

# 中西文化交流学报

第五卷·第2期  
(2013年12月)

## JOURNAL OF SINO-WESTERN COMMUNICATIONS

Volume V, Issue 2  
(December 2013)

Editor-in-Chief  
Yiyi Chen, Lyu Hao

Executive Editors  
John Tang, Feng Deng

Institute of Sino-Western Communications  
Fremont (CA), USA  
Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China

ISSN for Printed Version: 2153-0114

ISSN for Online Version: 1946-6188

PURL: <http://purl.oclc.org/NET/jswc>

Copyright © 2013 by Institute of Sino-Western Communications

All rights reserved.

No part of this journal may be reproduced in any form without prior written permission from the Institute of Sino-Western Communications.

Institute of Sino-Western Communications

35095 Sofia Court

Fremont, CA 94536

U. S. A.

Email: [journalswc@gmail.com](mailto:journalswc@gmail.com); [zxwhjlx@163.com](mailto:zxwhjlx@163.com)

# Editorial Board (编委会)

ADVISORY BOARD (顾问委员会, 以姓氏拼音为序) :

George van Driem (无我), Bern University, Switzerland  
Irene Eber (爱碑儿), Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel  
Jean-Jacques Glassner, Centre national de la recherche scientifique, France  
Christopher Harbsmeier (何莫邪), Oslo University, Norway  
Baosheng Huang (黄宝生), Institute of Foreign Literature, China Academy of Social Sciences  
Juha Janhunen (杨虎嫩), University of Helsinki, Finland  
Daniel Kane (康丹), Macquarie University, Australia  
Archie Lee (李焯昌), The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China  
Kang Liu (刘康), Duke University, USA  
Victor H. Mair (梅维恒), University of Pennsylvania, USA  
David Mungello, Baylor University, USA  
Takamitsu Muraoka (村冈崇光), Leiden University, Holland  
Guanglu Peng (彭广陆), Peking University, China  
Alexander Vovin, University of Hawaii, USA  
Bangwei Wang (王邦维), Peking University, China  
Jie Wang (王杰), Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China  
Xiangyuan Wang (王向远), Beijing Normal University, China  
Jianping Xu (许建平), Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China  
Wenkan Xu (徐文堪), Shanghai Chinese Dictionary Publishing House, China  
Xiaoping Yao (姚小平), Beijing University of Foreign Studies, China  
Shuxian Ye (叶舒宪), Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China  
Xiping Zhang (张西平), Beijing University of Foreign Studies, China  
Zhenjiang Zhao (赵振江), Peking University, China  
Weilie Zhu (朱威烈), Shanghai University of Foreign Studies, China

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF (主编) :

Yiyi Chen (陈贻绎), Institute of Sino-Western Communications, USA  
Hao Lyu (吕浩), Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China

EXECUTIVE EDITORS OF THIS ISSUE (本期执行主编) :

Deng Feng (邓峰), East China Normal University, China

John Tang (唐均), Southwest Jiaotong university, China

BOOK REVIEW EDITOR (书评编辑) :

Lihong Song (宋立宏), Nanjing University, China

EDITORS (编辑委员会, 以姓氏拼音为序) :

Heng Chen (陈恒), Shanghai Normal University, China

Kairui Fang (方开瑞), Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, China

Zongqiang Jiang (姜宗强), Northwest Normal University, China

Changran Li (李畅然), Peking University, China

Mingyang Liu (刘名扬), Southwest Jiaotong University, China

Zhenhua Meng (孟振华), Nanjing University, China

Xiankai Ren (任显楷), Southwest Jiaotong University, China

Haihua Tian (田海华), Sichuan University, China

Xiang Wan (万翔), Ph. D. Candidate at University of Pennsylvania, USA

Chao-hsian Wang (王超贤), Peking University, China

Liwei Wu (吴莉苇), Renmin University, China

Yongli Wu (吴勇立), Fudan University, China

Luofu Ye (叶洛夫), Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China

Xushan Zhang (张绪山), Tsinghua University, China

Ying Zhang (张缨), East China Normal University, China

Zhan Zhang (张湛), Ph. D. Candidate at Harvard University, USA

Qiong Zeng (曾琼), Tianjin Foreign Studies University, China

EDITING ASSISTANTS FOR THIS ISSUE:

