

□中国史研究

## 北齐斛律光被杀缘由再议

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〔摘要〕斛律光被杀是北齐历史上的一个重要事件。以往的研究多认为斛律光被杀是祖珽、穆提婆等人的进谗以及韦孝宽散布的谣言所致，却忽略了其家族自身的诸多因素：如与高齐皇族有着密切的婚姻关系，女儿又贵为母仪天下的皇后，加之斛律光本人政治上不太成熟，树敌过多，处事失当等等，而最根本的原因就是斛律光没有处理好与高齐皇族之间的婚姻关系，成为势力强大的外戚家族，功高震主，使北齐后主感受到潜在的威胁，最终导致这场悲剧的发生。

〔关键词〕斛律光；东魏北齐政权；政治斗争

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有关斛律光被杀之事，自古以来史家多认为是北齐后主自毁长城。唐代史学家李百药更是在其所撰写的《北齐书》中说“斛律治军誓众，式遏边鄙，战则前无完阵，攻则罕有全城，齐氏必致拘原之师，秦人无复启关之策。而世乱谗胜，诈以震主之威；主暗时艰，自毁藩篱之固。昔李牧之为赵将也，北翦胡寇，西却秦军，郭开谮之，牧死赵灭。其议诛光者，岂秦之反间欤，何同术而同亡也！内令诸将解体，外为强邻报仇。呜呼！后之君子可为深戒。”<sup>〔1〕</sup>卷17《斛律金附子光传》229-230 《北齐书》卷17其本传中又说，他死后“朝野痛惜之”，就连敌对方的北周武帝也在攻占邺城后感叹道“此人若在，朕岂能至邺”。<sup>〔1〕</sup>卷17《斛律金附子光传》226 前辈学者吕思勉、王仲荦诸先生甚至认为，斛律光被杀是由于祖珽、穆提婆等人的陷害。<sup>〔2〕</sup>646-647 <sup>〔3〕</sup>563 但是余以为斛律光被杀诚然与祖珽等人陷害有关，但是其缘由并非如此简单，一定还有更深层的原因，故在此略作一疏说，就教于方家。

史书对于斛律光被杀多有记载。《北齐书》卷8《后主纪》说：武平三年（572年）“秋七月戊辰，诛左丞相、咸阳王斛律光及其弟幽州行台、荆山公丰乐。”<sup>〔1〕</sup>卷8《后主纪》105 卷17《斛律金附子光传》则详记其事说“光入，常在朝堂垂帘而坐。祖珽不知，乘马过其前。光怒，谓人曰：‘此人乃敢尔！’后珽在内省，言声高慢，光适过，闻之，又怒。珽知光忿，而赂光从奴而问之曰‘相王瞋孝徵耶？’曰‘自公用事，相王每夜抱膝叹曰‘盲人人，国必破矣！’穆提婆求娶光庶女，不许。帝赐提婆晋阳之田，光言于朝曰‘此田，神武帝以来常种禾，饲马数千匹，以拟寇难，今赐提婆，无乃阙军务也？’由是祖、穆积怨。周将军韦孝宽忌光英勇，乃作谣言，令间谍漏其文于邺，曰‘百升飞上天，明月照长安’，又曰‘高山不推自崩，榭树不扶自竖’。

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祖珽因续之曰“盲眼老公背上下大斧，饶舌老母不得语。”令小儿歌之于路。提婆闻之，以告其母令萱。萱以饶舌，斥己也，盲老公，谓珽也，遂相与协谋，以谣言启帝曰“斛律累世大将，明月声震关西，丰乐威行突厥，女为皇后，男尚公主，谣言甚可畏也”。帝以问韩长鸾，鸾以为不可，事寝。祖珽又见帝请问，唯何洪珍在侧。帝曰“前得公启，即欲施行，长鸾以为无此理。”珽未对，洪珍进曰“若本无意则可，既有此意而不决行，万一泄露如何？”帝曰“洪珍言是也。”犹豫未决。……帝性至怯懦，恐即变发，令洪珍驰召祖珽告之。又恐追光不从命。珽因云“正尔召之，恐疑不肯入。宜遣使赐其一骏马，语云‘明日将往东山游观，王可乘此马同行’。光必来奉谢，因引入执之。”帝如其言。顷之，光至，引入凉风堂，刘桃枝自后拉而杀之，时年五十八。于是下诏称光谋反，今已伏法，其余家口并不须问。寻而发诏，尽灭其族。”<sup>[1]</sup>卷17《斛律金附子光传》225-226

