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The Bulletin of
SUNG-YUAN
Studies

21

BULLETIN OF SUNG-YUAN STUDIES

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The Bulletin of Sung-Yuan Studies announces a name change to the Journal of Sung-Yuan Studies, effective with Number 22. It is an annual publication devoted to promoting scholarship in all disciplines related to the Sung, Liao, Chin and Yuan dynasties. Effective with Number 22, subscriptions are \$15 for individuals and \$25 for institutions. There is a special rate of \$10 for graduate students and retired scholars. Back issues are available for purchase, though some of the earlier issues are available only in xeroxed form.

The Journal invites scholars to submit manuscripts for publication, whether they be articles, reviews, specialized bibliographies, research or conference reports. All submissions for articles are evaluated by referees. Except for bibliographies, manuscripts should be in English, typed double-spaced, and submitted in duplicate. Authors of manuscripts which have been accepted are asked to send their final edited versions on diskettes, if possible. Correspondence concerning subscriptions up through the current issue should be addressed to John Chaffee, Department of History, SUNY-Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13902-2000. All other subscription and all editorial correspondence should be addressed to: James Hargett, Chinese Studies Department, SUNY-Albany, Albany, NY 12222.

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With this issue of the Bulletin my tenure as editor ends, and I am happy to announce that James Hargett of SUNY-Albany will be succeeding me as editor and Robert Hymes of Columbia will serve as book review editor. Moreover, the Committee on Sung and Conquest Dynasties decided at its 1990 meeting that the Bulletin had developed into such a substantial publication as to merit a name change, so henceforth it will be called the Journal of Sung-Yuan Studies.

In turning over the editorship to Professor Hargett, I must admit to feelings of some regret and much gratitude and relief. I regret, first and foremost, the too numerous errata and the delays in getting out each of the issues I have edited, especially this current one which is reaching you almost a year and a half since No. 20. I am grateful to all of the contributors and also to the many others who provided both verbal and written support and, on occasion, valuable criticism. I would especially like to thank Hoyt Tillman for his superb work as book review editor and Paul Smith and Bao Weimin for their annual submission of dissertation abstracts and Chinese bibliography, respectively, and Huang Kailai of SUNY-Binghamton for his invaluable assistance over the years.

I am also, frankly, relieved finally to be escaping the substantial, at times intimidating, demands of this position. There are two problems that make the editorial burden particularly acute. One is that the combined business and editorial duties make the job huge, and I would suggest serious consideration of appointing a business manager (or managing editor) to handle the subscriptions and finances. Second is the fact that, given the present size and complexity, the subscription fees are inadequate. They do not cover all of the expenses that are entailed, especially since printing and postage costs have continually risen, and were it not for backissue orders we would be well in the red. This problem will be especially pressing for Professor Hargett, whose goals include giving the Journal a more professional look, in keeping with its new name.

After consulting with Professor Hargett, we decided that only a subscription increase would adequately address this problem. So beginning with No. 22, the first issue of the Journal, subscriptions will cost \$15 for individuals and \$25 for institutions. However, there will be a special rate of \$10 for graduate students and retired scholars. Please note, too, that advance subscription payments already made for No. 22 and beyond will be honored without additional charge.

I am sorry to have to end my tenure as editor with such unpleasant news. However, it should insure the continued development of the Journal as an international journal addressing the needs of scholars of Sung-Yuan China from all disciplines, and I am delighted to have had the chance to participate in that development.

John Chaffee
Editor
December 1990

NEW RESEARCH AIDS:

Peter Bol's research guide for Sung history, announced in the last issue, has appeared under the title, Research Tools for the Study of Sung History. Published by the Bulletin as Sung-Yuan Research Aids, II, it may be purchased for \$7.50 from the series editor, Morris Rossabi, 175 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10024.

Professor Sung Shee of the Chinese Culture University in Taiwan is the author of "Bibliography of Chinese Articles and Books on the Sung History, 1982-1986," (Sung-shih yen-chiu lun-wen yü shu-chi mu-lu) Chinese Culture Vol. XXX, No. 2 (June 1989):77-112, and Vol. XXX, No. 3 (September 1989):67-120.