Hanyu Wang (王汉玉), Southwest Jiaotong University, China

Shuo Chen (陈硕), Peking University, China

# CONTENTS

## (ALPHABETIC ORDER)

From the Editors: On the Topic of “Cold War”.....(1)

※ ※ ※ ※

Burenjargal & Erdenbuhe: Mongolian transition after the end of the Cold War.....	(62)
DENG Feng: Negotiations before negotiations: China's alliance politics and the prelude to the Kaesong talks, 1950-1951.....	(12)
LIN Hang: To rule in accordance with local customs: The dual political system of the Khitan-Liao Dynasty.....	(100)
LIU Yuanchun: An overview of WU Zetian's newly-coined characters.....	(88)
LYU Hao: One solution to the problem of <i>zhuanzhu</i> .....	(69)
Bernd SCHAEFER: Indonesia and the world in 1965.....	(5)
Thomas A. SCHWARTZ: Chris TUDDA: <i>A Cold War Turning Point: Nixon and China, 1969-1972</i> .....	(121)
Balázs SZALONTAI: Matthew FOLEY: <i>The Cold War and National Assertion in Southeast Asia</i> .....	(121)
WANG Hanyu: Oyonchi & John TANG (eds.): <i>Acta Linguistica et Litteraturaria Sinica Occidentalia: Vol. VIII · Monograph for Khitan Studies</i> .....	(121)
YANG Meng: WU Jing [tr.]: <i>The Choice: Poland, 1939-1945</i> , Irene EBE.....	(121)
ZHAI Qiang: Mao's China and Romania: In the shadow of Sino-Soviet relations...	(32)
Daniela ZHANG-CZIRAKOVA: Martina BUCKOVA, <i>Maui: Polynesian Culture Hero, Variations of Motifs in Maui's Mythological Cycle in East and West Polynesia</i> .....	(121)
ZHAO Jike: Feroz Hassan KHAN: <i>Eating Grass: the Making of the Pakistani Bomb</i> ...	(121)
ZHAO Pei: LI Changran: <i>An Outline of the Academic History of the Study on Mencius in the Qing Dynasty</i> .....	(121)
ZHAO Ting: MENG Zhenhua: <i>Society of Yehud and the Redaction of the Bible in the Persian Period</i> .....	(121)

# 作者姓名音序目录

邓峰、唐均：编者前言：关于本期“冷战”主题的文章……………（3）

※ ※ ※ ※

[匈牙利]巴拉吉·萨伦泰：[美]马修·佛莱《冷战与东南亚的国家认同》……………（128）  
布仁吉日嘎拉、额尔敦布和：冷战的结束与蒙古的转型……………（62）  
[美]伯恩德·谢佛：1965年的印度尼西亚与世界……………（5）  
邓峰：谈判之前的谈判：中国的结盟政治与1950—1951年朝鲜开城谈判序曲…（12）  
林航：因俗而治：辽代的二元政治制度……………（100）  
刘元春：武周新字研究综述……………（88）  
吕浩：“转注”一解……………（69）  
[斯洛伐克]唐艺梦：[斯洛伐克]马尔缇娜·布茨科娃《波利尼西亚神话英雄马欧意的多种母题变形》……………（148）  
[美]托马斯·A·施瓦茨：[美]克里斯·塔达《冷战转折点：尼克松与1969—1972年间的中国》……………（122）  
王汉玉：吴英喆、唐均[执行主编]《华西语文学刊》第八辑“契丹学专辑”……………（136）  
杨梦：吴晶[译][以色列]伊爱莲《抉择：波兰，1939—1945》……………（143）  
翟强：中苏关系阴影下的中国—罗马尼亚关系……………（32）  
赵继珂：[巴基斯坦]费洛兹·哈桑·汗《掀起巴基斯坦核武器的盖头：再论巴基斯坦核计划的传奇》……………（152）  
赵培：李畅然《清代〈孟子〉学史大纲》……………（156）  
赵婷：孟振华《波斯时期的犹太社会与圣经编纂》……………（159）

