

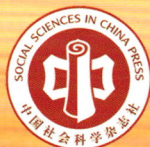
中國

QK1707839

5
2017

社会科学

SOCIAL
SCIENCES
IN CHINA



SSCP

中国社会科学杂志社

1980年1月10日创刊

2017

中国社会科学

5

(月刊)

总第257期 5月25日出版

(1) 努力建设马克思主义理论阵地,

发挥为党和国家决策服务的思想库作用

——庆祝中国社会科学院建院40周年

王伟光 · 4 ·

(2) 中国经济改革对社会主义政治经济学根本性难题的突破

刘伟 · 23 ·

(3) 马克思主义历史进步思想的基础命题和原则立场 成林 · 44 ·

(4) 公共卫生支出增长的收入再分配效应

李永友 · 63 ·

(5) 当代情感体制的社会学探析 成伯清 · 83 ·

(6) 农地三权分置的法实现 蔡立东 姜楠 · 102 ·

(7) 大国司法理念与中国国际民事诉讼制度的发展 何其生 · 123 ·

(8) “文学作品意义之源”笔谈

文学作品意义之源

——20世纪西方文论史视角 托马斯·帕威尔 · 148 ·

略论文学作品的意义生成

——一个诠释学视角的考察 朱立元 · 155 ·

复杂性：关于一个古典美学概念的评论

海因茨·德吕格 · 165 ·

文学作品意义的关系属性

高楠 · 172 ·

(9) 《乌托邦》在中国的百年传播

——关于翻译史及其版本的学术考察 高放 · 181 ·

本期论文英文摘要 (ABSTRACTS) · 205 ·

ABSTRACTS

(1) Strive to Build a Theoretical Position of Marxism and Play the Role as an Important Think tank in Decision-making of the Party and the State: On the 40th Anniversary of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Wang Weiguang • 4 •

With the direct solicitude and support of generations of collective leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) has adhered over the past four decades to the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, “Three Representatives” Important Thought, and Scientific Outlook on Development, fully implements the spirit of series of important speeches of General Secretary Xi Jinping and his new ideas, new thoughts, and new strategies on governance, closely adheres to and develops socialism with Chinese characteristics, takes the important theoretical issues of reform, development and stability as the main direction, publishing a series of major academic works and playing the role as a theoretical position of Marxism and an important think tank of the Party and the State; and has contributed to pushing forward the sinicization of Marxism and the prosperity and development of Chinese social sciences. Developments over the past 40 years have accumulated valuable experiences and shaped the “general methods,” “strategic aim,” “three basic experiences,” “five-threes” general work approach, and the important observance of the “eight perseverances.” Standing at a new starting point, the CASS Party Group is guided by General Secretary Xi Jinping’s important speech of May 17, 2016 and his letter of congratulation to the 40th anniversary of CASS, forging ahead, pioneering and innovating, standing at the head of the trends of the times, grasping the ancient and modern changes, being intellectual harbingers, and rapidly building philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics, actively engaging in research for the Party and people, giving advice and suggestions, and undertaking the glorious mission bestowed by history.

(2) Chinese Economic Reform Makes a Breakthrough in a Fundamental Problem of Socialist Political Economy

Liu Wei • 23 •

In the basic economic system of the primary stage of socialism, public ownership is the mainstay of the economy and develops alongside diverse forms of ownership in conjunction with the market mechanism’s decisive role in resource allocation. How to realize the effective combination of the two is a fundamental problem in constructing a socialist political economy with Chinese characteristics. Western bourgeois economics and the traditional understanding of classical Marxist thought deny the possibility of

• 205 •

uniting the two, and Central and Eastern European practical and theoretical experiments with their union in the course of economic transformation all ended with the abandonment of public ownership. The fundamental property of the practice of socialist economic reform with Chinese characteristics is adherence to the organic unity of the two. This has achieved significant progress, but at the same time faces a new series of problems.

(3) The Basic Propositions and Principal Standpoints of Marxist Thinking on Historical Progress

Cheng Lin • 44 •

Historical progress is an innate necessity of Marxist thought. Western liberal scholars' rejection of this idea is actually a rejection of historical materialism and hence of the whole Marxist theoretical system, including scientific socialism. If we are to uphold the Marxist idea of historical progress, it is necessary to respond to the accusations liberal political philosophy has levelled at Marxism on the three basic propositions of historical laws, historical determinism and historical teleology, in order to clarify these questions and maintain the principal standpoints of Marxism. Marxism holds that history does have laws, and the essence of the laws is that history makes constant progress. Such laws can be grasped and understood by us to a certain extent. Marxism believes that the progress of history is determined by the laws of history, so the Marxist idea of historical progress is a kind of historical determinism. However, this historical determinism is not unitary or mechanical (that is, it is not solely economic nor does it involve only the forces of production). Instead, it takes into account not only necessity and objectivity, but also contingency and subjective agency; it stresses not only the decisive role of the productive forces and the economic foundation, but also the importance of the relations of production and the superstructure in dialectical and systemic determinism. Marxist thinking on historical progress is not in any sense historical teleology, even though it does discuss the purpose of history in the sense of real man and man's purposive activity. Marxist thought on historical progress argues that it is real man and his purposive historical activity in accord with historical laws that drive the progress of history.

