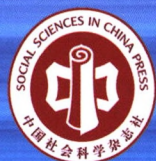


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**ABSTRACTS****(1) The Community of Shared Future for Mankind in the Universal Communication of the World***Li Baogeng • 4 •*

“Communication” is an important concept in the development of Marx’s historical materialism. Communication, expanded communication, and universal communication of the world show the track of transformation from narrow and isolated regional history to world history. Hegel said that “world history is a rational process,” and Engels claimed that “this epoch-making historical view of Hegel is the direct theoretical premise of the new materialistic world view.” The more thoroughly the mode of production, communication and the division of labor among different nations naturally formed by communication are eliminated, the more history becomes world history. Xi Jinping’s advocacy of the community of shared future for mankind is the innovation and development of Marx’s theory of world history in the new era, and a main theme of Marx’s theory of world history is just the theory of universal world communication. It means that the great conceptions of both “association of free men” and “community of shared future for mankind” in the history of mankind have been put forward and realized in the high development of productive forces and the general expansion of world communication. The communication paradigm of “community of shared future for mankind” has fundamentally transcended the logic of capital, and contributed Chinese wisdom and solution to universal world communication.

**(2) Value Form: The Theoretical Orientation of Marx’s Critique of Commodity Fetishism***Wu Meng • 27 •*

The “reinterpretation” of historical materialism by Western left-wing thinkers often starts from the critique of commodity fetishism, but their theoretical achievements generally deviate from the standpoint of classical historical materialism, thus failing to realize the modernization of historical materialism. In order to realize the modernization of historical materialism, it is necessary to re-understand Marx’s basic way of grasping realistic movements in the criticism of commodity fetishism. Marx’s critique of commodity fetishism is not the criticism of a certain “fact” (whether it is a “conceptual fact” or a “social fact”), but the part result of his further analysis of value forms, that is, the commodity world established through universal equivalent. As an important link in the process of Marx’s analysis of forms, the

criticism of commodity fetishism shows the role that capitalist expression mechanisms centered on historical universal exchanges have played in the construction of producer fetishism and political economy fetishism, and sets up a road sign for the analysis of forms that goes further into the field of capitalist production and reveals the self-negativity of the capitalist realistic movement. The re-understanding of Marx's critique of commodity fetishism clarifies the important working principle for the modernization of historical materialism: on the one hand, we should adhere to the methodological principles of materialism; on the other hand, we should maintain the transcendental theoretical vision of historical materialism.

**(3) The Appropriate Structure of Ownership: Theoretical Analysis, Inference and Empirical Facts**

*Yang Chunxue and Yang Xinming* • 46 •

Adhering to “two unshakable points” is the basic national policy for the reform of ownership. This national policy and the basic socialist economic system itself imply a dynamic concept of the appropriate structure of ownership. It is an important task for socialist political economy with Chinese characteristics to provide an academic theoretical basis for this conception. In pure theory, it is a question of the optimum of ownership structure, which is under the constraint conditions after the difference in objective functions between public enterprises and non-public enterprises is introduced into the model. Of course, if the constraints vary with the development stage and social system, there will be different appropriate structures. In socialist China, public owned enterprises are naturally given the goal of maximizing social welfare; they are not only a tool to remedy market failure, but also an important basis for the development of the whole social economy. The practice of “focused on public ownership accompanied with the common development of the multiple ownership economy” reveals the dynamic mechanism of competition, cooperation and integration between public enterprises and non-public enterprises.

**(4) Women's Political Status and the Sex Ratio in the Population at Birth—An Empirical Study Based on County-Level Data 1950-2000**

*You Wuyue and Yao Yang* • 66 •

Women's liberation is an important part of the people's liberation movement led by the Communist Party of China. Improving women's political status is the basic condition for improving women's social welfare rights and interests. Based on the data from county annals of more than 1700 counties, censuses in 1990 and 2000, and other representative surveys, we have made an empirical study of the long-term effect of women's political status on the sex ratio at birth in the population. The research has found that the higher the proportion of female Communist Party members reached in each county in 1950, the more normal would be the ratio of female to male

birth rates in the following 50 years. The improved political status of women at the age of 16-20 significantly increased the proportion of surviving female infants to among the children they gave birth to, especially in the era of family planning. This demographic study, for the first time, provides empirical historical evidence from a certain aspect for the long-term social impact of the cause of the Chinese people's liberation.

**(5) On the Judicial Application of Legal Theory**

*Peng Zhongli* • 90 •

In a certain sense, legal theory is the law in operation. A judge's citation of law is in essence the application of legal theory, which in turn promotes innovation in legal theory. Theoretically, the judicial application of legal theory can provide reasons for the reasoning in judgments, authoritative resources for judicial argumentation, and theoretical sources for normative application. From the perspective of practice, empirical studies have found many cases of the application of legal theories in China; it functions to interpret laws, supplement legal loopholes, create legal rules and innovate in legal theories; however, there are many problems in the application of legal theories, including low legal status, vague application conditions, absence of application procedures, and lack of application methods. It is necessary to construct a judicial application system of legal theory through legislation, determine the principles of legislation, define the standards of legal theory, standardize preconditions, follow due procedure, and pay attention to the suitable application of methods. As it is shown by theoretical research and practical exploration, the judicial application system of legal theory in China is very valuable for strengthening judicial reasoning and realizing the acceptability of judicial judgments in the context of current judicial reform, and is a driving mechanism for the evolution of legal theory.