可见斛律光被害的缘由是多方面的，既有外部的，即韦孝宽用计，制造“百升飞上天，明月照长安”“高山不推自崩，榭树不扶自竖”之类谣言。也有内部原因，即斛律光过于刚强，看不起祖珽、穆提婆等人，又因穆提婆求娶其庶女、后主赐穆提婆晋阳之田遭到斛律光的反对，引起祖珽、穆提婆等人的不满，联合诬陷斛律光有不轨之举。外部原因只是条件，必须通过内部原因才能起作用，斛律光被杀的原因主要在于其内部祖珽、穆提婆等人的陷害。但是仅有这些内部外部原因是不够的，关键还在于北齐后主本人，如果他头脑清醒，不受祖珽、穆提婆等人的欺骗诱惑，斛律光也不至于被杀。最要命的是不论韦孝宽用计制造谣言，还是祖珽、穆提婆等人的陷害都点倒了后主的痛处，即斛律光有不轨之举。这就使得北齐后主最终对斛律光产生了杀机。那么北齐后主为什么这样防范斛律光，这里面应该还有更深层的原因。

## 二

斛律光出身于东魏北齐的军事贵族家庭，其父斛律金字阿六敦，是朔州敕勒部人。“正光末，破六韩拔陵构逆，金拥众属焉，陵假金王号。金度陵终败灭，乃统所部万户诣云州请降，即授第二领民酋长。稍引南出黄瓜堆，为杜洛周所破，部众分散，金与兄平二人脱身归尔朱荣。荣表金为别将，累迁都督。孝庄立，赐爵阜城县男，加宁朔将军、屯骑校尉。从破葛荣、元颢，频有战功，加镇南大将军。……显祖受禅，封咸阳郡王，刺史如故。其年冬，朝晋阳宫。金病，帝幸其宅临视，赐以医药，中使不绝。病愈还州。三年，就除太师。……进位右丞相，食齐州干，迁左丞相。”<sup>[1]</sup>卷17《斛律金传》219-221 可见斛律金是追随高欢首义的元从功臣，官至左丞相，爵封咸阳郡王，在东魏北齐政权中握有大权，地位显赫。

斛律光，据《北齐书》卷17本传说他字明月，曾“兼左卫将军，进爵为伯。……齐受禅，加开府仪同三司，别封西安县子。……大宁元年，除尚书右仆射，食中山郡干。二年，除太子太保。……[天统三年]秋，除太保，袭爵咸阳王，并袭第一领民酋长，别封武德郡公，徙食赵州干，迁太傅。……[武平二年]拜光左丞相，又别封清河郡公”。<sup>[1]</sup>卷17《斛律金附子光传》222-225 可见斛律光身兼将相，特别是他最后担任的左丞相一职，在北齐政权中只有斛律金、段韶、任城王高潜曾任职<sup>[1]</sup>卷3《废帝纪》74；卷8《后主纪》100；卷10《任城王潜传》137，说明斛律光在北齐政权中也很有权势。

其弟斛律羨，据《北齐书》卷17本传说他字丰乐，“世宗擢为开府参军事。迁征虏将军、中散大夫，加安西将军，进封大夏县子，除通州刺史。显祖受禅，进号征西，别封显亲县伯。……河清三年，转使持节，都督幽、安、平、南[营]、北营、东燕六州诸军事，幽州刺史。……[天统]三年，加位特进。四年，迁行台尚书令，别封高城县侯”。<sup>[1]</sup>卷17《斛律金附子羨传》227

