

中國

8

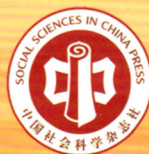
2017



QK1726892

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

8

(月刊)

总第260期 8月25日出版

(1) 历史阐释中的历史事实和历史评价问题

——基于马克思唯物史观的基本理论和方法 涂成林 · 4 ·

(2) “中国价值”的文化发现及其实践意义

袁祖社 · 24 ·

(3) 中国城市风险化：空间与治理

陈进华 · 43 ·

(4) 建设中国特色国家创新体系 跨越中等收入陷阱

龚刚 魏熙晔 杨先明等 · 61 ·

(5) 中国虚拟经济与实体经济的相关性

——基于规模和周期视角的实证研究

苏治 方形 尹力博 · 87 ·

(6) 事实、证据与事实认定 张保生 · 110 ·

(7) 乡村社会变迁与治理

非农集体经济及其“社会性”建构 蓝宇蕴 · 132 ·

乡土社会中的面子观与乡村治理 董磊明 郭俊霞 · 147 ·

(8) 南宋史料与政治史研究

——三重视角的分析 黄宽重 · 161 ·

(9) 钦差巡察与查理曼的帝国治理 李云飞 · 178 ·

本期论文英文摘要 (ABSTRACTS) · 203 ·

ABSTRACTS

(1) Historical Facts and Historical Evaluation in Historical Interpretation: A Basic Theory and Method Based on Marx's Historical Materialism

Tu Chenglin • 4 •

Historical facts and historical evaluation are an important topic in historical interpretation, one that is permanent and always fresh, and a basic prerequisite for our present construction of Marxist historical hermeneutics. The formation of historical hermeneutics involves not the ontological interaction between historical interpretation subjects and objects, but also the epistemological approach to historical facts, logic and value, and the internal tension and dynamic balance of the confirmation of historical facts and construction of historical estimates. To construct historical hermeneutics from the angle of historical materialism, we must first stick to the objectivity and anteriority of historical facts, then take care to overcome subjectivity, relativity and pluralism in historical evaluation, and seek for the possibility of constructing man's common historical values and discovering man's common history. Therefore, historical interpretation is a cognitive process that indefinitely approaches historical truth and a social process of building up our spiritual home together. It will ultimately affirm a common standard for man's knowledge and evaluation of history and seek for the greatest common divisor of the value of the shared future of mankind.

(2) The Cultural Discovery of "Chinese Values" and their Practical Meaning

Yuan Zushe • 24 •

The establishment of a rational faith in social values and their conscious practice symbolize the maturation and ultimate syncretism of a nation's culture. The practice of social reform in China since the end of the 1970s has been a zigzagging track full of hardship, along which the Chinese nation has taken its own way to reflect on the multiple defects of "modern civilization," explore, create and practice "Chinese

• 203 •

values,” and pursue and shape the new spiritual faith and (rational) faith in values in national culture. This process of pursuit and practice emphatically indicates the course of autonomous creation and evolution of the new shape of this culture, and the way in which the entire realm of the character of the nation fulfills and evaluates itself. In a deeper sense, “Chinese values” clearly indicates the orientation toward practice, follows the logic of the real fulfillment of social “public values” on the basis of the internal and organic integration of individuality and social commonality and of nationalization and globalization, and highlights the call of a sublime faith in justice, and the promise of the reality of a universal good life for today’s Chinese people. “Chinese values” sets up an emphatic image of “the Chinese” as having the bearing and generous hearts of contemporary “citizens of the world,” the great features of benevolence, responsibility and commitment, and the ethos of self-respect, self-confidence, self-strengthening and independence.