## FROM THE EDITORS

### On the Topic of “Cold War”

This issue has the leading theme of “Cold War”. The Cold War was the most significant event in the second half of the 20th century in human history. During the Cold War, a long-term confrontation and conflict on politics, military affairs and ideology maintained between East and West Group. Though state leaders of both sides were not officially at war, they were still in a fierce battle by local hot war, military alliances, technological competition, competition for the third world and some other ways. Some scholars even believe that the Cold War was a conflict between Eastern and Western civilizations and this belief to some degree makes sense. After all, the long-term sustainability of the Cold War closely connected with the huge difference between Eastern and Western civilizations. Clash of civilizations is firstly characterized by fierce collision and mutual incomprehension of cultures. In this respect, East-West relations and even relations within the Eastern Group during the Cold War were mainly reflected in three dimensions: direct conflict between the eastern and western countries; internal division and confrontation within oriental group; competition for the third world between East-West Group, in which East powers -- China plays a crucial role. Study on the role China played in the relationship between these three dimensions will undoubtedly further our understanding of the Cold War and deepen the Cold War research.

In view of this, the current collection of three papers in varying degrees highlight the roles China played in the relationship between three above-mentioned dimensions. The essay *Indonesia and the World in 1965* written by Bernd Schaefer who works in Woodrow Wilson International Center briefly discusses how the global Cold War acted in the tragic event of the Indonesian mass murder of hundreds of thousands in the mid-1960s, esp. the relationship between foreigners and the event. He believes that foreigners were by no means passive bystander: they stood behind the Indonesian parties to the conflict and its own ideas--they all blamed the other parties to be responsible for this tragedy; Meanwhile, China supported the ambitious foreign policy of Indonesia, which desired to break the status quo that the superpowers competed for the third world and boldly challenged the Bipolar Cold War system dominated by global superpowers.

*Negotiations before Negotiations: China's Alliance Politics and the Prelude to the Kaesong Talks, 1950—1951* by DENG Feng discusses the direct conflict between the eastern and western countries. Before the official start of the Korean armistice negotiations

in July 1951 when China and the U.S. were in fierce fights in the Korean War, instead of holding direct talks, the two countries held indirect ones. Particularly, the author reveals an overlooked details of the talks in the text based on Chinese Foreign Ministry declassified files. The lack of direct communication between China and the USA greatly affected the accurate judge on each other's strategic intentions.

*Mao's China and Romania: In the Shadow of Sino-Soviet Relations* by ZHAI Qiang discusses the relations within the Eastern bloc. The group's largest division and conflict embodied in Sino-Soviet relations. The paper elaborates on the tortuous development of Sino-Romanian relations under the impact of the evolving Sino-Soviet relations. Due to the common goal of international politics -- opposition to Soviet hegemony and promotion of a multi-polar world, as well as their own interests, especially Romania's needs of China's economic and military aid, China and Romania once kept a very close relationship. However, this relationship has its limitations, especially for geopolitical considerations. For Romanian leaders, superpower Soviet Union is very close to Romania while China is far from it and if they completely break with the Soviet Union causing Soviet military intervention, China's aid to Romania would be limited.

*Mongolian Transition after the End of the Cold War* by two Chinese Mongol scholars discusses a series of far-reaching reform measures of Mongolia before and after the turn of the Cold War from the Chinese perspective and reveals the internal reasons for these changes.

There is also a book review in which Balázs Szalontai commented on *The Cold War and National Assertion in Southeast Asia* written by Matthew Foley.

Besides, the following articles are also included.

There are two articles about Chinese philology: *One solution to the problem of zhuanzhu* by LYU Hao and *An overview of WU Zetian's newly-coined characters* by LIU Yuanchun.

A Khitan studies article: *To rule in accordance with local customs: the dual political system of the Khitan-Liao Dynasty (907–1125)* by LIN Hang.

This volume is also heavy on book reviews included.

