

THE TŌYŌ GAKUHŌ  
(REPORTS OF THE ORIENTAL SOCIETY)

VOL. XXXX, No. 1

June 1957

Taoistic Schools in the Latter Half  
of Conflicting State Period

by Masaaki MATSUMOTO

Formerly I discussed that the former part of the book of Ch'i-wu-lun 齊物論 was written earliest of all the books of the Chuang-tzū 莊子. Starting from this assumption, I try to explain here what schools of Taoism appeared in the later period of Conflicting States. I believe that I can make it clear by tracing the development of such concepts as *t'ien* 天, *wu* 物, *ming* 命 and *hsing* 性 back to the origin.

I analysed the books of the Chuang-tzū and I have found the following six groups of book representing the thought of the Later Conflicting State Period. 1. Hsiao-yao-yu 逍遙遊, 2. Yang-shêng-chu 養生主, 3. Jên-chien-shih 人間世 and Tê-ch'ung 德充, 4. the former half of Ta-tsung-shih 大宗師, 5. the latter half of Ta-tsung-shih and Ying-ti-wang 應帝王, and 9. P'ien-mu 駢拇, Ma-t'i 馬蹄, Ch'ü-ch'ieh 胠篋 and the former half of Ts'ai-yu 在宥. 1 and 2 may have coexisted, but 3 and the following show certainly the order of development, for they reflect a trend of putting human being in the frame of nature. From this point we can detect the same social difficulties at that period in background as implied in the idea of *li* 禮 entertained by Confucianists or in the idea of *fa* 法 held by the *Fa* (法) School.

On Kong-an (貢案) and Hōng-gan (橫看)

by Kōzō TAGAWA

The finance of the Korean government under the Ri dynasty was administered solely with goods, except during two centuries at the end of the dynasty. The government expenses were prescribed in the Kyōng-guk-tä-jōn 經國大典 to be defrayed by two systems, i. e. Kong-an and Hōng-gan. The system of Kong-gan, first established in the Koryō period, was developed through the Ri dynasty, while that of Hōng-gan was created sixty years after the foundation of the country under the reigns of the kings, Sye-jo 世祖 and Song-jong 成宗. In the present article the writer discusses about the system of Kong-an and kinds of tributes offered as Kong-an, and relates its administration in relation to actual expenses. Kong-an was a list specifying the goods for the state income and prescribing labour imposed upon the people. It was originally fixed as a principle. Therefore the expences were to be determined within the limits of the specifications prescribed in Kong-an, but some amount of deficit was caused due to