The Society of Song, Yuan, and Conquest Dynasty Studies appreciates the persistent efforts of Beverly Bossler in the scanning of volumes 18 through 30. Through her work, the Society has been able to make electronic copy of these volumes of the *Bulletin of Sung-Yuan Studies Newsletter* available in the public domain.

**Please Note:** Because this bulletin was scanned as a series of graphics images of the pages, it is not searchable.
Anyone attempting to find out what Soviet scholars have been writing about China should first peruse the handbook edited by Gilbert Rozman, *Soviet Studies of Premodern China* (Michigan Monographs in Chinese Studies No. 50, Ann Arbor: Center for Chinese Studies, 1964), especially parts 1 and 2, and the appendices. Not only will the reader learn what issues our Soviet colleagues have been addressing, but also in many cases why and how they have dealt with these topics. The appendices provide a good introduction to the institutional structure of sinology in the Soviet Union. All of this information assists the Western reader in coping with and understanding the style of Soviet scholarly writing.

In this bibliographic review, I have only listed items dating back to the early 1980s', when I completed my dissertation and when the manuscript for the Roman volume likewise went to press. Francoise Aubin pointed out some important items that escaped my notice in the short time that I first compiled this bibliography. Most significant publications of the past few years are probably mentioned below, beginning first with books and monographs. Some books I discuss in greater detail than others. Abbreviations are listed at the end.

**A. Books and Monographs, in order of author’s last name.**


3. Goncharov, S. N. *Kitaitskaiia srednevekovaiia otnosheniiia mezhdu imperiumu Tsin’ i Sun, 1127–1142* [Chinese Medieval Relations between the Song and Jin Empires, 1127-1142]. Moscow: "Nauka," 1986. 200 pp. NAA and an index of proper names, but like most Soviet publications, annoyingly lacks Chinese characters. This young scholar does make extensive use of certain Japanese sources, but evidently did not have access to conferences in conference edited by Morris Rossabi, *China among Equals* (Berkeley, 1983). Goncharov links foreign relations to internal socio-economic conditions, and undertakes to a) reconstruct events as accurately as possible and b) show how the traditional Chinese imperial doctrine of foreign policy was transformed by these events. The first chapter
reviews traditional imperial diplomacy up to the 12th century, and the scholarship on the subject. The next three chapters examine events of 1127-1142; and the conclusion analyzes the problem in the larger context of the late imperial history, the rise of Neo-Confucianism, ethnic and socioeconomic tensions within Song society, and the roots of Chinese nationalism, which he asserts were submerged in the Mongol conquest and preceding Jin-Qing eras. This whole discussion is thoughtful and very interesting, but not free of its own internal contradictions. The Jurchens borrowed selectively from Chinese statecraft and diplomacy. E.g. the tradition of negotiation (a la Warring Sates style) was a familiar feature of intertribal Jurchen relations in just this period. The Jurchens initially were seeking a balance of forces, and not relying on Song universalist pretensions (arrogant), and started wars only when Song violated the terms of negotiated pacts. The Chinese ideology of tian xia originated to serve purely domestic political needs, while in external relations China relied mainly on its tradition of negotiation, which largely had limited, isolationist goals. Goncharov draws comparisons with Byzantium, etc.

4. Keppings, K. B. Tangutski jazyk. Morphologija [The Tangut Language. Morphology]. Moscow: "Nauka," 1985. A description of the grammatical structure of the Tangut language, based on Tangut texts from the Leningrad archives that this author has translated and analyzed in the last several decades. The text are mainly Tangut translations of Chinese secular works (Lei lin, Suni bing fe, Jun yu, Xia jing, Mengi, Zhongyuan zheng yao, etc.), plus Buddhist sutras, collections of proverbs, and other works (see pp. 15-26 for a discussion of sources used). Less accessible to the non-Russian reader but convenient for the publisher, Keppings has adopted a Russian transcription of M. V. Sofronov's phonetic reconstructions. Keppings's survey makes a great and important contribution to study of the Tangut language, but probably does not constitute the last word on the subject, since even this very accomplished linguist has not solved all the problems of re-construting this complex language. The text and bibliography are fully annotated with Tangut, Chinese or Japanese characters, where needed. Students of Tibeto-Burman languages should be interested in this book.

5. Kriukov, M. V., Malavin, V. V., Sofronov, M. V. Kitaiski etnos v srednieveka (VII-XIII) [The Chinese ethnos in the middle ages (7th-13th cent.)]. Moscow: "Nauka," 1984. 335pp. I have not yet read this book, but it appears to be a thorough, well-illustrated description of the material and spiritual culture of Chinese society (including mention of border peoples and further neighbors) in the Sui to Song period. A one-page English summary (p. 334) outlines the authors' thesis that in just these centuries the modern Chinese ethnic community acquired its essential shape, distinguishing characteristics, and self-awareness, allowing it to survive the influence of various disintegrating factors that followed. Included are indices, bibliography, Tang & Song dynastic tables, and a character list.