可见斛律羡镇守北齐的北部边地，防御突厥等漠北游牧民族，是北齐政权重要的军事将领。

就他们父子的军事才能来说，《北齐书》卷17本传说斛律金“善骑射，行兵用匈奴法，望尘识马步多少，嗅地知军度远近。……初为军主，与怀朔镇将杨钧送茹茹主阿那瓌还北。瓌见金射猎，深叹其工。后瓌入寇高陆，金拒击破之。……〔武定〕三年，高祖出军袭山胡，分为二道。以金为南道军司，由黄栌岭出。高祖自出北道，度赤谿岭，会金于乌突戍，合击破之。……世宗嗣事，侯景据颍川降于西魏，诏遣金帅潘乐、薛孤延等固守河阳以备”。<sup>〔1〕</sup>卷17《斛律金传》220-221可见斛律金通匈奴兵法，骁勇善战，多有战功，是高欢手下的重要将领。

斛律光，《北齐书》卷17本传说他“少工骑射，以武艺知名”，久经战阵。河清三年（564年）十二月，“周遣将围洛阳，壅绝粮道。武平元年正月，诏光率步骑三万讨之。……光擐甲执锐，身先士卒，锋刃才交，〔宇文〕弼众大溃，斩首二千余级。……二年，率众筑平陇、卫壁、统戎等镇戍十有三所。周柱国枹罕公普屯威、柱国韦孝宽等，步骑万余，来逼平陇，与光战于汾水之北，光大破之，俘斩千计”。<sup>〔1〕</sup>卷17《斛律金附子光传》222-224可知斛律光与其父一样是东魏北齐的大将，长期与西魏北周作战，并对宇文弼、韦孝宽构成严重威胁，让敌方将领畏惧。

斛律羡，据《北齐书》卷17本传说他“少有机警，尤善射艺，高祖见而称之。……〔河清三年〕秋，突厥众十余万来寇州境，羡总率诸将御之。突厥望见军威甚整，遂不敢战，即遣使求款。……羡以北虏屡犯边，须备不虞，自库堆戍东拒于海，随山屈曲二千余里，其间二百里中凡有险要，或斩山筑城，或断谷起障，并置立戍逻五十余所”。<sup>〔1〕</sup>卷17《斛律金附子羡传》227可知斛律羡也与其父兄一样是东魏北齐可以独当一面的大将，长期驻守北边，防御突厥。

这些都说明斛律金、斛律光、斛律羡父子在东魏北齐政权中既具有显赫的地位，又具有很高的政治军事才干，特别是斛律光在与西魏北周政权的军事对峙中表现出极强的军事才能，屡立战功，这些自然就会功高震主，让高齐皇族感到一种潜在的威胁。

### 三

斛律金、斛律光父子除具有很高的政治和军事才能外，还参与了北齐时期发生的高演、高湛兄弟废除高殷以及高演死后高湛夺权的那几次宫廷政变。有关高演、高湛兄弟发动废除高殷的那次政变，据《北齐书》卷6《孝昭帝纪》说：乾明元年（560年）三月甲戌，“帝初上省，旦发领军府，大风暴起，坏所御车幔，帝甚恶之。及至省，朝士咸集。坐定，酒数行，执尚书令杨愔、右仆射燕子献、领军可朱浑天和、侍中宋钦道等于坐。帝戎服与平原王段韶、平秦王高归彦、领军刘洪徽入自云龙门，于中书省前遇散骑常侍郑子默，又执之，同斩于御府之内。帝至东阁门，都督成休宁抽刃呵帝。帝令高归彦喻之，休宁厉声大呼不从。归彦既为领军，素为兵士所服，悉皆弛仗，休宁叹息而罢。帝入至昭阳殿，幼主、太皇太后、皇太后并出临御坐。帝奏愔等罪，求伏专擅之辜。时庭中及两廊下卫士二千余人皆被甲待诏，武卫娥永乐武力绝伦，又被文宣重遇，抚刃思效。废帝性吃讷，兼仓卒不知所言。太皇太后又为皇太后誓，言帝无异志，唯去逼而已。高归彦敕劳卫士解严，永乐乃内刀而泣。帝乃令归彦引侍卫之士向华林园，以京畿军入守门阁，斩娥永乐于园。诏以帝为大丞相、都督中外诸军、录尚书事，相府佐史进位一等。帝寻如晋阳，有诏军国大政咸咨决焉。帝既当大位，知无不为，择其令典，考综名实，废帝恭己以听政。太皇太后寻下令废少主，命帝统大业”。<sup>〔1〕</sup>卷6《孝昭帝纪》81从上文看斛律金、斛律光父子似乎并未参与此次政变，但是《北齐书》卷9《神武太后传》说“济南即位，尊为太皇太后。尚书令杨愔等受遗诏辅政，疏忌诸王。太皇太后密与孝昭及诸大将定策诛之，下令废

