

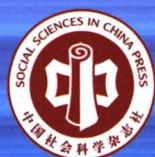


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ABSTRACTS

(1) The Interpretive Dimensions of the Theoretical Orientation of the *Capital*

Bu Xiangji • 4 •

Capital has a variety of theoretical orientations, and involves a variety of interpretive dimensions of economics, philosophy, political philosophy and so on. As the two most influential ways of interpretation, the interpretation of *Capital* oriented towards economics and that oriented towards philosophy reveal not only theoretical rationality but also strong complementarity. If research on *Capital* based on economic theory and its technical level is committed to the improvement of the theoretical system of Marxist political economy, the interpretive dimension oriented towards philosophy will help in presenting the contemporary value of *Capital* more comprehensively. However, due to different understandings of the basic nature of Marxist philosophy, a variety of interpretive schemes have emerged concerning the philosophy-oriented interpretive dimensions in *Capital*. It is only on the basis of historical materialism that we can truly present the intrinsic relationship between Marxist philosophy and *Capital*, and substantively demonstrate the contemporary value of *Capital*. To establish the intrinsic relationship between Marxist philosophy and *Capital* on the basis of historical materialism, we must first clarify the orientation of *Capital* with respect to historical materialism, that is, historical materialism is a great achievement that broke away from Hegelian philosophy and a theoretical creation that serves and belongs to research topics concerning *Capital*. True historical materialism exists in *Capital*; that is the theoretical orientation of historical materialism in *Capital*. In this regard, *Capital* is not only a great economic work, but also a great theoretical masterpiece of historical materialism.

(2) The Research Path and Developmental Direction of Pragmatic Logic

Xiong Minghui • 24 •

Pragmatic logic belongs to the interdisciplinary field of logic and linguistics, and its evolutionary process can be summarized as “two paths,” “three schemes” and “four stages.” The “two paths” are the normative-descriptive type of path moving toward pragmatization and the descriptive-normative type of depraematization; the “three schemes” refers to the deductive logic scheme of zero-pragmatics, the

inductive logic scheme of quasi-pragmatics, and the non-formal logic scheme of pragmatization; and the “four stages” refers to the four phases of “initiation of pragmatics,” “de-pragmatization,” “quasi-pragmatization,” and “the return to pragmatics.” So far, the two approaches to logic in pragmatics seem to be developing independently without mutual understanding. The core issue is dealing with the problem of pragmatics. Therefore, the in-depth development of logic in pragmatics needs to integrate the two traditional research approaches and thus open up a new direction for development.

(3) Financial Rules and the Construction of National Governance Capacity—As Seen in Environmental Control *Zhang Li • 47 •*

Finance is the foundation and one of the important pillars of national governance. Reforming financial rules to enhance national governance capacity is of great policy significance, and environmental control is an important element in the construction of national governance capacity. The hypothesis of the “environmental Kuznets curve” ignores the role of government in environmental improvement, while top-down administrative orders ignore the initiative of local governments. Given local government’s pursuit of the maximization of fiscal revenue, we can put forward a hypothesis of the relationship between fiscal revenue and local governments’ governance performance and test it empirically. The results show that fiscal rules can influence the structure of fiscal revenue and expenditure, allowing us to interpret heterogeneous environmental governance incentives in different areas. In this way, the reform of fiscal rules can promote the improvement of national governance capacity, and the central government can encourage local governments to take autonomous responsibility for environmental control by changing fiscal rules.

(4) The New Development of Procuratorial Power in China *Zhou Xin • 64 •*

In order to further promote the reform of the procuratorial system and mechanism, it is necessary to first clarify the nature and developmental laws of procuratorial power. China’s procuratorial power, by its nature, originates from the Marxist theory of state. Under the joint influence of historical logic, the political system and actual national conditions, it demonstrates both universality and Chinese characteristics. On the basis of constitutional norms, we can discover the general laws of the evolution of procuratorial power in China; that is, on the premise of maintaining its basic attribute of power of legal supervision, procuratorial power constantly readjusts its extension and operational mode in line with the changing times, to realize the synchronous development of procuratorial power and national governance. In recent years, the development of China’s procuratorial power has

shown new features in actively responding to the requirements of the times. This is the joint outcome of changes in the main social contradictions, the adjustment of the state power structure, the reform of the judicial system and judicial mechanisms, etc. In order to construct a socialist procuratorial system with Chinese characteristics, we should adhere to the nature of procuratorial power as legal supervision and respect the general laws of its development. In accordance with social requirements and judicial practice, we should further expand the extension of procuratorial power, innovate and enrich its operational mechanisms, and timely and dynamically adjust it.

(5) The Organizational Working Environment from a Governance Perspective: An Analytical Framework

Zhang Yan and Li Hanlin • 87 •

China's high-quality development requires an innovative working environment to improve the quality of work. Working environment refers to the kind of working atmosphere and conditions that people perceive in their organization. Those perceptions have an important impact on work behavior in the organization. Improving the organizational working environment is actually a social process of organizational governance. To observe this environment from the perspective of governance, we should consider the "embeddedness" as the structural background and the "work unit" as the carrier of the system; combine an emphasis on the organization's order with the individual's positive subjective perceptions; and analyze the organization's social solidarity, conflict and integration, and protection and inclusion, as well as organization members' participation, role structure and interaction, and structure and function. The analytical framework thus formed can quite comprehensively indicate the organization's governance level and thence reflect the state of its working environment, casting light in a disciplinary sense upon overall research and dialogue in the working environment field.