(3) Urban Risk Orientation in China: Space and Governance *Chen Jinhua* • 43 •

As an issue in Chinese urban development, urban risk orientation reflects and invites reflection on the structural features and internal development of the immediate or potential risks entailed in rapid urbanization across the globe. China has reached a consensus on the management of urban risk as part of research into the modernization of national governance. A scrutiny of spatial theory indicates that urban risk orientation in China is essentially a structural issue arising from an immature system of generalized preferences in urban space rights and interests, with an unbalanced spatial structure, functional disorder and ecological disruption arising from inequitable and unbalanced urban spatial development, readjustment and renovation. As an innovative form of modern urban public management ranging from utilities to human resources, spatial management enlists players including government, enterprises, society and citizens to seek a “community of spatial interests” with a rational structure, effective functions and an optimized environment at the level of spatial production and interest distribution. This would carry out innovations in the spatial structures, drivers and mechanisms of urban public management and the associated cultural ecology with a view to realizing the institutionalization, synthesis and reordering of urban spatial management, strategically forestalling and resolving the risks encountered in the course of urbanization, and realizing the spatial governance vision of scientific, fair and sustainable allocation, growth and renovation

of urban space in the age of risk.

(4) Building a National Innovation System with Chinese Characteristics to Vault over the Middle Income Trap

Gong Gang, Wei Xiye, Yang Xianming et al. • 61 •

Some doubts have been expressed over the existence of the middle income trap. On the basis of a transition probability matrix and the uniform growth theory interpretation, we clarify the queries about its existence, using a growth theory framework to research the causes, mechanisms and conditions of the middle income trap in developing countries from the perspective of technological progress. Our findings show that whether a developing country can escape the middle income trap depends upon whether the technological growth rate it achieves through independent R&D is higher than that of frontier countries. The construction of a national innovation system and the implementation of an innovation-driven development strategy in China are laying an institutional foundation that will enable the country to vault over the middle income trap.

(5) Correlation of the Virtual and the Real Economy: Empirical Research at the Level of Scale and Periodicity

Su Zhi, Fang Tong and Yin Libo • 87 •

The virtual economy's divergence from the real economy has become a classic feature of the global economic system, and China is no exception. On the basis of the GVAR model and 1992-2016 macro-economic and financial data of major representative countries across the globe, we conducted research focused on testing the correlation between the virtual and the real economy in China in terms of scale and periodicity within the framework of economic globalization. Our findings show that both scale and cyclical fluctuations demonstrate the increasing divergence of the virtual and the real economy. At the level of scale, the virtual economy is unresponsive to the real economy's reaction to shocks but is more sensitive to shocks to itself, and has a "crowding out effect" on the real economy. At the level of cyclical fluctuations, the real economy just has a short-term pilot effect on the virtual economy. A nonlinear Granger causality test further confirms the fact of divergence. In these circumstances, pricing and monetary policy can suppress the tendency for the virtual economy to diverge from the real economy. Our analyses provide detailed

• 205 •

empirical support for the three kinds of structural imbalance in the new normal of the Chinese economy pointed out by General Secretary Xi Jinping.

(6) Facts, Evidence and Ascertaining the Facts

Zhang Baosheng • 110 •

The features of facts and evidence and the relationship between the two are questions belonging to the meta-theory of evidence law. Facts as the logical starting point of evidence law contain the seeds of various questions relating to the ascertainment of fact, and the unfolding over time of their inherent features, especially their experiential character, shapes the basic nature of evidence and determines that the ascertainment of fact is necessarily a process of experiential reasoning. The true picture of the facts that a seeker ascertains through the “mirror of evidence” is a judgment of their possibility which will fall short of absolute certainty, but possesses probability or verisimilitude. As theories of judicial proof move from precise probability towards blurred probability or verisimilitude, they can serve as a reference for judicial reform or research on the law of evidence in China.

