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李 康 邓宏图

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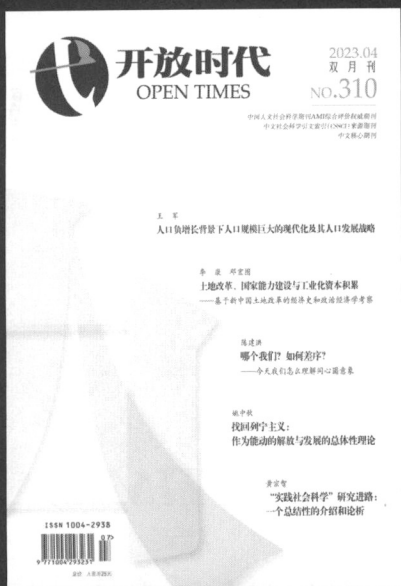
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Wang Jun

Abstract: As huge population size is the primary feature of Chinese-style modernization, it is urgent for the academic circle to explain the relationship between huge population size and Chinese-style modernization at both academic and practical levels. The advent of the era of negative population growth and the accompanying phenomena such as low birthrate, demographic aging and high mobility make it necessary that a theoretical system of Chinese-style modernization characterized by a huge population size be built as soon as possible. Past experiences have proved that existing Western theories of population and development and the “prescriptions” they provide for modernizing a country with a huge population are seriously flawed, and are ineffective or even counterproductive if employed uncritically. Against the background of negative population growth, an endogenous theory and policy of population and development should be prioritized to cultivate a proactive conception of population and development and stress the two-way interaction between them. In this way, a conceptual transformation and theoretical reconstruction can be secured. In terms of action strategy, it is necessary to optimize the population development strategy in the aspects of strategic principles, objectives, perspectives and implementation strategies so as to promote high-quality population development and achieve Chinese-style modernization.

Keywords: huge population size, Chinese-style modernization, negative population growth, population development strategy, high-quality population development

FEATURE TOPIC: CHINESE-STYLE MODERNIZATION

Land Reform, State Capacity Building and Industrialized Capital Accumulation: Based on An Investigation of the Economic History and Political Economy of the Land Reform in China in the 1950s 27

Li Kang & Deng Hongtu

Abstract: Incorporating state capacity into the analytic framework of tracing the economic rise and fall of various

countries has become an important direction in the research of political economy, developmental economics and economic history. This paper focuses on the land reform movement led by the Chinese Communist Party in the 1950s, and discusses its influence on state capacity building and the development of industrialization in China. Our analysis found that, in the traditional monarchy period, the upper-level bureaucratic organization and the lower-level rural society had a “two-layer separation” pattern, which led to China’s lack of sufficient “state capacity” to realize industrialization. The land reform in the 1950s became a key turning point. The state power was no longer in the state of involution, rather, with the help of various party and government organizations and civil groups, the state could penetrate the rural society vertically. The grassroots social organizations and strong political mobilization capabilities enabled the new regime to complete the transformation of agricultural organization and the reconstruction of ideology, and China was able to initiate large-scale industrialization in a true sense. A comparative analysis of historical institutions shows that land reform is not only redistribution of land rights, but also a power restructuring among the multiple stakeholders involved behind the land. The importance of China’s modern state capacity for industrialization can never be exaggerated.

Keywords: state capacity, land reform, agricultural surplus, industrialization

Beyond the Commercialization Model: The Great Transformation of Capitalism in the Process of Modernization 45

Huang Dongya

Abstract: The western path to modernization means more than the spontaneous emergence of the industrial revolution and the market order. Rather, in the process of modernization, the Western world undergoes a great transformation, i.e., the birth of capitalism. The commercialization model of capitalism regards the rise of the market and capital as a natural evolving process of spontaneous diffusion and, along with it, the norms and values of a spontaneous market order. More classic studies, however, go beyond the commercialization model. In these studies, the rise of capitalism is regarded as a great transformation of social economy which opens up a brand new social and economic form. But more importantly, the rise of capitalism is also regarded as a political process accompanied by conflicts between political power and class, as well as by state intervention and its response. The view that the diffusion of the market and capital is not entirely an evolutionary process based on the human nature gives rise to two questions: how have the market and capital developed in different countries? and what factors have shaped the different paths of such market and capital development? By virtue of introspection and criticism of capitalism, Chinese modernization has taken a rather unique path. Taking the great transformation of capitalism as a frame of reference will help us to summarize the unique experiences of Chinese-style modernization.

Keywords: capitalism, commercialization, modern state, modernization, social protection

Tidal Lane: Cold War, Chinese-style Modernization, and the Third World Resources in Western Development Studies 61

Wang Hongzhe & Kong Yuye

Abstract: Starting from the local development path of China's electronic information industry, this paper attempts to sort out China's political strategy in information communication technology during the Cold War. Based on the history of research and development, organizational management, application, popularization, and social mobilization in information technology, a flexible and horizontal developmental path with all of its material limitations can be drawn. During the Cold War, American experts began to examine the non-Western developmental models of China and other third world countries. By the 1970s, the third world models had become an increasingly hot topic and had a revising effect on the then dominant paradigm. However, since the 1980s, the American futuristic discourse and theories of developmental communication, which have absorbed the revolutionary experiences of China and other third world countries, have now turned the table around and circumscribed the Chinese intellectuals' imagination and choice of future. Given the history of these two-way interactions, we may embark on a more historically dialectical discussion on the knowledge production of the communication science in the 20th century and its implications for Chinese-style modernization.