6. Kychanov, E. I. Osnovy srednevekovogo kitaiskogo prava [The Foundations of Medieval Chinese Law]. Moscow: "Nauka," 1986. No Chinese characters. A brief introduction informs us that this book presents the basic features of traditional Chinese law, as formulated in the Tang-Song period, 7th-12th centuries. The Russian/Soviet tradition of study of the Chinese legal tradition is also brief, and this work is the first Russian or Soviet book devoted exclusively to the subject of law. This book grew out of Kychanov's long study and translation of the Tangut law code, itself modelled on the Tang code but only mentioned in passing here (see below). In the conclusion, the author discusses the relationship between li and fa, and the role of law (both in the formation of Chinese social structures. The middle chapters are devoted to such topics as existing codes, the individual in law, crime, punishment, etc. Clearly intended for a Soviet, popular audience.

7. Kychanov, E. I. Izmennyi i sanovo utverzhdenny kodeks devisa tsastravovaniia nebesnoe protsvetanne (1149-1169). Volume 2. Facsimile of text, translation and annotation (chapters 1-7). Moscow: "Nauka," 1987. LXX, 2 in the series Pamiatniki pis'mennosti vostoka (Moments of Writings of the East). This is the second of four planned volumes of Kychanov's translation of the Tangut law code, "Amended and Newly Affirmed Code of the Tiansheng Reign Period (1149-1169)." The first volume, containing the author's introduction, appeared shortly after this one (see below). As I have long suspected after reading Kychanov's translation in Leningrad in the winter of 1980-81, and as my Chinese colleagues have just confirmed upon examining this published volume, the Tangut law code contains abundant original source material on Xi Xia state and society, and is not a mere wholesale adaptation of the Tang law code. See the publication announcement in NKA 2 (1983), 112-126.


9. Lapina, Z. G. Ochenie ob upravlenii gosudarstvom v srednevekovom Kitae (A Teaching on running the state in medieval China). Moscow: "Nauka," 1985. A translation of Li Gou (1009-1059)'s treatise, "Plan for strengthening the state, enriching the army, and pacifying the people" (Fu guo ce, giang bing ci, an min ce), with notes and commentary (pp. 259-335), preceded by a three-chapter discussion of medieval Chinese thought and teaching on political economy, state management, and Li Gou's contribution to the jing shi jin min ("order the world and succor the people") tradition. French and English summaries, character indices, and bibliography.

10. Men'shikov, L. N. Opisanie kitaiskoi chasti kollektsii iz Khara-khota (Fund P. K. Rozlova) [A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Part of the Collection from Khara-khoto (the P. K. Rozlov fund)]. With appendices by L. I.
5. Martynov, A. N. "Buddhism i obshchestvo v stranakh tsentral'noi i vostochnoi Azii [Buddhism and society in the countries of Central and East Asia]." Preface to Buddhism, gosudarstvo i obshchestvo.

6. Martynov, A. N. "Buddhizm i konfuciantsi: Su Dun-po (1036-1101) i Chuchu Si (1130-1200) [Buddhism and Confucians: Su Dongpo (1036-1101) and Zhu Xi (1130-1200)]." In Buddhism, gosudarstvo i obshchestvo.


10. Vakhtin, V. V. "Buddizm i kitaiaiskaiia poeziia [Buddhism and Chinese poetry]." In Buddhism, gosudarstvo i obshchestvo.

Politics, Economy and Law.

1. Goncharov, S. N. "Vnutrigruppovoe r'ba chinovnichestva v Kitaev (XI c.) [Intergroup bureaucratic struggle in China (12th c.)]." NAA 4(1982), 73-81. (Compare with Robert Hartwell's analysis in #18 of this journal.


Language, Historiography, etc.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS AND ARTICLES FROM CHINA ON THE HISTORY OF THE SONG, LIAO, JIN AND YUAN DYNASTIES 1984–85

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Articles

1. General Survey


Steppe States and Yuan.


5. Tschewy, V. M. "Karakorun v XII veke [Qaraqorum in the 13th century]." In Mongolica (see 2 above), pp. 219-231.

Abbreviations

1. NAKA: Narody Azii i Afriki (Peoples of Asia and Africa). This journal has English tables of contents and summaries of main articles.

2. Buddhizm, gosudarstvo i obshchestvo. See full form under A, 2 in above survey.