

Review

Reviewed Work(s): Ou-yang Hsiu ti chih-hsüeh yü ts'ung-cheng 歐陽修的治學與從政 by Tzu-chien Liu and 劉子健

Review by: Tu Wei-ming

Source: *Revue Bibliographique de Sinologie*, Vol. 9 (1963), pp. 102-103

Published by: EHESS

Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24609339>

Accessed: 14-05-2019 06:27 UTC

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at <https://about.jstor.org/terms>



JSTOR

EHESS is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Revue Bibliographique de Sinologie*

L'auteur rétablit les correspondances entre les diverses éditions du *Chiu Wu-tai-shih* et les passages identiques du *Yung-lo ta-tien* et du *Ts'e-fu yüan-kuei*.

6. SUNG

[Voir aussi /See also : 8, 392, 421, 637, 642, 655, 876]

167. SUDŌ Yoshiyuki 周藤吉之, *Chin Furyō sen Kenryūben ni tsuite* 陳傅良撰建隆編について. Iwai hakase koki kinen tenseki ronshū, pp. 299-305.

The *Chien-lung pien* (also known as *K'ai-chi shih-yao* 開基事要) in one volume, compiled by CH'EN Fu-liang and presented to the emperor in 1195, was a short essay on the reign of Sung T'ai-tsu with CH'EN's comments. The book is no longer preserved. In the Ōki Collection 大本文庫 at the Institute of Oriental cultures, Tokyo University, there is a book by this title. It is not the original work, but an interesting reconstruction with events taken from LI Tao's supplement to the *T'ung-chien* and relevant comments by CH'EN collected from the *Wen-hsien t'ung-k'ao*.

[Yang Lien-sheng

168. LIU Tzu-chien 劉子健, *Ou-yang Hsiu ti chih-hsüeh yü ts'ung-cheng* 歐陽修的治學與從政. 2 + 274 pp. Hongkong : Hsin-ya yen-chiu-so, 1963. HK\$ 7.00.

A pioneering work on the political and intellectual activities of the great Sung scholar-statesman, OU-YANG Hsiu (1007-1072). The study is more than an attempt to recapture the dynamic and many-sided personality of one giant ; it is a well-balanced analysis of the value orientation and political development of the Northern Sung period. The author presents a cogent survey of OU-YANG's views on the classics, historiography, administration, literature and the problems of religions. He has also given us a rather succinct description of OU-YANG's political life : his emergence as a political figure, his involvement in the conflict between FAN Chung-yen (989-1052) and LU I-chien (977-1042), his participation in the so-called FAN-HAN reform, his political achievement, especially between 1060 and 1066, and his banishment and retirement. The author in the present study has made use of Chinese, Japanese and English sources. His Chinese material consists of more than one hundred items of original sources which include gazetteers, collected works, miscellaneous writings and chronicles. Most significantly

this book represents a new departure from traditional studies on Chinese historical figures. The style, the language, the organization and the form of footnotes all comply with the international standard of scholarly research. It seems quite instructive to compare this work with its English version which was published in 1967 by the Stanford University Press under the title of *Ou-yang Hsiu : An Eleventh-Century Neo-Confucian*. [Tu Wei-ming

169. LAPINA Z. G., *Proekt reform Fan Chung-yen-ja 1043-1044 gg.* Kratkie soobščeniya Instituta narodov Azii 66, pp. 10-21.

After having briefly reviewed the few papers available on the subject, the author describes the economic and political crisis of the Sung empire in the first half of the eleventh century. Its main causes are seen in the process of land-concentration at the expense of the peasants, the successful evasion of taxes by what the author calls the « feudal » stratum, tributes to the Khitan and the resulting financial chaos. The author correctly shows the fundamental role of agriculture in Sung society and the disastrous consequences of its dislocation. In the face of strong opposition on the part of the landed gentry and high officials, FAN Chung-yen, representing small and medium landowners, advocated a 10 point reform-program. In 1043 he was made chancellor and tried to implement his scheme of administrative reforms, involving curtailment of the privileges of high officials and « feudal » lords, strengthening of agriculture (including reconstruction of irrigation-works) and of the army. In spite of initial successes, FAN Chung-yen was dismissed in 1044, but his ideas deeply influenced WANG An-shih. [G. Lewin

170. John MESKILL (éd.), *Wang An-shih : Practical reformer?* (Problems in Asian Civilizations). xviii + 99 pp. Boston : Heath & Co., 1963.

Conformément à l'esprit de la collection (cf. *supra* n° 43), l'œuvre de WANG An-shih est présentée à travers une série de jugements portés sur son auteur par des contemporains ou des historiens modernes. Après une courte introduction qui replace le réformateur dans son époque, le compilateur a réuni une série de documents originaux et d'extraits d'ouvrages modernes qui constituent un dossier WANG An-shih. Le point de vue du réformateur n'est exposé que dans deux textes dont le plus long, le *Wan yen shu* 萬言書 (traduction tirée de l'ouvrage classique de WILLIAMSON), est nettement antérieur à son arrivée au pouvoir. Les autres documents, des citations de LU Hui 呂誨, SU Shih, SSU-MA Kuang, LU Chiu-yüan et CHU Hsi, sont soit nettement défavorables soit mitigés. L'historiographie moderne est représentée par des extraits de John C. FERGUSON, le premier occidental à