The Editors  
December, 2013



## 编者前言

### 关于本期“冷战”主题的文章

本期的一个重要主题就是冷战。众所周知，冷战是 20 世纪下半叶人类历史上影响最为重大的事件。在冷战期间，东西方集团之间展开了长期的政治、军事和意识形态等诸方面的对抗和冲突。尽管双方的领袖国从未正式交战，但彼此依然通过局部热战、军事结盟、科技竞争、争夺第三世界等方式进行了激烈的交锋。甚至有学者认为，冷战就是东西方文明之间发生的冲突。这无疑有一定的道理。毕竟，冷战的长期持续和东西方文化之间的巨大差异休戚相关。而文明间的冲突首先表现为文化间的激烈碰撞和互不理解。就此而言，冷战期间东西方集团乃至东方集团内部的关系主要反映在三个层面上：东西方国家间的直接冲突；东方集团内部的分裂与对抗；东西方集团在第三世界的争夺和竞争。这其中，东方大国——中国扮演的角色极为关键。考察中国在这三个层面的关系中发挥的作用，无疑对我们进一步理解冷战且将冷战研究推向深入具有重要的意义。

鉴于此，本期收录的三篇英文论文皆在不同程度上凸显了中国在上述三个层面的关系中所扮演的角色。来自世界十大智库之一的伍德罗·威尔逊国际学者中心的伯恩德·谢佛提交的文章“1965 年的印度尼西亚与世界”基于他的新著《1965 年：印度尼西亚与世界》，简略讨论了在 20 世纪 60 年代中期印度尼西亚大规模屠杀几十万人的悲剧性事件的全球冷战因素，尤其是外国和该事件的关系。他认为，外国绝不是消极被动的旁观者：它们站在印度尼西亚冲突各方的后面，并且坚持其自己的主张——它们全都责怪其他各方应该为这场悲剧负责；与此同时，中国支持印度尼西亚的野心勃勃的对外政策，欲打破超级大国在第三世界争夺的现状，向全球超级大国主导的两极冷战体系发起最大胆的挑战。

邓峰提交的论文《谈判之前的谈判：中国的结盟政治与 1950—1951 年朝鲜开城谈判序曲》，讨论的内容则属于东西方国家间直接冲突的范畴。文章引人注意的是，在 1951 年 7 月正式的朝鲜停战谈判开始之前，中美两国在朝鲜战场激烈交手时，为结束战争却未举行直接谈判，双方进行的是间接谈判。尤其是，作者在文中揭示了一个被以往学者所忽视的谈判细节。他依据中国外交部解密的档案，尤其是周恩来与印度驻华大使潘尼迦之间的谈话内容，推断出中国政府决策层在 1951 年初一定就是否接受联合国停火提案这个重大的问题进行了慎重的思考和讨论，并且北京高层曾经有可能考虑接受该提案，之所以最终拒绝的深层次原因源于苏联政府向其驻联合国代表团发出的不同意朝鲜停火的强硬指示。由此文可以看出，朝鲜停战协定不能尽早缔结的一个重要原因在于中美之间在外交及文化上缺乏直接的交流和沟通，从而大大影响了彼此对对方战略意图的准确判断。

第三篇论文是由美国奥本大学蒙哥马利校区历史系翟强撰写的《中苏关系阴影下的中国—罗马尼亚关系》，属于东方集团内部关系的范畴。该集团内部最大的分裂和冲突集中体现于中苏关系。文章详细阐述了在不断变化的中苏关系影响下中罗关系的曲折发展。由于共同的国际政治目标——反对苏联霸权主义和推动世界向多极化发展，以及各自的利益诉求，尤其是罗马尼亚需要中国的经济和军事援助，中罗关系一度十分密切。然而，这种关系有其局限性，特别是出于地缘政治的考量，罗马尼亚领导人认为超级大国苏联距离罗很近而中国距其较远，如果他们和苏联彻底决裂，从而引起苏联的军事干预的话，中国给他们的援助是有限的。文章给我们的明显启示亦在于，中罗之间在文化上缺乏深入的交流和了解，直接影响了两国关系的稳定发展。

第四篇论文是由中国内蒙古两位蒙古族学者用中文撰写的《冷战的结束与蒙古的转型》，从中国的视角看待蒙古国在冷战前后之交的一系列意义深远的变革措施，从一个比较独特的角度揭示了上述变革的内在缘由。