(4) The Income Redistribution Effect of the Growth of Public Health Expenditure

Li Yongyou • 63 •

Since the "new medical reform" in 2009, public health expenditure in China has grown markedly, bringing about a tremendously expanded supply of medical services. Using the compensating variation method and CFPS face-to-face survey data (2010-2014), research on the expansion of outpatient services has found that more of the marginal benefits from the growth of public health expenditure have flowed towards low-income groups, but constantly increasing consultation fees burden the same group with higher fees for medical services. The government should alter the structure of financial subsidies to medical services and should increase subsidies and

decrease charges for outpatient services for low-income groups to obtain a genuine solution to the problem of “medical services being unaffordable” for such groups. At the same time, the government in the future should continue to increase investment in and supply of health care services.

(5) A Sociological Exploration of the Contemporary Emotional System

Cheng Boqing • 83 •

“Emotional system” refers to discourse and practice revolving around a set of normative emotions and their expression at a particular time and in particular social settings. This perspective provides an analytical approach that reveals the interactive mechanism between personal feelings and social structure. Corresponding to the changes in three key domains of contemporary society, the emotional system also falls into three types: the finishing system in the domain of work, the experience system in the consumer domain, and the performance system in the domain of communication. The three systems are in tension but also overlap, leading to a number of complexities. At the same time, underlying these emotional systems is a common tendency that leads to shared emotional phenomena. Analysis and diagnosis based on the emotional system provide a sociological approach to understanding and resolving contemporary emotional issues.

(6) Legal Realization of the Separation of the “Three Rights” to Rural Land

Cai Lidong and Jiang Nan • 102 •

Separation of the three forms of rights to rural land (rights to ownership, contracting and management) is a core element in today’s rural land system with Chinese characteristics and a necessary choice in the reform of rural land rights. It aims to realize the scale operation of rural land, eliminate the predicament of rural land finance, and increase agricultural productivity. The transition from the policy of separating the three rights to operable laws governing the policy’s implementation is premised on the collective ownership of rural land, based on stabilizing existing judicial relations in rural land, and directed toward the assetization of rights to rural land. Rural households’ land contract and management rights under the central government’s rural land policies are simply those under existing laws (including rights under the household responsibility system from which the land management right derives). In line with the logic of the emergence of usufruct in accordance with the execution of rights, land management rights constitute a secondary usufruct established by the owners of land contract and management rights in the exercise of their rights; hence the legal structure of contract and management rights is usufruct/secondary usufruct. In terms of interpretation, land management rights, being restricted by *numerus clausus*, are essentially not real rights, but once registered they take effect against third parties and are protected by tort law. In terms of legislation, the future real rights chapter in China’s civil code should elevate land management rights to the status of legal usufruct, thus giving them statutory status.

• 207 •

(7) The Idea of Justice in a Large Country and the Development of International Civil Procedure in China

He Qisheng • 123 •

The development of China's international civil procedure system should correspond to the development of its reform and opening to the outside world. As a large economic power, China needs to call on international civil procedures to guarantee its worldwide interests; and as a large country with rule of law, it needs to improve the level of its judicial services and enhance the market attraction of its judicial system in global dispute resolution. Given that a country's judicial system is an important element in measuring its comprehensive competitiveness, the global competitiveness of our international civil procedure system is one of the goals to be pursued in the reform of Chinese justice. In order to raise the level of the Chinese international civil procedure system, China should emphasize the idea of the judicial system of a large country and prioritize its competitiveness, service orientation and cooperative approach to dispute resolution. In addition, it should focus on the following reforms: firstly, establishing a special system of international civil jurisdiction, with an increase in competitive jurisdiction items; secondly, enhancing China's professional services capacity in international civil actions, highlighting the expedient protection given to the rights of the parties concerned and stressing the professional development of judicial bodies in the commercial field; and thirdly, strengthening international judicial cooperation and facilitating the global flow of Chinese rulings.