SUNG COMPUTERIZED BIJI INDEX PROJECT AT HENAN UNIVERSITY (UPDATE):

The information below concerning the biji indexing project described in the last issue of the Bulletin is from a letter Professor Liu Kuntai of Henan University sent to Professor James T. C. Liu:

1. With more than 1,600 categories and subcategories, this index can be searched either by names and terms or by category, and the results can either be retrieved on the screen or printed out.
2. The entries are catalogued according to the principle of "practical citations" (shilu), with each category listing its subcategories. Some entries like "bow" and "arrow" are listed directly, and not under large categories.
3. Since the index is intended for the use of Sung historians, an expert knowledge of Sung history is assumed. Thus entries for rare or technical terms are given without explanations or glosses.
4. The index is designed to promote the study of Sung history, and overseas scholars are encouraged to make use of it. Scholars wishing to do so should write Professor Liu for an on-line search service. The results can either be in the form of citations giving title, edition, volume, column, page number, category and author, or may also include the full text for each entry. Service fees are charged as follows:

a) A US\$20 fee is assessed for on-line searches with fully printed texts. When there are more than ten entries, each additional entry will cost \$2. In other words, the charge is \$2 per entry with a minimum charge of \$20, even when there are fewer than ten entries.

b) For searches without printed texts provided, the charge is \$1 per entry with a \$10 minimum.

SONG, LIAO AND JIN TOMB PROJECT (GERMANY):

Professor Dr. Dieter Kuhn of Julius-Maximilians Universität in Würzburg has submitted the following description of a project he is directing entitled: Death and Tombs in Song-, Liao- and Jin-Dynasties. Archaeological Evidence and Tomb Inscriptions. The project is funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Council) and includes as researchers: Dr. Silvia Ebner von Eschenbach; Dr. Gerhard Müller; Ina Asim, M.A.; Angela Schottenhammer, M.A.; and Helga Stahl, M.A.

"The research project which I started a couple of years ago deals with the tombs of the elite in ancient China, concentrating on the Song-, Liao-, and Jin-Dynasties. It could be defined as a socio-archaeological study of tombs and burials in which I want to demonstrate the relationship between occupant and tomb structure in the dynasties indicated.

"Our research is based on two types of material evidence. Firstly, the Chinese archaeological publications of recent decades; secondly, the various collections of tomb inscriptions, land contracts, etc., which provide us with the written evidence about tomb occupants. Taking into consideration both types of source material we intend to establish the relationship between occupants of tombs and the structure of tombs.

"The period from the 10th to the 13th centuries is well suited for such a research project. It is the earliest epoch in Chinese history that provides us with a sufficient number of well documented tombs of various types and origins, spread over most parts of China. In the period between 960 and 1279 for the first time the majority of occupants of excavated tombs did not belong to the aristocracy but were members of other elitist groups of the Chinese society, namely scholar-officials and landowners. The shift of political and economic power from the aristocracy to the scholar-officials may also be seen from the widespread acceptance of the tombs of the scholar-officials as the standard tombs of China after Song times. This fact is reflected by the archaeological evidence.

"The results of the research project will be published in several volumes about the

Structure of Tombs, Their Distribution and Their Occupants;
Ancestor Worship as Reflected in Local Gazetteers;
Written Documents and Tomb Inscriptions of the Song;
Written Documents and Tomb Inscriptions of the Liao and Jin;
Land Contracts in the Song
The Sichuanese Tomb Building Tradition.

"A prepublication, based on lectures in Würzburg, at the University of Pennsylvania and at Harvard, was just released by the publisher edition forum under the title: Dieter Kuhn, The Mute Witnesses. Tombs Contribute to Studies in the History of China. Two Essays. Heidelberg 1990."

SYMPOSIA ON ASIAN NOMADS:

In conjunction with the travelling exhibit of Nomads! Masters of the Eurasian Steppe: An Exhibition from the Great Museums of the USSR, several symposia were held on central Asian nomadism in 1989.

On February 3-5, 1989, the Center for Visual Anthropology at the University of Southern California hosted Ecology and Empire: A Symposium on Nomads in the Cultural Evolution of the Old World. Papers relating to the Chinese world of Sung-Yuan times included: "The Silk Road and the Early Nomads" (Ye. I. Lubo-Lesnichenko); "Changing Conceptions of the Inner Asian Frontier" (Arthur Waldron, Princeton University); "Dunhuang as a Funnel for Central Asian Nomads into China" (Victor Mair, University of Pennsylvania); "The Historical Interaction between the Nomadic People in Mongolia and the Sedentary Chinese" (Sechin Jagchid, Brigham Young University); "The Silk Road Economy of the Xixia State" (Shi Jinbo, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences); and "The Decline of the Silk Road Trade" (Morris Rossabi, Columbia University).

