

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 erasure 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

during the second half of the Zhenzong era, after the affirmation of Song Dynasty not longer required an absolute return to the Tang Dynasty system.

During the Renzong 仁宗 era, the discord arose over the terms "guan" 官 (jiluguan 寄祿官, a designation of the rank and stipend of an official) and "chaiqian" 差遣 (designation of the duties of an official), and bureaucratic reform was again proposed to solve this problem. Unlike the reform proposals prior to the Zhenzong era, these did not call for a complete return to the Tang system, but were also seeking the Han 漢 Dynasty system and the idea of "Zhouli 周禮" as their basis. The same tendency can be seen in the dispute about "jiyiguan" 集議官 (officials called to conferences in the Shangshudusheng 尚書都省). Such change in logic was influenced by the elite's confidence in the legitimacy of the Song Dynasty, which had maintained political unification. The Renzong era proposals were a manifestation of the desire to implement bureaucratic reform as an original enterprise, based not on the dynasty, but rather on a "modern age" for the Song Dynasty, referring to the ancient dynasties for the basis.

The Banner Garrison and Shaocheng Park in Chengdu during Late Imperial and Early Republican Periods: Spatial Aspects

by KOHADA Seiji

This article considers urban planning and urban transformation in Chengdu 成都 before and after the 1911 Revolution (辛亥革命). During the Qing 清 period, "The Banner Garrison" (the banner-mans' quarter; 滿城) had been an area of heterogeneous Chengdu city separated geographically from the Han Chinese quarter by a wall. Banner Garrison was not influenced at first by the multifaceted New Politics (新政) of Zhou Shanpei 周善培 carried out many-sided policies in Chengdu. It did undergo a radical change, however, when Shaocheng 少城 Park was constructed in the south-