

# 一份被遺忘的文獻《琉球使臣贈答錄》

關於琉球國的記載，國內一般記載最早是西元12世紀，有記載說琉球群島出現南山、中山、北山三國，分別在琉球群島的南部、中部和北部。1372年—明太祖朱元璋給琉球的中山王察度下達詔諭後，琉球的北山、中山、南山三王遂開始向明政府朝貢。從此琉球成為我國的藩屬。等等。

最近，筆者得到了李崧光(生於西元1536年卒於西元1628年)的日記《琉球使臣贈答錄》，該文獻記載了李崧光1611年出使北京時候，恰好與琉球使臣蔡堅同住一館，相互有很多交流，不但互贈詩詞多首，也有很多對話，作為代表琉球國王的使臣，作為1611年的人，述說距那時400年左右的事，當比今天的專家們更有參考價值。由於在國內的琉球國歷史研究中，幾乎沒有見過引用李崧光《琉球使臣贈答錄》的記載，所以，筆者摘要部分內容，以饗讀者。

## 一、琉球國人可能是來源於北方的漢族人

琉球國時代的人的姓名與漢族一樣。1611年的時候，國王姓蔡名寧。尚姓是尚尚的後代，據《元和姓纂》及《萬姓統譜》等所載，周太師尚父之後，後世子孫以其字名為氏。以後到了秦代，也以尚衣、尚食、尚冠、尚席、尚沐、尚書等官職命姓的。而唐時鮮卑宇文之別種尚姓；吐蕃的尚姓，大清滿洲族等少數民族的尚姓則當別論。琉球國有蔡姓，蔡氏的構成，主要有三大支：姑姓、姬姓和外族的改姓，姑姓蔡氏相傳是黃帝的直系後裔；在堯、舜、夏時期，分佈於渭河流域及河南省的東部和北部一帶，而姬姓蔡氏是周武王克商後，封其五弟叔度于蔡，從此其貴裔以國為氏。琉球國有馬姓，漢族馬姓出自贏姓，其始祖為趙奢。所以，琉球國人源於中國北方漢族是可能的。《琉球使臣贈答錄》記載的琉球國國王是漢姓。"問：國王姓氏？答曰：姓尚名寧"

## 二、琉球國人穿明朝冠服

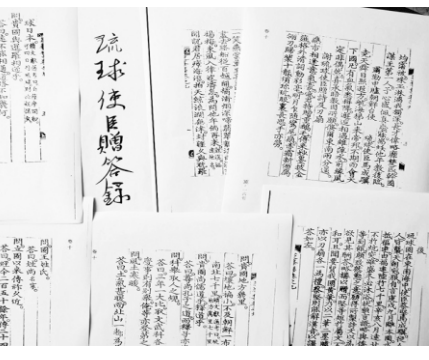
《琉球使臣贈答錄》記載："琉球國在東南海中，使臣蔡堅馬成驥從人十七人，皆襲明朝冠服。"，這說明，當時琉球國人穿戴中國中原地區的服飾，必與中國漢文化有文化歷史淵源。

## 三、琉球國崇尚孔子和釋子之文化

琉球國崇尚孔子和釋子之文化，而且實行科舉制度。李崧光問：貴國尚儒道乎？釋道乎？答曰：尊尚孔子之道，而釋子亦樂半焉。問：科舉取人之規？答曰：三年一大比，取文武科各一百二十人，國有慶事則有別舉，俺等亦登第之人，蔡堅在答話中用了一個地方方言"俺"，因為"俺"是北方方言，在目前的流行區域以北方山東、河北、河南、陝西以及東北、皖北、蘇北等地區為主。而琉球使臣蔡堅在400年前就是用"俺"了。

## 四、關於琉球國在1611年以前的更替

《琉球使臣贈答錄》記載如下：問：立國以來傳祚久近？答曰：經二千五百十餘年，傳二十四世。問：開國以前為何國？答



曰：國名吾氣，享國僅百年。問：吾氣之先為何國？答曰：吾氣以前，未有文字，無書籍可記。由此算下來，琉球有文化歷史記載的國家形態，大約是西元1260年左右開始的，是在這個時候尚尚的後裔在琉球繁衍積聚到了足以立國的人口，出現了漢族人，漢文字，漢文化又尊崇中原王朝為宗主的琉球國。所以，琉球國立國後，首先是與中原王朝保持最密切的關係。《琉球使臣贈答錄》記載：問：貴國與何國相近？答曰：上國最近(注釋：中國或大明)，貴國次之(朝鮮國)，.....。五、琉球國是否曾有過三個國？

