe (141)

During the 1920 - 1930s, China's borderland was in high stakes situation, and a variety of groups sprung up at that time. As a result, the research on borderland came to a climax once again in China. The Colonization Society of China, established by Wang Yang, Gao Jun-Shi in 1931, was aimed at researching and developing the frontier areas. Since the establishment of the society, it organized a series of activities, such as founding "*Colonial Monthly*", building libraries, publishing books, and carrying out the cooperation and participation in the activities of Anti-Japanese and National Salvation and so on. The society made many propositions about the immigration, frontier education and development of the Northwest area. Many propositions failed to be put into practice because of the lack of fund, personnel and other factors. In spite of this, the foundation of the Society met the need of solving borderland crisis and defending the borderland at that time. Its activities and propositions had a great significance to the development of China's borderland and the borderland policy both to that time and today.

Key Words: The Colonization Society of China Borderland Study Borderland Development
On Penghu Navy's Defense System in the Early Qing Dynasty Wu Hao (150)

In the early Qing Dynasty, Penghu's strategic position had always been emphasized. To effectively control Taiwan and the strait, defend sea frontier, the Qing Dynasty, following the Yuan Dynasty's precedent, set up Xunjiansi (巡檢司) in Penghu, with one Xie (協), two Ying (營) stationed there, formed a defense system consisting of stationed areas, harbors and separate patrol waters. Limited to seafaring technology and equipment, this defense system undoubtedly was an effective way to carry out the Qing Dynasty's "based on land, to defend the sea" idea. But this also became the direct source of late Qing Dynasty's situation of having sea, but without defense.

Key Words: Penghu Navy Defense System the Qing Dynasty
To Examine Japan's Penetration to Paracel Islands by Analyzing Japanese Documents—Focusing on Case of He Ruinian (何瑞年案) from 1921 to 1926
..... Liu Yonglian Lu Yumin (161)

In modern history, Japanese had penetrated the South China Sea area by various means for a long period, which seriously infringed the sea rights and interests of China. However, the domestic scholars rarely have a deep insight regarding the specific content and details of this history. The historical truth was revealed directly by the newly published archives of Japanese Government, especially the case of He Ruinian from 1921 to 1926. It disclosed the details of how Japanese Government incited its merchants to work in league with He Ruinian so as to steal China's marine resource, and the political factors behind the whole cases as well. Meanwhile, it reflected the minuses of China's marine administration at that time.

Key Words: Paracel Islands Japanese He Ruinian Marine Administration

A Re-discussion of the Nature of Fortress and Barrier Line in Liaodong as Great Wall during the Yan, Qin and Han Dynasties—A Discussion with Mr. Fan Enshi, Mr. Xiao Jingquan, Etc. Li Shulin (173)

For Fan Enshi and Xiao Jingquan's points that rather than saying "fortress and barriers belonging to Han period in Liaodong region are Great Wall", say "they are systemic military garrison lines for defense and communication", and the series of Liaodong beacons found in Shenyang and Fushun are not the Han Great Wall, but a traffic and beacon line built for supporting Xuantu County, and other points, this article put forward a opposite view. Firstly, the view of beacon line does not match the fact found in field work. Secondly, the later Great Wall form could not be used to examine the earlier Great Wall. Thirdly, the Chibaisong relics (赤柏松城址) in Tonghua, is a typical Han Dyansty city relics, not aboriginal city relics. Lastly, fortress and barrier line in Liaodong was confirmed by historical records of Great Wall, like in *Shi Ji*, *Han Shu*, and other historical literatures. In conclusion, fortress and barrier line in Liaodong belonging to Yan, Qin and Han Dynasties is undoubtedly the early Great Wall.

Yan, Qin and Han Dynasties Liaodong the Early Great Wall Fortress and Barrier

A Re-discussion of Fortress, Barrier and Beacon Line in Northeast during Yan, Qin and Han Periods Being not the Great Wall—A Respond to Mr. Li Shulin's Discussion

..... Fan Enshi (185)

As for the nature of fortress, barrier, and beacon relics found in Northeast region belonging to the Yan, Qin and Han periods, the author can not agree with Mr. Li Shulin, and think four reasons has caused the difference of views. Firstly, how to define Great Wall? Secondly, which of the archaeological materials can be used in discussion of the question? Thirdly, how to understand the relative literatures? fourthly, the constitution of the northeast border defense. Then, the author responds to Mr. Li's discussion.

Yan, Qin and Han Northeast Great Wall Fortress, Barrier, and Beacon

Study of Chang Jun (常钧)'s *Dunhuang Extracts* (敦煌杂抄) and *Dunhuang Essays* (敦煌随笔) Xiao Chaoyu (199)

Dunhuang Extracts and *Dunhuang Essays* were the books of the northwestern frontier official Chang Jun in the Qing Dynasty. The contents of the books include records and researches of the institution and geographical features of Dunhuang during the Qianlong period, as well as descriptions of the ethnic people and local official's lives and activities. These two books not only were the vital part of Study of the History and Geography of Northwest China in the Qing Dynasty, but also became the important materials for the following geographical writings. This paper discusses the material sources, contents and values of these two books by using relevant documents.

Chang Jun *Dunhuang Extracts* *Dunhuang Essays* the Qing Dynasty
Northwestern Frontier

The Innovation and Development of China's Ethno-History Subject—A Summary of the 9th General Meeting and the 20th Academic Symposium of China's Ethno-History Society

..... Zhu Jian (207)

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