



开放时代

OPEN TIMES

2021.05
双月刊

NO.299

中国人文社会科学核心期刊
中文社会科学引文索引(CSSCI)来源期刊
中文核心期刊



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王 锐

合富强叙事、阶级叙事、文明叙事为一

——关于中国近代史叙事问题的思考

李 猛 张志强 陈少明 陈立胜

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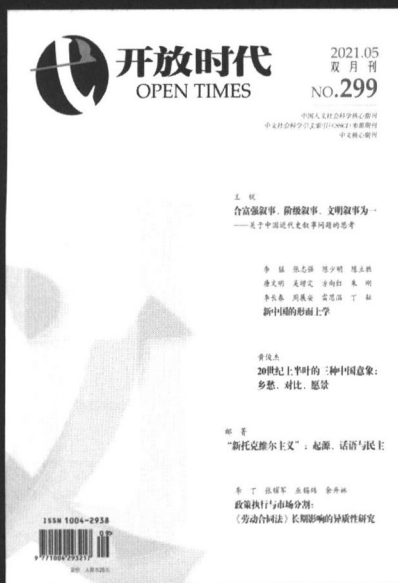
《劳动合同法》长期影响的异质性研究

ISSN 1004-2938



9 771004 293217

万方数据 定价 人民币25元



开放时代

KAI FANG SHI DAI

2021年第5期

(逢单月10日出版)

主管单位 广州市社会科学院
 主办单位 广州市社会科学院
 编辑出版 开放时代杂志社
 社 长 殷俊
 副 社 长 刘朝华
 特约主编 吴重庆
 副 主 编 刘朝华

地 址: 广州市白云区云城街润云路119号
 邮 编: 510410
 电 话: (020)86464940 86464301
 传 真: (020)86464301
 电子邮箱: opentimes@vip.163.com

出版刊号: ISSN1004-2938 CN44-1034/C
 邮发代号: 46-169

国内发行: 中国邮政集团公司广东省报刊发
 行局

国外发行: 中国出版对外贸易总公司
 (北京782信箱)

装帧设计: 何建军
 排 版: 黎永武
 印 刷: 广东广州日报传媒股份有限公司
 定 价: 人民币25元

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Wang Rui

Abstract: Narration of modern Chinese history is an extremely important issue for us today. The author argues that the three narratives, namely, the narrative of wealth and strength, the narrative of class and the narrative of civilization, should be combined. Although the three narratives have their own emphases, when combined into one single narrative, their overlapping part should be focused upon, their internal commonality and co-relevance should be taken as foundational and their respective emphases only marginal. In this combination, the narrative of civilization is meant to highlight the profound historicity and virtue quality of Chinese culture as manifested in the evolution of modern Chinese history, the narrative of wealth and strength to reveal the shared mentality and common appeals of most groups, collectives and forces involved in historical activities whose success or failure may inspire reflections, and the narrative of class to present the basic dilemmas in modern Chinese history as well as the historical forces and historical processes that have truly solved those dilemmas, thus providing valuable historical experiences for future generations.

Keywords: modern Chinese history, narrative of wealth and strength, narrative of class, narrative of civilization

FEATURE TOPIC I: “CHINESENESS” IN CIVILIZATION COMPARISON

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Li Meng, Zhang Zhiqiang, Chen Shaoming, Chen Lisheng, Tang Wenming, Wu Zengding, Fang Xianghong, Zhu Gang, Li Changchun, Zhou Zhan'an, Lei Siwen, Ding Yun

Three China Images in the First Half of the 20th Century: Nostalgia, Contrast, Vision

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Huang Junjie

Abstract: This paper discusses the three China images and their contents presented respectively by Ku Hung-ming, Bertrand Russell, and Luo Mengce in the first half of the 20th century, and makes comparison between them. The China in Ku Hung-ming's works is a kind of nostalgic cultural aspiration. Compared with it, Russell's China is more intended as a contrast to Western culture. The China portrayed by Luo Mengce, a vision for the future rather than a reality, represents "a nation under heaven" which is different from the "empire" or "nation-state" as seen in the western history. The three authors are, however, similar on three accounts. First, to varying degrees they view political, economic and social issues ultimately as cultural issues, give priority and superior importance to culture, and demonstrate a certain tendency of "cultural reductionism." Second, they all emphasize the "Chineseness" of China that is different from the West and romanticize China in a way that resonates with their contemporary Chinese intellectuals. Third, they intentionally idealize China's "past" in order to guide the development of China's "presence" and outline the blueprint of China's "future." The difference between the three images of China, i.e. "nostalgia" vs. "contrast" vs. "vision," may be accounted for by the fact that Ku Hung-ming and Russell had Western readership in their mind, whereas Luo Mengce meant to speak to his Chinese compatriots. Luo's "China" exposition is particularly soul-stirring and shows a macroscopic view of world history.