目前國內文獻一直以來記載，說琉球國曾有過三個國家，這個說法在明代就有流傳了。然而，《琉球使臣贈答錄》記載則是如下："問：貴國有三國分立，皆號琉球雲，信否？答曰：否，本國方都中山，而設都三處，曰中山，曰南山，曰北山。此必傳說之誤。"。由此可見，史學界還是應該仔細研究才能定論。六、琉球國初次奉表稱臣

有現代資料說：1392年—明太祖有見於琉球對於來華使節海上航行的困難，特賜閩人善於造船航海的技術者三十六姓人家移居琉球。琉球國第一次派使臣到北京奉表稱臣在《琉球使臣贈答錄》記載是洪武二十二年，是西元1389年的事。內容如下："洪武二十二年，琉球國中山王察度遣使王之，奉表稱臣，獻方物，刷還被倭掠人口到順天府，乃遣迎接使以禮之，差典客鄭雲厚等報聘於琉球國雲。餘項年遇琉球使臣蔡堅等於北京，則堅等屢言洪武時通聘之事，蓋此也。"。

以上所述，說明無論今天的琉球人或琉球的文化進步如何？歸屬如何？但在歷史上，琉球國誕生以前沒有土著民族，都是中原北方的漢族人遷移過去的，所以，直到今天的琉球也是漢文化為主的延續，正由於此，在歷史上，琉球國是中華民族和中原王朝在中國東南海域的行政擴張，由於琉球國在100年前也是大清的屬國，所以，琉球在國際法理上是中國領土的一部分。

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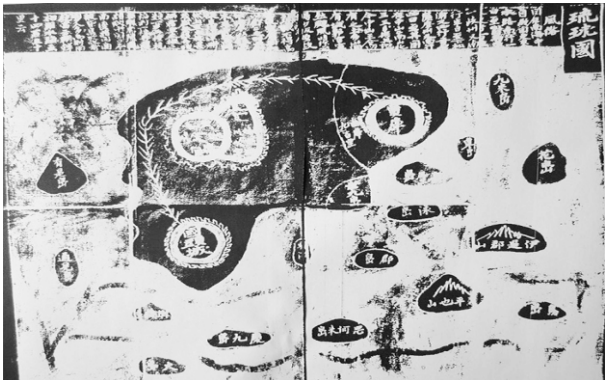
## 附錄：一份鮮於為今人所知的《琉球國》地圖

筆者在研究琉球歷史中，發現了一幅較早一些的不見現代琉球歷史研究被提起的地圖--《琉球國》地圖。

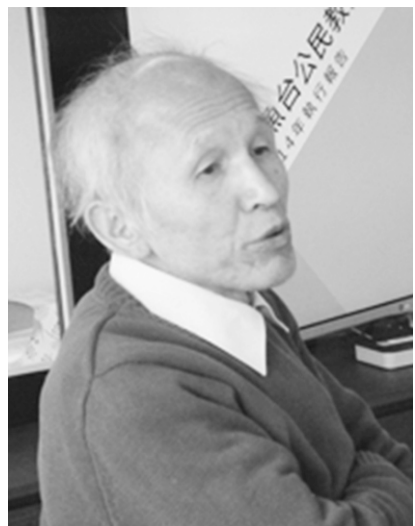
◎李景科

明確的琉球國地圖，在鞠德源先生的《從地圖看釣魚島的主權歸屬》(2004年《地圖》第1期)有一些介紹。然而，筆者搜集的這一幅明確的《琉球國》地圖，見於"燕行路"的"天下地圖"中，注明年代不詳，但有的國外研究，認為出於1767年。筆者認為應該是1767年以前到明代之間的。

這份稀見的地圖，可以說是沒有受日本影響的中國文化的地圖，與1800年以後的琉球地圖或各個時期的沖繩地圖在地名上大有不同，也證明日本佔領琉球國後，對於地名進行了徹底的置換。我想，這對於研究琉球國歷史是很有佐證價值的。