立”。<sup>[1]</sup>卷9《神武皇后传》<sup>124</sup>而当时北齐政权中可称为大将的当然不能没有斛律金、斛律光父子。再则《通鉴》又说“长广王湛，旦，伏家僮数十人于录尚书后室，仍与席上勋贵贺拔仁、斛律金等数人相知约曰‘行酒至[杨]愔等，我各劝双杯，彼必致辞。我一曰‘执酒’，二曰‘执酒’，三曰‘何不执’，尔辈即执之!’及宴，如之。愔大言曰‘诸王反逆，欲杀忠良邪!尊天子，削诸侯，赤心奉国，何罪之有!’常山王演欲缓之。湛曰‘不可。’于是拳杖乱殴，愔及[可朱浑]天和、[宋]钦道皆头面血流，各十人持之。燕子献多力，头又少发，狼狽排众走出门，斛律光逐而擒之。……二王与平秦王归彦、贺拔仁、斛律金拥愔等唐突入云龙门，见都督叱利骚，招之，不进，使骑杀之。”<sup>[4]</sup>卷168陈文帝天嘉元年二月条<sup>5199</sup>可见斛律金、斛律光父子不仅参与了这场宫廷政变，而且在政变中起着举足轻重的作用。

再看高演死后高湛夺取皇位的那场政变。据《北齐书》卷7《武成帝纪》说：皇建二年（561年），“孝昭崩，遗诏征帝入统大位。及晋阳宫，发丧于崇德殿。皇太后令所司宣遗诏。左丞相斛律金率百僚敦劝，三奏，乃许之。大宁元年冬十一月癸丑，皇帝即位于南宫，大赦，改皇建二年为大宁。乙卯，以司徒平秦王归彦为太傅，以尚书右仆射赵郡王叡为尚书令，以太尉尉粲为太保，以尚书令段韶为大司马，以丰州刺史娄叡为司空。以太傅平阳王淹为太宰，以太保彭城王浟为太师录尚书事，以冀州刺史博陵王济为太尉，以中书监任城王湣为尚书左仆射，以并州刺史斛律光为右仆射”。<sup>[1]</sup>卷7《武成帝纪》89-90

从上文看斛律金、斛律光父子可能没有直接参与这一场宫廷政变，但是他们父子所能起到的作用是其他人无法替代的，而且据拙文《北齐高演高湛兄终弟及事考释》所考证，他们父子在最后关头是站在皇太后娄氏和高湛一边的，故此在高湛即位之时还要由“斛律金率百僚敦劝”<sup>[5]</sup>。这些都说明斛律金、斛律光父子及其家族在东魏北齐政权中的权威和实力在这两场宫廷政变中起着举足轻重、其他人难以替代的作用，这就不能不让当权的皇帝对他们父子怀有戒心。

