

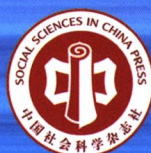


QK1922478

# 中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2019/05



SSCP

中国社会科学杂志社

1980年1月10日创刊

2019

# 中国社会科学

5

(月刊)

总第281期 5月25日出版

---

(1) 加快构建中国特色哲学社会科学学科体系、学术体系、话语体系

谢伏瞻 · 4 ·

---

(2) 治理体系现代化的国家逻辑

陈进华 · 23 ·

---

(3) 开放经济体系中劳动者的工资议价能力

谢申祥 陆毅 蔡熙乾 · 40 ·

· 学术述评 ·

行为经济学的兴起及其与新古典经济学关系的演变

那艺 贺京同 · 60 ·

---

---

---

(4) 马克思主义社会学的学术地位与理论贡献 刘少杰 · 78 ·

---

---

(5) 中国合宪性审查的宪法文本实现 刘连泰 · 100 ·

(6) 论结果导向的信息披露 应飞虎 · 121 ·

---

---

(7) 多重维度中的儒家仁爱思想 干春松 · 144 ·

---

---

(8) 晚清文学论述中的口传性与书写性问题 陆胤 · 161 ·

---

---

(9) 中共东京支部考论 徐志民 · 186 ·

---

---

本期论文英文摘要 (ABSTRACTS) · 204 ·

---

---

**ABSTRACTS**

**(1) Accelerating the Construction of the Disciplinary System, Academic System, and Discourse System of Philosophy and Social Sciences with Chinese Characteristics**

*Xie Fuzhan* • 4 •

From “developing philosophy and social sciences” to “speeding up the construction of philosophy and social science with Chinese characteristics” is not only an important change in wording, but also an important development of the mission responsibility and strategic requirements of the Party Central Committee for philosophy and social sciences in China. To accelerate the construction of the disciplinary system, academic system, and discourse system of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics is not only the call of the times, the requirement of the Party and State, and the expectation of the Chinese nation, but also the lofty mission of CASS and of all those working in philosophy and the social sciences in the new era. The disciplinary system is the basis of speeding up the construction of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics. We must make greater efforts to highlight our advantages, open up new fields, strengthen areas of weakness, perfect our systems, adhere to the consciousness of question and orientation based on demand, focus on unprecedented changes of the world in the past century, focus on the great cause of promoting socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new age, focus on the realization of the historical course of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and arrange the distribution of disciplines reasonably. The academic system is the core of speeding up the construction of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics and the kernel and support of the academic system and discourse system. To speed up the construction of philosophy and social sciences with Chinese characteristics, we should adhere to the guiding role of Marxism, be adept in integrating the academic resources of all ages and all countries, focus on solving problems, and put more efforts on improving our capacity and level of originality. The discourse system is the reflection, expression and mode of dissemination of the academic system, and the nub of the academic network. Philosophy and social sciences should refine characteristic concepts and create new concepts, new categories, and new expressions understood by and acceptable to international society, so as to lead international academic research and discussion.

## **(2) The Logic of the State in the Modernization of the Governance System**

*Chen Jinhua* • 23 •

The governance system is the institutional carrier and mechanism guarantee for the operation of the state. Western governance dilemmas and China's governance practices show that state dominance is the inherent logic in the modernization of governance system. As a worldwide issue, the core of state logic in the modernization of the governance system is to build governance rules, procedures, and order that effectively address and resolve the problem of the relationship between the state and society. In other words, state logic is not the subjective will of state power, but a historical process of dynamic evolution rooted in the construction of the state-society community; it is a problem-solving oriented approach that addresses the balanced construction of the state. China's advocacy of a modern governance system dominated by state logic does not mean simply the continuation of the master copy of Chinese history and culture. Instead, it insists on a problem orientation, a focus on the transformation of the main contradictions in Chinese society, and the formation of good national governance oriented towards governance by the people, so as to systematically respond to the major adjustments in national governance variables brought about by informatization and globalization. In the context of the inability of governance solutions dominated by the principle of capital to resolve problems in global development, adhering to the logic of the state in the modernization of governance not only helps us to rid ourselves of the myth of "multi-center governance" and give full play in the correct manner to the authoritative leading role of the state in the governance system, but also provides an institutional framework and mechanism guarantee for realizing social justice, improving market efficiency, and fostering social autonomy. This approach opens up a new type of civilization for national and global governance.

