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张 城
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基于中国东莞与昆山的比较分析

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THEORETICAL STUDY OF SOCIALISM WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS

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Zhang Cheng

Abstract: For the new China established under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the state system is the premise and foundation, and the nature of political power can only be determined after the state system, that is, the respective status of all classes in the state power, is clarified. The state system is higher than the governing system, and the governing system is the institutional extension and concrete practice of the state system. The Communist Party of China has never fallen prey to the dazzling name of Western democracy, rather it has upheld the most extensive, authentic, and effective whole-process substantive democracy which maintains close ties with the masses, makes everyone responsible, and safeguards the fundamental interests of the people. The system determines the direction of a country. China's socialist system is rooted in the historical and cultural soil of Chinese society, hence its strong vitality. Compared with the capitalist system, the greatest advantage of the socialist system lies in "arousing millions of workers and peasants to work in one heart and one mind", in its being able to concentrate on doing great things, and in its guaranteeing that the people are the masters of the country and should participate in socialist construction in the capacity of a master.

Keywords: state system, governing system, substantive democracy, CPC, socialist system

FEATURE TOPIC: CHINESE WOMEN AND FAMILY IN THE PAST CENTURY

Situational Knowledge and Internal Historical Horizon: A Look Back at the History and Experience of China's Centennial Women's Movement

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Song Shaopeng & Gao Xiawei

Abstract: From the perspective of western comparative politics, Prof. Sharon Wesoky explains why she is inter-

ested in the historical experience of Chinese women's liberation movement and socialist feminist theory. Based on Song Shaopeng's existing research, the two scholars discuss the relationship between women's movement and the political party/state in China, and the historical reasons for the formation of state feminism and its contemporary evolution in the context of comparative politics. In terms of long history, Song Shaopeng analyzes the changes in the public-private structure and the state-society relationship in both the collectivist and marketization periods, advocates shifting the research horizons from "state" to "society", and proposes "collective life" as a feminist political concept. Around Wesoky's question, Song Shaopeng puts forward the idea of "situational knowledge" in a methodological sense, arguing that it is necessary to understand the history and experience of China's centennial women's movement from the internal historical horizon and to establish an epistemological and methodological basis for understanding and communication in the era of transnational feminism.

Keywords: women's liberation, mechanism for women affairs, situational knowledge, the private embedded in the public, collective life

All for Production and Women's Liberation: One Hundred Years of Childcare Services in China 54

Yang Juhua

Abstract: This paper systematically reviews the hundred-year history of childcare service in China and explores the instrumental and value-laden discourse that goes along with it. Childcare service was born in the changing times after the May Fourth Movement, matured in the period of socialist construction of New China, declined in the process of economic reform, and revived in the unprecedented demographic transition. Providing childcare service serves both the ideal of women's emancipation and the practical need to release female labor into social production. The state discourse of gender equality gives way to the efficiency of the market when the abundance of surplus labor diminishes the value of women's labor, and when their childbearing responsibilities are seen as an obstacle to maximize economic utility of enterprises. However, when history entered a new period, people suddenly found that public childcare services, once considered as a burden to enterprises and hence retired from the public arena, now came to be valued as satisfying people's needs, raising the fertility level, and realizing long-term and sustainable development of the population. Hence, public childcare, facilitated by familial demand on the one hand and the supply of public child upbringing service on the other, reemerges. Childcare services, which began with women's liberation, now end up in women's liberation.

Keywords: childcare center, childcare service for children under age 3, gender discourse, child development, all for production

Constructing A “United and Productive” New Family: The Promulgation and Implementation of the Marriage Law of the People’s Republic China in the Early 1950s 72

Zhang Hua

Abstract: The objective of the CCP’s Marriage Law of the People’s Republic China in 1950 was to construct “united and productive” as well as “democratic and harmonious” families. In the promulgation and implementation of the Marriage Law, the CCP was tasked with transforming the traditional families, which had been characterized by female subservience, into the new kind of democratic families. This means that while the productive functions of these families were maintained, their gender-discriminate nature would be removed. For this objective, the CCP not only invented a series of strategies and techniques to construct the new united and productive families, but also launched a series of related systems designed to stabilize this new family form. Through this process, the CCP not only reconstructed the relationship among individual, family and state, but also provided a new way of ensuring equal rights between men and women in modern China.