# 從《釣魚台公民教育》到《公民通識講座計畫》



林孝信向紐約保釣聯合會成員報告釣魚台教育計劃的執行情況及新計劃—公民通識講座。

老保釣林孝信利用學校寒假來美拜訪，此行3大目標：

1. 向海外捐款人報告2014年下半年釣魚台教育計劃的執行情形以及2015年的工作計劃與未來展望；
  2. 介紹兩位隨行保釣年輕新血(張育銘與陳繪宇)與大家見面、交流；
  3. 釣魚台教育計劃衍生的"公民通識講座"招募演講者說明會。
- 以下略作說明：
- 希望能夠與美國保釣團體的朋友相會，特別是捐過錢的人請都邀請；但是也希望邀請一些新人，以擴大募款對象；
  - 張育銘與陳繪宇除了參加各場討論之外，他們還擬了一些專訪的問題，希望有機會與一些老保釣專訪；
  - 同時介紹在台灣新計劃："公民通識講座"。

1.計劃大綱  
※對象：今年將為試辦時期，將洽商若干學校共同合辦。初步聯繫，獲得十分熱烈的回應，包括20所大學，5~10所高中，10所社區大學，以及若干所公共圖書館。熱烈的初步反應表明有此需求。但是為了保證品質，暫不對外公開全面徵求合作的對象。

※講座主題：暫定以下主題：  
• 科普：特別重視社會關懷重大事件相關的科學介紹；  
• 歷史：除了補充學校歷史教育外，加強史觀的建立；  
• 國際視野：配合時事，介紹並分析重要的國際事件，特別是台灣比較忽略的，如東亞、中東，拉丁

killing innocent people is murder and killing people in atrocious manner is unforgivable. Unless they are spies working for the Japanese government, Goto and Yukawa cannot be responsible for Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's action of sending Japanese troops to Iraq in 2003 nor for Abe Shinzo's pledge of \$200 million in non-military assistance for countries fighting the Islamic State. Abe and Junichiro are wrong to lead Japan to a militant state by revising or reinterpreting the Article 9 of the Japanese constitution to allow Japan to send troops to fight in other countries not for their own defense, but the message and protest against the Japanese government should be made and sent in other forms but not beheadings. The Chinese people who suffered tragically from the atrocious war crimes of the militant Imperial Japanese Army is raising their voice along with other WW II victimized countries to remind the Japanese government to stop whitewashing their textbooks and denying their war crimes in which beheading innocent civilians and piercing children with raffle knives were the Japanese soldiers' war games. Celebrating of 70<sup>th</sup> WW II victory in 2015 will be used as a venue to send a message to the Abe Shinzo government and Japanese people, no remorse in atrocious crimes would never be forgiven. (Abe made similar remarks after knowing the recent Japanese beheading!)

There are messages for the governments involved to derive from these horrible beheading events. While citizens cannot be responsible for their governments' policies and actions, the governments on the other hand are obligated to protect their citizens' lives and not to put their lives in harm's way. This includes the lives of not only their soldiers but also their civilians. The citizens must demand their governments to be prudent in setting their foreign policies. Is the ISIL war really not a winnable war as they believe? Why are they so determined to fight the U.S. and to send a message to Japan? Their determination can be seen from the above mentioned videos. They forgo the \$200 million demand for the exchange of a single life of Sajida Al-Rishwi that alone is an obvious message for their own comrades around the world. They are facing a war difficult to win but they are determined to fight it with all means. This militant attitude is apparent from both sides; hence the war is being prolonged and no peace solution is in sight. Perhaps the Americans and the U.S. government should reflect on their Middle East strategy. Perhaps the Japanese people and their government should think twice about stimulating a militant attitude in Japan to transform Japan from a peaceful state to a militant state. Perhaps the ISIL should think about an end game which is not a total destruction for all. Indeed, we all need to reflect! (Post writing news: Jordan had executed Al-Rishwi after Kasabeh and Goto were executed. Can revenge ever reach a peaceful solution?)  
Ifay Chang, Ph.D. Producer/Host, Community Education - Scramble Game Show, Weekly TV Columnist, www.us-chinaforum.org. Trustee, Somers Central School District