## **(3) The Wage Bargaining Power of Labor in an Open Economic System**

*Xie Shenxiang, Lu Yi and Cai Xiqian* • 40 •

In an imperfectly competitive labor market, wages depend on the bargaining power of labor. Accordingly, the effective measurement of this bargaining power will help us identify and understand the factors and mechanisms determining wages. Drawing on bargaining models, we constructed a theoretical analytical framework of wage bargaining between a single worker and the company. On this basis, we put forward a method of measuring labor's wage bargaining power. We further take Chinese Microenterprise Data as a sample to analyze the effect of trade policy stability on labor's wage bargaining power in open economic conditions. Our findings show that a more stable trade policy raises labor's wage bargaining power, which implies that trade policy stability is an important

• 205 •

factor influencing wages. This conclusion helps to deepen our understanding of the mechanisms determining wages in an open economic system.

#### **(4) The Academic Status and Theoretical Contribution of Marxist Sociology**

*Liu Shaojie* • 78 •

Although Marx and Engels did not use the concept of sociology to refer to their ideology and theories about social development and transformation, they did systematically create a Marxist sociology in terms of basic standpoint, methodological principles and a series of major ideological tenets. On the basis of extensive empirical research, they propounded in depth the basic theories of Marxist sociology under the name of historical materialism. Marxist sociology has been inherited and disseminated in the practice of Russian and Chinese socialist revolutions, and has exerted a wide-ranging influence on Western sociology, especially contemporary Western sociological research. The study of Marxist sociology's essential characteristics, academic status, historical development and wide-ranging influence is a major project that should be treated seriously in inheriting and developing Marxist sociology and progressing and innovating Chinese sociology.

#### **(5) The Realization of the Constitutional Text of China's Constitutional Review**

*Liu Liantai* • 100 •

The structure and logic of the text of constitution determine the institutional logic of the constitutional review. China's constitutional text includes negative and positive provisions and has the character of a program of action. The state and citizens are both subjects of constitutional relations. "Negative provisions" refers to obligations that must be complied with, while "positive provisions" refers to obligations to be executed. The National People's Congress and its standing committee judge whether legislation conflicts with the constitution in terms of negative provisions; and multiple entities judge whether legislation is suitable in terms of positive provisions. The leadership of the Communist Party of China is the most essential feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics; the Communist Party possesses the power of constitutional review. This power should be exerted by the Party Central Committee, with specific tasks being undertaken by its Committee on Comprehensively Governing the Country according to Law. The Central Committee generally does not make technical judgements on constitutional matters, but rather guides and gives suggestions for the judgements of the relevant bodies. If the state fails to observe negative provisions or executes positive provisions "improperly," this will result in direct constitutional liability. Citizens' liability for failing to comply with the Constitution's negative provisions should be determined under law.

**(6) On the Result-oriented Disclosure of Information**

Ying Feihu • 121 •

Under China's consumer law, operators must disclose information on goods or services prior to the transaction. This relatively static information disclosure is necessary if consumers are to make the right consumption choices, but in the case of free or low-cost transactions, consumers must make their decisions before receiving goods or services goods at a later date. This time difference enables operators to play on consumers' cognitive biases and psychological weaknesses, thus imperceptibly harming consumer interests. To address this market failure, we must set up a result-oriented information disclosure system in China's consumer law. Under this system, result-oriented information would be disclosed to consumers before the transaction and the information disclosure would cover the complete transaction process in such a way as to faithfully and comprehensively reflect the transaction's costs and benefits, thus enabling consumers to make an informed choice. The knowledge and approach of behavioral economics is indispensable in gaining an understanding of fair trade and market failure and in exploring the appropriate and effective regulation of public rights.