(8) A Discussion of the Sources of Meaning of Literary Works

Thomas Pavel, Zhu Liyuan, Heinz Drügh and Gao Nan • 147 •

20th century Western literary theory and criticism overthrew writers' monopoly on the meaning of their works through the statements of "death of the author" and the "birth of the reader," declaring for the reader that it is the reader who constructs literary works and their meanings. This trend has evoked increasing discontent and criticism in academia. As Professor Zhang observes, texts and writers are always unconsciously represented in language, style, textual structure and "unseen" design, and acknowledging the presence of writers and their intentions is a basic premise for properly understanding and interpreting the text and exploring the sources of meaning of literary works. To push this discussion forward, we have organized this written discussion on "Sources of Meaning in Literary Works." Professor Thomas Pavel from the Department of Comparative Literature at the University of Chicago holds that the cultural and intellectual transition from historicism to the theories of formalism and the new criticism movement exhibits a trend that emphasizes the connection between literature and reality. Reality is admittedly significant for the interpretation of classical and contemporary literary works in accordance with contemporary politics, but its "utilitarianism" will weaken standards for exploring normative literary meaning, the thrust of the text and the author's original intention. Also, Professor Pavel argues, a work's meaning has three experiential sources, and the contents of the literary work itself demand full and completely new attention. Professor Zhu

Liyuan from the Department of Chinese Language and Literature of Fudan University believes that exploring the meaning of literary works needs to follow the general methodology of hermeneutics represented by Friedrich Schleiermacher and Wilhelm Dilthey, and the ontology of hermeneutics whose outstanding thinkers were Martin Heidegger and Hans-Georg Gadamer. He agrees with Professor Zhang's analysis of Emilio Betti, and thinks that Betti's methodological hermeneutics avoids both subjectivism and the naivety of historical objectivism and that his interpretation appropriately ascribes the meaning of literary works to the ceaseless generation of the dynamic flow path of writers, texts and readers. Professor Heinz Drügh from Goethe University, Frankfurt, suggests that in interpreting a literary text, one should address the text directly, bringing to life the richness and subtlety evident in its psychological, aesthetic and textual details, in a conscious and procedural departure from the mainstream mode of understanding. To promote an autonomous aesthetic, one must keep well away from the entertainment objectives of the cultural industry, be aware of the hardship of existence and unearth new aesthetic forms that reflect the situation of society. Professor Gao Nan of the College of Liberal Arts, Liaoning University, believes that the meaning of literary works rests in the relationship between the work and its acceptors. Meaning occurs in the process of acceptance, generating multiple forms including representation of consciousness, the universal general and historical continuity.

(9) A Hundred Years of *Utopia* in China: A Scholarly Review of the History of Chinese Translators and Translations of *Utopia* *Gao Fang* • 181 •

Thomas More's *Utopia*, published in 1516, is a pioneering work of utopian socialism from the early modern era. Like the development of world socialism, it has so far weathered five centuries. Following the first mentions of *Utopia* in Chinese books and magazines in the decades from 1903 to 1934, the first Chinese translation, by Liu Linsheng, appeared in 1935, followed by one by Dai Liuling in 1956 (revised and republished in 1982). By 1998, 13 translations had appeared in the mainland of China as well as four new translations in the Taiwan region. The early Chinese publications and translations played an important historical role in the spread of scientific socialist ideals and inspired the Chinese to strive for the fulfillment of these glorious ideals. Over the past century and more, the extensive and profound spread of scientific socialism in China has virtually kept pace with the introduction and translation of utopian socialism. Marx and Engels denounced its lack of realism but carried on its socialist ideals. Rising above its theoretical arguments and practical programs, they realized socialism's scientific transformation from utopian fantasy to historical practice. It was their efforts that propelled the Chinese revolution to its final victory in the course of the sinicization of Marxism, providing a scientific guide to action for the historical fulfillment of the theory of scientific socialism in the great socialist practice with Chinese characteristics, and for striving for the great revival of the Chinese nation in the 21st century.

中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2017年 第5期 (月刊)

主管：中国社会科学院

主办：中国社会科学院
(北京建国门内大街5号)

编辑：《中国社会科学》编辑部

出版：中国社会科学杂志社
(北京市朝阳区光华路15号院1号楼11-12层，邮编 100026)

编辑部：010-85886569

网上投稿：<http://www.cssn.cn/>

发行：010-85885198
E-mail:skbfxb@126.com

网上订阅：中国社会科学在线 <http://www.csstoday.net/dingyue/>

中国社会科学网 <http://www.cssn.cn/>

印刷：北京科信印刷有限公司

订阅处：全国各地邮局

国外发行：中国国际图书贸易总公司
(北京 399 信箱 邮编 100044)

如发现印装质量问题，请与印刷厂联系调换。电话：010-62903036

ISSN 1002-4921



刊号： $\frac{\text{ISSN}1002-4921}{\text{CN}11-1211/\text{C}}$

国内代号：2-531 国外代号：BM171 定价：100.00 元