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A BRIEF SURVEY OF SONG DYNASTY STUDIES IN CHINA OVER THE PAST DECADE

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The Song dynasty was an epoch-making juncture in Chinese history, marking a turning point in the period beginning with Han-Tang and ending with Ming-Qing. During the 320 years of the Northern and Southern Song, the central government underwent great development. Agriculture, crafts, commerce, and an urban economy reached unprecedented heights. Scholarship, philosophy, literature, history, education, art, science and technology, and woodblock printing flourished. At the same time, Song and Liao, Xixia, Jin, and the Mongols established themselves one after another--this is all worthy of study and, indeed, for the first time has become a subject upon which Chinese scholars are concentrating attention. From the latter half of the 19th century, Song studies gradually have become an important field in Chinese and foreign academia. According to partial figures, during just the eighty year period from 1900-1980, more than 3,500 works were published in China (including Taiwan). In October 1980, a Song Studies Association was established in Shanghai, with the well-known Song specialists Professors Deng Guangming 鄧廣名 and Chen Lesu 陳樂素 as President and Vice President, respectively. The establishment of this Chinese Song Studies Association has provided a great impetus to Song research in China, and signaled the entry into a new stage in scholarship.

At the first national annual meeting of the Song Studies Association in 1980, almost all of the more than sixty participants (nearly fifty actual members) submitted papers. Thirty-two articles were selected for inclusion in the publication of the annual meeting, Songshi yanjiu lunwenji 宋史研究論文集 [Collection of Song studies articles] (Vol. 1, Shanghai guji chubanshe, Zhonghua wenshi luncong 《中華文史論叢》增刊 [Chinese literature and history collection], supplementary issue). The greater part of the articles were on Song social-economic development or feudal production relations. The rest included those dealing with the military system, institutions, struggles of nationalities, historical figures, verification of historical matters, and textual criticism.

The second annual meeting was held in October 1982 in Zhengzhou, Honan Province. Over 100 scholars were in attendance and twenty-six papers were chosen for the second collection of articles (Vol. 2, Honan renmin chubanshe), including many works on finance and economic history, as well as governmental structure, thought, culture, history of science, history of nationality relations, and assessment of historical figures.

The third annual meeting was held in October 1984 in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. In attendance were 116 scholars who submitted 104 papers and selected thirty-six for publication in the collection (Vol. 3, Zhejiang renmin chubanshe). Social-economic history topics were the most numerous, followed by recruitment, officialdom, nationalities policy, major figures, and textual research.

The fourth annual meeting was held in September 1987 in Shijiazhuang, Hobei Province. One hundred and seven representatives submitted seventy-three papers,

thought and culture, science and technology, historical compilations, and institutions. The collection is currently in the process of being compiled. Total membership in the Song Studies Association expanded from 153 in 1984 to 204 at this meeting three years later; in 1988 it has already leapt to over 250. Xu Gui 徐規, Qi Xia 漆俠, Cheng Yingliu 程應鏞, Li Jiaju 廖家駒, and Zhu Ruixi 朱瑞熙 acted as Vice Presidents of this latest annual meeting. The fifth annual meeting has preliminarily been scheduled for 1990 in Kaifeng, Honan Province.

In addition to the annual Songshi yanjiu lunwenji put out serially by the Song Studies Association, from January 1984 a Songshi yanjiu tongxun 宋史研究通訊 [Song studies newsletter] has been compiled. As of December 1987, eleven issues have been published, containing nearly 100 works, including short articles, book reviews, research trends, and title indexes. According to the Songshi yanjiu tongxun No. 9, 263 works (including books on government, economy, culture, biography, collections of articles, and the organization and emendation of documents such as literary collections and sketches) were published from 1983-1986 by various publishing houses throughout China. Counting from 1980 when the Song Studies Association was established, over 500 works (monographs, collections, classics and documents) on Song history have been published. According to other partial figures, all together 2,076 articles on Song history were published in Chinese periodicals from January 1981 to June 1987. Shanghai alone publishes an average of over 200 papers a year, nearly 4,000 from 1978 to June 1988.

According to Professor Deng, Song studies are "a relatively weak link" in the scholarship on Chinese dynastic history. However, Song scholars welcome the challenge, doing all they can to meet it. In recent years, Song studies (including Liao, Xia, and Jin) have become an active and productive academic field with quite extensive interchange among an international scholarly community. In May 1985, an International Symposium on the History of the Song Dynasty was held in Hangzhou, jointly sponsored by Hangzhou University and Beijing University. This was the first international Song studies conference to be convened on the mainland since the founding of the People's Republic. Sixty-seven Chinese and foreign scholars took part, including twenty-four professors or their equivalent in rank, and twenty-three associate professors, who together accounted for over seventy percent of the participants. Sixty scholars were in actual attendance: thirty-nine from the mainland, three from Hong Kong, nine from Japan, eight from the United States, and one from the Federal Republic of Germany. There were an additional fifteen specially invited media and publishing representatives from around the country. Fifty-seven papers were submitted on Song government, economy, military affairs, thought, culture, institutions, popular religion, social customs, appraisal of historical figures, and questions of Liao, Xixia and Jin history. Professor Deng of Beijing University and Professor Qi Xia of Hobei University have organized a Sino-Japanese Song Studies Symposium to be held in Spring 1989 in Beijing. This promises to be another major exchange in the Sino-Japanese Song studies community.

As stated above, the past ten years have seen relatively fast progress in Chinese Song studies, with research into various aspects of Song history, all with definite breadth and depth, including a number of excellent works which have opened up new fields. They may be categorized as follows:

I. MONOGRAPHS AND COLLECTIONS OF ARTICLES

In the past ten years, over seventy-five monographs on Song history (including Liao and Xixia) have been published, the most important of which include:

Deng Guangming, Yue Fei zhuan 岳飛傳 [Biography of Yue Fei] (revised ed., Renmin chubanshe, 1983);

Xu Gui, Wang Yucheng shiji zhuzuo biannian 王禹偁事跡著年 [Chronicle of Wang Yucheng's life and works] (Zhongguo shehui kexue chubanshe, 1982);

Qi Xia, Songdai jingjishi 宋代經濟史 [Song economic history] (Vol. 1, Shanghai renmin chubanshe, 1987);

Zhou Baozhu 周寶珠 and Chen Zhen 陳振, eds., Jianming Songshi 簡明宋史 [A short history of the Song] (Renmin chubanshe, 1985);