**(7) Multiple Dimensions of Confucian Thinking on Benevolence**

Gan Chunsong • 144 •

Debates about the Confucian concept of benevolence or human-heartedness (*ren ai*) have a long history. The pre-Qin dispute between Confucianism and Mohism centered on the similarities and differences between Confucian benevolence and the Mohists' all-embracing love, and the different schools of Confucianism also carried on a longstanding debate over love based on kinship ties versus love of all. The emphasis on consanguineous relationships in Confucian ethics has led people to neglect the breadth of the Confucian concept of benevolence, that is, its ultimate development into the affirmation of love of the human race. Starting from Mencius' "people are born with the same nature" to the Cheng brothers and Zhu Xi's "Principle is one; its manifestations are many" and thence to Wang Yangming's "all things are one," a series of Confucian teachings have sought to reveal the complex nature of the union and differences between relationships based on kinship ties and those based on universal love. In the face of today's global challenges, grasping the relations between man and man, individuals and the state, and man and nature through the union of difference and universality in the Confucian concept of benevolence can provide support for values derived from Chinese culture itself that will enable us to promote the construction of a new type of community.

**(8) Oral and Written Forms in Late Qing Literary Discourse**

*Lu Yin* • 161 •

The rise and fall of oral and written forms in the course of the spread of ancient civilizations has long been debated in the Western classical research community. In fact, as long ago as the late Qing dynasty, Zhang Taiyan and Liu Shiwei's discussions of the origin of ancient literature were closely related to this debate. The context of this issue can be traced through an interlocking network of Chinese tradition and new foreign knowledge. During the Qianlong-Jiaqing reigns, Zhang Xuecheng and Ruan Yuan in turn had noted the special role of "sounds" in the passing down of knowledge in ancient times, and observed the change in the medium of transmission from "spoken and heard" to "written on bamboo and silk." In the late Qing, Confucian learning based on the New Text classics flourished, with the Gongyang School proposing that "orality" had precedence over written texts. Under the influence of Western social sciences, Zhang Taiyan championed the primacy of the written word, holding that Chinese literature originated in writing and the Old Text classics were the most authoritative. Ranging between the two poles of "spoken" and "written down," these discourses reflected different knowledge backgrounds and motivations, but their shared intellectual structures demonstrate late Qing scholars' various expectations or imaginings about the transformation of cultural patterns.

**(9) An Examination of the Tokyo Branch of the Communist Party of China**

*Xu Zhimin* • 186 •

After the founding of the Communist Party of China, in order to meet the needs of the burgeoning international Communist movement and conduct overseas activities, the Tokyo branch of the Communist Party of China was set up in Japan. Due to the Japanese government's strict surveillance and repression, the Tokyo branch, despite the secrecy of its revolutionary activities and movement of people, was destroyed and rebuilt several times. Confronted by these difficulties, the Tokyo branch's Party members did not give up their revolutionary ideals and beliefs. On one hand, they actively studied and spread Marxism while secretly developing Party members and enlarging the organization. On the other, they planned anti-Japanese demonstrations and gathered information to support the homeland's revolution and the Anti-Japanese War. They thus fought indomitably for the homeland's independence, national revolution, and the Communist cause. In particular, they functioned as a secret channel between the Communist Party of China and the Japanese Communists. They thus played an important role in transmitting information, joint demonstrations, and cooperative anti-war activities.



国家社会科学基金资助期刊

# 中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2019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/>

订阅电话：010-85885198

电子邮箱：[skbfxb@126.com](mailto:skbfxb@126.com)

数字订阅平台：<http://szyd.cssn.cn/>

网上订阅：中国社会科学网 <http://www.cssn.cn/>

中国社会科学杂志社官网 <http://www.sscp.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



扫码订阅

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