

Frivolous Elites and Aristocracy in Eastern Wei and Northern Qi

by

Kazuki Tanaka

One of the major studies of the Eastern Wei and Northern Qi aristocracy is that by Michio Tanigawa. Previous historiography on Eastern Wei and Northern Qi tended to center around the relationship between barbarian tribes and the Han race. While taking this into account, Tanigawa presented a detailed discussion of Eastern Wei and Northern Qi political history with a focus on the aristocracy. From an empirical standpoint, however, Tanigawa's study was flawed in many respects due to prioritization of his own community theory and adherence to deductive analysis. For instance, he viewed the hereditary aristocracy in a negative light as a "clique," treated powerful clans in Shandong as representative of the aristocracy, and held the "wise and talented" philosophy in high regard. This study reexamines Eastern Wei and Northern Qi political history by focusing on the activities of a group of elites that Tanigawa criticized as "frivolous."

It is shown that these "frivolous" elites formed a group in Northern Wei's capital, Luoyang, moved to Eastern Wei and dominated central politics, attempted to incorporate the aristocracy into bureaucratic organizations in the Shandong region through intervening in personal affairs of the Ministry of Personnel and compiling the Book of Wei, and went to lengths to protect the Shandong region's aristocracy from oppression by founding the Wenlin Academy. Even after the fall of Northern Qi, Wenlin Academy members continued to play an active political and cultural role in the Northern Zhou and Sui periods, with the Wenlin Academy serving as a pipeline for talent.

Research on the War Investigation Committee: The Trajectory of an Investigative Organization that Attempted to Independently Verify the Causes of War

by

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This study clarifies the real picture of the War Investigation Committee by tracing its activities from the process of its formation to its abolition. Juichi Inoue's study focuses on the discussions of the War Investigation Commission and examines the Commission. However, the research situation has been equally neglected in relation to the analysis and discussion of research activities, which is the main mission of the War Investigation Commission.

Based on the above research agenda, this report clarifies the real picture of the War Investigation Commission from the following four points: (1) the process of its establishment and the lineage of its participants, (2) the investigative activities of its secretariat, (3) the initiation of discussions by its members and their conversion to investigations, and (4) aspects of its investigative structure. Based on these examinations, the background of the establishment of the committee was the conclusion to establish an investigative body under a new concept for research and planning, which were the duties of the Cabinet Research Bureau. However, the difficulty in selecting a president and committee members led the secretariat to begin not only preparing for activities but also conducting its own investigation. Subsequently, although discussions by committee members began, they failed to reach a consensus on the purpose and policies of the survey, and shifted to issues that concretized the content of the survey, which was abolished in the process of establishing a survey system that included commissioned surveys and roundtable discussions.

From the above, it can be said that the War Investigation Committee was active while maintaining a double system of investigation due to the shift from discussion to investigation and the blank period between the promulgation of the government ordinance and the first general meeting.

長沙五一廣場東漢簡牘譯注稿 第一層 下
(一〇三～一二九簡)

五一廣場東漢簡牘研究會（飯田祥子、章瀟逸、角谷常子、藤本航輔、鷺尾祐子）

本稿爲長沙五一廣場東漢簡牘中第一層出土簡的譯注，係由此前發表於本研究會主頁（<https://goitinokai.jimdofree.com/>）上的《長沙五一廣場東漢簡牘譯注稿暫定版》（六）加以修正而成。

2010年，在湖南省長沙市中心的一五一廣場地鐵站建設工程中發現了一個窖的遺址，其中除瓦片等以外，還出土了大量木質、竹質簡牘。這批簡牘史料群的總數共計6862枚，被命名爲“長沙五一廣場東漢簡牘”。

本譯注稿以長沙市文物考古研究所、清華大學出土文獻研究與保護中心、中國文化遺產研究院、湖南大學嶽麓書院編《長沙五一廣場東漢簡牘（壹）》（中西書局，2018年）“釋文”頁所載的釋文爲底本，並根據圖版作出了部分修正。譯注稿的內容由釋文、訓讀、現代日語譯文、注、所見構成。