

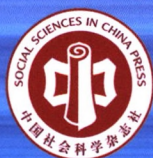


QK2006630

中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2020/01



SSCP

中国社会科学杂志社

1980年1月10日创刊

2020

中国社会科学

1

(月刊)

总第289期 1月25日出版

(1) 结构、权力与方法：论马克思的所有制思想

——兼论历史唯物主义的若干命题

陈广思 · 4 ·

(2) 诠释学的中国化：一种普遍性的经典诠释学构想

洪汉鼎 · 30 ·

(3) 走向合作制组织：组织模式的重构

张康之 · 47 ·

(4) 经济结构转型期的内需扩展：基于服务业供给抑制的视角

徐朝阳 张斌 · 64 ·

(5) 论数字货币的法律属性 杨延超 · 84 ·

(6) 直系组家庭：当代家庭形态和代际关系分析的视角
王跃生 · 107 ·

(7) 新世纪以来中国生态小说的价值 王光东 丁 琪 · 133 ·

(8) 唯物史观视阈下的中国古代土地制度变迁

战国秦汉土地国有制形成与演变的几点思考 臧知非 · 154 ·

魏晋南北朝时期土地制度演变的轨迹 周国林 · 167 ·

隋唐土地制度变迁与时代分期 耿元骞 · 175 ·

宋代的土地政策与抑制“兼并” 李华瑞 · 182 ·

在户籍赋税制度与地权市场运作中认识明清土地制度

赵思渊 刘志伟 · 195 ·

本期论文英文摘要 (ABSTRACTS) · 204 ·

ABSTRACTS

(1) Structure, Power and Method: On Marx's Thinking about Ownership—With a Concurrent Discussion of Several Propositions in Historical Materialism*Chen Guangsi* • 4 •

Marx's concept of the ownership of the means of production has an important twofold feature: in terms of abstract form, it is composed of given production factors in a structural manner (factor structure), and in terms of historical content, it contains both economic and supra-economic controlling power over direct labor. Under different systems of ownership, their functions and relationships (power structures) vary. This dual structure of ownership involves an important methodology. In explaining the issue of ownership transition, it avoids the abstract application of Marx's method of structural analysis, so is able to explain the historical transformation of ownership by means of the many-layered dialectical combinations of economic and supra-economic controlling power. It reveals the specificity of several basic propositions of historical materialism for explaining different historical processes as well as their peculiarities with regard to applicable conditions, thus giving full play to the inherent theoretical advantages of historical materialism. The critical and enlightening character of this content helps us to gain a deeper understanding and application of Marx's thinking on ownership.

(2) The Sinicization of Hermeneutics: A Universal Conception of Classical Hermeneutics*Hong Handing* • 30 •

We need to start from the approach to classical annotation of *jingxue* (Confucian classical studies), with its long history and experience, and to make use of the fine resources of contemporary Western hermeneutics, so as to build a universal classical hermeneutics that will bridge Chinese and foreign thought in the past and the present. This is a necessary path to opening up and innovating China's fine traditional culture. To carry out this important academic project of universal classical hermeneutics, it is necessary to gain an in-depth understanding of the developmental history of Western hermeneutics and contemporary philosophical hermeneutics, and especially to fully grasp Gadamer's hermeneutical thought and theories and their contemporary development. In addition, it is necessary to comprehensively organize the vast experience and long history of *jingxue* and its branches, such as exegesis, textual studies, philology, bibliography and hermeneutics. We advocate taking the modernization of *jingxue* as a starting point for establishing a type of universal

classical hermeneutics that is different from traditional Chinese *jingxue* but also superior to Western hermeneutics. Only in this way can we base ourselves on China, learn from foreign countries, excavate history and grasp the contemporary, so as to fully reflect the “Chinese style and manner” and characteristics in disciplinary, academic and discourse systems.