Another symposium was held at the Smithsonian Institution on November 16-17, 1989: Rulers from the Steppe: State Formation on the Eurasian Periphery. Papers of special interest for Chinese scholars included: "Inner Asia and the Cycles of Nomadic Power" (Thomas Barfield, Boston University); "The Fall of the Xia: Sino-Steppe Relations in the Late Twelfth to Early Thirteenth Centuries" (Ruth Dunnell, Kenyon College); "Aspects of Khitan Liao and Mongolian Yuan Imperial Rule: A Comparative Perspective" (Elizabeth Endicott-West, Harvard University); "Buddhism in the History of Mongols and Buryats: Political and Cultural Aspects" (Natalia Zhukovskaya, USSR Academy of Sciences); and "Social Functions of Traditional Hunting with Raptors Among the Nomads" (Georgii Nikolaevitch Simakov, USSR Academy of Sciences).

[The Editor thanks Edward Worthy for submitting this information.]

SUNG INTELLECTUALS CONFERENCE, HONG KONG, 1990

From July 19 to 21, 1990, the Chinese University of Hong Kong hosted a conference on: Chinese Intellectuals: Ideals and Actions (with Emphasis on the Sung). The conference was organized by Professors Jing-shen Tao and Thomas H. C. Lee and featured some thirty papers given by scholars from China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, Korea, Germany and the United States. Papers were presented both in Chinese and English and are listed below:

CHINESE PAPERS:

方克立 (南開大學) "從陳朱論辯看南宋知識分子的裡念與行止及其依違關係"
王德毅 (台灣大學) "黃榦的學術和政事"
朱瑞熙 (上海師大) "宋代官員迴避制度"
李志林 (華東師大) "智慧, 偏失, 前景——論中國知識份子理想人格的兩種性及變革的難巨性"
李炳漢 (國立漢城大學) "瞥見宋代詩人心目中之自然觀"
宋晞 (中國文化大學) "論范仲淹在兩浙路任知州時的貢獻"
張元 (清華大學) "從《致堂讀史管見》論胡寅的時代關懷"
張永偉 (台灣大學) "從宋儒的道統觀略論宋人的文化意識"

梁庚堯 (台灣大學) “南宋的貧士與貧官”
 陳谷嘉 (湖南大學) “內聖的人格追求與外王的社會實際: 論張栻的學術於實踐”
 馮耀明 (中文大學) “中國知識份子的理念與行止: 二程的觀點”
 逢耀東 (中文大學) “宋代的資本注意萌芽問題”
 黃寬重 (中央研究院) “亂世豪傑的悲歌 —— 馬嶺與兩宋之際政局變動”
 楊潤生 (杭州大學) “試論宋代重視知識與教育的優良傳統”
 譚世保 (香港法住學會) “《儒道互補》論諸家商榷 —— 中國知識分子的信念與行止初探”

ENGLISH PAPERS:

Peter Bol (Harvard University), "Reflections on the Promise of Neo-Confucianism;" John W. Chaffee (SUNY-Binghamton), "Chao Ju-yü, Spurious Learning, and Southern Sung Political Culture;" Ch'en Yongwing (?) (Chinese University of HK), "Praxia and Morality -- A Discussion on the Relationship between Ch'i and Chih in Mencius;" Richard L. Davis (Brown University), "The Imperial University Leading the Late Sung Bureaucracy: The Ignoble Finale of Ch'en Yi-chung;" Patricia Ebrey (University of Illinois), "Redesigning Ancestral Rites for a New Elite in the Eleventh Century;" Ihara Hiroshi (Shirayuri Women's College), "The Understanding of Traditional Culture in the Modern Era -- based on an Analysis of Song Materials in Local Collectanea;" Thomas H. C. Lee (Chinese University of HK), "The Fulfillments of Education -- Social Alienation and Intellectual Dissent in Paradox;" Liu Shu-hsien (Chinese University of HK), "Some Reflections on Confucian Ideals and Actions;" Achim Mittag (University of Munich), "The Literati Official Without Master: Hsieh Fang-te (1226-1289) and His Concept of Absolute Loyalty;" Gabriele von Sievers-Sattler (University of Heidelberg), "The Social Commitment of the True Confucian Gentleman as a Scholar and Teacher in Retirement: A Case Study of Shao Yung's Life and Thought;" Hoyt Tillman (Arizona State University), "Community Action by Intellectuals and Official Action: Some Reflections on Sung."