另有相关主题书评两篇：美国范德堡大学托马斯·A·施瓦茨对克里斯·塔达所著《冷战转折点：尼克松与1969—1972年间的中国》作出的评述、韩国首尔光云大学匈牙利籍学者巴拉吉·萨伦泰对马修·佛莱所著《冷战与东南亚的国家认同》一书作出的评述。

此外，本刊物还相对集中收录了以下三个专题的部分文章：

一）关于中文文字学的两篇论文——上海交通大学吕浩的《“转注”一解》和刘元春的《武周新字研究综述》；

二）关于契丹学的一篇论文——德国汉堡大学林航的《因俗而治：辽代的二元政治制度》以及一篇书评——中国西南交通大学王汉玉对《华西语文学刊》第八辑“契丹学专辑”作出的评述；

三）关于犹太学的两篇书评——中国南京大学赵婷对孟振华的《波斯时期的犹太社会与圣经编纂》、以及德国柏林自由大学杨梦对吴晶所译当代以色列汉学第一人伊爱莲所著《抉择：波兰，1939—1945》分别作出的评述。

本期执行主编

2013年12月

**1965 年的印度尼西亚与世界**  
**Indonesia and the world in 1965**

伯恩德·谢佛

**Bernd Schaefer**

美国伍德罗·威尔逊国际学者研究中心

Woodrow Wilson International Center,  
Washington D. C., USA

**摘要：**在 1965—1966 年期间，现代史上最糟糕的人类悲剧之一在印度尼西亚发生了。大约 50 万至 100 万人由于被怀疑去支持共产党政变而遭到杀戮。到目前为止，几乎无人考察那些事情的国际方面。尽管它们都发生于印度尼西亚国内，但他们亦被牢牢嵌入全球冷战之中。外国绝不是消极被动的旁观者：它们站在印度尼西亚冲突各方的后面，并且坚持其自己的主张——它们全都责怪其他各方应该为这场悲剧负责。

**关键词：**印度尼西亚，1965 年事件，冷战，东南亚，中苏分裂

**ABSTRACT:** In 1965/66 one of the worst human tragedies in modern history occurred in Indonesia. On suspicion of having supported a communist coup, approximately 500,000 to 1,000,000 people were killed. So far the international dimension of those events is hardly explored. Although they were domestic by execution, they were also firmly embedded into the global Cold War. Foreign countries were anything but passive onlookers: They sided with Indonesian conflict parties and staked out their own claims - and they all blamed others for the tragedy.

**KEYWORDS:** Indonesia, 1965 event, Cold War, Southeast Asia, Sino-Soviet Split

**谈判之前的谈判：中国的结盟政治与 1950—1951  
年朝鲜开城谈判序曲<sup>①</sup>**

**Negotiations before negotiations: China's alliance  
politics and the prelude to the Kaesong talks, 1950-1951**

邓 峰

**DENG Feng**

华东师范大学历史学系

Department of History, East China Normal University,

Shanghai, China

---

<sup>①</sup> 资助和致谢信息/Grant Information and Acknowledgments: This article is supported by Chinese National Social Science Fund Projects (13BSS037) and Shanghai Shuguang Plan Projects (12SG19). The author is grateful to Professor Thomas A. Schwartz of Vanderbilt University for invaluable questions, suggestions and corrections.

**摘要：**中国出兵朝鲜后，迅速击败联合国军，将战线推回到三八线附近。美国方面不得不谋求停战。于是，中美之间通过第三方展开了间接对话，也可以说是双方在正式停战谈判之前进行的“谈判”。1951年1月11日，联合国提出包括要解决台湾问题以及中国在联合国席位问题的停火提案，但遭到中国政府的拒绝。周恩来等外交部领导人向几位外国使节解释了不接受该提案的原因，主要在于不能接受其中“先停火后谈判”的原则。根据中国外交部档案馆所藏解密文件，尤其是周恩来与印度驻华大使潘尼迦之间的谈话内容，可以推断中国政府决策层一定就是否接受联合国提案这个重大的问题进行了慎重的思考和讨论，并且北京高层曾经有可能考虑接受该提案，之所以最终拒绝的深层次原因源于苏联政府向其驻联合国代表团发出的不同意朝鲜停火的强硬指示。当中国在朝鲜战争中需要苏联的大力援助时，莫斯科便可以在中苏结盟的国际政治中发挥主导作用。但凡涉及到苏联切身利益的与朝鲜战争有关的国际事务，中国需要听取莫斯科方面的意见。但无论如何，中国方面排除苏联的因素而与美国举行正式的停战谈判。

