

Special Lecture by Professor Huang

The manuscript of Statutes of Tiansheng (Song Statutes), which was found in Tianyige museum, Ningbo, China, in 1999, contains a lot of hitherto unknown statutes of Tang Statutes. Since it is the first time to find such a complete version of Tang Code Statutes which have been scattered and lost for generations, this manuscript has received attentions from researchers of both ancient Chinese history and ancient Japanese history. It resulted in the publication of a two-volume book “Historical Investigation of the Ming Manuscript of Statutes of Tiansheng in the Tianyige Collection, with a Study on the Restoration of Tang Statutes” by China Press in November, 2006. As a part of our Initiative Project, we invited Professor Zhengjian, Huang, who is one of the compilers of this book, from Historical Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, as a guest lecturer to a special seminar on Statutes of Tiansheng for graduate students.

1. Graduate School Special Lecture: “on the Reading of Statutes of Tiansheng”

Time: Dec. 6 (Wed.), 2006, 10:40～12:10 / Dec. 8(Fri.), 2006, 13:20～16:30

Venue: 1st. Seminar Room on the first floor of Faculty of Letters & Education, Building 1

Graduate students specializing ancient Japanese history and ancient Chinese history read parts of the Statutes of Tiansheng such as the Statutes on Storage, Stables and Farming, and Miscellaneous ones. Comparative studies were conducted using “Supplement to Tang Statutes” and “Completion of the Supplement to Tang Statutes”, which are the original version (restored), and the Japanese Statutes (Yourou Statutes), compiled on the model of the Tang Statutes. There are twenty-four provisions of Song Statutes, twenty-two provisions of unenacted Tang Statutes, and twenty-two provisions of Japanese Statutes (Yourou Statutes) in the newly-found Statutes of Tiansheng while there are only ten provisions in the hitherto known Statutes on Storage. The differences between Japanese Statutes and Tang Statutes are also a very interesting point, and Professor Huang gave precious suggestions for studies on the restoration of Tang Statutes. There are great expectations for further studies on the Statutes of Tiansheng.

2. Open Lecture: “Research and Organization of the Statutes of Tiansheng in the Tianyige Collection -- Reflections on the Comparative Study of Japanese Statutes and Tang Statutes”

Time: Dec. 8(Fri.), 2006, 17:30～19:30

Venue: 1st Conference Room on the first floor of Faculty of Letters & Education, Building 1

The lecture started after the resumes of “Research Papers on the Statutes of Tiansheng” and “Exemplar Comparison of Provisions in Tang Statutes and Japanese Statutes” developed by Professor Huang were distributed to the audience. The lecture interpreter was Ms. Lina, Zhang, a graduated Doctor of Ochanomizu University, who is now teaching at Waseda University. Issues covered in the lecture ranged from “The Discovery of Statutes of Tiansheng”, “A Review and the Value of Statutes of Tiansheng”, “Research and Organization of Statutes of Tiansheng”, “Work of the Organization Team of Statutes of Tiansheng in the Historical Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences”, to “Comparative Study of Japanese Statutes and Tang Statutes”.

Featured in the November 28's morning edition of Asahi Shimbun, the Statutes of Tiansheng has received a great deal of attention. As many as eighty people attended Professor Huang's lecture and filled the conference room to capacity. The participants included students and faculty members of Ochanomizu University such as Prof. Kubozoe Yoshifumi, Prof. Ito Mieko, Prof. Yosimura Yosiko, and Prof. Miyauchi Takahisa, and those of ancient Chinese and Japanese history from other universities. Some participants

came all the way from Kansai area and Niigata Prefecture.

The whole audience listened earnestly to Professor Huang's lecture, and the question-answer session had to be extended. Professor Huang answered all the questions in fluent Japanese. This lecture brought us the latest information of high academic value. It provided a great opportunity for researchers and graduate students of ancient Chinese history and ancient Japanese history to meet together. It made us truly feel the necessity of further academic collaborations between researchers and graduates of ancient Chinese and Japanese history from both countries.

(FURUSE, Natsuko)