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张跃国

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黄宗智

资本主义农业还是现代小农经济？

——中国克服“三农”问题的发展道路

王向远

“东方哲学”的百年探讨及东方哲学史建构

王 凯

英国革命、司法审判与宪制转型：查理一世审判的宪制意义

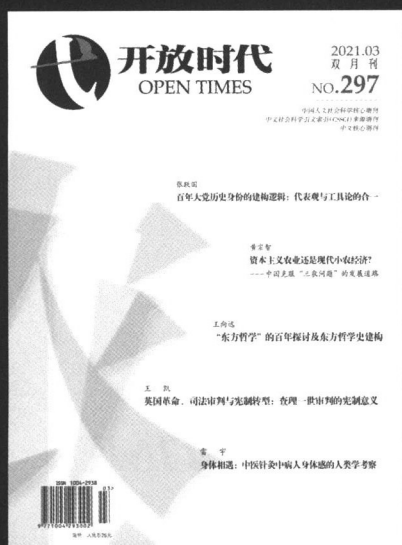
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目 次

中国特色社会主义理论研究

张跃国

百年大党历史身份的建构逻辑:代表观与工具论的合一

14

专题:中国农业的发展道路(三)

黄宗智

资本主义农业还是现代小农经济?

32

——中国克服“三农”问题的发展道路

叶敬忠 张明皓

恰亚诺夫主义视角的农政问题与农政变迁

47

陈义媛

中国农技推广体系变迁、农业转型与技术政治

60

人文天地

王向远

“东方哲学”的百年探讨及东方哲学史建构

76

罗筠筠 庄谦之

“仓颉造字”说的形成与汉字内涵的演变

92

吴天跃

高剑父的新国画变革及其与印度泰戈尔家族的交流

104

法学与政治

王 凯

英国革命、司法审判与宪制转型:查理一世审判的宪制意义

118

陈雪飞

通过医学的治理:知识权威与健康政治 140

吴景键

声誉、自主性与公共卫生治理 151

——以美国疾控中心与食品药品监督管理局为例

经济社会

袁明宝 余 练

精准扶贫嵌入与全面脱贫的基层治理逻辑 163

冉 华 耿书培

农村社会变迁中村落共同体的线上建构 180

——对宁夏中部Z村的考察

“他者的世界”

雷 宇

身体相遇:中医针灸中病人身体感的人类学考察 194

阅 读

吕永林

普通人向何处去 207

——贺照田论“潘晓讨论”、陈映真、雷锋之再思考

英文目录 5

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CONTENTS

THEORETICAL STUDY OF SOCIALISM WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS

The Constructive Logic of the Historical Identity of A Hundred-Year-Old Party: Representation and Instrumentalism Combined 14

Zhang Yueguo

Abstract: The Communist Party of China is not a simple type of political party. The essential prescription of its historical identity is that it is the people's representative as well as an instrument of leadership. To understand the historical identity of the party and to remain alert to its identity construction and identity consolidation, we must adhere to the combination of representation and instrumentalism. The concept of representation emphasizes the historical unity of the subjective identities of the party and the people and the inherent convergence of their fundamental interests. The party's representative role is based on theoretical clear-sightedness and subjective consciousness. The party, by representing the people, is meant to act as an instrument of leadership and fulfill the historical mission of leading the people to achieve the bright future of communism. There is nothing transcendental and mystical about the concept of representation, rather it indicates historical "prescience" and the sense of self-transcending divinity derived from being the advanced elements of the people. Here, instrumentalism is an inevitable extension of representation, with emphasis laid on the values, functions and legitimacy of the party. To adhere to the concept of representation, we must maintain a high degree of sober theoretical and historical self-consciousness, firmly occupy the commanding height of the communist truth and morality, complete the great national rejuvenation, and pursue world harmony. To strengthen instrumentalism, we must respect the theoretical logic, historical logic and practical logic, and firmly advance the great struggle and self-revolution.

