

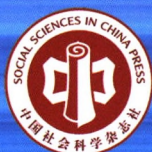


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ABSTRACTS

(1) The Situation of Political Justice in China *Wang Yan and Chen Shaohui* • 4 •

“Political justice” is the supreme political value and an important theoretical and practical proposition for the political development of contemporary China. In their different historical and cultural contexts, Chinese and Western concepts of political justice have each undergone independent developmental processes, giving each a different theoretical and practical character. Marxist political justice achieves the unification of critical logic with constructive logic, political reason with political morality, social progress with human liberation, class attributes with scientific method, and political ideals with political reality. It is not only the theoretical basis and guiding ideology for the study of political justice in the new era, but also an important element in the political justice of contemporary China. Contemporary China’s scientific inner qualities and value implications are not only the legacy of Marxist thinking on political justice, but also a historical mirror for political civilization at home and abroad. At the same time, they offer a practical grasp of Chinese political construction in the new era. Having a correct understanding of the core categories and dialectical relationships of freedom and equality, democracy and the rule of law, competition and consultation, the individual and the collective, and rights and power is the real essence of making political entities normative, balancing political interests, exercising unifying control over political values, and acting in accordance with the true meaning of political justice.

(2) Government Behavior and the Development of Chinese Society—Sociological Research Findings and Paradigm Shifts *Zhou Feizhou* • 21 •

Research on government behavior is an important field in Chinese sociology that has produced many valuable results, which are closely connected to the government-led development model with Chinese characteristics. There have been three successive paradigms in the sociological analysis of government action: analysis of interest structures, analysis of institutions and analysis that is moving toward the historical dimension of government behavior. The three paradigms are closely related to the reform process and changes in local government behavior; they reflect the richness and complexity of China’s reform process. Unlike the economic or political approach, sociological research on government behavior directs more attention to the role of social relations in the analysis of government relations with enterprises and the

market. Social relations and their mode of operation are not only a key factor in explaining the flourishing of township and village enterprises and government/enterprise relations in the early stage of reform, but also the underlying reason for the failure of the policy under the project system. On the question of the role played by social relations in government behavior, sociological research exhibits a rich and varied array of essays while also making a breakthrough in the binary analytical paradigm of "state and society." Such sociological research has advanced toward a historical dimension that already transcends the specific area and scope of government behavior, a development that is of great significance for the Sinicization of sociology and the construction of a sociology with Chinese characteristics.

(3) Supply-Side Structural Reform in the Service Industry and Getting Past the Middle Income Trap *Zhang Jianhua and Cheng Wen • 39 •*

The internal consumption and production structure of the service industry that now dominates the Chinese economy needs to be optimized. Introducing supply-side structural reform to improve the in-depth integration of advanced manufacturing and the modern service industry and promoting a strong domestic market is the key to stepping over the middle income trap. We use 1950-2010 data from 45 non-oil-exporting economies representing the structural evolution of the service industry worldwide to compare the Asian economies that have passed through the middle income trap with Latin American counterparts that remain stuck in this trap, as well as with the Four Asian Tigers, and thence proceed to construct a matched model that covers the consumption and production service industries and the supply of human resources, with an aim to identify the formative mechanisms and conditions for crossing over the middle income trap from the perspective of upgrading the structure of the service industry. The conclusion of our research is: Substantially developing the production service sector, raising the public service supply in order to cultivate the quantity and quality of human resources, and achieving a match between senior-level human resources and a knowledge-intensive service industry will propel the upgrading and transformation of China's economic structure in the direction of high-quality development.

(4) The Construction of a System of Criminal Records *Yu Zhigang • 62 •*

Criminal records systems in the information age are based on a diversified information management system. Promptly setting up a national system of criminal records and setting norms for collecting, storing and utilizing criminal information data that falls within criminal jurisdiction are objective requirements for improving the rule of law in the information age. In the future China's criminal records system should take the maintenance of the public interest as its value orientation and the

limitation of queries to information as its basic model, so as to achieve its functions of prevention of crime, the return of offenders to society, and social management. Building a unified national database and constructing two-way entities and rules with a threefold purpose could be a concrete plan for the criminal records system. To deal with the disorderly proliferation of criminal record norms, it is necessary to set up a criminal records system that is horizontally and vertically sealed so as to curb systemic institutional risks and ultimately realize the systemization of Chinese criminal records.

(5) Tripod *Ding* Inscribed with the Penal Code, Clan Law, and the Promulgation of Written Law—A Study Based on Bronze Inscriptions from the Eastern and Western Zhou
Wang Pei • 85 •

Research on Eastern and Western Zhou bronze inscriptions shows that up to the Spring and Autumn period, the inscriptions on ritual vessels marked family and clan characteristics, and this was also true of inscriptions recording written law. The function of the tripod *ding* and the nature of such inscriptions changed in the Warring States Period due to changes in the structure of social organization. Confucius' opposition to casting *ding* bearing penal regulations, recorded in the *Zuozhuan*, occurred just before this upheaval. In discussing the issue of casting such *ding* in the Spring and Autumn period, we need to understand the true implications against the background of this controversy. After the Warring States period, the nature of bronze inscriptions became more popular and down to earth, and legal inscriptions unrelated to family and clan became the norm. Thus, when scholars annotated the *Zuozhuan* in middle antiquity, they analyzed it in terms of their own age, misinterpreting the significance of the ancient writings. The real value of the controversy over casting *ding* bearing penal regulations in the Spring and Autumn period lies in its demonstration of the decay of the model of clan governance in society. Lawmakers' identity urgently needed to be redefined, and groups applying the law needed to go beyond the bounds of family and clan. Ritual vessels and their inscriptions could no longer perform multiple social functions. This was a question of changes to the model of legal governance, not of the first issuance or promulgation of written law. The imminent end of the age of clan law and the coming of age of centralized law are the reasons for the controversy over casting *ding* bearing penal regulations; the controversy bears no relation to the promulgation of written law.

