

习惯线、争议线、法定线

——清中期以来阿尔泰山地区分界研究

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【摘要】清乾隆年间开始，阿尔泰山地区的游牧部落内附，清政府依例，编置佐领，划分游牧地，形成阿尔泰乌梁海 7 旗、新土尔扈特部 2 旗和新和硕特部 1 旗的政治区域划分。各旗之间依据游牧地界形成相互之间的传统习惯线。清同治年间开始，中央政府对阿尔泰山地区的政治区域划分进行了多次调整，从布伦托海办事大臣的置废到新疆建省，再到清末将阿尔泰办事大臣作为独立区域直属中央，直至民国初年正式归入新疆省。从中央政府的角度来说，这一区域整合过程并未打破最基层的政治单元（旗）之间的传统习惯线。从清中叶以来所绘制的各类舆图中，能较为直观的观察阿尔泰山区的政治区域划分情况。由中央政府主持编绘的舆图，其边界走向则体现了中央对地方行政区划的认可，具有法理上的权威性。由国民政府内政部编绘的《蒙古地方行政区域图》理应作为中蒙边界划分的依据。实际上，从晚清至中华人民共和国建国初，阿尔泰山地区的边界划分经历了从习惯线到争议线再到法定线的变迁过程。细致梳理这一过程可以发现，中蒙国界线的最终走向即法定线并非沿用传统的游牧民族的习惯分界线，而是与民国以来中蒙之间的历次军事冲突以及由此而签订的军事分界协定密切相关。作为中蒙双方对峙的军事分界线成为决定政治分界走向的决定性因素。

【关键词】阿尔泰山 游牧地 分界 军事协定

Conventional border, controversial border, legal border

-----Study on the demarcation of Altai area since the middle of Qing dynasty

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[Abstract] Since Qianlong years of Qing dynasty, nomadic tribes in Altai region came inside, the Qing government in accordance with the traditional example, arranged them with collar, divided

the nomadic area, and formed new Turhute tribe Altai Wu Liang Hai 7 Banner, New Tourgouths 2 banner and Heshuote tribes 1 Banner. Each Banneris based on the traditional customary border among the nomadic communities. From Tongzhi years of Qing dynasty, the central government made political division in the Altai region for many times: from the abandon of amban of Brenda's sea to the establishment of Xinjiang province, and the amban of Altai as a separate area directly under the central government, to being annexed to Xinjiang province in the early years of the republic of China. From the central government's point of view, the regional integration process does not break the traditional customary border between the most basic political units (Banner).From maps after the middle of Qing dynasty, the political division of Altai area can be observed visually. These maps, which were compiled by the central government, showed the central government's recognition of the local administrative divisions and possessed legitimacy. The map of Mongolian local administrative region, compiled by the central government, should serve as the basis for the demarcation of the boundary between China and Mongolia. In fact, from the late Qing dynasty to the founding of the People's Republic of China, the boundaries of the Altai region experienced the transition from the common boundary to the disputed border, and then to the legal border. By carefully combing the process we canfind that the ultimate legal border dividing line is not according to traditional nomadic habits, but closely related to the military demarcation agreement signed between Mongolia and the republic of China during previous military conflicts. The military demarcation line between China and Mongolia is a decisive factor in determining the political demarcation.

[Key words] Altai; Nomadic Area; Demarcation; Military agreement.

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