Keywords: new family, united and productive, rebuilding the unity of family and country, reconciliation between men and women

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Xiong Wansheng & Cheng Qiuping

Abstract: Chinese family ethics underwent an important transformation in the period of collectivization. Besides the decline in parental authority, this paper notes another seemingly conflicting trend: the growth of parental responsibility. From the perspective of family ethics, this paper describes the general development process of family management in this period, and then analyzes how it affected family business activities. This paper argues that the promotion of family business under population pressure is mainly achieved through the life tasks of parents, which has a stronger explanatory power than labor force growth and the reduction of per capita arable land. In the later stage of collectivization, parental life tasks not only increased in quantity, but were reinforced with more contents like never before. This was no less than a revolution in life tasks. Therefore, the development of family business in the later stage of collectivization is not only about survival, it is also a story of the love of parents

Keywords: collectivization period, family management, life tasks

HUMANITIES

“Home is Wherever the Mind Settles down”: Wang Yangming’s Philosophy of “Family” and Its Modern Impact 107

Chen Lisheng

Abstract: Through a series of ideas about “family”, such as “the privacy of family”, “the burden of family”, “home being wherever the mind settles down”, “Confucius and Mencius at home and outside home at the same time”, Wang Yangming lays bare his ultimate contemplation of love which takes the entire humanity as One that allows no distinctive self. Such universalism is not unlike the Holy Spirit of Christianity, and has become the bond for the commonwealth of kindred spirits brought together by Wang’s lectures on the philosophy of the mind. Touched by such Holy Spirit, one would break out of “the privacy of family” and join other comrades to form an “association”, a “Confucian family”, or a commonwealth of spiritual life that combines law, learning and politics into a trinity. Wang Yangming’s ideas about family have not only provided the material and recourse for modern China’s revolution of the family, but have also paved the thematic way for the revolution. Unfortunately, the shock wave from the West has caused disruption to the revolution. By revealing the modern effect of Wang Yangming’s philosophy of “family”, we can not only trace the internal source of the revolutionary thoughts on family in modern China, but also benefit from the great Confucian thinker’s philosophy in our attempt to establish the Confucian concept of “family” in modernity.

Keywords: Wang Yangming’s philosophy, home being wherever the mind settles down, family revolution

From Revolutionary Discourse to Popular Discourse: The Evolution of Folk Literature from 1919 to 1949 124

Mao Qiaohui

Abstract: From the end of the 19th century, people who were revolution-minded in the late Qing Dynasty paid special attention to the genre of folk literature and art. Peking University launched a folk song movement, and folk literature was included in the scope of New Literature. However, the intellectuals seldom plunged deeply into the folk to collect and research folk literature at that time. The movement of “Going to the Chinese” launched in 1919 by Li Dazhao, the early leader of the Communist Party of China, bridged the gap. They explored the literary forms that was acceptable to the people, with locality and national styles which they could use to promote socialist revolution. In this process, the “revolutionary” potentials of folk literature were fully tapped. In the 1930s, especially with the complete outbreak of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, folk literature and art became an important way for the intellectuals to communicate with the public and carry out revolutionary propaganda. In this period, folk literature and art were greatly enriched as they gained popularity. Especially from the late 1930s to the 1940s, folk literature infiltrated by revolutionary discourse became an important form of rev-

olutionary mobilization. After the founding of New China, folk literature was incorporated into the construction of literary discourse thanks to its “people nature”, and played an extremely important role in the construction of Chinese folk literature.

Keywords: folk literature, “Going to the Chinese”, revolutionary discourse, people’s literature and art

LAW AND POLITICS

To Construct an Endurable New Constitutional System: A Theoretical Inquiry of the Drafting of the 1982 Constitution 136

Tian Lei

Abstract: The 1982 Constitution has been our fundamental law in the era of reform and opening-up since its ratification by the Fifth Session of the 5th NPC, therefore marking a “constant era” of constitutional politics in the history of PRC. To understand the stable character of the Constitution, we need to revisit the drafting process of its canonical text. This article, based on a careful review of the drafting documents, argues that the overwhelming consideration of the constitutional committee was constitutional stability. Firstly, the epochal significance of the 1982 Constitution lies in entrenching “what is new”, which is premised on the “the great transformation” initiated by the CCP’s Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. Secondly, Peng Zhen, the deputy chairman of the constitutional committee, and the drafting team had the self-consciousness of establishing an endurable constitution at the threshold of the new period. Throughout the drafting process, the text-forming strategy of Peng Zhen is *ding*, or “beyond argument”, which means that the new Constitution would include only what had been agreed on and left out what was in controversy. The written constitution thus drafted could avoid to the greatest extent the friction between text and practice, thus ensuring the stability of the new Constitution amid radical changes across economic spheres.

Keywords: 1982 Constitution, constitution drafting, stability, Peng Zhen

The Sovereignty Rivalry in the Rule of American Indian Tribal Health Law 149

Yin Jun

Abstract: American Indian Tribal Health Law is a significant part of the American health legal system. Although the rule of the tribal health law system is improving gradually, there are still predicaments such as serious horizontal conflicts of power between states and tribes, insufficient financial support for health departments, and “structural violence” against it. The root cause is that tribal health sovereignty is severely limited by the federal government. In order to fight for the health interests of the tribes and to deal with the predicaments of the rule of tribal health law, the Indian tribes engage in an intense rivalry with the federal government over health sover-

eignty. The concept of the rule of tribal health law in the rivalry takes ethnic orientation as the basic standpoint, sets the legalization of tribal health governance as the fundamental purpose, and aims at safeguarding the health interests of the ethnic groups. The essence of tribal health sovereignty rivalry is the demands of the tribes for the right to health. The Political Sovereignty theory holds that independent tribal health sovereignty is the reflection of tribal self-governance and is the exclusive political right granted to the Indian tribes by the federal government. The Cultural Sovereignty theory assumes that tribal health sovereignty has distinct ethnic characteristics and safeguarding health sovereignty is an inevitable way to achieve tribal cultural continuation and renaissance. Even though the propositions of the two theories are different, both of them reflect the tribal vision for striving for and maintaining health sovereignty in this era.