(3) Towards Cooperative Organization: Restructuring the Organizational Model

Zhang Kangzhi • 47 •

Since the 1980s, human society has been moving from low complexity and low uncertainty to high complexity and high uncertainty, a change that has affected all aspects of our social life and activities. Our society has already achieved organization; the social life and activities are carried out through organizations. However, the bureaucratic organizations that we are using and have been accustomed to are based on low social complexity and uncertainty, so they are clearly no longer suited to our social lives and activities under conditions of high social complexity and uncertainty. Therefore, we must design a new type of organization to replace the bureaucratic organization: one that is fully open and cooperative. Its sense of universal cooperation does not allow any tendency toward self-isolation to appear, nor does it reject any factor that can be included under cooperative action. Cooperative organization will take the road of the specialized development of human society, but will rewrite the history of specialization symbolized by the individual man or by those who can be returned to individual man as vehicle, so as to realize the specialization for which the organizational action system is the vehicle.

(4) The Expansion of Domestic Demand during the Transition of the Economic Structure: A Perspective Based on Supply Restraints in the Service Sector

Xu Zhaoyang and Zhang Bin • 64 •

China's economic structure is undergoing a transition from manufacturing industry to the service sector, but there are still supply restraints due to various factors in the service sector. Construction of a structural transition model of these two features can show that their combination leads to a mismatch of supply and demand, a problem of overcapacity, and insufficient domestic demand, leaving economic growth below potential. Analysis of our theoretical model and numerical simulation shows that we should eliminate supply restraints and expand effective supply in the service industry, implement a management policy conducive to expanding total consumption demand and promote the transformation of active fiscal policy from taking supporting production as the main task to taking supporting consumption as the main task. This will not only effectively expand domestic demand and lift economic growth but will also refrain from jeopardizing the sustainability of public debt.

(5) On the Legal Attributes of Digital Currency

Yang Yanchao • 84 •

Digital currency has been widely used ever since the concept of Bitcoin was formulated. It uses blockchains as its underlying technical support and is characterized by decentralization, programmability, and security verification based on the principle of cryptology. Generally speaking, theories on the legal attributes of digital currency regard it either as non-monetary property or as currency. The former theory can be subdivided into theories on digital currency as commodity, securities or data. All of these subdivisions present insurmountable theoretical difficulties and practical obstacles. If we return to the substantive nature of currency as a generally accepted accounting symbol, it can be seen that currency issuance by the state or a private bank is simply a means of building currency credit rather than a necessary condition. Unlike traditional currency, digital currency relies on blockchain technology to complete the construction of decentralized currency credit. This has resulted in a new currency theory based on the theory of digital currency. On the one hand, it offers a jurisprudential foundation for the construction of the quasi-currency attributes of digital currency; on the other, it provides a theoretical basis for the gradual improvement of legislation on digital currency. We can first determine the legal attributes of digital currency as a quasi-currency and then confirm its legal position when the time is ripe. We need to confirm the legal status of digital currency as a quasi-currency through legislation, and use this as a logical starting point for the construction of a series of legal systems for digital currency as a quasi-currency. Digital currency can easily be used as a tool for crime or for evading financial controls; therefore, we need to determine a regulatory body and formulate regulatory rules.

(6) The Lineal Family: An Analysis of the Contemporary Family Form and Intergenerational Relationships

Wang Yuesheng • 107 •

The contemporary form of the Chinese family is significantly “modern,” but “traditional” behavior in the parent-child relationship is still very strong. The existing concept of the family finds it hard to express the life practice and interactive state of the parent-child relationship: a state of simultaneous separation and integration. The concept of the lineal family integrates families or households composed of surviving members of the line of descent into a new kinship organization, organically reassembling the formally discrete and independent families and households into a relational family that is both “virtual” and “real.” The concept of the lineal family offers a new method of analyzing the contemporary family and its relationships by combining family structure with intergenerational relationships so as to obtain more abundant information on the style of living and intergenerational relationships of surviving lineal members. Drawing on the survey data of the first generation of one-child families in five provinces and cities in 2015, this paper focuses

on the first generation of urban one-child parents to analyze the characteristics of simple lineal families in contemporary cities from the perspective of the family lines of both husband and wife, with a view to demonstrating that the study of lineal families is a feasible analytical paradigm and an effective way to gain a comprehensive understanding of the style of living, level of interaction and problems of lineal family members. The concept of the lineal family not only has value for enriching and expanding the theory of the family; it also has strong practical significance for society.