**关键词：**朝鲜战争、停战谈判、联合国提案、中国人民志愿军、联合国军

**ABSTRACT:** After dispatching troops to Korea, China quickly defeated the United Nations forces, and moved the front line to the proximity of the 38th Parallel. The U.S. had to seek a truce. As a result, both sides launched an indirect dialogue through a third party. On January 11, 1951, the United Nations put forward a cease-fire proposal which included provisions to solve the Taiwan problem and China's representation at the UN, it was rejected by the Chinese Government. Zhou Enlai and other leaders from Foreign Ministry explained to several foreign envoys the reasons for China's rejection of the UN proposal: "cease-fire first, then negotiations". According to the declassified archives, in a conversation between Zhou Enlai and Panikkar, the Indian ambassador to China, Chinese decision makers gave serious consideration for accepting the UN proposal. However, the Soviet Union took a very hard line against a cease-fire in Korea. China needed strong assistance from the Soviet Union during the Korean War, and Moscow seized the opportunity to play a leading role in the Sino-Soviet alliance. During the Korean War, China had to give great weight to the opinions from Moscow. Eventually, the Chinese overcame Soviet objections and opened the formal armistice negotiations with the U.S. But by that point the

changing situation on the battlefield meant that the issues of Taiwan and UN representation were no longer included in the proposal.

**KEYWORDS:** The Korean War, Armistice Negotiations, the UN proposal, CPVA, UNC

# 中苏关系阴影之下的中国—罗马尼亚关系

**Mao's China and Romania:**

**In the shadow of Sino-Soviet relations**

翟 强

**ZHAI Qiang**

美国奥本大学蒙哥马利校区

Auburn University Montgomery,  
Montgomery, AL, USA



**摘要：**本文探讨 1950-1970 年代中罗关系的演变，强调中苏关系的变化对中罗关系的影响。中苏分歧出现以后，罗马尼亚先是站在苏联一边，引起中方不满，因为反对“苏联修正主义”是毛泽东外交政策的主要考虑。1963 年以后，罗马尼亚出于政治上抵制苏联控制、经济上实行多样化发展的需要，与苏联拉开距离，和西方国家改善关系。中罗关系也随之升温，两国都有反对苏联霸权主义、推动世界多极化的诉求。本文指出，1960-1970 年代的中罗合作是有限度的，因为罗马尼亚领导人意识到，如果他们和苏联彻底决裂，从而引起苏联的军事干预的话，中国可以给予他们的援助是有限的。因此，他们也不敢同苏联完全闹翻。

**关键词：**中罗关系、中苏分裂、社会主义阵营、反对霸权主义

**ABSTRACT:** This article traces the evolution of Sino-Romanian relation during the 1950s and 1970s, emphasizing the influence of Sino-Soviet relation on the Chinese-Romanian partnership. It argues that "anti-revisionism" was a key consideration in Mao Zedong's policy toward Eastern Europe and that the common desire to resist Soviet hegemony drove China and Romania together after 1963. It also highlights the limits in Sino-Romanian cooperation because the events of 1968 taught the Romanians that at a time of emergency such as a Soviet military invasion, Beijing could offer limited help. Therefore, Romania could not afford to break with the Soviet Union completely.