Fu Lehuan 傅樂煥, Liaoshi congkao 遼史叢考 [Essays on Liao history] (Zhonghua shuju, 1984);

Zhang Boquan 張博泉, Jinshi jianbian 金史簡編 [A short history of the Jin] (Liaoning renmin chubanshe, 1984);

Yang Shusen 楊樹森, Gai Hongcai 蓋鴻彩, Liao Song Xia Jin Yuan shi 遼宋夏金元史 [Liao, Song, Xia, Jin, Yuan history] (Liaoning jiaoyu chubanshe, 1986);

Wu Tai 吳泰, Songchao shihua 宋朝史話 [Song history] (Beijing chubanshe, 1987);

Wu Tianchi 吳天錫, Xixia shigao 西夏史稿 [Draft history of Xixia] (Sichuan renmin chubanshe, 1983);

Shu Fen 舒焚, Liao shigao 遼史稿 [Draft history of Liao] (Hubei renmin chubanshe, 1983);

Zhu Ruixi, Songdai shehui yanjiu 宋代社會研究 [Song society] (Zhongzhou shuhuashe, 1983);

Wang Zengyu 王曾瑜, Songchao bingzhi chutan 宋朝兵制初探 [A preliminary investigation of the Song military system] (Zhonghua shuju, 1983);

_____, Yue Fei xinzhuan 岳飛新傳 [A new biography of Yue Fei] (Shanghai renmin chubanshe, 1983);

Chen Gaohua 陳高華 et al., Song Yuan shiqi de haiwai maoyi 宋元時期的海外貿易 [Overseas trade in the Song and Yuan] (Tianjin renmin chubanshe, 1981);

Wang Yunhai 王云海, Song huiyao jigao kaojiao 宋會要輯稿考校 [Examination of the 'Draft of Documents pertaining to Song institutions'] (Shanghai guji chubanshe, 1986);

Pei Rucheng 裴汝誠, Xu Peizao 許沛漢, Xu zizhi 徐自齊, tongjian changbian kaolue 續資治通鑑長編考略 [Brief examination of the 'Collected data for a continuation of the comprehensive mirror for aid in government'] (Zhonghua shuju, 1985);

Hou Wailu 侯外廬 et al., eds., Song Ming lixue shi 宋明理學史 [History of Song and Ming Neo-Confucianism] (Renmin chubanshe, 1984);

Zhang Liwen 張立文, Zhu Xi sixiang yanjiu 朱熹思想研究 [Zhu Xi's thought] (Zhongguo shehui kexue chubanshe, 1981);

_____, Song Ming lixue yanjiu 宋明理學研究 [Song-Ming Neo-Confucianism] (Zhongguo renmin daxue chubanshe, 1985);

Zeng Zaozhuang 曾棗莊, Su Shih pingzhuan 蘇軾評傳 [A critical biography of Su Shih] (Sichuan renmin chubanshe, 1981);

Jiang Guozhu 姜國柱, Zhang Zai de zhixue sixiang 張載的哲學思想 [The philosophy of Zhang Zai] (Liaoning renmin chubanshe, 1982);

_____, Li Gou sixiang yanjiu 李覲思想研究 [The thought of Li Gou] (Zhongguo

- shehui kexue chubanshe, 1984);
- Wan Shengnan 万繩楠, Wen Tianxiang zhuan 文天祥傳 [Biography of Wen Tianxiang] (Honnan renmin chubanshe, 1985);
- Cheng Yingliu, Fan Zhongyan xinzhuan 范仲淹新傳 [New biography of Fan Zhongyan] (Shanghai renmin chubanshe, 1986);
- Cai Yijiang 蔡義將 and Cai Guohuang 蔡國黃, Xin Qiji nianpu 辛棄疾年譜 [Biography of Xin Qiji] (Qilu shushe, 1987);
- Kong Fanli 孔凡禮, Fan Chengda nianpu 范成大年譜 [Biography of Fan Chengda] (Qilu shushe, 1985);
- Guo Peng 郭朋, Song Yuan fojiao 宋元佛教 [Song and Yuan Buddhism] (Fujian renmin chubanshe, 1981);
- Wu Tao 吳濤, Bei Song ducheng Dongjing 北宋都城東京 [Northern Song capital Kaifeng] (Honnan renmin chubanshe, 1984);
- Lin Zhengqiu 林正秋, Nan Song ducheng Linan 南宋都城臨安 [Southern Song capital Hangzhou] (Xiling yinshe, 1986).

Of these, Deng Guangming's Yue Fei zhuan is a new revised edition based on his 1944 work Yue Fei and his 1954 work Yue Fei zhuan. Deng systematically and accurately records the events of Yue Fei's life, assesses and corrects materials on Yue Fei's history. The appraisal is even-handed, and raises the study of Yue Fei and related questions to a new level.

Xu Gui's Wang Yucheng shiji zhuzuo biannian uses annalistic style to record and narrate Wang's deeds and the major events of the period. Xu corrects many errors recorded in the historical sources, verifies the dating of almost all of Wang's works, and uncovers and comments on many of his missing poems and writings. Xu emends poems and songs mistakenly collected into Xiaoxu waiji. He fills in the lacunae in Wang's collected works as well as rectifies incorrect characters and phrases, including mistakes made in the Song photogravure edition and Wang's own errors in taking from original sources. Finally, he assesses Wang's historical position. This is the first high quality research on Wang Yucheng in China.

Qi Xia's Songdai jingjishi (Vol. 1), which uses many sources and integrates the results of Chinese and foreign scholarship, looks at Song economy as a whole. Volume 1 contains more than 400,000 characters; Volume 2, to be published in 1988, is nearly one million characters in length. This is a huge work which recounts the development and evolution of 300 years of economic relations in the Song. It fills a gap in monographs on Song economic history and has exerted great influence on Song and pre-modern Chinese economic history studies.

Zhou Baozhu and Chen Zhenzhu, editors of Jianming Songshi, give an overview of Song political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical aspects in what may be considered the first monograph on Northern and Southern Song dynastic history up to now. It notes vertical as well as horizontal relationships in taking a holistic approach to Song history; it is an important achievement in recent Song studies.

Zhu Ruixi's Songdai shehui yanjiu uses a comparative approach to investigate Song society, economy, class structure, land ownership, and tenancy; also political, military, and educational systems; feudal family organization, the social position of women, Neo-Confucianism and philosophy, popular class struggle, and other important problems. Zhu demonstrates unique understanding in his

analysis of the causes of and internal connections between the development of these areas. His book posits that beginning in the mid-Tang, Chinese feudal society entered a medieval period extending some 800 years until late Ming, just before the sprouts of capitalism appeared. The Song was fixed following the social changes of the mid-Tang.