Keywords: China image, Ku Hung-ming, Bertrand Russell, Luo Mengce, Orientalism

Tracing the Origin of China: Imagination and Authenticity in the Writings of Ancient History

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Li Huaiyin

Abstract: The combination of the two contradictory historical approaches initiated by Sima Qian, namely the objective exploration of the historical truths and the subjective construction of historical narratives, has still dominated our interpretation of the earliest history of China since the 20th century. The expanding scope of archaeological excavation of cultural sites in the Neolithic period and the continued sorting out and authentication of ancient documents have kept fueling the academic progress in the field of early Chinese studies. At the same time, however, non-academic factors are also getting in the way. Among them are the political atmospheres and ideologies of different eras, the struggle between different schools for academic space and discourse hegemony, and the local bias for the historical and cultural values of a specific area. The general trend in the past hundred years is that, with the development of science and technology, people's knowledge of ancient history is getting closer and closer to the historical truth, but always fraught with subjective imaginations which have resulted from the influence of various non-academic factors and which have interfered with academic progress.

Keywords: early China, academic schools, discourse hegemony, local bias

FEATURE TOPIC II: THREE-FRONT CONSTRUCTION (II)

Attempts at Coordination of the Workers-Peasants Relationship by the Party and the Government in the Initial Period of the Three-Front Construction 90

Zhang Yang

Abstract: The alliance of workers and peasants is the foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. However, after the founding of New China, industry was concentrated in large and medium-sized cities. This, combined with the policy of state-monopolized purchase and sale of the staple commodities and the system of household registration, has created geographical boundaries and policy hindrance for the interaction between workers and peasants. The Three-Front Construction project, which required the relocation of large industrial and mining enterprises to the inland villages that were “beside the mountains, scattered, and hidden,” did open up new opportunities for the development of the relationship between workers and peasants. In the process of site selection and infrastructure construction, the Three-Front Construction units not only refrained from occupying farmland, they also supported local agriculture with water and fertilizer, and helped improve rural infrastructure. As such, they were welcomed by the local peasants. On the other hand, the local peasants provided a large amount of labor for the Three-Front Construction, ensured the supply of logistical materials, and accepted the families of the construction units into their brigades and communes, hence reducing the logistic costs of the Three-Front Construction. In concrete practice, there were still conflicts between workers and peasants in terms of economic interests, however, the Three-Front Construction project did for the first time distribute industries across the country, therefore providing test grounds for coordinating the relationship between workers and peasants. As industrial enclaves embedded in the countryside, the Three-Front Construction units were invested with high hopes by governments at all levels. They were not only industrial production teams, but also political work teams and ideological propaganda teams.

Keywords: the Three-Front Construction project, relationship between workers and peasants, requisition of land, war preparation, being workers and peasants at once

Letting the Factories Lead the Communes: A Pilot Reform in the Three-Front Construction Period 107

Xu Youwei & Zhang Zhijun

Abstract: “Letting the factories lead the communes” is an innovative attempt at the grassroots management system in our country during the Three-Front Construction period. From the practice of “combining the factories and the communes” to the system innovation of “letting the factories lead the communes in their combination,” the equal and mutually beneficial cooperation between the factories and the communes has been changed into the full leadership, management and control of the communes by the factories. Such unified management of the factories and the communes has opened up a path to industrialization and socialist construction with Chinese

characteristics. The emergence of this system has a specific background, and its implementation carries the beautiful imagination of the policy makers about the new system. However, when the new system was promoted nationwide, there was inevitably some dramatic adaptive changes to it in difference regions. These changes may offer important windows through which this system should be observed.

Keywords: combining the factories and the communes, letting the factories lead the communes, Three-Front Construction, systemic innovation

HUMANITIES

How to Study Agnes Smedley: A Comparative Reading of Two American Autobiographies 121

Xiong Ying

Abstract: Agnes Smedley, the well-known American journalist, writer and friend of Chinese people, together with her mysterious relationship with the communist party, has triggered much debate among American historians. While Stephen MacKinnon and Janice MacKinnon rejected Smedley's affiliation to any communist party of any country in their early historical studies, recent biography written by Ruth Price made an opposite assertion. She revealed Smedley's association with the Communist International and her thorny relation with the Communist Party of the United States of America. In contrast to Stephen MacKinnon's emphasis on Smedley's knowledge of China and her role in connecting China and the U.S., Price rejected her revolutionary experience and, instead, linked her to the metaphysical idea of rebellion proposed by Albert Camus. What can be discerned in these two historical autobiographies is not only a clear pattern transformation in historical studies but also a common yet unique dilemma of American historians in the aftermath of Cold War; that is, how to evaluate the revolutionary experience in pre-war China without speaking of the global.

