

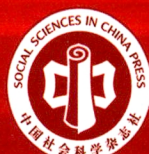


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理论是问题之树盛开的花朵

——《中国社会科学》2021年重点选题构想

..... 本刊编辑部 (4)

· 新发展格局与高质量发展 ·

中国宏观经济韧性测度

——基于系统性风险的视角 刘晓星 张旭 李守伟 (12)

中国居民收入差距变动分析 (2013—2018)

..... 罗楚亮 李实 岳希明 (33)

· 文明起源、文明互鉴与文化发展 ·

从史墙盘铭文看周人的治国理念 晁福林 (55)

清华简与西周史研究 刘国忠 (68)

出土文献与《山海经》新证 刘 钊 (83)

秦汉简牍所见的律典体系 陈 伟 (104)

汉简与河西社会交往史新识 王子今 (122)

从出土汉简看汉王朝对丝绸之路的开拓与经营 张德芳 (143)

· 国家治理与全球治理 ·

“一带一路”倡议与国际法

——基于国际公共产品供给视角的分析 石静霞 (156)

转换与运用：本事批评与中国现当代文学 张 均 (180)

本期论文英文摘要 (ABSTRACTS) (204)

《中国社会科学》稿约 封三

ABSTRACTS

Measurement of China's Macroeconomic Resilience: A Systemic Risk Perspective

Liu Xiaoxing, Zhang Xu and Li Shouwei • 12 •

In the context of the intensifying effect of external uncertainties and the conversion of new and old internal dynamics, accurately identifying China's macroeconomic resilience under the impact of systemic risk in financial markets has become an important topic. We used 117 financial indexes to measure financial market systemic risk and 151 macroeconomic indicators to estimate time-varying impulse responses, and also used risk absorption intensity and duration to quantitatively measure macroeconomic resilience. The influencing factors are examined through the regime switching model. The results show that China's macroeconomic resilience has steadily improved. This is particularly true of the marked improvement in the resilience of the import and export subsystem. Macroeconomic resilience has significant heterogeneity at the industry, business, region, and urban-rural levels; it is affected by economic conditions, currency cycles and total factor productivity, and shows regime switching characteristics. Identifying the risk absorption capacity of the economic system and exploring ways to improve macroeconomic resilience is of great significance for the achievement of the goal of high-quality development and the formation of a new double development dynamic, with the domestic economy and international engagement providing mutual reinforcement, and the former as the mainstay.

An Analysis of Changes in the Extent of Income Disparity in China (2013-2018)

Luo Chuliang, Li Shi and Yue Ximing • 33 •

Since reform and opening up, China's income disparity has generally widened, but there are different views of the way it has changed over the past decade. An analysis of the 2013 and 2018 household survey data of the China Household Income Project (CHIP) reveals that the factors contributing to the narrowing and widening of the income gap during this period offset each other, with the result that the income gap generally remained stable at a high level. The narrowing of the urban-rural income gap as well as the changes in wage income, pension income, estimated rent for owned housing and transfer income, helped to narrow the income gap, while changes in income distribution for the floating population, non-farm business income

and property income led to the widening of the gap.

The Governing Philosophy of the Zhou as Seen in the Inscription on the Shi Qiang Basin

Chao Fulin • 55 •

The record of the Zhou kings inscribed on the Shi Qiang Basin ritual vessel is the most systematic yet seen. Its inscription demonstrates the Zhou idea of its own orthodox line of transmission expressed in careful and precise sentences and fastidious phraseology. It describes the Zhou kings Wen and Wu and their meritorious achievements, with the aim of emphasizing that King Wen was blessed by Heaven, had received Heaven's decree and was worthy to take on the heavy responsibilities of rule. It also stresses that in governing the country, the ruler must be as resolute and steadfast as King Wu and have a sense of crisis. The idea that Heaven had appointed King Wen to rule was very important for building the cultural confidence of the Zhou. In traditional Chinese political culture, the "Way of Wen and Wu" first emerged with the inscription on the Shi Qiang Basin, which reflected the changes in the political philosophy of the dynasty at the time. From the Han on, the Way of Wen and Wu was regarded as the supreme governing philosophy and the one and only way of ruling the country. As the crystallization of the wisdom of ancient China's governing philosophy, the Way of Wen and Wu is a valuable political and cultural heritage.