## 論 中 美 壇 美 US-CHINA FORUM

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推進中美相互瞭解合作 促成海峽兩岸和平統一 倡導和諧平等多元世界

## 保釣運動及亞太事務專刊

台灣的《釣魚台公民教育計畫》在林孝信及一些新老保釣人士的支持下下，已經逐漸茁壯，活動由民間一般院校發展到軍事院校，由台灣島內推展到中國大陸，現在又有新計劃——《公民通識講座計畫》。林孝信等一幫人能幾年一路走來，海外華人的財力支持是計劃主要的推動力量。隨著計劃得推廣，海外華人的支持更加重要了。

美日在東亞的軍力提升，對琉球而言絕對是一個魔咒，一旦東亞發生軍事衝突，琉球一定成為火藥桶。隨著東亞地區的軍事緊張的升級，琉球人民獨立的願望更為迫切，這可從去年年底的選舉結果，及今年琉球民間要派代表來聯合國推動獨立訴求看出來。

日本可以不顧琉球人的安危，儘量把軍事基地建立在日本本土之外的琉球，而中國與琉球除了歷史上的關係之外，如果真如李景科先生的文章所述，琉球先人很多可能是早期的中國移民，今天的中國能棄他們於不顧嗎？

最近兩位日本平民被伊斯蘭國恐怖組織斬首的消息，引起全球的關注。dr. Wordman的文章，不但感歎這種殺人手段既然到今天都沒有消失，也懷疑這種冤冤相報的暴力行為及軍事手段能解決人類的悲劇嗎？

陳憲中, e-mail: [schen1939@gmail.com](mailto:schen1939@gmail.com)

◎劉沅

三英語系「演說與辯論」課時，指定釣魚台爭議作為辯論的題目之一。

戴老師說：有幾位同學還真是有備而來，在上課時拿出她回家找到的一些資料，更有幾位同學的筆記本滿滿的寫著關於釣魚台的筆記。其實每位同學在辯論時的表現都很棒，尤其是他們居然可以在短短的兩堂課之內熟悉關於釣魚台的歷史以及來龍去脈，最終完成精彩的英語辯論。

因為時間的關係，每場辯論都必須在短短的20分鐘內結束，但是我認為他們不僅在辯論時表現優秀，還透過這次辯論的題目更加了解釣魚台了。

戴老師關於這個教學經驗的報告請看：<http://goo.gl/HjVTzn>

## 二、奚敏芳老師的「國語文表達」課程

大同大學通識教育中心的奚敏芳老師，在教「國語文表達」課時，將班上三十位同學分成十組，每組三人，並選出與釣魚台有關的十個主題分配給他們選擇。這些主題包括：

1. 釣魚台地理位置及名稱介紹
  2. 釣魚台歷史記載說明
  3. 釣魚台的經濟價值介紹
  4. 釣魚台涉及的國選法及條約說明
  5. 保釣運動發展史簡介
  6. 保釣運動主要人物介紹
  7. 琉球與中國日本的關係
  8. 日本對釣魚台的立場及其理由
  9. 釣魚台相關重要網站簡介
  10. 港澳釣魚台運動簡介
- 每個組的報告限定三張圖和三張投影片文字。這使得他們不能簡單照抄，而必須將資料消化後重新整理說明。

奚老師先做報告引起同學們的動機，然後引導他們找資料及準備報告。報告完還要撰寫心得等等，作為評分依據。

奚老師報告這個教學經驗的投影片請看：<http://cht.tw/h0Ja0l>

## 三、採用提到釣魚台的英語新聞做教材

Holden在文匯網的「Holden輕鬆教英文」專欄中將報導APEC的英語新聞翻譯成中文供讀者學習。以下是其中的片段：

The two countries have been locked in a sovereignty dispute over an island chain - known as the Diaoyu in China and the Senkaku in Japan - in the East China Sea. Tensions have been escalating since 2012, when Japan nationalized some of the islands under Abe's predecessor.