(6) The Preliminary Practice and Academic Significance of Digital Humanities in the Study of Ancient Literature

Wang Zhaopeng and Shao Dawei • 108 •

Two of the tricky problems in the study of ancient literature—the dispersion of data and separation in time and space—are difficult to solve manually. The platform of the chronological literary map developed by digital humanities technology offers the five functions of browsing and retrieval, association generation, data statistics, space-time positioning, and visual presentation, making it possible to solve these two major problems. Digital humanities research changes the search and retrieval mode for ancient literary materials, making a turn from the segmentation and positioned retrieval of electronic documents to the classification and extraction of structured

databases; from point search to network association; and from copying item by item to classification and packaging. The technology can change the traditional static text to a dynamic text that can be composed at will; can change the cognitive angle and methodology of literary history; can refine temporal divisions in literary history; and can deepen the spatial level of literature. The idea of attaching equal importance to chronology and locality, inspired by digital humanities, will change the paradigm for the composition of authorial chronologies and literary annals. Digital humanities technology can also automatically compare and identify the intertextual relationship between works, reconstruct the historical settings of ancient literature, and provide a new experience for the reading and appreciation of ancient literature.

(7) Literature Is an Attitudinal Response to People and Life—On the Literary Relationship between Lu Yao and Tolstoy *Li Jianjun* • 130 •

Tolstoy was a writer whom Lu Yao respected and whose example he followed. Lu perused all the major novels of this Russian master and learned much from them. He gained an understanding of Tolstoy's literary thought and improved his own literary appreciation and accomplishments by reading Tolstoy's letters on literature. Tolstoy emphasized the significance of "attitude" and regarded it as the decisive factor influencing literary writing, a viewpoint with which Lu Yao identified and which he used it to guide the creation of his own novels. Summarizing the literary approaches of the two and analyzing their writing experience shows that the influence in their relationship had a vertical dimension, but their similarities ran along parallel lines in three respects: the idea of forming one's own self-image; a passion for people and life; and a sympathetic and affirmative attitude to the creating of characters. This highlights some basic knowledge and conclusions: that is, literature is an attitudinal response to people and life. Without a positive and correct attitude, it is impossible to write positively and create great works. For contemporary Chinese literature, with its attempt to banish dilemmas and attain new heights, the experience of Tolstoy and Lu Yao is of inspirational significance, meriting in-depth understanding and full absorption.

(8) The Evolutionary Lineage of the State's Equine Resources and Han and Tang Prosperity *Shang Yongqi* • 154 •

The Han and Tang dynasties were important for the formation of the core identity and cohesion of the Chinese image, and were the two dynasties with the strongest influence and force in the ancient world of East Asia. The Western Han dynasty developed and improved the pedigree of the state's equine resources in the course of opening up the Western Regions, thus improving Han's mobility in the

management of China's borderlands and safeguarding the vast Han territories, and establishing the core cultural cohesion signified by the dynastic title "Han." Following in the footsteps of the Qin, Han, and Northern Dynasties, the Tang dynasty gave full play to the geographical resources and technical advantages of north China's vast steppes, which assisted in the prosperity and magnificence of the dynasty. Its sustained influence affected the development of its ancient neighbors and expanded the world influence of Chinese civilization and the Confucian culture circle. Han and Tang splendor was based on the strong projection of ancient China's mature and abundant civilization, but another important, indeed indispensable, reason lay in the managerial capacity possessed by the dynasty and founded on the evolution of the state's equine resources, resources that gave the Tang their high mobility. At the same time, the country's famous horses were often used as symbolic markers in the construction of Han and Tang national images. A large number of Han stone carvings feature Han horses from the Western Regions' "heavenly horses" pedigree, demonstrating the shaping of the national image and cultural identity of the Han dynasty; and images of the Tang horses descended from the Turkic line, represented by the "Six Steeds of Zhaoling" of the Tang Emperor Taizong, indicate the magnificence of the Tang dynasty.

(9) The Substitution of Banks for *Piaohao* and Late Qing and Early Republican Financial Reform

Zhou Jianbo and Zeng Jiang • 178 •

The process of financial development and innovation is usually a complete cycle consisting of the emergence and development of a new financial form and its replacement of an old one. At the end of the Qing dynasty and in the early Republican period, this cycle can be clearly seen in the process by which modern banks entered China, came to compete with *piaohao* (traditional Chinese banks), and finally completely replaced them. Modern banking first entered the late Qing financial market in the form of foreign banks, which exerted a huge competitive pressure on the *piaohao* after the first Sino-Japanese War. By the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, Chinese banks had emerged in response to the activities of foreign banks. Chinese banks flourished after the Revolution of 1911; they seized much of the *piaohao* market and finally completely replaced the financial function of *piaohao*, driving the latter from the stage of history. In essence, the substitution of banks for *piaohao* was the result of financial innovation, of the role played under the new conditions of modern social production by the competitive institutional advantages of a new financial form that replaced an old one; it constituted an important sign of financial modernization.

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