Keywords: Chinese-style modernization, developmental communication, diffusion of innovations, informatization in China, Cold War

"Stranglehold" Technologies: Reexamination and Solutions 79

Yang Zhen & Chen Jing

Abstract: Breaking the stranglehold problem of core technologies in key fields in strategic industries is the key to China's accelerated realization of technological self-reliance and self-improvement. This paper first points out the four wrong theories in the conception of the stranglehold problem of core technologies in key fields, namely, "core technologies equivalence theory", "industrial common technology theory", "basic research theory", and "complex product systems theory". The paper then clarifies the conceptual content and assessing method of the stranglehold problem of core technologies in key fields based on the four necessary conditions. Next, the paper attributes the stranglehold problem to the four causes, namely, macroscopic resource allocation, the subject of microscopic innovation, international competition environment, and microscopic enterprise innovation. These four causes lead to significant differences in the formation, orientation and breakthrough paths of the stranglehold technologies. Finally, the paper proposes that the breakthrough of the stranglehold technologies be based on the classification of the innovation subject, ranking of technological innovation, and degree of urgency. A categorized technological breakthrough chart should be worked out from such a categorical and hierarchical perspective. Only in this way can we achieve great self-reliance and strength in science and technology.

Keywords: core technologies in key fields, stranglehold, conceptual errors, breakthrough path

HUMANITIES

How was Max Weber's Sociology Introduced into China? A Pre-Parsons History

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Li Fangchun & Chao Qun

Abstract: Max Weber's theoretical doctrines entered into China much earlier than has been known. This article, by sorting out the basic clues of how Weber's social science ideas were introduced into China in the 1920s, attempts to fill up a gap in the history of global dissemination and communication of Weber and his theories in the 20th century, and to enrich our knowledge of the history of modern Chinese social sciences, in particular Chinese sociology. In the 1920s, Gu Mengyu, Yu Songhua and other Chinese scholars who had studied in Germany were the first to introduce Weber's theory into Chinese academia. In his public lecture in 1925, Emil Lederer for the first time presented Weber's interpretive sociology to Chinese audiences. In addition, Weber's sociological theory was brought to the attention of Chinese readers through the translation of the works of Japanese sociologists, such as Takada Yasuma and Seki Eikichi. In this process, *The Eastern Miscellany (Dongfang zazhi)* played a very important role as an academic medium. Through the German and Japanese channels, Chinese scholars began to have a preliminary understanding of Weber's sociology. Special terms such as "interpretive sociology" and "cultural sociology" indicate the characteristics of Weber's sociological theory, and the German sociology that it represents, which is drastically different from "Western sociology".

Keywords: Max Weber, interpretive sociology, cultural sociology, history of social sciences

Hsiao-tung Fei's Concentric Circles Image Revisited

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Chen Jianhong

Abstract: The differential mode of association proposed by Professor Hsiao-tung Fei is an important achievement in Chinese theoretical and scholarly construction. Prof. Fei characterizes Chinese pattern of social relations by the well-known image of expanding concentric circles with the self at the center. The differential mode of association is put forward to explain rural China in particular and Chinese society at large. The image of concentric circles is not invented by Prof. Fei, but can be found in ancient philosophy and its modern development in the West. In this paper, the author argues that, in contrast with the planar, static, and regular image of concentric circles, the concepts of gravitational field and light cone in quantum mechanics can better explain the cubic, dynamic, and irregular structure of contemporary social relations.

Keywords: Hsiao-tung Fei, differential mode of association, concentric circles, gravitational field, light cone

A Research on Early China's Agrarian Studies: Centered on Chen Hansheng 123

Chen Hangying

Abstract: This paper argues that the core issue of Chen Hansheng's rural research in the early 20th century is all about China's agrarian question, and his research should be included in the academic context of Marxist agrarian studies. While inheriting the classic agrarian theory, Chen found that, although China's rural land was highly concentrated at that time and agrarian capitalism had developed, small household farming still dominated. This is mainly because the joint domination of foreign colonial capital and local feudal forces hindered China's agrarian change, and eventually led to a general crisis in China's rural area. Based on this, Chen proposed that we should explore a path of agrarian change that suits China's national conditions on the basis of land reform and production cooperation. Chen Hansheng's thinking on China's agrarian question and his efforts to "Sinicize" Marxist agrarian thoughts are worthy of digging deep into by contemporary Chinese agrarian researchers.