The Tsinghua Bamboo Slips and the Study of Western Zhou History

Liu Guozhong • 68 •

Over more than a decade of strenuous effort, ten series of reports have been published on the Tsinghua bamboo slips. The great majority of the documents therein are precious texts and secret works lost for over two thousand years. The many bamboo slip titles that relate to the history of the Western Zhou have helped to deepen our understanding and knowledge of these historical documents; they reveal the true face of historical events and promote the study of Western Zhou literary, intellectual, cultural and institutional history. Many of these records have not only solved long-debated questions in the study of Western Zhou history, but also provided new opportunities for further research. The work of collation and research on the Tsinghua bamboo slips has profoundly influenced the study of Western Zhou history; the bamboo slips have become an effective tool for studying Western Zhou history and culture.

Excavated Documents and New Evidence on *The Classic of Mountains and Seas*

Liu Zhao • 83 •

The Classic of Mountains and Seas (Shanhaijing) has a wide range of contents. A

• 205 •

comparison with related excavated texts shows that *The Classic of Mountains and Seas* has a strong color of numeral art (*shushu*) and rich natural history content. It also inherits the tradition of “recording the strange.” It was originally accompanied by pictures and maps, so can be considered a comprehensive work containing a mixture of numeral art, natural history, “strange things and mythology.” *The Classic of Mountains and Seas* records “the cave of the bear,” “Ban’s invention of the bow and arrow,” “the country of Nie’er,” etc., which can be attested by excavated bamboo slips and texts on silk from Chu and bamboo slips from Qin. The work is thus of great historical value. In addition to examining the word usage and images, this paper compares the vocabulary of this work with excavated documents, and concludes that *The Classic of Mountains (Shanjing)*, a part of the work, was produced no later than the Warring States Period; it was probably produced in the Chu area, and the author would have been a native of Chu. We can use the excavated documents to correct some of the characters in *The Classic of Mountains and Seas*.

The Legal Code System as Seen in the Qin and Han Bamboo Slips *Chen Wei* • 104 •

The recently unearthed Han bamboo slips from Shuihudi and Hujia Caochang show that the Western Han legal code had a categorized and stratified structure, with the laws on the “system of defining crimes” (*zuiming zhi zhi*) and an “implementation in accord with the law,” for buildings, stables, border markets, etc., categorized as “□ Law” and “Side Law” respectively. This particular pattern of organization of laws can also be observed in the “Second Year Law” of Empress Dowager Lü’s regency and the categorized laws from the Eastern Han dynasty recorded in the wooden tablets unearthed in Gurendi, but it is not seen in the Qin laws unearthed in Shuihudi. It is possible that the “□ Law” was formulated under the auspices of Xiao He, or was an extension of the Nine Chapter Law. The “Side Law” was a subsequent law. Sustained emendation of the laws, active court debates, and standardized adjudication procedures enabled the content of the Qin and Han legal codes to remain relatively stable and their implementation to be uniform, while leaving the final interpretation in the hands of the central legislature.

A New Understanding of Han Bamboo Slips and the History of Social Communication in the Hexi Region *Wang Zijin* • 122 •

Communication plays an important role in the course of the history of civilization. In the Han dynasty, it made epochal historical progress, with consequent changes in administrative history, economic history, life history and intellectual history. These circumstances catalyzed historical progress and raised the social and cultural level. Most of the materials from archeological finds contain information

reflecting the history of social communication in the Hexi region at the time. It can be seen that the interaction of different ethnic groups, urban and rural dwellers, and the military and civilians were unprecedentedly vigorous, as were regional and social intercourse at different levels. Discovering, understanding and interpreting the relevant materials will help deepen our study of the history and culture of this period and enrich our understanding of the history of the Silk Road.