**(6) The Integration and Development of Humanistic Civil Law and Object-oriented Criminal Law**

*Liu Yanhong* • 114 •

Humanistic civil law and object-oriented criminal law are complementary and are indispensable parts of the whole legal order. The civil code, guided by the general principles of civil law, adheres to the people-oriented concept and is full of care for humanity, and that is why it is known as the humanistic civil law of human nature. Criminal law, as a tangible or intangible tool to combat crime, essentially has the metaphysical characteristics of object-orientation or instrumentalism, and therefore is regarded as object-oriented criminal law. Under the background of the rule of law era when public and private laws interpenetrate and integrate with each other, humanistic civil law helps to strengthen the humanized characteristics of criminal law, and thus forms humanized criminal law legislation, a humanized criminal law system, and humanized criminal law interpretation, so as to realize the humanization of object-

oriented criminal law. The homology and commonality of public and private law determine that object-oriented criminal law plays an important role in improving and guaranteeing the development of humanistic civil law. Object-oriented criminal law helps to reshape the value concepts of fairness and justice of civil law, enhance the compulsion of civil law norms, strengthen the protection of the private rights of civil subjects, and promote change and development in civil law legislation and civil justice, so as to influence humanistic civil law. The interpenetration and integration of humanistic civil law and object-oriented criminal law are a new vein in the future development of a legal discourse system with Chinese characteristics.

**(7) The Growing Path and Mechanism of Chinese Private Enterprises**

*Zhu Bin and Lü Peng* • 138 •

In the past 40 years of reform and opening up, China's economic development has made remarkable strides. Within this process, the growth of the private sector is especially impressive. In particular, entrepreneurs are important participants of the development of the private economy in China. This paper introduces the organizational process of start-ups into the study of elite mobility in emerging markets, exploring the relationship between the social origins of entrepreneurs and their entrepreneurial outcomes. Our research finds that the initial size and growth of a firm are essentially the result of resource convergence and integration, processes that depend on entrepreneurs' characteristics. The initial enterprise scale, speed of growth and current scale of elite entrepreneurs are higher than those of grassroots entrepreneurs. With the deepening of economic reform and the growth of the private economy, the social origin of large business owners generally tends to be elitist, and the scale advantage of elite entrepreneurs, especially endogenous entrepreneurs, is more and more striking. The expansion of such enterprises' superior position is mainly due to their more advantageous initial scale; after the start-up period, their growth speed advantage fails to increase synchronously. The government plays an important role in the development of private enterprise. In order to promote the further development of the private economy and release its innovation potential, it is necessary to give full play to the government's function of supervising market operations and correcting market failure, and thus actively creating a good business environment.

**(8) The Theoretical Construction of the "Modern Novel" in China and Its Significance in Literary History**

*Zhou Haibo* • 159 •

The period between Liang Qichao's advocacy of the "revolution in the realm of fiction" to the New Literature Movement of the May 4<sup>th</sup> Movement was of historical importance for Chinese novels' move into the modern era. Theoretical and practical

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exploration by modern writers and critics in China led to a process of development of the concept of the “modern novel” from a hazy awareness to rational consciousness, and thence to clear creative production. The “modern novel” involved not only the continuous division and reconstruction of Chinese literary style, but also a return to and innovation in the traditional Chinese style of fiction. From “Lin Shu’s translations” to Lu Xun’s fiction, and from Liang Qichao to Hu Shi, the various interpretations of the modern novel made by modern Chinese writers and critics, as well as their various stylistic explorations, constituted the complex form of the modern novel. At the same time, the concept and creation of these novels also show the characteristics of “mixed genres.” They break through the theoretical limitations of Western and ancient Chinese fiction and return to the novel’s original essence, ultimately constructing the stylistic theory of the modern Chinese novel.

**(9) A New Discussion of the “Case of Disputed Scholarship” Involving Liao Ping and Kang Youwei** *Wu Yangxiang* • 181 •

Whether Kang Youwei’s “Forged Classics of the New Learning” and “Confucius as a Reformer” originated in Liao Ping’s “Refutation of Liu Xin” and “Recognizing the Sage” respectively is a well-known academic controversy in the field of late Qing history. All kinds of stories about the sources of the two men’s academic work became “facts” through the constant embellishment of Liao Ping and his disciples, descendants and successors, ending up as a story of Kang Youwei’s “plagiarism” and Liao Ping’s “influence.” However, a review of the relevant historical facts of the Guangzhou meeting shows that Liao did not show Kang his “Refutation of Liu Xin,” while Kang’s “Forged Classics of the New Learning” already existed in draft; it was therefore impossible for Kang to have plagiarized “Refutation of Liu Xin.” Liao Ping and Kang Youwei did not reach agreement on their scholarly work, so the impact of the meeting on Kang’s scholarly activities should not be exaggerated. Reviewing the basic documents about the two men’s dealings with one another, one notes that Liao reiterated that “There is naturally room for your studies,” and that he never accused Kang’s “Forged Classics of the New Learning” of plagiarism. When Liao Ping and his followers promulgated the view of “ancestral antecedents” after the 1898 Incident, they did so with the aim of drawing a dividing line with Kang’s work for the sake of their own protection; inwardly, they did not recognize Kang as an academic successor. Kang Youwei was indeed influenced by “A Study of the Ancient and Modern Classical Texts” and “Recognizing the Sage,” but he soon shifted the direction of his work on the Confucian classics. However, we cannot establish a single source of correspondence between the two schools of Confucian learning. Ascertaining the truth of the dealings between Liao Ping and Kang Youwei on the basis of the restoration of historical facts and perusal of original texts enables us to draw conclusions on what has been a moot point for a century.



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