(7) The Values of Chinese Ecological Fiction since the Start of the New Century

Wang Guangdong and Ding Qi • 133 •

Ecological literature is a unique aesthetic form. By describing the relationship between man and nature, it explores the intellectual and cultural causes of ecological crises and pursues a harmonious symbiosis between man and nature. The valuing of overall ecological interests has been the soul of ecological literature since the beginning of the new century. Chinese ecological fiction tends to have narrative dimensions such as self-reflection and criticism, ecological ideals and bioethics. This is closely related to ecological cultural resources both at home and abroad, especially to the traditional Chinese concept of the unity of nature and man. China's traditional national culture and aesthetic factors have played a structural role in the construction of ecological literature and the shaping of ecological ideals, integrating multiple factors and connecting the ancient and the modern. In the contemporary creation of and research on Chinese ecological fiction, we should be alert to guard against tendencies toward conceptualization, simplification, and weakened aesthetics and should have a deep understanding of the spiritual and cultural connotations of a "community of life." Through our creative literary imagination, we will provide a beautiful artistic world for mankind's survival and development and for poetic habitation.

(8) Changes in Land Ownership in Ancient China from the Perspective of Historical Materialism

*Zang Zhifei, Zhou Guolin, Geng Yuanli,
Li Huarui, Zhao Siyuan, and Liu Zhiwei* • 153 •

Ownership of the means of production is the basis of social production relations, and land is the most important of these means. In-depth analysis of historical land ownership is the basis for understanding and interpreting history, and more than that, is the basis for understanding and interpreting the bloodlines of culture, the genes of civilization and institutional systems and for enhancing cultural self-confidence. It has therefore always been an outstanding tradition and distinctive feature of Chinese Marxist historiography. Since the emergence of Chinese Marxist historiography, and especially since 1949, research on land ownership in ancient China, with a focus on the form of feudal land ownership, has obtained fruitful

results and tremendous achievements, occupying a unique position and gaining widespread attention in international historical circles; it could be said to have a “Chinese style and manner” and a Chinese atmosphere. Since reform and opening up, the discovery of new materials, an increase in archeological finds, the use of interdisciplinary methods and the expansion of horizons have enabled historians to reach a subtler and deeper understanding of ancient Chinese land ownership. As socialism with Chinese characteristics enters the new era, it is our view that in-depth discussion of the close relationship between the evolution of land ownership in ancient China and the period’s state governance and social development is a prerequisite for the deep understanding of General Secretary Xi Jinping’s important expositions such as “History determines us” from “deep history.” We must promote the construction of an academic system for the study of history through innovative achievements that live up to the new era and are based on the excellent tradition of Chinese Marxist history, thus laying a solid foundation for scientifically demonstrating the road taken by and the laws governing Chinese history. For this reason, we have invited Professor Zang Zhifei from the School of Social Sciences at Soochow University, Professor Zhou Guolin from the School of History at the Central China Normal University, Professor Geng Yuanli from the School of History and Culture at Henan University, Professor Li Huarui from the School of History at the Capital Normal University, Associate Professor Zhao Siyuan from the School of Humanities at Shanghai Jiao Tong University, and Professor Liu Zhiwei from the Department of History at Sun Yat-sen University to write this set of special articles on the topic “Changes in Land Ownership in Ancient China from the Perspective of Historical Materialism.” On the basis of inheriting, summing up, and analyzing previous research findings, they thoroughly have explored the main issues closely related to changes in land ownership from the Warring States to the Ming and Qing dynasties. Based on detailed historical data, the articles expound the nature, characteristics and laws governing the evolution of ancient Chinese land ownership in terms of the nature and form of land ownership and the relationship between household registration-based taxation, land policies, land regulations and land ownership, as well as the operation of the market in land. They reflect new achievements and trends in the study of ancient Chinese land ownership in the new era and the level of related research in the new era. This concentrated discussion of ancient Chinese land ownership represents an addition to the “five most heatedly discussed issues” (aka “five golden flowers”) in Chinese historical circles. We expect this set of articles will serve as a model, under the principle of keeping to principles and pursuing innovation, it will assist Chinese Marxist historiography in the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Due to their different perspectives and views, of course, these contributions may have some points that need further discussion, even though the manuscripts were scrupulously scrutinized by our review experts and conscientiously edited by the editorial department. We look forward to criticisms and corrections from all sides.

国家社会科学基金资助期刊

中国社会科学

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CHINA

2020年 第1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

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：ISSN1002-4921
CN11-1211/C

国内代号：2-531 国外代号：BM171 定价：100.00元