

## Riding and Shooting in the Hu People's Dress and the Distinction between Han and Other Ethnic Groups

Jin JiuHong

**Abstract:** The time when Zhao Wu Ling Wang reform by advocating “riding and shooting in the Hu people's dress” is also the period in which the distinction between Han and other ethnic groups is emphasized increasingly. These two events are closely related and influence each other. The purpose of Zhao Wu Ling Wang carrying out the reform is to get rid of the political difficulties to find a way to enrich the country and strengthen the military so as to overpower the rivals, while the emphasis on the distinction between Han and other ethnic groups is to win political initiatives. In reality, the reform makes Zhao a powerful State and objectively emphasizes the distinction between Han and other ethnic groups. On the other hand, the reform, ideologically speaking, has weakened the distinction only to break the pattern to assimilate other ethnic groups into Han. The confirmation of other ethnic groups' strong points helps to develop the distinction between ethnics. The ideas of tolerance and open-mindedness have become an important ideological source to the future development of China as a unity of different nationalities.

**Key words:** riding and shooting in the Hu people's dress; distinction between Han and other ethnic groups; unity of different nationalities

### 观点选萃

## 封建帝王“德主刑辅”观辨析

孙 喆

中国人民大学博士、商丘师范学院政法系讲师孙喆认为：“德主刑辅”作为一种治国理念，源于周公提出的“明德慎罚”思想，经孔子、贾谊等儒者的阐释，最终由董仲舒将其升华为治国之方略。“德主刑辅”作为治国方略，只是封建帝王的一块招牌，实践中并非按其行事，而是因时制宜地实施统治。

我们可以发现每当封建帝王因时制宜地处理好“德刑”关系（或以德为主、刑为辅，或以刑为主、德为辅）时，就会稳定繁盛，国祚长久。汉文帝即位后，针对高后时刑罚滥施而迅速调整了施政方针，强调“德主刑辅”的治国策略，开创了封建社会的第一个盛世——文景之治。武帝时，针对诸侯、豪强不法的局面，加大了刑罚的打击力度，史载“律令凡三百五十九章，大辟四百九条，千八百八十二事，死罪决事比万三千四百七十二事。文书盈于几阁，典者不能遍睹”，武帝在加大刑罚打击力度的同时，也倡导尊老孝行之风，注意对人民的教化，其结果使中国封建社会的武功文治都达到了全盛。概而言之，通过对封建帝王“德主刑辅”观的探讨，我们可以发现封建帝王并不是像文本记载的那样一味地固守“德主刑辅”的统治方式而是灵活地实施治国方针。批判地继承这一份历史遗产，于我们当前的国家建设无疑有一定的借鉴意义。

（赵俊 摘编）