Keywords: Chinese Communist Party, historical identity, constructive logic, representation, instrumentalism

FEATURE TOPIC: THE DEVELOPMENTAL PATH OF CHINESE AGRICULTURE (III)

Capitalist Agriculture or Modern Peasant Economy? The Road to Overcoming China's "Three Peasant" Problem 32

Philip C. C. Huang

Abstract: On the basis of the authoritative data in the three decennial agricultural surveys, the author demonstrates that "capitalist agriculture" and "agriculture with scale economies" have actually accounted for only a rather minor proportion of Chinese agriculture. Basing ourselves on the actual numbers of hired agricultural laborers, we can see that they amount to no more than 3.3% of all labor engaged in agriculture. Compared to that, the "labor and capital dual intensifying" new small-scale agriculture has actually grown far more, now accounting for 2/3 of the gross value of agricultural product and 1/3 of the total cultivated land. Another major change (most especially since 2004) has been the mechanization of grain production, still mainly by small peasants. Encouraged by active state policy, there has come the rapid development of basic level (private) entities that provide machine ploughing (and planting and harvesting) services to small peasants, now reaching 70% of small grain farming. We need to grasp the extent of contributions already made by small peasants and small agriculture, in order to be able to appreciate its potential for further modernizing development. The Chinese state has since 2018 been giving unprecedented attention to small peasants and small agriculture, and should actually emphasize also the potential contribution of the small peasant communities and their core value system. We need to see that the "three (small) peasant problems" are not only "problems," but also the major resource and proper subjects of the further development of a "modern peasant economy."

Keywords: national decennial surveys of agriculture, modern peasant economy, Number One Documents (of the Party Central), the "three (small) peasant problem," road to a modern peasant economy

The Agrarian Question and Agrarian Change in the Perspective of Chayanovism 47

Ye Jingzhong & Zhang Minghao

Abstract: Chayanovism has become one of the mainstream academic perspectives in the international study of the agrarian question. In the discussion of agriculture, Chayanovism values the uniqueness of small-scale agricultural production and the cooperative form featuring vertical integration. With regard to peasants, Chayanovism looks into the cycle of rich and poor differentiation and explores the subsistence value and persistence of peasants in the future. With regard to the land, Chayanovism studies the socialized distribution of land and the future form of the land cooperative system. For rural development, Chayanovism combines rural cooperatives with the supportive state to prevent capitalist penetration in rural areas. Under the circumstances of deepened marketization and globalization, Chayanovism has focused on analyzing the widespread re-peasantization

across the world as well as on promoting social counter-movement. Although the Chayanovian perspective can be seen sporadically in the studies of agriculture, peasants, land and rural development in China, the authors urge for more proactive application of Chayanovian analytical paradigm in the construction of Chinese discourse system in agrarian study.

Keywords: Chayanovism, agrarian question, agrarian change, national development

The Transformation of China's Agricultural Extension System, Agrarian Change and Technology Politics 60

Chen Yiyuan

Abstract: Based on empirical researches, this paper explores, from the technological politics perspective, the dynamics of transformation of China's Agricultural Extension System (AES) and the process of "de-technologization" in the agricultural area caused by the commodification of technology. Our research shows that, in the collectivization era, the public AES was jointly supported by the supply and marketing cooperatives and the state/collective-owned enterprises. Both technology and agricultural capital inputs were public goods then. With the beginning of the market-oriented reform, the state allowed technicians to get paid for their services and, as a result, separated the public AES from the commercial AES. Since then, agricultural technology has become commodified and alienated from the agricultural producers. But the "de-technologized" producers have not thus been turned into "partial workers," rather they have become consumers of agricultural capital inputs. Meanwhile, the agricultural capital compete with each other both for the marketing of agricultural inputs, which was veiled by the facade of "technology extension", and for the development of monopolistic technology. However, the costs of technological/agricultural inputs acquisition for the producers have never been lowered. This means that, with "de-technologization", the agricultural producers have to subordinate to capital even though they still hold the farmland.