(6) The Methodological Significance of the Dialectic of the Self-Negation of Capital—Based on Questions in Rosa Luxemburg's *The Accumulation of Capital*
He Ping • 106 •

As heir to the tradition of Marxist historical dialectics and the Marxist theory of

the crisis of capitalism, Rosa Luxemburg created the dialectics of capital's self-negation after exploring the character of capital accumulation in the age of imperialism and its relationship to the global crisis of capitalism. The dialectics of capital's self-negation was a form of historical dialectics that developed in response to the new issues confronting the age of imperialism at the turn of the 20th century. They reveal the roots and the internal mechanism of the crisis of capitalism at the level of capital accumulation. This has great methodological significance for our recognition and analysis of world-historical trends since the global financial crisis of 2007-2008 and calls for us to create a dialectic of capital's self-negation for the 21st century that links up with changes in world history since the crisis. The new historical dialectic revolves around capital accumulation, exploring the struggles between monopoly and trust-busting, hegemony and anti-hegemony, and globalization and anti-globalization to construct a theoretical framework for discerning the unpredictable nature and diversity of world-historical development. The Chinese path affords a classic experiential prototype for the construction of the new dialectic.

(7) Virtue and Situation—The Response of Aristotle's Moral Psychology to the Challenge of Situationism *Xu Xiangdong and Chen Wei* • 126 •

Over the past 20 years, drawing on the situationist experience of social and individual psychology and the research findings of cognitive science, some philosophers have argued that virtue ethics, especially Aristotelean virtue ethics, is not empirically applicable. Although empirical research contributes to our understanding of the psychological mechanisms behind moral motives and judgments, it cannot be used as a decisive refutation of virtue ethics. In fact, Aristotelean ethics itself not only presages some important empirical findings but also responds to the situationist challenge to virtue ethics.

(8) The Concept of History in Literary Criticism *Nan Fan* • 147 •

The concept of history (*lishi*) in literary criticism has acquired a variety of meanings from ancient times to the present. The word not only describes the social realities of a given time found in a literary text, but also refers to the social and cultural context in which that literature originated and was disseminated over the course of humankind's self-development. Once literature was separated from history, history evolved into an axial concept in literary criticism, forming a strong school of socio-historical criticism. Whether moral or aesthetic, or revolving around the unconscious or the formal, the axial concept of history is indispensable. The stress placed by Marxist literary criticism on aesthetics and history is highly significant. History exerted an inherent influence on the critical schools of psychoanalysis and formalism. The sememe of literary discourse is "life," while that

of historical discourse is “society”; the typical features of each constitute an important transitional mechanism between the two. Although literary and historical discourses complement each other, at times literary discourse may deviate from and even challenge historical discourse.

(9) Military Financing in Late Qing Frontier Defense

Liu Zenghe • 164 •

In the middle of the Guangxu reign, China's frontiers were being harassed by foreign aggression. Financial difficulties meant that officials at court and those at the frontier had different views on the defense of the frontier, but the Qing government eventually made the decision to mount a defense of the frontier against threats. Negotiations to regain Yili triggered a threat from Tsarist Russia on the northwest and northeast frontiers. The government set up dedicated funding supporting the defense of the northeast frontier. On the northwest frontier, it made Xinjiang a province, while officials including Yan Jingming arranged to bail out the treasury while supporting the defense of that frontier. The crisis provoked by the French invasion of Taiwan drove the Qing to make a province of Taiwan, but the defense of Taiwan and the Penghu islands required further large-scale funding. Fujian tried to maintain the unity of Fujian and Taiwan, providing financial support to Taiwan and financial backing to southeast coastal defense. Military financing of the frontier defense was impeded by the government's financial difficulties. Pacifying the frontier conflicted with addressing the dynasty's financial problems, but the two were closely connected, becoming an important test of the Qing government's ability to pacify the frontier and defend its borders.

(10) The Transformation of the International Order and China's Choices

Tang Shiping • 187 •

Since the global financial crisis of 2008, there has been a noticeable increase in domestic and foreign discussion of the current and future American/Western-based international order, but the relevant research findings not only lack a framework for assessing the operability of the international order but also lack case-studies giving an empirical analysis of its historical transformation. Our paper constructs a relatively complete definition and assessment framework for the international order, providing case-studies of major changes in that order since 1800 and offering the following options for China: namely, China will be a “builder of world peace, contributor to global development and keeper of international order.” As long as we can be sure that no outside country will impede the country's economic growth; and that growth will tend to depend more on domestic reform and opening up, what we need to do is to retain calm and manage our domestic affairs in accord with reform and opening up, while as far as possible promoting steady improvement in the international order jointly with other countries and non-state actors, with benefits for the world.

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