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Changes in the Ruling System during the Second Half of  
the Former Han Period: Specialization between the  
Inner Commanderies and Border Commanderies.

by IDA Sachiko

After the unified Han 漢 Dynasty state was established, it can be assumed that certain changes had arisen in the ruling system of the state that had made people uniform "farmer-warriors" and grasped them individually under the military tension of the Warring States period. This paper will throw light on such changes, especially after the reign of Wu-di 武帝 when internal military tension was eased as the feudal system was weakened and territory considerably expanded as a result of the active military conquest.

From the wooden tablets of Yinwan 尹湾 and historical documents, it becomes clear that the standing army did not function in the Inner Commanderies and that the Jun-Xian 郡县 people of this region had stopped participating in military expeditions. That is to say, the Jun-Xian people of the Inner Commanderies had lost their importance as military labor, a situation which paralleled the situation after "the Disarmament by Guangwu-di 光武帝 of the Later Han." On the other hand, the Border Commanderies became specialized in military affairs and became a region financially dependent on the Inner Commanderies. At the same time, Han bureaucrats often insisted that they should not

have imposed labor service on the Jun-Xian people of the Inner Commanderies, and during the reign of Yuan-di 元帝, they adopted the policy which reduced the labor-service burden of the Guards and others, expecting them to concentrate on agricultural production.

Thus, during the second half of the Former Han, the main duties of the Jun-Xian people became specialized between the Inner and the Border Commanderies: those of the former devoting themselves to agricultural production, the latter engaged in military service. As the imposition of forced labor upon them became less important in the Inner Commanderies, it gradually became unnecessary for the state to rule them individually. The above facts should be regarded as one of the historical premises of the political disintegration of the empire and the social stratification of Xiang-Li 鄉里 local society after the decline of the Later Han dynasty.

The Pre-Yuanfeng Era Proposal for Bureaucratic Reform and  
the *Jiyiguan* Controversy of the Northern Song Dynasty

by MIYAZAKI Toshiaki

From the Northern Song 北宋 Dynasty's Taizong 太宗 era to its Zhenzong 真宗 era, most of the proposals for bureaucratic reform aimed at the revival of the Shangshusheng 尚書省. The elite of this time were of the opinion that the Song Dynasty was the successor to the Tang 唐 Dynasty, and this opinion affected these proposal, which asserted erasion of bureaucrat's name of Tang Dynasty and Five Dynasties' 五代. Especially, these proposals came at the time when the Yanyun sixteen states 燕雲十六州 could no longer be retained and the dynasty's territory extension policy came to a standstill. This shows that bureaucratic reforms were proposed as a means for legitimizing the Song Dynasty by reviving Tang Dynasty institutions, instead of recovering lost territory. However, the proposal to revive the Shangshusheng was dropped