Keywords: technological politics, agrarian change, agricultural extension system, de-technologize

HUMANITIES

Hundred-Year-Long Quest of "Eastern Philosophy" and the Construction of the History of Eastern Philosophy 76

Wang Xiangyuan

Abstract: "Eastern philosophy" is the highest level of regional identity of the East. It plays the role of leading the theoretical construction of Orientalism. In the comparative studies between Western philosophy, Eastern philosophy and Chinese philosophy in the past hundred years, Chinese scholars have tried to differentiate philosophy

from ideology and religion, and have clarified the “philosophical” attribute and legitimacy of Chinese philosophy, established the “Eastern philosophical” attribute of Buddhism, and confirmed the “Eastern philosophical” nature of Confucianism and Taoism. However, due to the dominance of the “Chinese and Western philosophy” model where “Eastern” is customarily replaced by “Chinese”, a systematic construction of Eastern philosophy and its history has been lacking until after the 21st century. Questions remain as to how to write a history of “Eastern philosophy” and not one of “non-Western philosophy” or of “philosophy in the East”, how to write a history of “philosophy” and not one of academic culture or ideology, and how to write a history with a peculiar developmental process and not a typical phase development from ancient to medieval to recent and finally to modern times. All these questions deserve further exploration.

Keywords: Orientalism, Eastern philosophy, history of Eastern philosophy, Buddhism, Confucianism

The Formation of the Cang Jie Character-Invention Story and the Evolving Connotations of Chinese Characters in the Pre-Qin and Han China 92

Luo Yunyun & Zhuang Qianzhi

Abstract: As one of the important theories about the origin of Chinese characters, the story of Cang Jie (仓颉)’s invention of Chinese characters originates in the pre-Qin era and reaches its final form in the Han dynasty. In the pre-Qin literature, Cang Jie’s invention of characters, primarily touted as appreciable craftsmanship, has the implication of representing the “Dao” of nature and setting the “laws” of society. In the Han periods, the Cang Jie invention story adds some new elements, such as heavenly telepathy and assistance to the kingdom, to the pre-Qin narrative, and reaches its definitive form in the summary discussion by Xu Shen (许慎). Along with the completion of the Cang Jie invention story, the Chinese characters are endowed with multidimensional connotations coalescing craftsmanship, representation of nature, establishment of the social laws, heavenly telepathy, and assistance to the kingdom.

Keywords: Cang Jie’s invention of characters, Chinese characters, pre-Qin and Han, Xu Shen

Gao Jianfu’s New Chinese Painting Reform and His Exchanges with India’s Tagore Family 104

Wu Tianyue

Abstract: On the thought and practice of Gao Jianfu’s new Chinese painting reform, much has been said in the academic circle both at home and abroad. However, the important inspiration and significance of Gao’s South Asia tour in the early 1930s to his new Chinese painting have often been ignored. It was through the exchanges with India’s Tagore family, notably the poet Rabindranath Tagore and the painter Abanindranath Tagore, and the intellectuals of the Bengal school of painting that Gao came up with more thoughts on how the Chinese painting should be transformed. As early as 1927, Gao actively sought to establish the Oriental International Art

Association that would absorb artists from Asian countries. During and after the grand tour to South Asia, he actively participated in joint exhibitions such as the China-India Joint Art Exhibition in Mumbai, and drew a lot from landscape sketching, mural copying and creative painting to help pushing the new Chinese painting movement. This article puts Gao's theory and practice of transforming Chinese painting in the broad context of the cross-cultural exchanges of Asian painters in the early 20th century, sorts through historical clues, and interprets the profound influence of Gao Jianfu's South Asian grand tour.

