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王立胜
论习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想的层次结构

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——经史观及其方法论启示

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SOCIALIST THEORY WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS

The Hierarchical Structure of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for A New Era 12

Wang Lisheng

Abstract: Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era is a scientific theoretical system that contains four logical dimensions. The pursuit of human's comprehensive and free development is the value dimension of this system as well as its very core. The New Vision of Development is the conceptual dimension and the intermediate and transitional link from the value dimension to the methodological dimension and the institutional practice dimension. The Five-sphere Integrated Plan and the Four-Pronged Comprehensive Strategy are the methodological dimension and the intermediate link that connects the value dimension with the institutional practice dimension. Institutional construction and social practice are the institutional practice dimension of this system.

Keywords: Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, scientific system, dimensional structure

FEATURE TOPIC: CLASSICS AND HISTORY

"The Six Classics are All About History" and the Sinicization of Marxism: Views of Classics and History and Their Methodological Implications 25

Zhang Cheng

Abstract: The relationship between classics and history is the core issue of the history of Chinese thought, running through the whole process of historical development since the Zhou and Qin dynasties. As soon as the Chinese Communist Party was established, it immediately faced its own classics and history, i.e., the "classics" of Marxism and the "history" of Chinese practice, and the issue of how to link them up. The crux was the Sinicization of Marxism. There is striking methodological similarity between the Sinicization of Marxism and the Chinese traditional association of classics with history as encapsulated in the saying, "the six classics are all about history". This is not a coincidence, but has its theoretical origin. On the one hand, the Communist Party of China is the heir to the outstanding Chinese culture and has been consciously drawing nutrients from it ever since the party's establishment. On the other hand, the historian Fan Wenlan played a key role in connecting Mao Ze-

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dong's thought with that of Zhang Xuecheng. Just when the Sinicization of Marxism was put forward as a proposition, Fan Wenlan arrived in Yan'an, and his grand theory on the historical evolution of Chinese Confucian classics was deeply appreciated by Mao who was then faced with the similar problem of associating Marxist classics with Chinese practice. With the key figure bridging the gap, an endogenous logical connection was established between the theory of "the six classics are all about history" and the Sinicization of Marxism, which is of great methodological significance.

Keywords: the six classics are all about history, the Sinicization of Marxism, Zhang Xuecheng, Fan Wenlan, Mao Zedong

Heaven and Ancestor: Interpretation of Jin Teng in Shang Shu 53

Liu Wei

Abstract: In Jin Teng, a chapter in the most ancient Chinese book titled Shang Shu (Book of Documents), Zhou Gong, the king regent, prayed to his ancestors for serving on behalf of Wu Wang and was approved. This means that Zhou Gong got his mandate from the ancestral kings and had the legitimacy to claim the throne. By contrast, Wu Wang got his mandate from Heaven to become the heavenly king and reign over people of all territories. This reveals the fundamental difference between the heavenly king and the mundane king in terms of rulership. The heavenly king is mandated by Heaven, whereas the mundane king is mandated by his ancestors. The bond between the heavenly king and Heaven is the populace, whereas the bond between the mundane king and his ancestors is the inherited land. The heavenly king is the owner of all territories, whereas the power of the mundane king is limited to the capital. The most important quality of the heavenly king is his virtue that unites people's hearts, whereas the critical quality of the mundane king is the capacity to maintain ancestral estates and achievements. The heavenly kingship as revealed in Jin Teng, which is so different from mundane kingship, constitutes the core of the rituals of the Zhou Dynasty and highlights the essence of the Zhou revolution.

Keywords, Jin Teng, the institution of heavenly kingship, the idea of all territories under Heaven, populace

Three Images of the Earliest Ancestor in Confucianism and Their Meanings 63

Chang Da

Abstract: Traditional Confucianism has never ceased to explore the root and essence of things. In the saying, "Every thing has its essentials and non-essentials, and every matter has a beginning and an end," the term "beginning" often indicates both logical originality and value fundamentality. The image of the earliest ancestor as the beginning of human existence and the initiation of humanity has important theoretical significance and is connected to the core of Confucian ideology and institutions. This article traces the characteristics of the image of the earliest ancestor through three traditional forms, namely, the ancestor by divine conception, the ancestor by

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enfeoffment, and the ancestor of the people. Through these three forms, a discussion will be given to facilitate an understand of the different models and foundations of the Confucian family-state.