## 四

斛律金本人虽然未与高齐皇族有婚姻关系，但是其后世子孙则多与高齐皇族结亲。据《北齐书》卷17《斛律金传》说“一门一皇后，二太子妃，三公主，尊宠之盛，当时莫比。”<sup>[1]</sup>卷17《斛律金传》<sup>222</sup>所谓一皇后、二太子妃，据同卷《斛律金附子光传》说“时乐陵王百年为皇太子，肃宗以光世载醇谨，兼著勋王室，纳其长女为太子妃。……先是世祖命纳光第二女为太子妃，天统元年，拜为皇后”。<sup>[1]</sup>卷17《斛律金附子光传》<sup>223</sup>而北齐的三个公主都嫁给了斛律金的孙子。《斛律金传》只说“诏金孙武都尚义宁公主。成礼之日，帝从皇太后幸金宅，皇后、太子及诸王等皆从，其见亲待如此。”<sup>[1]</sup>卷17《斛律金传》<sup>221</sup>但《通鉴》注说“按后祖珽言光男尚公主，盖光子武都、世雄、恒伽皆尚主也。”<sup>[4]</sup>卷170陈临海王光大元年六月辛巳条<sup>5267</sup>可知斛律光家族与高齐皇族有着密切的婚姻关系，或子娶高齐公主，或女入宫为太子妃，到北齐后主高纬继位后，其女就成为母仪天下的皇后，其家族则成为外戚。而东汉外戚专权的前车之鉴对于高齐皇族来说是一个历史警示。再加上斛律光又多次参与高齐宫廷政变，这就不能不使当时北齐的最高统治者高纬对他及其家族多有猜忌，感到了威胁，正如斛律羨被害前感叹道“富贵如此，女为皇后，公主满家，常使三百兵，何得不败!”<sup>[1]</sup>卷17《斛律金附子羨传》<sup>228</sup>

另外《北齐书》卷9《后主斛律后传》中的一条记载更耐人寻味，此斛律后即是斛律光的女儿。《后主斛律后传》云“武平三年正月生女，帝欲悦光，诈称生男，为之大赦。”<sup>[1]</sup>卷9《后主斛律后传》<sup>127</sup>明明生了个女儿，却为了取悦岳父斛律光编造生儿子的谎言，可见北齐后主高

纬对于斛律光这位岳父大人是多么畏惧，而他所畏惧的正是斛律光在北齐政权中的权势及其所拥有的军事实力。可想而知一个大臣的权势达到了帝王惧怕的地步，就必然使得帝王感到皇位的稳固受到威胁，双方也就不可避免地产生了隔阂以至矛盾，而这种矛盾在一定条件下必然会激化，要解决矛盾最后也就只能是一方将一方罢免废除甚至将一方杀戮，这就不难解释北齐后主高纬最后痛下杀手将斛律光、斛律羡等人处死的问题了。

而斛律光在武平二年（571年）得胜回朝时又处事失当，直接导致了杀身之祸。《北齐书》卷17《斛律金附子光传》说：武平二年“周遣其柱国纥干广略围宜阳。光率步骑五万赴之，大战于城下，乃取周建安等四戍，捕虏千余人而还。军未至邺，敕令便放兵散。光以为军人多有勋功，未得慰劳，若即便散，恩泽不施，乃密通表请使宣旨，军仍且进。朝廷发使迟留，军还，将至紫陌，光仍驻营待使。帝闻光军营已逼，心甚恶之，急令舍人追光入见，然后宣劳散兵。”

[1] 卷17《斛律金附子光传》224-225 可见斛律光在这次得胜回军后没及时遵照敕令散兵，主观上是想以此让北齐后主慰劳出征得胜的将士，可是这恰恰给北齐后主发送了一个作为外戚的斛律光拥有强大的武力并可以以此来威胁皇帝达到自己目的的信号。这从客观上看也是试图动摇皇帝的权威，对于北齐后主高纬的皇位构成了威胁，进一步招致高纬的不满、猜忌，甚至让北齐皇室感到恐惧。再加上斛律光平时树敌过多，得罪了当时执掌朝政的祖珽和恩倖穆提婆等人，这些人则在关键的时刻进谗。还有其弟斛律羡长期镇守北边，防御突厥，拥有重兵，更使得北齐皇室感到不安。这些都是最终导致斛律光兄弟被害的相当重要的原因，不过最主要的原因还是斛律光与高齐皇族有着密切的婚姻关系，并且成为拥有很大权威、势力强大的外戚家族，以致功高震主。