Wang Zengyu's Songdai binnqzhi chutan elaborates in systematic fashion on Song jinbing 禁兵 [regular troops], xiangbing 鄉兵 [troops at the zhou level], xiangbing 鄉兵 [local militia], fanbing 蕃兵 [minority troops on the border], tubing 土兵 [local troops], archers, garrisoned armies and other military developments, as well as their organization and system of command. At the same time, this book also introduces us to the mercenary system, military equipment, communications, logistics, military finance, military law, military rule, and so on. It is the first monograph in recent years on the Song military and military affairs.

In addition, two works published in 1983 by Renmin chubanshe, Zhongguo shigao Vol. 5 and Zhongguo tongshi Vol. 7, have significantly stimulated research on Song (with Liao, Jin, and Xixia) history. The former sets out from the model of dynastic history and carries out a synthetic study which places Song, Liao, Xia, and Jin regimes in the context of the contemporary period as a whole. The author proposes his own conclusions and arrives at a new level of inquiry. The latter devotes considerable space to a survey of Song, Jin, and Yuan culture, depicting the flourishing of scholarship and culture.

The volume on the Song in Zhongguo lishi dacidian 中國歷史大辭典 [Dictionary of Chinese history] published in 1984 includes Song dynastic reign names, historical figures, events, historical geography, foreign relations, architecture, literature and art. It also includes some of the categories of the old histories: economy, officialdom, recruitment, military and legal systems, and catalogs, amounting to 4,797 items in all. This is the first reference work devoted to Song history bringing together many specialists from around China. Wenshi 文史, Lishi yanjiu 歷史研究, Zhongguoshi yanjiu 中國史研究, Zhongguoshi yanjiu dongtai 中國史研究動態 and other important periodicals put out by Zhonghua shuju also often publish Song research. Wenshi zhishi 文史知識 No. 9, 1983 has published a special Song issue.

In addition to the previously mentioned collections of the Song studies annual meeting edited by Deng Guangming, Songshi yanjiu lunwenji Vols. 1-3, there are also:

Song-Liao-Jin-Yuan Studies group of the History Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, ed., Song Liao Jin shi luncong 宋遼金史論叢 [Collection of essays on Song, Liao, Jin history] (Vol. 1, Zhonghua shuju, 1985); twenty articles and four short pieces;

Xu Gui, ed., Songshi yanjiu jikan 宋史研究集刊 [Studies in Song history] (Vol. 1, Zhejiang guji chubanshe, 1986); fifteen articles and six short pieces by various researchers at the Song Studies Center, History Department, Hangzhou University. Vol. 2 is soon to be published, with more volumes to come;

Lishi yanjiu bianjibu 歷史研究編輯部, ed., Liao Jin shi lunwenji 遼金史論文集 [Essays on Liao and Jin history] (Liaoning renmin chubanshe, 1985); twenty-four articles (including index) by well-known historians Deng Guangming, Tan

Qixiang 譚其驤, Chen Shu 陳述, Song Dequan 宋德全, and others;
 Chen Shu, ed., Liao Jin shi lunji 遼金史論集 [Essays on Liao and Jin history] (Shanghai guji chubanshe, 1987); twenty-nine articles by Chen Shu, Fu Zhenlun 傅振倫, Yang Zhijiu 楊志玖, Cheng Sulo 程溯洛, Cui Wenyin 崔文印, and others;
 Nie Chongqi 聶崇岐, Songshi congkao 宋史叢考 [Essays on Song history] (2 vols., Zhonghua shuju, 1980); twelve articles by Nie during his lifetime on aspects of premodern Chinese (mainly Song) history, such as Jiao Songshi benji zhaji 校宋史本紀札記 [Notes on biographies of emperors in the Song dynastic history], Song yifa shu 宋役法述 [On Song corvée labor], and so on;
 Qi Xia, Qiushi ji 求實集 [Seeking the facts] (Tianjin renmin chubanshe, 1982); twenty-five articles by the author;
 Hua Shan 華山, Songshi lunji 宋史論集 [Essays on Song history] (Qilu shushe, 1982); seventeen of the author's essays on Song history during his lifetime;
 Zhongzhou shuhuashe 中州書畫社, ed. Songshi lunji 宋史論集 [Essays on Song history] (1982); twenty-seven new articles by Xu Gui, Qi Xia, and others;
 Guan Luzuan 關履權, Liang Song shilun 兩宋史論 [History of Northern and Southern Song] (Zhongzhou shuhua she, 1983); fifteen essays by the author;
 Chen Lesu, Qiushi ji 求實集 [Seeking truth from facts] (Guangdong renmin chubanshe, Vol. 2, 1984, Vol. 1, 1986); five essays by the author between 1930-1936 (Vol. 1) and nineteen articles written between 1936-1983 (Vol. 2), prefaced by two essays by the old educator Professor Wang Yue 王越 and Professor Xu Gui, with a long essay by Professor Chang Shaowen 常紹溫. This outstanding work is the culmination of ten years of research by Professor Chen, the founding father of the Song studies scholarly community.

II. STUDIES OF SONG POLITICAL HISTORY

Recent research on Song political history has been far-reaching in scope. The following main issues may be seen:

1. The Historical Position of the Song Period:

Among mainland Song scholars no consensus of opinion has yet been reached regarding the question of the stage of feudal society in which the Song lies within China's pattern of historical development. Some believe that the Song belongs to the period of the rise of feudalism, others that it belongs to the latter part when a decline had already started.