Keywords: Gao Jianfu, the new Chinese painting reform, the Tagore family, the Bengal school of painting

LAW AND POLITICS

British Revolution, Trial and Constitutional Transition: The Constitutional Meaning of the Trial of Charles I 118

Wang Kai

Abstract: The trial of Charles I is the most important event in the British Revolution. For a long time, however, scholars have considered it as a part of the historical narrative while ignoring its constitutional significance. After the British Civil War redefined the ownership of the sovereign power, the revolutionaries settled the war crimes of Charles I through conventional judicial trial. This created a significant precedent of ending sovereign immunity and clarified the position of the king in the constitution. More importantly, judging the old regime through conventional judicial trial can avoid revolutionary violence and ideological struggle which could destroy the building process of the conventional state. The conventional judicial trial is therefore conducive to the transition from the absolutist state to the constitutional state.

Keywords: Charles I, trial of king, British Revolution, constitutional transition

Governance through Medicine: Intellectual Authority and the Politics of Health 140

Chen Xuefei

Abstract: The outbreak of the global public health crisis has prompted deep historical reflections on how medicine is embedded in governance. The emergence of the modern European states is closely related to the rise of intellectual authority. The burgeoning functions of the state has led to the birth of political medicine and the formal appearance of the state in the field of health, thus promoting the embedding of medicine in governance and leading modern society into an era of medical governmentality characterized by the institutionalization of global health governance, the network spreading of medical influence, and the securitization of health. Under the shadow of neoliberal globalization in the last three decades, self-governance, social governance, state governance and global governance through medicine have become diffuse political phenomena, and the medicalization of society

has become a global trend, which has simultaneously brought about such dilemmas as the high politicization of the medical field, the excessive marketization of medical supply, and the hegemony of medical authority. Only by understanding “governance through medicine”, how medicine is integrated into the governmentality of modern society and the dilemmas and controversies it faces, can good medicine serve the quality of life of most people and construct a relatively reasonable, fair and balanced political model of health.

Keywords: health sociology, health politics, medical governance, modern state

Reputation, Autonomy and Public Health Governance: The Cases of the American CDC and FDA 151

Wu Jingjian

Abstract: For political scientists like Francis Fukuyama, bureaucratic autonomy is the key criterion for bureaucratic quality. The CDC and FDA, two core departments of the American public health governance system, are thus considered as successful models of bureaucracy due to their bureaucratic autonomy and social reputation. Nevertheless, during this coronavirus crisis, it is exactly the critical missteps of the CDC and FDA that denied America the chance to control the pandemic at the beginning through large-scale testing. This paper argues that both their success and failure are closely related to “reputation-conditioned autonomy”. Their autonomy was based on long-term reputation-building, but the reputation they have gained has also rigidified their bureaucratic behaviors and affected their efficiency in crisis response.

Keywords: public health governance, reputation, bureaucratic autonomy, CDC, FDA

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

Targeted Poverty-Alleviation Penetration and the Grassroots Governing Logic in Comprehensive Poverty Alleviation 163

Yuan Mingbao & Yu Lian

Abstract: Overall poverty alleviation is a necessary part of the goal of building a well-off society in an all-round way. After the stages of poverty alleviation through system reform and through development, the strategy of targeted poverty alleviation has become the institutional guarantee for the completion of comprehensive poverty alleviation. The targeted poverty alleviation strategy, with its institutional design and policy operation, is in line with the current structure of China's poor population, and therefore has become an institutionalized and organized anti-poverty action promoted by the government. Through the organizational penetration of the task force residing in the village, the matching of poverty alleviation resources to the needs of the poor households, and the interlocking of administrative mobilization and social mobilization, precision targeting in poverty alleviation has been achieved and the state will of poverty alleviation has been implemented. In the context of campaign-style poverty governance, targeted poverty alleviation has shaped the logic of active and refined governance by the

grassroots administrations, reconstructed the responsibility commonwealth including the county and the village, and realized the effective integration of the external organizational system of poverty alleviation and the grassroots governance system. In the process of government organization and resource input, the continuous improvement of the poverty management capabilities of the grassroots administrations and the establishment of an anti-poverty mechanism with widespread public participation have become the basis for ensuring the steady realization of comprehensive poverty alleviation and the long-term poverty alleviation of the poor.

