

# Attempt at Issues of Financial Support in MGSHEIME Process

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**Abstract:** It is necessary to moderately gear the state higher education into market economy (MGSHEIME) to solve the funds problems emerging in its development. The particularity of MGSHEIME process determines the necessity of seeking for financial support. Along with the progress of monetary system reform, finance enterprises, especially state commercial banks, feel an urgent need to develop their service field. Seeking for financial support is both possible and realistic in the process of MGSHEIME, for investment in education is an ideal investment field where not only risks can be avoided but also expected profits can be reaped.

**Key words:** state higher education; moderately gearing into market economy; financial support

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## ● 文史札记

### 《山海经》“巴蛇食象”段异文小议

《山海经·海内南经》云：“巴蛇食象，三岁而出其骨。君子服之，无心腹之疾。其为蛇青黄赤黑。一曰黑蛇青首，在犀牛西。”郭璞注云：“今南方蚺蛇吞鹿，鹿已烂，自绞于树，腹中骨皆穿鳞甲间出。此其类也。《楚词》曰：‘有蛇吞象，阙大何如？’说者云：长千寻。”检《楚辞补注·天问》“一蛇吞象，阙大何如”下洪兴祖“补曰”：“《山海经》云：南海内有巴蛇，身长百寻，其色青黄赤黑，食象，三岁而出其骨。君子服之，无心腹疾。在犀牛西也。注云：今南方蚺（按同‘蚺’，为俗写，《说文》作‘蚺’）蛇，亦吞鹿，消尽，乃自绞于树，腹中骨皆穿鳞甲间出。亦此类也。”今按：洪氏所引，当即《山海经·海内南经》及郭注，且与今传本文字多异。其中洪氏引用了“身长百寻”一句，为今本《山海经》所无。闻一多先生《天问疏证》云“洪氏云云，不知何据”。今谓此当系宋以后传本有脱文，因为从郭注观之，《山海经》本云巴蛇“身长百寻”，故郭氏又引“说者云”之异说“长千寻”以广其义。当然，无论是说“长百寻”，还是“长千寻”，盖皆系夸大其词也。

又，郭璞注引《楚词》“有蛇吞象，阙大何如”，而今本《楚辞》作“一蛇吞象，阙大何如”。按当以郭氏所引为正。《艺文类聚》卷九十六引郭璞《巴蛇赞》有云：“象实巨兽，有蛇吞之。越出其骨，三年为期。阙大何如，屈生是疑。”知郭璞所读《楚辞》，必作“有蛇吞象，阙大何如”，故于《山海经》注文中引之，又于赞文中用之也。另据洪氏《楚辞考异》云：“‘一’，或作‘灵’。‘大’，或作‘骨’。”按“灵”、“骨”亦误。作“灵”盖后人据王逸注引“《山海经》云：南方有灵蛇吞象，三年然后出其骨”而改，但王氏似并未亲见《山海经》（见洪氏《补注》引杨大年说，朱熹《楚辞辩证》亦有此说），而后人却据以改《天问》，谬矣。至于“骨”字，当亦误。因为郭氏所见，本作“阙大何如”，故不但在注文中引之，亦于赞文中用之，且对经文“身长百寻”引异说“长千寻”而注之，此正释“阙大何如”之问也。（大明）