According to Deng Guangming, "to say that Northern and Southern Song lie in the period of the decline or fall of feudal society is not correct, either. The most accurate way to put it is that it was still in the period of the slow rise, in other words, the middle period, of feudal society." Deng points out further that "the Song marked the highest point of the development of China's feudal society. It may be said that the heights reached by Northern and Southern Song material as well as spiritual civilization were entirely unique and unprecedented for all of the feudal period." (from Tantan youguan Songshi yanjiu de jige wenti 談談有關宋史研究的幾個問題 [Several problems in the study of the Song], in Shehui kexue zhanxian 社會科學戰線 [Social science front], No. 2, 1986). He forcefully supports the above points by pursuing: agricultural production, the four great Chinese inventions, science and technology, overseas trade, as well as literature, history, philosophy,

and other scholarly and cultural developments. He elaborates new insights on how to study Song history both macroscopically and microscopically. Qi Xia believes that the overall pattern of production in feudal society exhibited two falling-off periods: first, a peak period from the Warring States to the Qin-Han, a decline in the Wei-Jin, then a gradual rise in the Sui-Tang to a second peak of development in the Song. There was a drop again in the Yuan, then recovery at the beginning of the Ming to a third peak in mid-Ming comparable to that of the Song. Afterward, although growth did occur, it never surpassed that of the Song. Thus the Song was the highest peak between two falling-off periods, which fact reflects the important position that it holds in Chinese history and overturns the idea that, supposedly, "the Song was a declining, humiliated, and decadent dynasty" (from Songdai zai woguo lishishang de diwei 宋代在我國歷史上的地位 [The position of the Song in Chinese history] in Wenshi zhishi No. 2, 1985).

2. Some Research Results:

Research in Song political history explores Song unification, the central government and basic policies such as "emphasizing the civilian, deemphasizing the martial." Popular topics include: various Song policies (recuperation at the beginning of the Song, development of agriculture, military command and assistants, salt and tea monopolies, land ownership); problems of prime ministerial authority; civilian affairs, penal codes, economic law and other legal matters; the three Song political reforms (the reform at the beginning of the Song; "Qingli xingzheng" 慶曆新政 [the political reform during the mid-Northern Song, ca. 1040s]; and the reform during the Xining to Yuanfeng years [ca. 1069-1085]) and in particular, the factional struggles during Xifeng and Yuanyu [ca. 1085-1094].

According to partial reckoning, over 300 articles have been written on Wang Anshi's 王安石 reforms alone. New progress has been made in the past ten years on peasant uprisings in the Northern and Southern Song (such as of Wang Xiaopo 王小波, Li Shun 李順, Fang La 方臘, Song Jiang 宋江, Zhong Xiang 鐘相, Yang Yao 楊幺, especially the Song Jiang and Fang La rebellions: over 100 articles have been written on Song Jiang and five monographs or small volumes plus thirty-five articles on Fang La. However, in the past few years it seems that scholarship on peasant rebellions has dwindled and awaits a renewal. How to concretely analyze and accurately treat the problem of nationality relations (including Song vis-a-vis Liao, Xia, Jin and the Mongols) is an important area. In the past, much discussion focused on the transition between Northern and Southern Song and on diplomatic relations while in recent years, in addition to a number of important incidents (such as the Chan Yuan league) whose significance is being reassessed, there have been new developments in studies on Song, Xia, Jin, and Mongol peacetime and wartime relations and on their economic and cultural exchanges.

III. STUDIES OF SUNG ECONOMIC HISTORY

A proportionally large amount of research has been carried out on Song economic history. Virtually every economic field has been touched on and new fields have been opened up:

First, developments in agriculture and handicrafts; social productive forces, economic formation, and mode of production; commerce, city and countryside consumer

economy; urbanization; currency, pricing, and other developments related to commercial economy, especially Song overseas trade (that of Quanzhou, Guangzhou, Mingzhou, Wenzhou, and other port centers, and on the customs system and management of overseas trade), as well as economic and cultural exchange with foreign countries.

Second, Song population (including population theory, population statistics, figures on women), household registration, class structure, official households, guest households, and so on.

Third, taxes, corvée labor (including yamen runner service, forced service of the poor, exemptions) and others.

Fourth, the land system, tenancy, estate agricultural slaves, land tax, landlord and tenant problems.

Fifth, the structure of central government finances, management and distribution of revenues, and regional economic history.

IV. STUDIES OF SONG INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Progress has been made in looking at institutions of officialdom, the military, and the examination system from new angles. Regarding officialdom, topics include: civil service reform, abbreviations of and alternate names for government posts, sinecured officials, retired officials, review and promotion, the supervisory system, and the law of avoidance. Regarding the military, topics include: military reform, regular troops, village troops, the *baojia* and the *baoma* systems. Regarding examinations, topics include: examination reform, the military official examination system, shadow privilege, the examination system, and redundant personnel.

V. STUDIES OF SONG EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Song scholarship and education was well-developed, yet thus far studies in this area are lacking; specialized studies of Song intellectual and cultural history in general are still undeveloped. In recent years, not a few scholars have laid emphasis on this, and begun to engage in new studies on:

First, the development, intellectual sources, character, and representative figures of both *Songxue* and *lixue*, as well as the differences between the two.

Second, Song scholarly thought and schools (such as *loixue* and *yongjia*).

Third, social customs (including marriage and funeral rites and customs), women, clothing, and food.

Fourth, the causes of the development of Song culture, the development of regional cultures, and Song, Liao, Xia, and Jin cultural exchange.

Fifth, Song historiography, language and literature, culture and the arts (including music, drama, calligraphy, painting, ceramics, acrobatics, physical training), catalogs of documents, science and technology, archeological relics, bridge architecture, and other specialized articles. Some of these writings are solid pathbreakers, others are general introductory works. Though their quality and breadth vary, the study of cultural history has shown a promising start.

VI. STUDIES OF SONG FIGURES

Whether they be old topics examined by new methods or entirely new topics, works on Song personages are the most numerous and wide in scope. Figures investigated include: Zhao Kuangyin 趙匡胤 (Taizu 太祖), Zhao Kuangyi 趙匡義 (Taizong 太宗), Zhao Zhen 趙顓 (Shenzong 神宗), Zhao Ji 趙僖 (Huizong 徽宗), Zhao Gou 趙構 (Gaozong 高宗), Zhao Pu 趙普, Yang Ye 楊業, Chen Tuan 陳搏, Wang Yucheng, Fan Zhongyan, Ouyang Xiu 歐陽修, Cai Xiang 蔡襄, Li Gou, Bao Zheng 包拯, Sima Guang 司馬光, Wang Anshi, Shen Kuo 沈括, Su Song 蘇頌, Zhou Dunyi 周敦頤, Cheng Hao 程顥, Cheng Yi 程頤, Zhang Zai, Su Shi, Huang Tingjian 黃庭堅, Yue Fei, Yang Shi 楊時, Zhu Xi, Chen Liang 陳亮, Ye Shi 葉適, Lu Yu 陸游, Zheng Qiao 鄭樵, Li Dao 李燾, Liu Kezhuang 劉克莊, and Wen Tianxiang. Some controversial figures have been looked at anew, such as Pan Mei 潘美, Lü Huiqing 呂惠卿, Zeng Bu 曾布, Han Tuozhou 韓託胄, and Shi Miyuan 史彌遠.