Keywords: comprehensive poverty alleviation, targeted poverty alleviation, interlocking, active governance, refined governance

Online Construction of Village Communities in Rural Areas in the Process of Social Change: A Case Study of WeChat Groups in the Z Village of Central Ningxia 180

Ran Hua & Geng Shupai

Abstract: Social issues such as hollowed communities, shattered organization and weakened public space have troubled village governance in western China for a long time. The rapid development of the economy has reversed poverty and backwardness in western rural areas, but has also destroyed the original social structure. The village communities have lost their stability due to large scale population mobility. In recent years, however, the emergence of new media such as WeChat have opened up new possibilities for the villagers to maintain their social relations, innovate village governance, and reconstruct village communities. Our findings indicate that the WeChat groups in the Z village have helped villagers achieve the goal of virtual co-presence, emotional resonance, and joint participation. From separation in the real world to reunion in the cyberspace, reconstruction of village communities is not just relational and emotional regrouping, such a process also upholds the collective interests to the level of a shared commonwealth of fate. This paper briefly summarizes the experiences of the Z village which may be feasible to other rural areas in western China, and offers some reflections on the role of new media in rural community governance and integration.

Keywords: online community, rural community, WeChat groups, rural governance

“THE WORLD OF ALTERITY”

Body Encounters: An Anthropological Research of the Bodily Experience of Patients in Chinese Acupuncture 194

Lei Yu

Abstract: Unlike the three approaches to the doctor-patient relationship in the existing medical anthropology, this paper, based on the field investigations of the patient's bodily experience during acupuncture treatment, holds that the core of the doctor-patient relationship in acupuncture treatment is the bodily encounter between

the doctor and the patient, which can be regarded as a practice of constructive bodily experience. Bodily experience is a generative process embedded in interactions with medical environment and the technology of acupuncture medicine. The patient's bodily experience is not a passive, isolated and static feeling, rather it involves various perceptual evaluations and action strategies "developed" according to the patient's own needs and cultural habits. The constructiveness of the patient's bodily experience is actually embedded in the whole process of acupuncture diagnosis and treatment. Specific techniques such as "acupuncture point location" (chuai xue) and "mental concentration" (zhi shen), which involve the doctor's body interaction with the patient, reflect the characteristics of the connectivity and internality of bodily experience. The introduction of the idea of bodily experience is of great significance to a critical reflection on the development of Chinese acupuncture. At the same time, the idea also enables the doctor and the patient to understand each other better and work together to improve on the receptive feelings in acupuncture treatment.

Keywords: bodily experience, Chinese acupuncture, anthropology of traditional Chinese medicine

NOTES FROM READING

Where Are the Commoners Bound for: Rethinking He Zhaotian's Discussions on the Pan Xiao Phenomenon,
Chen Yingzhen and Lei Feng 207

Lu Yonglin

Abstract: Pan Xiao's Letter conveys the great distress of a generation of Chinese youth, and its query, "How come that the further I proceed, the narrower the road of life?", has torn open the perplexity of a "perpetual commoner" in finding the direction of life. He Zhaotian's research has truly identified the idealistic factor in the suffering of Pan Xiao, including its historical depth, breadth and intensity. At the same time, through his reference to Chen Yingzhen and Lei Feng, He Zhaotian located some idealistic resources that could be used to tackle the increasingly prevalent nihilism. However, any effort to rebuild idealism must answer these questions: What is the fundamental driving and appealing power of idealism? What is the relationship between human spiritual autonomy and non-autonomy? How should idealists use the secret mechanism of "pleasure"? How should the dialogue between human beings' "common existence" and "separate existence" be conducted so as to solve the "structural deficiencies" caused by people's excessive projection of their egos into humanity? All these questions deserve thinking and rethinking.

Keywords: commoner, the suffering of Pan Xiao, idealism, driving power



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