综上所述，斛律光兄弟之所以被杀，既有来自北齐政权内部以及外部的多种客观因素，如祖珽、穆提婆等人的进谗以及与北齐政权对峙的北周政权的韦孝宽散布谣言，又有来自斛律光家族自身的诸多主观因素，诸如斛律光在军事上极具才能，屡建战功，功高震主。其弟斛律羡长期镇守北边，防御突厥，握有重兵。其家族又在东魏北齐政权中拥有极高的地位和相当大的实力。这些因素虽然使得北齐后主感到了一种潜在的威胁，却不至于直接招致杀身之祸。可是斛律氏家族与高齐皇族又有着密切的婚姻关系，斛律光的两个女儿先后嫁于孝昭帝高演、武成帝高湛的太子，成为太子妃，其中一个女儿最后又贵为北齐后主的皇后，其家族成为显赫的外戚家族，而东汉外戚专权的前车之鉴不可能不对高齐皇族产生警示。再加上斛律光在政治上不成熟，树敌过多，处事不当，最终导致他们兄弟被杀、家族几乎惨遭灭门的悲剧发生。因此说斛律光被杀的根本原因就在于其女成为母仪天下的皇后，斛律光又担任了北齐政权的左丞相这一最为重要的宰相职务，这就使得以北齐后主为首的皇族感到了莫大威胁，而武平二年斛律光得胜回朝后拒不散兵事件则成为他们兄弟最终被害的导火线。

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**Paleodemography Research of Human Bones in the House Site of Hamin Mangha Site: Evidence of Forensic Anthropology on the Cause of Prehistoric Disaster**

ZHU Hong , ZHOU Ya-wei , ZHANG Quan-chao , JI Ping ( 26)

**Abstract:** Statistics and analysis of human bones age-at-death of Hamin Mangha Site suggesting the group's profile of age structure: the average age of death of human bones in the site was 26.8 years old. The average age of death for males was 34.3 years old and 30.6 for females. Mortality peaked clusters in juvenile , young adults and middle adults. There were no elder adults. The average age at death of residents in F40 was close to the average age at death of residents in other sites (  $26.2 < n < 27.7$  ) . There are some differences in mortality of all ages. Compared to other sites , distribution characteristic of individuals' age at death of F40 appeared more concentrated. The comparison of Hamin group with Lajia group and Miaozigou group shows that Hamin group and Miaozigou group have more similar age profile. Human bones accumulation in F40 is formed because ancient human put remains into the house successively and stacked centrally. In view of posture of human bones and evidences of wearing jade around in other sites , we can infer that human bones accumulation may be the original scenes of individual death.

**Keywords:** Hamin Mangha Site; disaster; paleodemography; forensic anthropology

**Reflect the People-Based Thought from the “Analogy” of the Relationship between Monarch and People**

YAN De-ru ( 34)

**Abstract:** Understanding and handling of the relationship between monarch and people in ancient Chinese society can be expressed as “analogy” vividly , such as the theory that the sovereign is the vessel while the people are water , the theory that the sovereign is the source while the people are the tributaries , the theory that the sovereign is the head while the people are the limbs , the theory that the sovereign is mind while the people are the body , the theory that the sovereign is the mountain while the people are the land , the theory that the sovereign is the parent while the people are the children , the theory of herding people , and so on. These theories highlight that during the continuous development process of empire state , people are so important that “people” is regarded as “foundation”. The reason is that people could be dedicated to “agriculture” , that is to say , agriculture and people are the elements of a country. If we view this issue from the dominant position of the monarch in the whole country or government , “People-oriented” will become the instrumental means of “Monarch-oriented” , and the importance of people will be submerged in their humble tutus. However , people also have an enormous influence on the fate of the country. Accordingly , it causes the contradictory mentality of monarch-love and fear. Thus it can be seen , there are essential differences between the traditional people-based thought and the thought of “human-oriented”.