**KEYWORDS:** Sino-Romanian relations, Sino-Soviet split, socialist camp, anti-hegemonism

## 冷战的结束与蒙古的转型

### **Mongolian Transition after the End of the Cold War**

布仁吉日嘎拉

**Burenjargal**

内蒙古大学周边国家研究所

Institute of Neighboring Countries, Inner Mongolia University,

Inner Mongolia, China

额尔敦布和

**Erdenbuhe**

内蒙古社会科学院

Inner Mongolia Academy of Social Science,

Inner Mongolia, China

**摘要：**冷战时期，蒙古国曾经是以苏联为“盟主”的集团中的一个亚洲国家，也是以苏联为首的“经互会”成员国。20世纪80和90年代苏联、东欧的巨变给蒙古的发展带来极其深刻的影响，最终使蒙古国放弃冷战时期的中央集权政治体制和计划经济体制，重新选择发展的道路，展开了意义深远的“转型”。

**关键词：**冷战结束，蒙古国，转型

**ABSTRACT:** During the Cold War, Mongolia was a member of the Asian countries among the group dominated by the Soviet Union, and a member of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. The great changes of the Soviet Union and East Europe in the 1980s and 1990s had profoundly affected Mongolia, which in turn relinquished its highly centralized regime and planned economy and started the transition.

**KEYWORDS:** the end of the Cold War, Mongolian Transition

“转注”一解<sup>①</sup>

One solution to the problem of *zhuanzhu*

吕 浩

LYU Hao

上海交通大学人文学院

School of Humanities, Shanghai Jiao Tong University,

Shanghai, China

---

<sup>①</sup> 项目资助/Project Support: 教育部人文社会科学研究“新罗金石文综合研究”(12YJA740053)。

**摘要:** 传统“六书”中的“转注”一直受到学界的重视, 历代学者也都对之有深入的研究。但受到许慎“转注”定义的限制, 诸家往往抓住一点而忽略了其余, 在“转注”问题上陷入困境。现代学者主张绕过“转注”, 但作为文字学原点理论之一的“六书”是绕不过去的。对于“转注”的研究直接涉及传统“六书”的性质, 可以说“转注”不明则不明“六书”, “六书”不明何以谈文字学? 我们从许慎“转注”定义的“同意”突破, 对于“建类一首”的“类”和“首”概念有了新的认识, 从而在“转注”问题上取得一定突破, 并进一步解决了“六书”的性质问题。

**关键词:** 转注、同意、六书、汉字

**ABSTRACT:** Scholars gave great attention to *Zhuanzhu*, one of the traditional six categories of Chinese characters, but no consensus regarding its definition had been reached. Many scholars today advocate ignoring the *zhuanzhu* type. This author thinks it is impossible to ignore the most fundamental theory of Chinese philology. A breakthrough is made by understanding better the key term *Tongyi* in Xu Shen's definition of *Zhuanzhu*. The properties of the traditional six categories of Chinese characters are also better defined by this understanding.

**KEYWORDS:** *zhuanzhu*, *Tongyi*, *liushu*, *hanzi*

## 武周新字研究综述<sup>①</sup>

### An overview of WU Zetian's newly-coined characters

刘元春

**Liu Yuanchun**

上海交通大学人文学院

School of Humanities, Shanghai Jiao Tong University,  
Shanghai, China

---

<sup>①</sup>（基金项目）2011年上海市哲学社会科学青年课题（项目编号：2011EYY001）及2013年度教育部人文社会科学研究青年基金课题（项目编号：13YJC740062）。

**摘要：**武周新字是武则天为巩固其皇权统治而颁布施行的十数个汉字形体。由于特殊的政治背景及制字方式，武周新字成为历代学人饶有兴致的研究点之一。然时至今日，对武周新字的认识，仍未形成一致可信的观点。本文从基本概况、视角方法、应用价值三方面，对宋元以来至今武周新字的研究成果详加评述，冀期望推动武周新字的进一步研究。

**关键词：**武周新字、研究综述

**ABSTRACT:** "Wu Zetian's newly-coined characters" are a dozen Chinese characters the Empress Wu Zetian issued to consolidate her rule. Due to the particular political background and the ways of forming the characters, these characters had attracted much attention from generations of scholars. However, there are still many questions regarding them. This article reviews the scholarship history of these characters since Song and Yuan dynasty. The review intends to attract more attention to the study of WU Zetian's newly-coined characters.