A REPORT ON CONFERENCES ON SU SHIH, 1980-88:

by Stuart H. Sargent, University of Maryland, College Park

The following information is presented in two parts. The first part is a list of the conference volumes published by the Association for Su Shih Studies after its conferences in 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, and 1987. This information is provided by Kathleen Tomlonovic, who will be happy to respond for requests for lists of articles or copies of articles. Her address is: Foreign Languages, Western Washington University, Bellingham, WA 98225.

The second part provides a list of all papers circulated at the fifth biennial conference of the Association in November, 1988, in Hangzhou. (The 1987 meeting listed below was one of two special meetings held in 1987 to commemorate the 950th anniversary of Su Shih's birth, and is evidently not counted in the numbering of more formal meetings.) I attended that conference and will be happy to provide copies of papers for the cost of copying; my address is Hebrew and East Asian Languages, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-4831.

I. Su Shih Conference Volumes:

- a. 苏轼研究论文集, 第一辑: 东坡论丛 (成都: 四川人民出版社, 1982). These papers are presumably from the 1980 conference at Mei-shan 眉山.
- b. 苏轼研究论文集, 第二辑: 东坡诗论丛, 苏轼研究会编 (成都: 四川人民出版社, 1983). Presumably, a collection of papers from the Huang-kang 黄刚 conference of 1983.
- c. 苏轼研究会全国第三次学术讨论论文集: 论苏轼岭南诗及其他, 苏轼研究会编. (广州【?】: 广东人民出版社, 1986【?】). Papers from the 1984 conference in Hui-chou 惠州.
- d. 苏轼研究论文集, 第四辑: 东坡文论丛, 苏轼研究会编 (成都: 四川人民出版社, 1986). Papers from the 1986 conference in Chia-hsien 郟县, Honan 河南.
- e. 苏轼思想探讨: 纪念苏东坡诞辰九百五十周年. 四川师范大学学报丛刊第十二辑. 四川省眉山三苏博物馆, 四川师范大学学报编辑部编 (July 1987). Papers from the 1987 commemoration in Meishan.

II. Fifth biennial conference 中国苏轼研究会第五次学术讨论会. 杭州大学, November 22-25, 1988. Papers distributed and their authors

[Format: Author (gender, age, position, institutional affiliation), title.]

- 王廷龄 (男, 56, 副教授, 哈尔滨师范大学古籍文献研究室) “苏轼词与北宋音乐” (a one-page 提要)
- 朱靖华 (男, 60, 教授, 中国人民大学中文系) “《苏东坡寓言评注》前言”
- 柯大课 (女, 50, 副教授, 内蒙赤峰师) “专苏轼两次任抗思想之比较”
- 薛端生 (男, 50, 副教授, 西北大学中文系), “苏词《应社》说 —— 兼论东坡碎杭之心境与词境”
- 李东文 (男, 57, 副教授, 系主任, 兰州大学新闻系), “从苏轼二度任抗的政绩, 诗文谈东坡的儒家民本思想”
- 葛祥邻 (男, 44, 讲师, 民盟宝鸡市委), “凤翔杭州三十年”
- 李万德 (男, 58, 主任, 陕西凤翔东湖管理处), “苏轼与凤翔东湖”
- 李博 (男, 51, 副教授, 河南大学中文系), “苏轼两任杭州诗之比较研究”
- 唐玲玲 (女, 52, 教授, 华东师范大学中文系), “苏轼熙宁赴抗的文化意识初探”
- 丁永淮 (男, 51, 副部长, 湖北黄陂区地委宣传部), “苏东坡碎杭年月表”
- 洪柏昭 (男, 56, 教授, 研究主任, 暨南大学中文系), “论苏轼的杭州山水诗”
- 朱玉书 (男, 40, 科长, 广东公安厅研究室), “苏轼的岭南行踪”
- 张志烈 (男, 50, 副教授, 四川大学中文系), “独立人格的预愤 —— 论苏轼愿有行周此地情感一项”
- 扁惠芬 (女, 48, 馆员, 四川省眉山三苏博物馆), “《苏氏宗谱》评论”
- 刘乃昌 (男, 58, 教授, 山东曲阜师范大学中文系), “《苏轼散文选集》前言”
- 严迪昌 (男, 51, 教授, 苏州大学中文系), “从清初曹尔堪等《江村唱和》辨苏轼词对后世的影响”
- 王文龙 (男, 48, 讲师, 江苏盐城师范大学中文系), “《寄概无端, 别有天地》 —— 论苏东坡词的心境传写”
- 吴惠娟 (女, 39, 讲师, 上海大学文学院), “试论苏轼二度守抗的心态变化”