(7) Rural Society Transformation and Governance

Lan Yuyun, Dong Leiming and Guo Junxia • 131 •

Rural society is an important dimension of the transformation and development of Chinese society, and the changing modes of its transformation and governance will certainly have an impact upon the overall direction and effects of the transformation and governance of Chinese society. In the face of the current economic and social transformation, some profound structural problems are becoming increasingly serious as rural society tries to develop with the times. Against this background, the discussion of problems and solutions that address the transformation and governance of rural society from an economic and socio-cultural angle has become significant. As Professor Lan Yuyun of the School of Politics and Administration of South China Normal University points out, with the non-agricultural transformation of the rural collective economy, many village-level collectives have reformed the collective economy and set up community shareholding systems, creating a collective economy system aimed at marketization. This reform has facilitated the capitalization and scale operation of the collective economy, but in most cases it has not really accomplished the transition to marketization, nor has it solved or alleviated such problems as the

dissolution of the “collectivity.” One important reason for this is that community shareholding reform neglects the fact that the non-agricultural collective economy is a “social economy” and ignores the significance of the “sociality” required to maintain its economic character. Concern for the loss of sociality in the non-agricultural collective economy and the ensuing cultivation and building of such sociality is the key to enabling the non-agricultural collective economy to emerge from its current predicament and carry out sustainable development. According to Professor Dong Leiming, at the School of Sociology of the Beijing Normal University, and Associate Professor Guo Junxia, at the School of Philosophy of the Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, *mianzi* (“face” in the sense of pride or dignity) as a sort of “community currency” indicates reciprocal relations between individuals, implying mutual obligation or *renqing*, and at the same time suggests social evaluation, reputation and status; it is a value standard that individuals as members of society rely on to become established in society and get along with people, and also the sense of efficacy and social assessment that arises from living up to social values. In the communities to which individuals belong, *mianzi* achieves social control through positive praise or negative exclusion and shapes the village social order. In different types of rural areas, disparities in village social structure have resulted in differences in people’s sense of belonging, and the idea of *mianzi* also takes different forms. In the rapid transformation in the Chinese countryside, the farmers’ view of *mianzi* is changing rapidly, and the mechanism for maintaining the village social order is being re-constructed.

(8) Historical Materials on the Southern Song Dynasty and Research on Political History: A Threefold Analysis *Kuan-chung Huang* • 161 •

The Southern Song Dynasty underwent frequent political changes, resulting in the scattering of much historical material, with a negative effect on research subjects. In going deeper into Southern Song political history and its connotations, the choice of editions of the classics and in-depth interpretation of historical materials aside, it is most important to closely examine the complex elements in the rapidly changing political situation of the Southern Song and to clarify its temporal and spatial background and the thread running through its development. In observing the three elements of human affairs, the times and the circumstances from the perspective of the three features of political taboos, character evaluation and human relationships, it

can be seen that Southern Song policies were highly realistic and very changeable. Political figures responded in various ways to the impact of immediate politics. Apart from collective opposition and resistance, people's roles and interrelationships also had an influence that cannot be neglected. We hope in this way to grasp the panorama of political development and understand the changes in character evaluation and the deeper meaning beneath the tolerant politics of the Southern Song, thus revealing the distinctive politics of this period.

(9) Imperial Envoys' Tours of Inspection and Charlemagne's Governance of the Empire

Li Yunfei • 178 •

During Charlemagne's reign, imperial envoys' tours of inspection had become an important institution of the Carolingian Empire as a result of the three overlapping factors of large-scale territorial expansion, a decline in tours of inspection by the Emperor, and growing peace in the empire. Imperial envoys' inspection tours expanded to include subservient kingdoms and border areas outside core imperial territory. Courtiers and local elites were an important source for the imperial envoys. Although they seldom severely punished local magnates such as counts, the imperial envoys' tours of inspection doubtless strengthened the central government's control over the localities, increased the obligations of local dignitaries, and checked the neglect of duty or misconduct of some high officials. In recent years, foreign scholars have tended to underestimate the historical role of imperial envoys' tours of inspection during Charlemagne's reign. We should give careful thought to this issue and exercise wise discrimination.

中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2017年 第8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



9 771002 492124

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