Keywords: Chen Hansheng, rural research, agrarian question, agrarian change

LAW AND POLITICS

Strong and Weak Governance of Public Affairs in China: From the Perspective of the Relationship between the Central Government, Local Governments and Society 144

Cao Zhenghan & Zheng Xiangyi

Abstract: Contemporary China has a strong state capacity, but in public affairs, there are obvious differences in governance capacity in different areas. This paper finds that areas with strong governance usually meet two conditions: local decentralization and social participation. By contrast, areas with weak governance often have limited social participation, or both strong centralization and weak social participation. The difference is due to that public affairs governance needs to coordinate the relationship between the central government, local governments and society, especially where their goals conflict, and the main coordination mechanism, so-called "vertical constraint mechanism", can only play an effective role under the conditions of local decentralization and social participation.

Keywords: state capacity, public affairs governance capacity, decentralization, social participation

Return to Leninism: A General Theory of Dynamic Liberation and Development 164

Yao Zhongqiu

Abstract: Many phenomena in the world today show the relevance of Leninism, e.g., the success of Chinese-style modernization, the behavioral logic of western imperialism led by the United States, the feasible developmental path for developing countries, etc., all these call for a return to Leninism. Leninism provides an overall theory of

liberation and development for the peoples exploited and oppressed by the capitalist-imperialist world system. It has four theoretical pillars: a theory of the modern political world-system, a theory of colonial and semi-colonial revolution, a theory of the vanguard party, and a theory of developmental socialism. Leninism powerfully shaped the reality of the world. Only by returning to Leninism can we obtain an accurate understanding of the world. From an academic point of view, Leninism is a proven and credible system of social science theory, which should serve as the basis for building China's independent knowledge system.

Keywords: Leninism, world-system, imperialism, vanguard party, developmental socialism

Can Großraum Reconstruct International Law? Reflections Based on German Historicism 178

Chen Bin

Abstract: German historicism is the ideological genealogy inherent in Carl Schmitt's theory. Schmitt's writings have a profound sense of history, yet this historical perspective has not been clarified. Since the 20th century, conflicts between great powers have exacerbated the unrest in Europe. Großraum was designed by Schmitt to replace sovereign states as the basic unit of international law in dealing with the new situation. In fact, the theory of Großraum demonstrates the international law dimension of German historicism. It is a natural continuation of Schmitt's transition from national historicism to interstate politics. Großraum is an empirical idea of the power state, a secular historical-political myth, and an exclusive hierarchical space of civilization. It is thus unable to reconstruct international law. Rather, it is a historical reflection on international law, and its significance lies not in the theoretical construction of the future international pattern, but in the profound dissolution of the past international order. With the Chinese situation in mind, we are tasked with restoring the generative history of the international order and reflecting on the international legal system from a historical perspective.

Keywords: Carl Schmitt, Großraum, Jus Publicum Europaeum, German historicism

ECONOMICS AND SOCIETY

The "Social Science of Practice" Approach to Research: A Summary Introduction and Analysis 196

Philip C. C. Huang

Abstract: The "theory of practice" was developed mainly in order to rise above the common tendency to treat the subjective and the objective as an either/or binary. We might rely mainly on subjective presuppositions to arrive at our scholarly conclusions, or engage only in the compilation and accumulation of empirical evidence, but practice is unavoidably born of the interaction between the two dimensions. Precisely for this reason, we suggest that scholarly research proceed from actual practice, in order to rise above the either/or subjective/objective binary, and attend to both theoretical construction and empirical discovery, to focus deliberately on the interaction be-

tween the two. The article attempts to use actual scholarly practices as a concrete example to illustrate what is meant by the “social science of practice” approach to research.

Keywords: beyond the binary opposition between the subjective and the objective, Bourdieu’s theory of practice, sense of reality, empirical research, “social science of practice”

The Past, Present, and Future of Commercial Associations in China: Reflections on Theory and the Pathways of Practice 207

Zhao Shan

Abstract: Since the 1980s, three paradigms have dominated the historical study of commercial associations – class analysis, modernization, and “public sphere”/“civil society” – but all three are imbued with and insist upon a binary opposition between state and society. These paradigms produce an understanding of commercial associations as part of a Western-style “bourgeois public sphere,” itself part of “civil society,” standing in opposition to the state. These misinterpretations were only strengthened by the complete state-ification of commercial associations in China after 1949. Studies of the history of commercial associations, trapped in this theoretical pitfall, cannot produce convincing historical research, even with abundant empirical data, nor can they provide experiential models for the development of contemporary commercial associations. Instead, if we focus on practice, we discover that modern commercial associations were part of a “third sphere,” an in-between space within the paradoxical institutional framework of China’s highly centralized government and minimalist administrative system. The semiformal governance mechanism operative within the “third sphere” reflected the close relationship and mutual shaping at work between the state and local society rather than a binary opposition between them. Applying these insights on the history of commercial associations to the practices of contemporary “commercial consultative associations” allows us to see that the semiformal administrative traditions embedded in the “third sphere” continue to quietly operate, which has immense significance for the future development of commercial associations in China.

Keywords: commercial associations, state and society, “third sphere”, semi-formal governance, commercial consultative associations



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