兩國一直困在東海列島的主權爭議中，中國稱之為釣魚島，日本稱之為「尖閣列島」，緊張關係自2012年開始升級，當時日本在安倍的前任下國有化了部分島嶼。

該網頁全文請看：<http://goo.gl/nqQHBP>

作者：劉沅，釣魚台教育志工，臺灣釣魚台光復會常務監事。

# Beheading Japanese and Serious Reflection

Mainstream and Organic  
Dr. Wordman

Beheading by sword or axe is a punishment practiced long ago and no country is foolish enough to claim credit for its invention. Famous beheading of Queen Mary of Scotland in 1587 for treason was probably one of the most talked-about European historical events. Guillotine was best known to be a fast beheading device heavily used during French Revolution for executing thousands of people even into the twentieth century (first use in 1792 and last use in 1977). The name Guillotine was associated with Dr. Joseph Ignace Guillotin (unproven record claimed that e was added by a poet to rhyme), who was a French lawmaker opposing capital punishment. The association was not voluntary; in fact, the descendants of Dr. Guillotin tried to de-associate their family name from the beheading apparatus.

French Doctor Antoine Louis and German harpsichord maker, Tobias Schmidt, were credited for having designed and built the Guillotine to achieve the purpose of beheading at a fast speed, a more humane execution. Beheading was known in Europe as early as 14<sup>th</sup> century and probably much earlier in Asia as well. Most countries stopped using beheading to execute criminals for humanitarian reasons in 20th century (for example, Denmark 1892, Sweden 1903, Norway 1905, China 1911, Germany 1938, and France 1977). A few countries including Saudi Arabia, Iran, Qatar and Yemen still practice beheading. In Saudi Arabia, beheading is applied to murderer, rape, drug trafficking, sodomy, armed robbery, apostasy and sorcery; 156 people were beheaded in 2007, a peak year in recent history.

Beheading may be debated as an inhumane method for executing criminals, but in reality, there is no real humane way of killing a person with the person being aware of the upcoming execution. What is really shocking to the world today is when an innocent person is beheaded for the purpose of making a political statement or for failing to claim a ransom or for unable to make an exchange of prisoners. Several Americans had been beheaded by the Islamic militants including James Foley (a journalist working for Global Post, 8/19/2014), Steven Sotloff (a journalist working for Time Magazine, 9/2/2014) and David Haines (an aide working for humanitarian aid group, Agency for Technical Assistance and Development, 9/13/2014). The Islamic militants beheaded them to send a message to the U.S. for fighting the war in Iraq and in Syria, but journalists and humanitarian workers are innocent people and they cannot be held responsible for the American Foreign policy or wars initiated by the U.S. These cruel and unfair beheadings achieved nothing but raised uproar in world condemnation.

The recent two beheadings of two Japanese have again gotten the world's attention. On a quick glance, they seem to be fitting into the pattern of using hostages to get ransoms. The Islamic militants first (on 1/20/2015) demanded a ransom of \$200 million for Kenji Goto, a journalist, and Haruna Yukawa, a security service contractor. Goto traveled to Syria last October to try to secure the release of Yukawa and he himself was captured. Then, on 1/24/2015, the Islamic militants released a video in which Goto was seen holding a photograph showing Yukawa's decapitated body. SITE Intelligence, an organization that tracks terrorist websites and broadcasts, confirmed the authenticity of that video. The \$200 million demand was dropped, instead, the Islamic militants demanding the release of Ms Sajida Al-Rishwi who was captured in 2005 for the killing of 60 people in Amman, Jordan. On 1/27/2015, a video was released with Goto holding a photo of Jordanian pilot, Muath Kasabeh (captured in December 2014), demanding exchange of Ms Al-Rishwi for the lives of Goto and Kasabeh and urging the Japanese government to pressure the Jordanian government for the exchange. Subsequently, on 1/29, a new ultimatum was made for demanding the exchange. Then, on 2/1, before dawn in Tokyo time, a new video showing Goto kneeling and the masked executioner next to him addressing the Japanese Prime Minister: "Abe, because of your reckless decision to take part in an unwinnable war, this knife will not only slaughter Kenji, but will also carry on and cause carnage wherever your people are found. So let the nightmare for Japan begin." Then he moved toward the hostage and pointed the knife at his neck. A picture of Mr. Goto's beheaded body was shown at the end.

While the world is horrified by these videos, we the citizens of the world perhaps should reflect and think a little deeper about these events. Our universal value tells us that