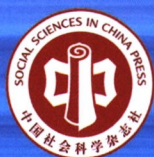


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ABSTRACTS

(1) Philosophy and the Social Sciences during the 70 Years of the People's Republic of China

Xie Fuzhan, Zhang Wenxian, Zhang Fugui, Yu Pei and Yang Guangbin • 4 •

The founding of the PRC in 1949 opened a new era in Chinese history. Accompanying the advancement of the PRC, numerous practitioners of philosophy and the social sciences, guided by Marxism and rooted in China's reality, have tied themselves closely to the theme of the times and constantly forged ahead in arduous exploration, providing an important and fruitful basis of scientific principles and intellectual support for China's socialist modernization. Since reform and opening up, the cause of Chinese philosophy and social sciences has flourished under the guidance of the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, and China's philosophy and social sciences have ushered in new opportunities for great development. Under the guidance of General Secretary Xi Jinping's important thought on constructing philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics, the social science community has been active in taking the major theoretical and practical issues that China faces in the new era as the main direction, being rooted in the Chinese situation, learning from foreign countries, drawing on history, grasping the contemporary, caring for humanity, and looking ahead to the future. In doing so, it has taken solid steps in building a path of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics, Chinese style and a Chinese manner.

On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, we specially invited Xie Fuzhan, Researcher, President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Party Group Secretary; Zhang Wenxian, Senior Professor of Liberal Arts at Zhejiang University and Director of the Academic Committee of the China Law Society; Zhang Fugui, Professor at the China Culture Research Institute of Jilin

University; Yu Pei, researcher at the Institute of World History of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; and Yang Guangbin, Professor at the School of International Studies of Renmin University, to write special academic articles from the perspectives of economics, law, literature, history, political science, etc. They have reviewed the development and expressed their opinions on the trend of the academic development of contemporary China, profoundly interpreted the basis of scientific principles and logic of Xi Jinping's thought on socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. Through the publication of these articles, we hope to encourage various disciplines to actively engage in setting up innovative issues, refining iconic concepts and making a due contribution to accelerating the construction of the disciplinary system, academic system, and discourse system for philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics.

(2) The Interpretative Principles of Historical Materialism and their Concrete Application

Wu Xiaoming • 98 •

The interpretative principles of historical materialism represent an unprecedented transfer of the essential nature of society's historical process from the realms of thought, concept, and spirit to the field of real life, and thus reveal the dominance of the conceptual world as an ideological mythology. Moreover, the interpretative principle of historical materialism draws simultaneously on true sociality and historicity, for it simply cannot pass through the vast realm of social history and form a true view of materialism without a philosophical grasp of sociality and historicity. This shows the essential characteristics of the interpretative principle of historical materialism and its substantive connection with Hegelian philosophy. However, to a large extent the widespread influence of historical materialism still remains as the superficialities of a principle or axiom, even for many of its supporters. The crucial point here is the concrete application of the dialectical aspect of the interpretative principle. The interpretative principle of historical materialism cannot for an instant be separated from its concrete application, an application that means studying and grasping the self-acting character of a given society. This essential nature not only positively inspires the construction of the academic system, disciplinary system, and discourse system for philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics, but will also produce a strong and lasting impetus.

(3) The Meaning and Limitations of the Keyword Approach—Reevaluating Raymond Williams' *Keywords: A Vocabulary of Culture and Society*

Fang Weigui • 116 •

Raymond Williams' *Keywords: A Vocabulary of Culture and Society* falls into the category of historical semantics. Williams seeks to find a distinctive means of effectively researching society and culture by reviewing and providing textual analysis and description of the historical development of some words and their significance. *Keywords'* academic contribution is beyond doubt, and it is also an important indicator of the rise of a research methodology. It had considerable influence at the time, but also received a lot of criticism; Quentin Skinner, a leading figure of the Cambridge school, is particularly harsh about the *Keywords*, but not a few Chinese scholars are quite unaware of its methodological flaws and deficiencies. German *Begriffsgeschichte* (conceptual history) is one of the landmark paradigms of historical semantics. A comparison of the German-style *Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe* (*Basic Concepts in History*) with the *Keywords*, despite their many common areas, will readily reveal their differences and relative merits, and will be conducive to a deeper understanding of related issues.