Let us briefly touch on the following:

1. Cai Xiang

Cai Xiang (1012-1067) was a famous official of the Northern Song who was known for his outstanding political achievements, uncommon thought, lucid writing, profound knowledge, and contributions in many fields. However, historically he has been misinterpreted. Studies in the past largely concentrated on his calligraphy and construction of the Quanzhou "Loyang Bridge," hardly touching on his political thought and other aspects. In July 1987, the first ever National Symposium on Cai Xiang Studies was convened in Putian, Fujian Province, under the auspices of the Chinese Song Studies Association, the Song Studies Center at Hangzhou University, the Putian Political Consultative Conference, the Fujian Social Science Academy, and others for a total of nine units brought together. Seventy specialists from around the country submitted fifty-three papers. Topics included: summation and assessment of Cai's achievements (including examination of the growth and branching of the Cai clan after the move south); his political thought (including reform ideology and proposals), economic and trade thought, scientific thought; his art and calligraphy, such works as *Lizhi pu* 荔枝譜 [Lichee handbook], *Cha lu* 茶錄 [Tea production handbook], hydraulic engineering, and bridge construction. There have been breakthroughs and innovative research to varying degrees on Cai Xiang's political, economic, and scientific thought. New textual research on the spread of the Cai lineage has emerged. And there was exchange of the newest information on the handing down of Cai Xiang's own treasured scrolls. After the meeting, *Guangming ribao* 光明日報, *Zhongguoshi yanjiu dongtai*, *Fujian xuekan* 福建學刊, *Lilun xuexi yuekan* 理論學習月刊, and *Meizhou luntan* 湄洲論壇 published reports and related articles. A descendant of Cai Xiang, Professor Cai Jinfa 蔡金發, has edited *Cai Xiang sixiang ji qijiashi yanjiu* 蔡襄思想及其家世研究 [Cai Xiang's thought and family background] (Fujian renmin chubanshe, 1988), a collection of forty articles which includes:

Cai Shangsi 蔡尚思, *Xuyan* 序言 [Preface]; by a famous historian;

Yang Weisheng 楊渭生, *Luelun Cai Xiang de zhengzhi sixiang* 略論蔡襄的政治思想 [A brief account of Cai Xiang's political thought];

Peng Youliang 彭友良, *Cai Xiang jingji sixiang chutan* 蔡襄經濟思想初探 [A preliminary investigation of Cai Xiang's economic thought];

Cai Jinfa and Cai Wenfu 蔡文福, Cong Caizhai zhonghuici dao Dongsha Cai Xiang jinianguan babainian shilue 從蔡宅忠惠祠到東沙蔡襄紀念館八百年史略 [An outline history of 800 years of the Cai family from Zhonghui Temple to Dongsha Cai Xiang Memorial Hall].

A Cai Xiang Research Society has also been established to further study this personage.

2. Wang Anshi and Sima Guang

Wang Anshi (1021-1086) and Sima Guang (1019-1086) were well-known mid-Northern Song statesmen and scholars with writings of great scope, whose evaluation has always been a matter of disagreement. Praise of Wang Anshi has been the rule, while assessment of Sima Guang has not been as even-handed. In recent years the trend has been to analyze from the facts and conduct comparative studies of the two men. In 1986 in Fuzhou, Jiangxi Province, and Xiashan, Shanxi Province, two national symposia were held in memory of Wang Anshi and Sima Guang. In Fuzhou Wang Anshi yanjiu tongxun 王安石研究通訊 [Wang Anshi studies newsletter] was published, with eight issues as of December 1986. In Shanxi Jinyang xuekan 晉陽學刊 [Jinyang journal] was published, in which a special "Sima Guang yanjiu" 司馬光研究 [Sima Guang studies] column airing many substantive articles was initiated. Most research on Wang Anshi focuses on his reforms and also his xinxue, literary thought, and literary accomplishments. Research on Sima Guang, outside of rectifying past biases and presenting different viewpoints on his opposition to Wang's reforms, mainly centers on his contributions to historiography, literature, philosophy, and synthesizes work on his thinking on government, economy, law, and other fields. His prose and poetry collections have been organized, emended, and otherwise scrutinized in, for example, Yang Weisheng, Guanyu Sima Guang wenji de jige wenti 關於司馬光文集的幾個問題 [On several problems concerning Sima Guang's literary collections] (Zhonghua shuju, Wenshi, No. 32). Since 1980, three monographs have been or soon will be published and nearly 100 articles issued.

3. Shen Kuo

Shen Kuo (1033-1097) was an outstanding scientist of premodern China, a learned scholar, and a progressive political activist. Many articles have been written on him, beginning with the works of the late scientist Professor Zhu Kezhen 竺可楨 (1890-1974) and the late historian Professor Zhang Yinlin 張蔭麟 (1905-1942). The eminent scholar Professor Hu Daojing's Mengqi bitan jiaozheng 夢溪筆談校證 [Corrections to the Mengqi Essays] and his many essays are original and significant contributions. In recent years, following Professor Xu Gui's proposal to more thoroughly investigate Shen Kuo, over thirty articles have been published. In 1985, the Song Studies Center of the Hangzhou University History Department, with Professor Xu, edited Shen Kuo yanjiu 沈括研究 [Shen Kuo studies] (Zhejiang renmin chubanshe), with eighteen articles touching on Shen Kuo's contributions to mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, astronomy, the calendar, medicine, engineering, scientific thought, historiography, archaeology, military thought, music, artistic appreciation, as well as the elucidation, editing, and revision of his life and works. This can serve as a starting point for future

studies of Shen Kuo. Among these studies:

Zhu Kezhen, revised by Xu Gui, Bei Song Shen Kuo duiyu dixue zhi gongxian yu jishu 北宋沈括對於地學之貢獻與紀述 [Northern Song's Shen Kuo's geographical essays and contribution to geography];

Deng Guangming, Buxuyao wei Shen Kuo jinshangtianhua (Wanchunwei bingfei Shen Kuo xingjian xiaokao) 不需要為沈括錦上添花(萬春圩並非沈括興建小考) [The Wanchun embankment was not built by Shen Kuo];

Hu Daojing, Shen Kuo junshi sixiang tanyuan (lun Shen Kuo yu qi jiufu Xu Dong de shicheng guanxi) 沈括軍事思想探源(論沈括與其舅父許洞的師承關係) [An inquiry into Shen Kuo's military thinking: the student-master relationship of Shen Kuo and maternal uncle Xu Dong];