周少雄 (男, 32, 讲师, 浙江师范大学中文系), “论苏轼与毛滂交谊始末”
 蔡涉 (男, 56, 副编审, 主席, 监安县文联), “苏轼在监安的行踪和诗作考析”
 周如汉 (男, 57, 副编审, 余杭县委为公室), “苏轼与蓝平”
 肖瑞峰 (男, 32, 副教授, 杭州大学中文系), “时空: 观照苏轼艺术特征的聚光点”
 黄征 (男, 30, 助教, 杭州大学中文系), “苏轼诗文俗语词考释”
 周建国 (男, 24, 研究生, 杭州大学中文系), “苏轼与苏辙”
 李越深 (女, 33, 讲师, 浙江大学中文系), “苏轼与杭僧参寥交游述略”
 朱则杰 (男, 32, 讲师, 浙江大学中文系), “略论苏轼在清代诗人中的影响”
 扁浙平 (男, 讲师, 浙江教育学院), “苏轼杭州纪游词初论”
 莫离 (男, 浙江省民间文艺家协会), “苏轼守杭史迹与杭州旅游文化的开始”
 韩建明 (男, 杭州苏轼纪念馆), “谈谈苏轼西湖诗的艺术特色”
 章楚藩 (男, 杭州师范学院中文系), “论苏轼诗歌的意境”
 樊维纲 (男, 教授, 杭州师范学院中文系), “释《牛衣》”
 林正秋 (男, 副教授, 杭师院历史系), “苏东坡与饮食研究”
 项冰如 (男, 主任记者, 杭州日报副刊部) and 黄云生 (男, 48, 浙江师范大学中文系), “苏东坡在杭州的方处之交”
 沈松劲 (杭州大学中文系), “苏门风概——论苏轼和苏门诸子”
 费君清 (杭州大学), “谈谈苏轼艺术精神中的《反常合道》”
 林冠群, “《苏东坡在海南岛》一文辨误”

There were also oral presentations by Wang Shui-chao 王水照 of Fudan University, Uchiyama Seiya 内山静也, and Professor Kathleen Tomlonovich, for which no printed versions were circulated.

A NOTE ON CLASSIFYING SUNG CONFUCIANS

James T. C. Liu
 Princeton University

An explanation: This note is a rough version in English, without much revision, of a paper originally in Chinese. It is presented here to inform the readers of the Bulletin of my efforts to stimulate the thinking of some interested scholars overseas. The original was first given in Hong Kong, December 1984 (an International Sung Conference at the Chinese University where scholars from both sides of the straight met for the first time, but no conference volume) and again at the Academia Sinica, Taipei, December 1985 (The Second Sinological Conference, volume forthcoming).

As it stands, many shortcomings are obvious. It stresses the political aspects, to the neglect of the well known intellectual and especially philosophical dimensions. Neither does it do justice to the great Sung intellectually, nor does it examine the differences between such clusters as li-hsüeh, tao-hsüeh, Ch'eng-Chu orthodoxy, etc. so ably discussed by my friends Robert Hymes, Conrad Schirokauer, Hoyt Tillman and several other scholars, Thomas Wilson, for example.

Allowing the shortcomings, this Note, it is hoped, may serve besides communication a few useful pointers. One, shifting the viewpoints may help produce several different ways of classification -- a pluralistic approach -- in addition to the one traditional and conventional way of grouping the Sung intellectuals. Second, intellectual history which is broader than history of ideas would become more lively and meaningful when placed alongside with political context: the main stage of intellectual developments in old China. Third, it is hoped that the comparison between Wang An-shih and Chu Hsi in this Note might encourage some further discussion and perhaps lead to comparisons of other Sung intellectuals. And this raises the whole question: whether the Sung might be described as neo-traditional or merely a new phase in post-traditional growth? Not altogether confident myself, I shall be gratefully guided by the readers' response.

* * * *

Most histories of philosophy limited by their discipline do not present us with a systematic picture of the Sung Confucian thinkers as a whole. This short essay suggests a vital criterion: how did each thinker react intellectually as well as politically toward the Confucian establishment at the time? The thinkers may thus fall into three major groups: (a) advocates of energizing ideals; (b) selective renovators; and (c) reconstructing fundamentalists. From this standpoint, Chu Hsi Neo-Confucianism may seem to be as radical as Wang An-shih's New School in demanding a radical transformation of the status quo.

This is not a research paper, nor are there footnotes. Perhaps it might be called a "think piece" to stimulate discussion.

The Sung may be said to enter a late imperial period to some scholars. It may also be said, as Ch'ien Mu 錢穆 has, to be the beginning of the