**KEYWORDS:** WU Zetian's newly-coined character, scholarship overview

**因俗而治：辽代的二元政治制度**

**To rule in accordance with local customs:**

**The dual political system of the Khitan-Liao Dynasty**

**(907 - 1125)**

**林 航**

**LIN Hang**

德国汉堡大学写本文化研究中心  
Centre for the Study of Manuscript Cultures,  
University of Hamburg, Germany



**摘要:** 辽(907 - 1125)勃兴于东北,为契丹迭剌部耶律阿保机乘于唐末纷乱统一各部建立,崛起成为横跨北亚并与中原王朝抗衡二百余年的强大政权。辽帝国内生活着契丹、汉、渤海等不同的民族,各民族有着不同的经济模式和文化遗产。为管理多元的民众,辽的统治者通过尝试逐渐探索出了一种极有特色的二元制度,做到了「因俗而治」,「以国制治契丹,以汉制待汉人」。这种制度在中央体现为并行的南北面官制,北面官管理契丹等游牧部族,南面官治理汉人和渤海人等农耕民众。在地方则并列部族制和州县制,同时建立了很多「头下军州」安置来到契丹的汉人。本文从契丹民族的早期历史出发,浅析这种二元制度产生的原因及影响因素,并将着重阐述其在辽代中央和地方政治中的具体表现。

**关键词:** 辽朝、契丹、政治、二元制

**ABSTRACT:** The Khitan took the historical chance at the beginning of the 10th century to conquer north China and southern Manchuria and found the Liao Dynasty (907 - 1125), which stood in north Asia for more than two hundred years as rival for the Chinese dynasties in the south. In their effort to rule such a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural empire, the Liao rulers created a unique dual political system, in which two different sets of political institutions were established for the Khitan and the Han-Chinese respectively. The Liao central government was comprised of the northern and the southern administrations: the northern administration was responsible for Khitan and other nomadic tribes, while the southern administered Han-Chinese and Bohai. On the local level, traditional tribal organs of the Khitan were kept parallel to Han-Chinese prefectures and counties. This paper attempts to trace the origin and historical developments of this dual system, to identify various factors which helped to shape its form, and finally to discuss in detail various administrative institutions of this dual system in the Liao central and local governments.

**KEYWORDS:** Liao Dynasty, Khitan, political institutions, dual system

## Book Reviews

Chris TUDDA: *A Cold War Turning Point: Nixon and China, 1969-1972* (Thomas A. SCHWARTZ)

**KEYWORDS:** Cold War, Nixon Doctrine, Brezhnev Doctrine, Triangular diplomacy, Domestic politics

Matthew FOLEY: *The Cold War and National Assertion in Southeast Asia* (Balázs SZALONTAI)

**KEYWORDS:** Burma, Britain, United States, China, Cold War

Oyonchi & John TANG (eds.): *Acta Linguistica et Litteraturaria Sinica Occidentalia: Vol. VIII · Monograph for Khitan Studies* (WANG Hanyu)

**KEYWORDS:** Khitan writings, Khitan language, Khitan-Liao history & culture, Khitan-Liao archaeology & art

WU Jing [tr.]: *The Choice: Poland, 1939-1945*, Irene EBER (YANG Meng)

**KEYWORDS:** *The Choice*, Holocaust translation in Chinese, female Holocaust survivor

Martina BUCKOVA, *Maui: Polynesian Culture Hero, Variations of Motifs in Maui's Mythological Cycle in East and West Polynesia* (Daniela ZHANG-CZIRAKOVA)

**KEYWORDS:** Maui, Polynesia, cultural hero, myth, Oceania

Feroz Hassan KHAN: *Eating Grass: the Making of the Pakistani Bomb* (ZHAO Jike)

**KEYWORDS:** Pakistan Nuclear Program, Nuclear weapons, A. Q. Khan, national security

Li Changran: *An Outline of the Academic History of the Study on Mencius in the Qing Dynasty* (ZHAO Pei)

**KEYWORDS:** academic history, *Mencius*, Qing dynasty, philosophy and philology, hermeneutics

MENG Zhenhua: *The Society of Yehud and the Redaction of the Bible in the Persian Period* (ZHAO Ting)

**KEYWORDS:** Bible, Persian Period, Yehud, Identity