Xu Gui, Shen Kuo shengzunian wenti de zaitansuo 沈括生卒年問題的在探索 [A new attempt to ascertain the dates of Shen Kuo's birth and death];

_____, 'Mengqi bitan' youguan shishi jizai jiuwu 《夢溪筆談》有關史事記載糾誤 [Correcting some erroneous historical records in 'The Mengqi Essays'];

Yang Weisheng, Shen Kuo dui lishixue de gongxian 沈括對歷史學的貢獻 [Shen Kuo's contribution to historiography];

Li Yumin 李裕民, Guanyu Shen Kuo zhuzuo de jige wenti 關於沈括著作的幾個問題 [Some problems concerning Shen Kuo's works];

Wang Jinguang 王錦光, Wen Renjun 閩人軍, Shen Kuo de kexue chengjiu yu gongxian 沈括的科學成就與貢獻 [Shen Kuo's scientific achievements and contributions];

Yang Weisheng, Shen Kuo 'Xining shi Liao tuchao' jidian 沈括《熙寧使遼圖抄》輯箋 [Shen Kuo's 'Notes of a diplomatic journey to Liao in 1075' collected and explained];

Bao Weimin 包偉民, Shen Kuo yanjiu lunzhu suoyin (1926-1983) 沈括研究論著索引 (1926-1983) [Index to books and articles (1926-1983) on Shen Kuo].

In recent years, Hu Daojing has published Shen Kuo shici jicun 沈括詩辭輯存 [Shen Kuo's compiled poems] and Xu Gui has written Shen Kuo shiji biannian 沈括事跡編年 [Chronology of Shen Kuo's achievements]. Yang Weisheng is currently working on Xinbian Shen Kuo ji 新編沈括集 [A new Shen Kuo collection] (includes reorganizing, checking, and editing), the first complete collection of Shen Kuo's works since the Song. In April 1986, a Shen Kuo Study Association (now a part of the Society for the Study of History of Science and Technology) was established in Hangzhou and headed by Xu Gui. An international symposium on Shen Kuo will be convened in 1989.

4. Yue Fei

This famous general who resisted the Jin has always been a focus of study for historians; in recent years he has become a very popular topic. In addition to the above-mentioned monographs by Deng Guangming and others, in the spring of 1978 at a conference of the Hangzhou University History Department on the assessment of Yue Fei, Professor Deng expressed some good thoughts. A partial bibliography follows:

Xu Gui, Zhuxianzhen zhi yi yu Yue Fei banshi kaobian 朱仙鎮之役與徽班師考辨 [Corvee in Zhuxianzhen and the return of Yue Fei's victorious troops] (Hangzhou daxue xuebao 杭州大學學報 No. 1, 1978);

Ni Shiyi 倪士毅 et al., Lun Yue Fei 論嶽飛 [On Yue Fei] (Hangzhou daxue xuebao No. 2, 1978);

Sun Ruqi 孫如琦 et al., Yue Fei shi woguo lishishang jiechu de minzu yingxiong 嶽飛是我國歷史上杰出的民族英雄 [Yue Fei was an outstanding national hero in Chinese history] (Hangzhou daxue xuebao No. 3, 1978);

Xu Weiping 許渭平, Lun minzu yingxiong Yue Fei 論民族英雄嶽飛 [On national hero Yue Fei] (Guangming ribao, February 13, 1979);

Deng Guangming, Shaoxing baijiu niannei Qin Gui de maiguo toudi ho Yue Fei de jianjue fankang 紹興八九年內秦檜的賣國投敵和嶽飛的堅決反抗 [Qin Gui's traitorous defection to the enemy and Yue Fei's staunch resistance in the eighth and ninth years of the Shaoxing reign] (Shehui kexue jikan 社會科學輯刊 No. 4, 1982);

_____, Babai sishi nianqian de yizhuang dayuanan (Yue Fei canzao shahai shimo 八百四十年前的一樁大冤案(嶽飛慘遭殺害始末)) [A grievous wrong committed 840 years ago: the story of Yue Fei's murder in cold blood] (Jianghai xuekan 江海月刊 No. 6, 1982);

_____, 'Yue Fei miao zhi' xu <嶽飛廟志>序 [Preface to 'Monograph on Yue Fei temple'] (Wenxian 文獻 No. 1, 1985);

Gong Yanming 龔延明, Yue Fei (Zhejiang renmin chubanshe special edition).

In October 1984, a Yue Fei Studies Association was established in Hangzhou with Deng Guangming as consultant and Xu Gui as president. In December 1986, it held its first annual meeting at which twenty-seven papers were submitted. Yue Fei yanjiu 嶽飛研究 [Yue Fei studies] (Vol. 1, Zhejiang guji chubanshe, 1987), containing sixteen articles, came out of this conference. Among them:

Xu Gui, Yinggai shishiqiushide pingjia Yue Fei de kang Jin zhangong 應該實事求是地評價嶽飛的抗金戰功 [We ought to critically evaluate Yue Fei's role in the war to resist the Jin];

Gu Wenbi 顧文璧, Yue Fei Qingshuiting zhi zhan ho Yue jiajun chushi Jiankang luxian wenti 嶽飛請水亭之許戰和岳家軍出師建康路線問題 [Yue Fei's Qingshuiting battle and the route of the dispatch of the Yue family troops to Jiankang];

Wang Zengyu, Yue Fei de bujiang yu muliao 岳飛的部將與募僚 [Yue Fei's army commanders and aides];

Gong Yanming, Yue Fei guanxian xinian yu kaoshi 嶽飛官銜系年與考釋 [Ordering and explication of Yue Fei's official titles];

_____, 'Songshi Yue Fei zhuan' buzheng <宋史嶽飛傳>補正 [Emendation of the 'Biography of Yue Fei' in the Song dynastic history];

Ni Shiyi and Ni Shishuang 倪士爽, Hangzhou Yue Fei bujiang muzhi diaocha 杭州嶽飛部將墓址調查 [An investigation into the gravesites of the army commanders of Yue Fei of Hangzhou];

Cha Changmei 查長美, Yue Fei yanjiu baokan lunwen suoyin (1903-1986 nian 4 yue) 嶽飛研究報刊論文索引 (1903-1986年4月) [Index to articles on Yue Fei in periodicals (1903-April 1986)].