The Han Dynasty's Development and Management of the Silk Road as Seen in Excavated Han Bamboo Slips

Zhang Defang • 143 •

To ensure the smooth flow of traffic along the Silk Road and between China and the Western Regions, the Han dynasty took different measures along different sections of the Silk Road. In the eastern section of the Silk Road, from Chang'an to Dunhuang, continuous relay stations were set up as stopping points on a fixed route; in the north and south of the Western Regions, the Western Region governorship was set up and troops were stationed in Yixun in the south and Cheshi in the north, to ensure that the oasis countries fulfilled their obligations as stopping points for traffic between China and the Western Regions in a relatively stable environment. To the west of the Congling Ridges, exchanges with Central Asian countries were strengthened and the western end of the Silk Road was gradually shifted westward and southward, laying the foundation for its subsequent extension to the Mediterranean coast. Without the court's provision of security and supply guarantees along the route, a normal passage along the Silk Road would not have been possible. The idea that the Silk Road was a "network" that could be traveled at will is debatable. From the very beginning, it was a direct interface between Chinese civilization and the Western world (the Hellenistic world of Central Asia). The best proof of this is to be found in the Han bamboo slips, which record direct diplomatic contact between the Han dynasty and Central and Western Asia and South Asia. The argument that the Silk Road trade route involved only a short journey from one oasis to another and that "few people crossed the whole of Central Asia from Samarkand to Chang'an" does not hold water.

The Belt and Road Initiative and International Law: An Analysis from the Perspective of the Supply of International Public Goods

Shi Jingxia • 156 •

The international community faces the dilemma of insufficient supply of public goods due to the interaction of various forces and factors, including the profound influence of economic crises, the increase in trade protectionism, the reform of the global governance system, and the spread of COVID-19. The Belt and Road Initiative is a public good provided by China, as a responsible major country, to the

• 207 •

international community at the new stage of historical development. It is non-competitive and non-exclusive. International law plays an important role in promoting and guaranteeing the supply of international public goods. Since the implementation of the Initiative, the environment of international governance has undergone drastic changes. Implementing the rule of law is the basic premise and important guarantee for the Initiative's long-term and smooth implementation. On the one hand, implementing the rule of law under the Belt and Road Initiative pays heed to the diversified governance of international soft and hard law and makes good use of existing bilateral, regional and multilateral international legal mechanisms. On the other hand, we should pay close attention to the latest developments in international economic and trade rules, and increase our capacity to supply rules for investment and trade liberalization in an innovative way. The international legal guarantee of the Belt and Road Initiative should attach importance not only to specific recent measures for trade and investment liberalization, but also to the long-term planning and sustainable development of institutional supply, so as to achieve the vision and goals of the Belt and Road Initiative.

Transformation and Application: “Criticism of Original Events” and Modern and Contemporary Chinese Literature

Zhang Jun • 180 •

The practices of “classicizing” and “historicizing” in the study of modern and contemporary literature requires not only “learning from the ancients,” but also the creative transformation of classical methodology. As one of the important methods of classical textual criticism, “criticism of original events” occupies an intriguing theoretical space and application scenario in the field of modern and contemporary literature. The modern transformation of this form of criticism requires a thorough examination of the historical data relating to the characters, events and situational archetypes and the processes by which the narrative was rewritten, as well as an in-depth analysis of the internal logic of the storytelling strategies and narrative mechanisms that govern the texts' evolution from a story of original events to a fictional story. With this dual vision of narratology and cultural studies, classical criticism can be reactivated and transformed into a new research method that combines both “textology” (*kao*) and “interpretation” (*shi*) with the organic integration of historical materials and interpretation, an approach that can be widely applied in the analysis of modern and contemporary literary works and even writers. Although there are objective limitations to the subjects and methods of research in modern stories founded on original events, they are of great value for exploration in terms of in-depth analysis of the cultural and narrative values of modern and contemporary literature and of the adjustment and reconstruction of the literary research tradition during this period.

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