Keywords: the earliest ancestor, human ethics, family-state

HUMANITIES

An Analysis of the Scope, Hierarchy and Function of the Chinese Family 76

Wang Yuesheng

Abstract: Based on the historical and contemporary institutions as well as popular practices, this paper argues that the Chinese family consists in a hierarchical structure of five levels: the family as a clan, the family as a mourning clan, the family of the grandfather, the family of the father, and the family of husband and wife. According to our study, pre-modern China bestowed more responsibilities, duties and rights on the first three levels, in particular the mourning-clan level and the grandfather level, in the official institutions. During the period of the Republic of China, the familial functions of the first three levels weakened. In contemporary times, major familial functions have concentrated in the father's family, with the distinctive characteristics of combined patriarchal and matriarchal lineages. However, in native society, the family of the grandfather still plays an important role in various rituals such as marriage and funeral. Members of the mourning clan still connect with each in various festivities and village elections.

Keywords: family as a clan, family as a mourning clan, family of the grandfather, family of the father, family of husband and wife.

The Vegetarian Cult in the Qing Dynasty and Its Identity Building for Immigrants in Mountain Regions 99

Chen Minghua

Abstract: By the end of the Ming Dynasty, the Vegetarian cult ("zhaijiao"), which was derived from the Luo sect of Buddhism, had spread its branches over the south of the Yangtze river. During the Qing Dynasty, the Vegetarian cult was quite vibrant in the provinces of Fujian, Zhejiang and Jiangxi. A large number of immigrants who came to the mountains to live off cultivation became an important source supply of believers. In the absence of clan organization, Vegetarian set in to provide the immigrants with some sense of identity. Through analysis of the rituals and interest distribution of Vegetarian, this paper shows how the religion shaped the identity of its believers as "vegetarians". Identity building, however, could be a double-edged sword, for while it helped improve the living conditions of its members, it would also lead to alienation and conflict with other groups. Under certain circumstances, strong group identity may lead to collective violence. This is why a large number of Vegetarian members which used to recite sutras and persuade people to be good would participate in violent in-

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cidents in the late Qing Dynasty.

Keywords: Vegetarian cult, immigrants to mountain regions, ritual, identity

LAW AND POLITICS

How the Party Leads Society: the Relationship between Grassroots Party Organizations and Society in the Post-Danwei Era 118

Tian Xianhong

Abstract: Different from the widely applied theoretical model of "party organizing society" in the analysis of the relationship between the grassroots CPC organizations and society, this paper places the same relationship in the analytical framework of "party leading society." A specific social structure provides the social foundation and the path for the party to lead the grass-roots society. On its part, the party restructures and reshapes society through its organizational structure, institutional arrangements, ideology, and behavior strategies. In the process of blending with and infiltrating the grass-roots society, the party's leading function is realized. The mechanisms by which the grassroots party organizations lead society include political mechanisms, organizational mechanisms, absorption mechanisms, and service mechanisms. They produce the power of leadership, organization, cohesion and resilience of the party. To better construct grass-roots party organizations in the new era, we should locate the correct basic units of party building and recruit true activists so as to integrate party organizations more effectively into the governance of the grass-roots society.

Keywords: Politial Party, society, leadership, CPC, post-danwei era

Geographic Representation in Local Congresses in China: An Analysis Based on Deputy Suggestive Bills in Five Provincial Congresses 145

Zuo Cai Zhang Linchuan & Pan Liting

Abstract: This article examines whether distributive politics exist in local congresses in China. By collecting and analyzing 3,738 proposals submitted by provincial deputies in five provinces in 2017, we identify the presence of distributive politics and geographic representation in Chinese provincial congresses. Statistical analyses lend supporting evidence to the following three hypotheses: (1) provincial deputies elected from economically less developed prefectures are more likely to submit constituency-focused proposals; (2) collectively raised proposals are more likely to be proposals for parochial constituency-based interests; (3) provincial deputies who are local political leaders are more inclined to submit proposals for parochial constituency-centered interests. This research has implications for understanding responsiveness and political representation in non-electoral systems.