In October 1988, the Yue Fei Studies Association held its second annual meeting in Tangyin, Honan Province and published a second collection of articles.

VII. STUDIES OF THE HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN SONG

In the past, the Southern Song was a neglected field within Song studies. Recently, however, many scholars have begun to realize its importance and to examine it from various angles: the establishment and influence of Gao Zu's military policy, relations with the Jin and the Mongols, economic development, commoners and landlords, education, culture, the capital Linan (including the palace and imperial city site), and so forth.

The fact that Southern Song studies are almost a blank has come to the attention of both Chinese and foreign Song scholars. Recently, the Song Studies Center at Hangzhou University has been engaged in the collection of all kinds of materials, archeological included. Starting with the Southern Song capital and the Zhejiang region, the group has been conducting a specialized and comprehensive study and will soon publish Nan Song shigao 南宋史稿 [Draft history of the Southern Song].

The History department at Sichuan University has concentrated on the Sichuan region in the latter part of the Southern Song. From 1984 it has published successively Songmo Sichuan zhanzheng shiliao xuanbian 宋末四川戰爭史料選編 [Materials on Sichuan wars at the end of the Song] and Sichuan gushi kaocha ji 四川故史考察記 [Ancient history of Sichuan] which emphasizes the latter half of the Southern Song, from the reign of Lizong on.

In October 1989, Sichuan University and the Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences, along with Xinan Shifan University, the Chongqing Academy of Social Sciences, and others, plan to convene in Chongqing an "International Conference on Diaoyucheng 釣魚城 and the History of the Later Southern Song." All this reflects the recent progress of Southern Song studies and points to great strides still to come.

VIII. STUDIES AND ORGANIZATION OF SONG DOCUMENTS

Scholars of late have paid special attention to the study and ordering of Song documents, including historical records, literary collections, notes, and bibliographies.

As of 1987, twenty volumes of Zhonghua Shuju's punctuated edition of Li Dao's Xu zizhi tongjian changbian 續資治通鑑長編 [Collected data for a continuation of the 'Comprehensive Mirror for aid in government'] have been published. Tongzhi 通志 [Comprehensive treaty] and Wenxian tongkao 文獻通考 [General investigation of important writings] and other major materials have been printed photomechanically.

The Shanghai Guji Chubanshe has photomechanically printed Xu zizhi tongjian changbian (including Changbian shibu 長編拾補 [Lost material from the 'Collected data']) as well as Chaobei menghui bian 湖北盟會編 [The Hubei league].

The two publishing houses have also published many Song literary collections, special collections, sketches, and chronicles:

Deng Guangming, collator, Chen Liang ji 陳亮集 [Collection of Chen Liang] (2 volumes, revised and enlarged ed., Zhonghua, 1987);

Hu Daojing, Mengqi bitan jiaozheng 夢溪筆談校證 [Emendations to the 'Mengqi essays'] (2 volumes, revised and enlarged ed., Shanghai, 1987);

Chen Jinsheng 陳金生, Liang Yunhua 梁運華, collators, Song Yuan xuean 宋元學案 [Song and Yuan studies] (4 volumes, Zhonghua, 1986);

Kong Fanli 孔凡禮, collator, Su Shi wenji 蘇軾文集 [Literary collection of Su Shi] (6 volumes, Zhonghua, 1986);
 Song, Liao, Jin, Yuan Research Group, History Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Science, collated, Minggong shupianqing mingji 名公審判清明集 [An account of the collection of court verdicts and government documents by prominent officials] (2 volumes, Zhonghua, 1987);
 Chen Zhichao 陳智超, organizer, Song huiyao jikao bubian 宋會要輯稿補編 [Emendation of the Draft of Song institutions] (Zhonghua, 1988);
 Shanghai Guji Chubanshe, punctuated ed., Songshi jishi 宋詩紀事 [Anthology of Song poems] (4 volumes, 1983), and others.

Zhejiang Renmin Chubanshe has published punctuated editions of:

Nan Song Linan liangzhi 南宋臨安兩志 [Two gazeteers of Southern Song Linan];
Mengliang lu 夢梁錄 [Dream of gruel];
Wulin jiushi 武林舊事 [Old matters of Wulin];
Nan Song guji kao 南宋古跡考 [Historical sites of Southern Song];
Xihu youlan zhi 西湖游覽志 [A tour guide to West Lake];
Xihu youlan zhi yu 西湖游覽志錄 [Addenda to a tour guide to West Lake].

Zhejiang Guji Chubanshe has published punctuated editions of:

Zongze ji 宗澤集 [Zongze collection];
Zhu Shuzhen jizhu 朱淑真集注 [Annotated collected works of Zhu Shuzhen];
Yongjia siling shiji 永嘉四靈詩集 [Collected poems of the siling during Yongjia], and others.

Bashu Shushe has published Quan Song wen 全宋文 [Complete Song prose] (Vol. 1, 1988 ed.), compiled by the Classics Institute at Sichuan University. Many scholars from Beijing University, Hangzhou University, and others institutions participated in the ordering, checking, and emendation of Quan Song shi 全宋詩 [Complete Song poetry] which is to be published by Beijing University. Zhonghua Shuju and Shanghai Guji Chubanshe continue to publish Song documentary materials.

Professor Xu Gui of the Song Studies Center at Hangzhou University is the chief editor of Songshi buzhen 宋史補正 [Addenda and corrections to the Song dynastic history]. Xu adheres to the chapter format in individually examining and correcting the emperors' biographies, officials' biographies, tables, monographs, and so on. This large project devoted to the systematic organization and study of the Song shi is being accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the Song Studies Center and outside specialists, who have divided up the chapters and volumes:

Songshi zhiguanzhi buzhen 宋史職官志補正 [Emendation of the Song dynastic history monograph on officialdom] (already completed by Gong Yanming, to be published by Zhejiang Guji Chubanshe);
Songshi shihuo zhi buzhen 宋史食貨志補正 [economy];
Songshi xingfazhi buzhen 宋史刑法志補正 [penal law];
Songshi xuanju zhi buzhen 宋史選舉志補正 [examination system];
Songshi benji buzhen 宋史本紀補正 [emperors' biographies];
Songshi tianwen zhi buzhen 宋史天文志補正 [astronomy];
Songshi yiwenzhi buzhen 宋史藝文志補正 [art and literature];
Songshi liezhuan (fen juan) buzhen 宋史列傳(分卷)補正 [collected

biographies], and so on.