Keywords: Agnes Smedley, Cold War, Communist International, American Left, radicalism

LAW AND POLITICS

Neo-Tocquevilleanism: Origin, Discourse and Democracy 142

Li Jing

Abstract: "Civil society" as a concept of great imports involves divergent theoretical strains and fruitful resources in Western history. However, since 1980s the unintended revival of civil society discourse took the new form of "Neo-Tocquevilleanism". It was resulted from the structural transformation of US domestic politics and the political transitions in various Southern states. By 1) tracing its historical development as well as its academic, political as well public ramifications, 2) unravelling one of its critical theoretical components, i.e., the relationship

between civil society and democracy, through empirical cases in both Northern and Southern states, this paper attempts to exemplify why Neo-Tocquevilleanism as a recent theoretical model of civil society is plagued with various paradoxes and predicaments. The interpretation and mobilization of Tocqueville in the new discourse is un-Tocquevillian in the end; it essentializes, radicalizes and generalizes civil society theories, while also smuggling in a specific political agenda.

Keywords: civil society, Tocqueville, democracy, Neo-Tocquevilleanism

Anti-Corruption and Cross-border Pursuit: Institutional Dilemma and Path Choice 159

Zhang Xueli

Abstract: Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, our country has made great efforts to rectify corruption, demonstrating to the world its determination to eliminate corruption. While notable achievements have been made in anti-corruption, there are still some corrupt suspects who remain at large overseas, carrying huge amounts of illegal money with them, and this has severely weakened the effectiveness of the government's anti-corruption efforts. Since cross-border pursuit of the corrupt suspects involves multiple countries or regions whose interests may conflict with each other, our country is faced with both external and internal problem. Externally, there is the problem of how to establish a cooperative mechanism with the countries where corrupt suspects flow into. Internally, there is the problem of how to coordinate between the multi-lateral or bilateral treaties with other countries and the domestic laws. This paper points out that the cross-border pursuit and recovery mechanism based on extradition needs to be improved, and suggests that, on the basis of international cooperation, we may establish a Chinese-styled cross-border anti-corruption mechanism with the recovery of illegal assets as the focus and persuasion of voluntary return as the main measure.

Keywords: anti-corruption, cross-border fugitive pursuit, cross-border asset recovery, international cooperation

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

Policy Enforcement and Segregated Labor Market: The Heterogeneous Long-term Effects of China's Labor Contract Law 174

Li Ding, Zhang Yaojun, Wu Xiwei & Yu Danlin

Abstract: Based on the data of Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS) 2006-2015, this study evaluates the effects of China's Labor Contract Law in 2008 on different employee groups regarding their contract signing rate, income, and working hours. The results suggest that the vigorous enforcement of the law in the first year increased the rate of employment with written contracts. The difference between employees in the primary and secondary labor markets, however, remains large. Signing rate in the primary labor market remains high and seldom drops.

Signing rate in the secondary labor market, however, is generally low and increases slowly. The enforcement of the law weakened soon after the first year and the contract signing rate dropped quickly, only to rise up again slowly. Since the implementation of the Labor Contract Law, the differences in the probability of getting a written contract among employees in different regions, with different education levels and in different types of work units, enlarged for 4 to 5 years. We argued that the enforcement strength and the labor market structure as a social structure are the key factors behind these differences and the patterns. This study aims to further our understanding of institutional change and social stratification.

Keywords: segregated labor market, social policy, policy enforcement, social stratification

Algorithmic Decision: AI-driven Public Decision and the Risk It may Bring about

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Wu Jinjin & Fu Yang

Abstract: Artificial intelligence as an autonomous algorithm for decision-making has been gaining momentum in all aspects of public decision-making, and has produced a major change in public decision-making models. However, the inherent defects and misuse of algorithmic decision-making in specific environments may also bring about many potential risks. Based on the theory of public policy cycles, this paper proposes an analytical framework for the application of AI algorithmic decision-making and its impact on the four stages of public policy-making, i.e., problem definition and agenda setting, policy making, policy implementation, and policy evaluation. This paper points out that AI algorithmic decision-making has played a huge role in improving the scientificity, precision and effectiveness of public decision-making by virtue of AI's big data and predictive capabilities. At the same time, problems such as algorithmic bias, prediction bias and algorithmic black box in AI algorithmic decision-making may lead to failures in public decision-making and policy legitimacy crisis, posing a potential threat to principal public values such as reliability, fairness and transparency. Therefore, it is of great significance to clarify the impact and risk of AI algorithmic decision-making, highlight the suitability of algorithmic decision and propose implications for governance strategies.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, algorithmic decision-making, public decision-making, risk and challenge

“THE WORLD OF ALTERITY”

Family in Transition: House Division Strategies and Family Business Management of Sino-Thai Business People in Northern Thailand

208

Ma Xiaoxiao

Abstract: Great economic success of overseas Chinese family business has drawn attention from all over the world, with particular focus on how they pass on their family business. House division is the key to family busi-

ness succession. For the overseas Chinese business people who run small and medium family enterprises, house division plays a significant role in their family life as well as family business management. However, there are few microscopic researches on the house division strategies of overseas Chinese business people, especially how house division makes family life and family business management, transformation and succession fit each other. Taking the house division of small and medium family enterprises of Sino-Thai business people in Northern Thailand as an example, this paper tries to discuss how they balance their ideal family life and personal choices, family relations and business management in real life through house division strategies.

Keywords: house division, family business, family strategies, overseas Chinese



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