Keywords: Indian tribe, the rule of tribal health law, tribal sovereignty, tribal health sovereignty, structural violence

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

The Timing of Globalization and Welfare Provision: A Comparative Analysis Based on Dong Guan and Kun Shan 165

Chen Chao & Meng Ke

Abstract: Why, within a country, do different places have so different situations in terms of the relationship between globalization and welfare provision? Existing researches address this issue mainly from the perspective of “welfare needs”, and rarely explains why and how governments respond to society’s welfare needs from the perspective of “welfare provision”. This paper argues that, to explain the welfare provision system, it is necessary to pay attention to its historical dimension. Specifically, the timing of local integration into globalization is an important factor influencing welfare delivery patterns. Dongguan’s globalization process began at the end of the 1970s. In the volatile political climate at that time, it was difficult for local government officials to form a consensus on an opening-up policy, which left the space for grassroots politicians and local social elites to form a patronic political and business alliance to push for globalization. This finally shaped the efficiency oriented welfare provision model in Dongguan. By contrast, Kunshan’s integration into globalization began in the early 1990s. Thanks to the favourable political climate at that time, the Kunshan government comfortably formed a consensus on opening up to the outside world. Under this consensus, the local government became the main driver of globalization. It formed a cooperative political and business alliance with foreign capital, and finally created a compensation-oriented welfare provision model.

Keywords: the timing of globalization, political climate, efficiency oriented welfare provision, compensation-oriented welfare provision

From Facts to Knowledge: the Chang of Fei Xiaotong's insight into the Rural Household Contract System Reform 183

Zhang Hao

Abstract: In the early stage of reform and opening up, Fei Xiaotong rarely expressed his views on the rural household contract responsibility system and the rural land system, which was unusual for a researcher who had been concerned about the economic status of farmers throughout his life. Fei Xiaotong's talks in his later years (1981-2000) provide rare glimpses into his understanding and attitude towards the reform of rural household contract responsibility system. He changed his attitude towards the system from initial doubt to later approval. He mainly acknowledged the inevitability of the system from the perspective of Chinese traditional focus on family values, and believed that the system should be constantly adjusted in order to adapt to the process of industrialization, urbanization and agricultural modernization. Fei Xiaotong's attitude change is a telltale example of his academic ethos of seeking knowledge from facts.

Keywords: rural household responsibility system, Fei Xiaotong, small-scale farming economy, agricultural modernization, seeking knowledge from facts

“THE WORLD OF ALTERITY”

Over-ritual and Its Theory: A Case Study of Ritual Healing in A Yi Ethnic Society 194

Jiari Muji

Abstract: Over-ritual refers to the concept and practice of overtreatment in ritual healing -- a topic few scholars have dabbled in. The Yi people in Liangshan believe that when different ritual healers treat the same patient for a long time, over-ritual may occur due to a medley of different scriptures, rituals, and words. Over-ritual can lead to “bloated” verbiage that overflow the patient's life and ritual space, resulting in ineffective treatment. The Yi people use a special “roasting” ritual to streamline the verbosity and transform it into a therapeutic discourse with psychological significance. The lifting of the ritual is a transitional solution by restarting psychological construction where an over-ritual occurs. Over-ritual contains a life history perspective, which is both a therapeutic and a hermeneutic method. As a particular ritual critique, this paper holds that the concept and practice of over-ritual will teach us that the analytical unit of ritual healing should be the life history outside the ritual, not just the ritual itself.

Keywords: ritual healing, over-ritual, history of ritual healing, mental disorder

Casuarina and Burmese Python: An Alternative Heritage Logic

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Wang Xiyan

Abstract: This research, which is based on the fieldwork of “The Post-War Heritage of Kinmen Island” program during 2018-2019, sorts out and analyzes the controversy among local governments, intellectuals and ordinary people over whether the two species of casuarina and Burmese python are natural heritage. Two case studies in this research have provided us with good examples to explore the different logic of heritage preservation among different groups of people in a non-Western context as well as in the midst of social transition. In particular, we need to find out how “emotion” and “memory” are involved in the identification of heritage, and how an alternative human and “non-human” relationship is shaped.

Keywords: ecology, preservation, heritage, emotion, memory