Numerous substantial articles have been put forth in recent years on Song documents:

Chen Lesu, Luelun Chen Zhensun 'Zhizhai shulu jieti' 略論陳振孫《直齋書錄解題》 [Abstracts of Chen Zhensun and bibliography of the Zhizhai collections] (Zhongguoshi yanjiu No. 2, 1984);
 Deng Guangming, Luelun youguan 'Sushui jiwen' de jige wenti 略論有關《涑水紀聞》的幾個問題 [Brief discussion of several problems in the "Sushui jiwen"] (Beijing daxue xuebao 北京大學學報 No. 2, 1986);
 Xu Gui, 'Jiuwen zhengwu' yanjiu 《舊聞證誤》研究 [Studies of 'Jiuwen zhengwu'] (Hangzhou daxue xuebao No. 3, 1985);
 Chen Zhichao, 'Song huiyao jikao' de qianshi xianshi he laishi 《宋會要輯稿》的前世現世和來世 [The past, present, and future prospects of the 'Draft collection of Song statutes'] (Lishi yanjiu No. 4, 1984);
 Wang Yunhai 王運海, Song huiyao jikao yanjiu 宋會要輯稿研究 [Studies of the 'Draft collection of Song statutes'] (Honan shida xuebao 河南師大學報 1984 supplement);
 Kong Xianyi 孔憲易, 'Dongjing menghualu yi zhu' jiuwu 《東京夢華錄譯注》糾誤 [Corrections of the 'Annotated Dream of the splendors of the Eastern capital'] (Zhongguoshi yanjiu No. 2, 1985), and so on.

The above ordered Song materials constitute but a small portion of the extant masses of Song documents, books, and records; there is still much work to be done and scholars need to work together to further the advance of Song studies. Recently, Honan University has successfully developed a Diannachua Songren biji jiansuo xitong 電腦化宋人筆記檢索系統 [Computerized system for literary sketches of Song figures] which gathers fifty categories and fifty-six sections of highly useful Song sketches. It contains over 50,000 items of information, involving more than 1,600 types and 2,300 personages. In one minute, one can obtain results of a search; within several minutes one can scan fifty sketches. This is a step toward the modernization of Song studies and a major breakthrough in the methods of research of Song documents.

IX. CHARACTER AND WEAKNESSES OF RECENT SONG STUDIES

To sum up, the past decade or so of Song studies in China has seen great progress.

First, results and talent to the fore. One notable feature of recent studies is not only the numerous new works published, but the great many young and middle-aged Song scholars who have revealed their abilities; their emergence in large numbers as successors is most gratifying. Many institutions of higher learning around the country have begun to offer Song history courses and seminars. Over 200 graduate students are enrolled in M.A. programs in various universities and research institutions. Beijing, Hangzhou, and Hobei Universities, among others, have set up Ph.D. programs in Song history to train new specialists. The national Song Studies Association has increased its membership fourfold. Song studies have staying power and a new force is currently growing and maturing.

Second, new methodology. Song scholars have broken through some of the

fetters of the past by proposing a simple proceeding from the facts kind of research. Compared to the former rather tedious, unitary style of writing, content and expression is more varied, the field of vision is more open, and there is a feeling of freshness.

Third, progress in research. Of late, studies have not only opened up such areas as institutions, intellectual history, social customs, and some important figures, but also attempted horizontal connections between and initial synthetic study of Song, Liao, Xixia, Jin, and the Mongols. Numerous monographs and articles on Liao, Xia, and Jin have greatly promoted the study of their histories. All works are very different from previous unidimensional studies of Song history; everyone dares to present his own viewpoints on theoretical questions. For example, on the problem of Song Jiang, a veritable "contention of 100 schools of thought" has appeared without any rush to draw conclusions. This is conducive to deeper investigation of academic questions.

But of course, many problems and shortcomings still persist. Areas of research are still to be tapped: the history of various Song institutions, political history, history of scholarly thought, history of science and technology, military history of Northern and Southern Song, and the like are underdeveloped as of today. Also, very few works have touched on the politics, economy, institutions, and culture of the final forty years of the Northern Song. Mid- and late Southern Song research awaits advancement. Some popular fields receive much attention while other uncultivated "virgin lands" receive little or no attention. And, as is widely known, due to various factors it has been extremely difficult to publish or issue new research results in the last one or two years, which cannot but exert an influence on the progress of research.

The above general survey of Song studies focuses on China mainland, but significant accomplishments have also been made in Taiwan and Hong Kong. From the October 1963 inauguration in Taiwan of a Symposium on Song History to March 1988, 100 conferences have been held. A Songshi yanjiuji 宋史研究集 [Song studies collection] has been published up to No. 17, with altogether 319 articles; Volume 18 is currently at press. Many Song monographs and reference works have been published. In December 1984, the History Department of Chinese University of Hong Kong sponsored an International Song Studies Conference with more than twenty scholars from Taiwan, the mainland, the United States, Germany, Australia, and Hong Kong who submitted over twenty papers. Hong Kong scholars have published a number of Song historical monographs:

Song Shaoquang 宋韶光, Songdai jingji lunwenji 宋代經濟論文集 [Articles on Song economy];

Li Hongqi 李弘祺, Songdai jiaoyu sanlun 宋代教育散論 [Articles on Song education];

Thomas H.C. Lee (Li Hongqi), Government Education and Examinations in Song China [English edition of Songdai zhengfu jiaoyu yu keju 宋代政府教與科舉].

For a general survey of studies done in Taiwan and Hong Kong, there is Professor Song Xi's 宋曦, Songshi yanjiu de fazhan (1988 nian 3 yue 20 ri di yibaici Songshi zuotanhui shang jiang) 宋史研究的發展(在1988年3月20日第100次宋史座談會上講)[The development of Song studies: a speech given at the 100th Song

20, 1988](see Taiwan Song Symposium, ed., Songshi zuotanhui yibaici huikan 宋史座談會一百次會刊 [Proceedings of the 100th meeting of the Song Symposium] gives a detailed introduction which we shall not go into here.

In conclusion, Song studies in China, be it the mainland, Taiwan, or Hong Kong, have witnessed great developments in the past ten years. We hope that even greater progress will take place in the future and that more works will emerge. At the same time, we hope that Chinese and foreign scholars and friends in Song academic circles around the world may exchange views, draw stronger connections between academic questions, and together contribute to the flourishing of Song studies.

Due to space limitations and the level of the author, this survey is bound to be far from complete; I hope that scholars and readers will be understanding.

(Translated by Lee-fang Chien -- 12.88)