(4) A New Perspective for Understanding the Central-Local Fiscal Game—Evidence from Reforms in the Issuance and Repayment Modes of Municipal Bonds

Lü Wei, Zhou Jiayin and Lu Yi • 134 •

As socialism with Chinese characteristics enters a new era, it is imperative to promote high-quality development. At this new historical turn, it is no longer appropriate to explore the path of China's future development in terms of local governments only. We have therefore conducted an empirical test of the process and effect of the central government's top-level design through the difference-in-difference method. Our test explores the process of central-local fiscal gaming from the point of view of the central government, observing how central fiscal reform achieves its goal through top-level design. Reform of the issuance and repayment modes of municipal bonds is taken as a typical case. Our findings show that on the basis of top-level design and our observation and conclusions about local government behavior, the central government has made timely adjustments to its empowerment mode and ultimately facilitated realization of the goals of reform. This provides a new

perspective for understanding the central-local fiscal game post-reform and opening up.

(5) On the Linkage of Public Security's Investigative and Administrative Powers

Zhang Zetao • 160 •

China's public security agencies exercise both investigative and administrative powers. The practice of public security and the justice system to some extent interlinks the application of public security's criminal investigation powers and administrative powers, with the latter replacing the former at times and vice versa. This situation exists not only in China but also in other countries. This two-in-one model of pursuit of illegal and criminal acts, the way in which cases fall under either public order or the criminal system, and the difference between the looseness of administrative procedures and the strictness of criminal procedures, mean that public security's investigative power overlaps with its administrative power. Distinguishing public security's investigative power from its administrative power is the precondition for linking them; it is necessary both for fighting crime and protecting human rights and for improving law enforcement operations and the management, supervision, and control of public security agencies' law-enforcement power. The jurisprudential principle behind making this distinction is to improve the operating mechanism and the management, supervision, and control of public security agencies' law-enforcement powers, and to organically unite cracking down on crime with human rights protection; the pursuit of efficiency with the realization of justice; and the purposes of law enforcement with its forms. In distinguishing between public security's investigative and administrative activities at the institutional level, it would be advisable to adopt a comprehensive weighting standard, establish the principle of proportionality, standardize procedures for converting administrative evidence into criminal evidence and rules for substantive restrictions, improve the relevant provisions in the Administrative Procedure Law and the Law on State Compensation, and make appropriate adjustment to the two-in-one model of illegality and crime.

(6) Alienation in Civil Disputes in Rural Areas and a Governance Approach

Lu Yilong • 184 •

An ordinary rural neighborhood dispute that occurred in G province failed to be

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effectively mediated in the grassroots community. Thereafter, it went through the first-instance judgment of people's court in the town, the second-instance judgment and retrial at the municipal middle-level people's court, a protest to the provincial high people's procuratorate, and the final judgment of the provincial high court. Although the case exhausted almost every judicial avenue, the dispute remained unresolved. The process of handling this civil dispute reflects alienation from the procedures, purpose and application of the law in civil disputes in circumstances where the rule of law and the countryside's rule of rites have both failed. Alienation in rural civil disputes reflects the dual nature of legality in rural society; that is, although the distance between the law and the countryside is decreasing and "disputes handled through law" are increasing, it is getting harder and harder to resolve civil disputes. To deal with this issue, it may be necessary to move from dispute management to dispute governance and from diversified mechanisms to joint construction and governance, as well as including civil dispute management into the governance of rural society. We can thus build a mechanism for resolving community-level disputes with the participation of multiple social forces and a number of measures of synergistic governance.

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