**Keywords:** the relationship between monarch and people; people-oriented; people-based thought

**Reconsideration on HULV Guang's Death in the Northern Qi Dynasty**

HUANG Shou-cheng ( 41)

**Abstract:** The death of HULV Guang is considered as an important event in the history of Northern Qi dynasty. Most previous literatures argued that the death of HULV Guang is due to calumnies from Zuting , Mutipo , and others , as well as rumors spread by Wei Xiaokuan. However , this argument largely ignored other factors from HULV Guang himself and his family. Firstly , HULV Guang had close affinal relations with the Gao Qi royal family , especially being the father of the queen , making his family imperial relatives of the emperor. Secondly , his immaturity in politics , for example , setting too many enemies against him and handling political issues improperly , which also attributed to his death. Consequently , this paper argues that the fundamental reason of HULV Guang's death is that he did not handle the affinal relations with the Gao Qi royal family appropriately and made his family an extremely powerful and imperial one. As a result , the emperor felt threatened and insecure from HULV Guang's family , which eventually led to his tragic death.

**Keywords:** HULV Guang; the Eastern Wei and Northern Qi regime; political warfare

# **A New Interpretation of “Liao” State Title**

*JIANG Wei-gong , JIANG Wei-dong ( 46)*

**Abstract:** The title as a symbol of the country or dynasty , usually has named distinct and the use of stability. Liao Dynasty does not , it has repeatedly in “Liao” , “Qidan” for the title ,Why will appear this kind of phenomenon of contrary to common sense ,for a long time without the illustration of the solution. For this kind of phenomenon ,scholars usually more to speculation of the solution , the deficiency of slightly due to history books recorded rate can be took , and hard to become a community consensus. The author in the study of the Liao history , geography , found the Qidan once with Jizi orthodox themselves , the change of name , is closely related to the orthodoxy of the original. Cover the Liao from Shuomo , the establishment of the feudal dynasty , is bound to for ethnic origin , kingship to undertake reasonable theory , with anaerobic takes public opinion.

**Keywords** “Liao”; “Qidan”; Jizi orthodox

# **Social Construction and the Building up a Moderately Prosperous Society**

*REN Yuan ( 59)*

**Abstract:** Social construction is not only one of the five major constructions in building up the socialism with Chinese characters , but also the driving force in promoting the construction of an overall moderately prosperous society and a new level of reform and development. This article points out four challenges to the current social construction , which are , the rapid growth of material wealth and the lack of progress in social areas , the expanding diversity in social structure and the lack of harmonization in social interests , the gradual growth of social forces and shortage of using the social dynamics , the gradual growing of social domain and the shortage of social management support. Based on the conclusion , the paper raises four options for the social construction reform , such as , to enhance welfare for people’s living and realize scientific development , to coordinate the social interests and complete social integration , improve social function and stimulate social dynamics , to make innovation in social management and improve social governance structure.

**Keywords:** social construction; social reform; wellbeing society

# **Does Education Impact Happiness? A Study Based on Questionnaire Survey in China**

*ZHAO Xin-yu , FAN Xin ( 68)*

**Abstract:** This paper examines the impact of education to the subjective well-being in public and the transmission mechanism based on questionnaire survey made in 2012 in China through a constructive model of education and subjective well-being. The survey shows that there is a positive correlation between education and subjective well-being , but the impacts are different between absolute and relative incomes , and the transmission channels is diversified and the transmit variables have different results where education has the obvious positive result transmitted by non-economic factors. Therefore , to improve the subjective well-being of public , the government needs to use policy tool to strengthen investment in education and to lower the cost of private investment and to make education as the effective channel for public to income promotion and subjective well-being improvement.

**Keywords:** subjective well-being; education level; years of education; absolute income; relative income

# **Analysis of the Chinese Criminal Law: In the Perspective of International Criminal Law**

*ZHANG Xu ( 77)*

**Abstract:** Domestic criminal law and International Criminal Law should be compared with each other on the common pace of development. In the contemporary international community in which the trend of the economic globalization and the legal internationalization is from strength to strength , it is necessary to view Chinese Criminal Law from the per-