

## Modern China Studies

# 当代中国研究

【Call For Papers】

(中文版请见后页)

### SPECIAL ISSUE ON CORRUPTION AND ANTICORRUPTION CAMPAIGNS IN CHINA

Special Issue Editors

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**Deadline** : August 31, 2016

*“If we round up all the officials of mid-level and above, and execute all of them for corruption, well, we may kill a few innocent ones. However, if we execute every other one, we will certainly miss many guilty ones!”—A popular joke in China*

As depicted by the above joke, corruption in China has been widespread and deeply rooted at all levels of the government for decades, and scholars had built such a rich body of literature on this subject, that there seemed to be nothing new to add. This might be true until Xi Jinping came to power, who waged a new anticorruption campaign that has brought down many formerly untouchables in the party, and has made a great impact on the state, the economy, and the society. Has Xi's campaign fundamentally changed the corruption scene in China? Will it succeed? Against this background, we are organizing this special issue focusing on Xi's anticorruption campaign in the following aspects:

- (1) Assessing the current situation of corruption in China, such as its magnitude and its costs to the economy and society
- (2) Analyzing the origin and root causes of corruption in contemporary China
- (3) Assessing social attitudes toward corruption: how tolerant are the populous regarding corruption? Are their attitudes changing?
- (4) Assessing the changing role of the state in corruption: will it be more difficult for the officials to become corrupt?
- (5) Evaluating the effectiveness of Xi's campaign, and comparing it with the previous campaigns by the Chinese Communist Party.
- (6) Evaluating the role of the legal system and its development in anticorruption.
- (7) Comparing corruption and anticorruption campaigns between China and other countries.
- (8) Projecting the future in corruption and anticorruption in China.

We welcome submissions in Chinese or English. The length of each submission should be no more than 10,000 words (or Chinese characters), including footnotes. Contributors should follow the “Guidelines for Submissions” of *Modern China Studies*, which can be accessed at <http://www.ModernChinaStudies.org>.

Please send your manuscript to Professor Yuan Wang, at [ywang@pm.tbgu.ac.jp](mailto:ywang@pm.tbgu.ac.jp)

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【特刊征稿】

## 中国的腐败与反腐败特刊

特刊编辑

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*“现在中国中层以上的官员，以腐败为罪抓起来，如果全杀的话，或许会冤枉几个好人；隔一个杀一个的话，则会有一大批贪官漏网。”*

——在中国广为流传的政治笑话

正如上述笑话中所形容的那样，最近二十年，中国面临着越来越严重的腐败问题。改革开放以来，经济高速发展，腐败也接踵而至，而且后者扩展的速度不亚于前者。腐败吞噬了大量经济资源，使政府失去公信力，引起人民不满，并成为社会动荡的温床。

为了不使腐败失控，中国政府常常发起反腐运动。学者们对中国腐败与反腐败也进行了大量的研究，普遍认为在现有体制下，反腐败运动无法根治腐败。但近几年中国反腐败局面有所变化。习近平上台以后展开了新的反腐败运动，力图“老虎”和“苍蝇”一起打，涉及到了以前没有涉及到高层官员腐败，在全国范围的社会和经济领域产生了巨大的冲击。

习近平的反腐运动，给研究中国腐败与反腐败的学者提出了新问题：这次习近平的反腐运动，能否根治腐败？“现有体制下，中国政府的反腐败措施无法根治腐败”的结论是否还成立？《当代中国研究》筹划针对这一背景，组织一期有关中国反腐败的专辑。我们特别欢迎讨论下列问题的文章：

- (1) 中国现在腐败情况，腐败的性质与程度，以及对经济和社会的影响。
- (2) 中国腐败的起源：政治体制、社会文化与经济发展等各个侧面。
- (3) 社会对腐败的态度：公众对腐败的容忍程度，态度有没有变化？
- (4) 国家在腐败中的角色的变化：经过习近平反腐运动，官员是否更难以腐败？
- (5) 对习近平反腐败的评价：与以前中国政府反腐败运动的比较。

(6) 对司法体制在反腐败中的作用和发展的评价。

(7) 中国与其他国家腐败与反腐败的比较分析。

(8) 对今后中国的腐败与反腐败的展望。

我们欢迎中文或英文写成的论文。论文一般不应超过 10,000 字（包括注解在内）。作者应参照《当代中国研究》的网站上有关论文格式的指示。

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