Keywords: Chinese People's Congress, deputy proposal, distributive politics, political representation, geographic representation

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ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

The Institution-Monopoly Rent and Competition Between Local Governments in China: A Marxist Framework of Analysis 160

Meng Jie & Wu Fenghua

Abstract: As an important institutional form since the reform, competitive local governments are to a large extent the defining characteristics of China's socialist market economy and also one of the main reasons why China's market economy is different from other types of market economy. This article follows on the view in the existing literature that attributes the economic motivation of the local governments to rent and regards land finance as the way the local governments use rent for strategic investment, and attempts to further develop this view within a Marxist framework. To this end, we trace back to Marxist rent theory and gives a preliminary discussion on the relationship between the productive use of rent and the economic role of the state. We then apply David Harvey's theory of institution-monopoly rent to the analysis of investment in the built environment of China's local governments. The basic conclusion of this article is that, in the strategic investment with land finance as the core, the local governments of China have acted as a productive distributor and user of rent, and as a result they have wedged their way into the process of relative surplus value production previously limited to competition between enterprises only. Hence a dual structure of relative surplus value production peculiar to the Chinese economy which has created a rare high investment rate in the world for a long time and promoted the sustained and rapid growth of the Chinese economy.

Keywords: competition between local governments, the institution-monopoly rent, the economic role of the state, relative surplus value production

Differentiated Demand, Information Flow, and Organizational Cooperation in Resource Dependence 180

Qiu Zeqi & You Ruwen

Abstract: The classical resource dependence theory (CRDT) focuses on bilateral power between organizations in inter-organizational relationships. Can this view of bilateral power be applied to online organization network? Based on an online education case, this paper argues that bilateral relationships are always contingent on one another. There is no pure bilateral relationship as was described by CRDT in 1960s. Users are organized as a part of the network with demands for differentiated services. Organizations try to change the information flow in the network in order to serve more users. The power described by CRDT has disappeared. Instead, resource dependence encourages cooperation among organizations in the network by sharing information, improving mutual trust, and coordinating goals.

Keywords: organizational cooperation, information flow, network structure, resource dependence theory

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From Family Farm to Farmer Cooperation: Chayanov's Theory of Cooperatives and Its Implication for Agrarian Transition in China 193

Pan Lu

Abstract: The theory of farmer economy and the theory of farmer cooperatives are two pillars in Chayanov's agricultural economics. With his studies of family farms as the basis, Chayanov focused himself on how small farming households could realize large-scale agricultural production. He proposed a vertical integration with the cooperative as the vehicle and formulated a model of modern agriculture combining small farms, farmer cooperatives and the supportive state. This paper introduces the main arguments of Chayanov's theory of farmer cooperatives and highlights its theoretical and practical implications for the connection of small farming households with modern agriculture in China's agricultural development.

Keywords: Chayanov, farmer economy, farmer cooperatives, vertical integration

"THE WORLD OF ALTERITY"

Citizenship and Ethnic Relations in the Era of Globalization: A Sociological Study of Xenophobia in South Africa 207

Liu Min & Bao Zhiming

Abstract: In recent years, with the increase of transnational immigration, xenophobia against foreign immigrants has largely redefined the issue of ethnic relations in the era of globalization. This paper uses an extended version of the citizenship theory to analyze the problem of xenophobic violence in South Africa. As an important component of the dual identity system adopted in the period of apartheid, the discriminatory term "Makwerekwere" arose as the social outcome of the immigration policies that aimed to limit and exclude the black immigrants from foreign countries. In the era of post-apartheid, the citizenship system has brought about ethnic integration between blacks and whites, but at the same time it has also institutionalized the inequality between South Africans and the Makwerekwere. As a result of identity segregation and social exclusion against foreign immigrants, large-scale xenophobic violence has emerged at the township level. To seek a solution, Masiphumelele of the Western Cape Province opened a public forum in the community to provide a platform for intergroup dialogue and consultation between the blacks and the Makwerekwere, which has helped towards spurring the change of the citizenship system, dissolving xenophobic violence, and promoting social integration of the Makwerekwere.

Keywords: transnational migration, xenophobia, Makwerekwere, citizenship, ethnic relations

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《生长1号》　　詹　涛

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