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张跃国
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从“学科性学术”到“问题性学术”（笔谈）

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Keywords: Chinese-style modernization, form of civilization, generative conditions

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Abstract: The theory and ideology of mainstream Anglo-American “marketism” do not accord with reality. Its core idea - equating all trade with equal and mutually beneficial market exchanges, and believing that such exchanges are certain to lead to division of labor and transformative changes in labor productivity - is a one-sided, idealized construction. It erases unequal exchanges under imperialism, and ignores the realities of the use of cheap informal labor in developing countries by hegemonic capital in the globalized economy. It also disregards pervasive unethical pursuits of profit among producers and widespread human weaknesses among consumers. If we proceed instead from China’s actual experiences, we can come to see and grasp the many different varieties of trade that differ from the abstractions of conventional marketism, including the “commercialization of ex-

traction” that long characterized the principally uni-directional “trade” based on severe inequities between town and country, as well as the “growth without (labor productivity) development,” or “involutionary commercialization” that long characterized domestic Chinese commerce that emerged under severe population pressures on the land. If one turns instead to the “take-off” period of the recent decades in Chinese economic development, we can see also the great contrast between Chinese realities and the mainstream economics construct of a “laissez faire state,” and see instead the state engaging most actively in development, and of state-owned enterprises working closely together with private enterprises. Those realities are perhaps most evident in the recent dramatic development of China’s mammoth real estate economy that has been the main engine of rapid Chinese development since about 2000 - most especially in its immense process of the “capitalization of land.” We can also see how the tradition of the “socialist” planned economy has operated in unison with the new capitalist market economy, by combining the twin ideals and mechanisms of “people’s livelihood” and “private profit.” What is needed is a new kind of political economy that can grasp and illuminate such new changes.

Keywords: unequal market exchange, extractive and involutionary commercialization, interactive and syncretic state-society relations, syncretizing of socialism and market economy, a new political economy

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Gao Yuan

Abstract: After World War II, the theoretical focus of neoclassical economics was shifted from the general equilibrium theory to the so-called “new microeconomic theories,” including the decision theory, the game theory, and the theory of mechanism design. On the hows and whys of that shift, mainstream economists, post-Keynesians, and historians of economic thought have given three different explanations, but they have all missed the underlying methodological implications. In our view, that shift shows that mainstream neoclassical economics has turned from a “grand theory” to a collection of “small models” with empirically delimited utilities, and that the ideology of marketism lacks valid scientific foundations. Our interpretation may help illuminate the deeper logic beneath the evolution of the post-war neoclassical economics. It may also point to a new type of political economy that can grasp the political and economic practices inaccessible to the neoclassical tradition.

Keywords: neoclassical economics, general equilibrium theory, the new micro theories, social science methodology, a new political economy

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On Funeral Reform in Contemporary China 148

Wu Fei

Abstract: This is a systematic analysis of the funeral reform in contemporary China. There are a variety of prob-

lems in the funeral reformation in both rural and urban areas, and they may be attributable to the same dilemma: the incompatibility between modern jurisprudence and traditional rituals (li su). In order to get out of this dilemma, modern laws should not remain impervious to traditional rituals, but should fully understand them and incorporate them as part of the customary law. The basic principle of Confucian funeral rituals is to balance rationality and sensibility, as is expressed in Confucius' own words, "to regard the dead as dead is unloving, but to regard the dead as living is foolish." With this principle as the point of departure, modern funeral system will be embarked on the path out of the above-mentioned dilemma and into a truly modern institution.

Keywords: funeral reform, modern life, customary law, funeral rituals

The Rational Choice Theory of Religion: Economic Metaphor or Theoretical Modeling? 166

Wu Yue & Lu Yunfeng

Abstract: The most common criticism of the Rational Choice Theory of Religion (RCTR) may be summarized as "the argument of metaphor" which holds that RCTR has only borrowed some economic metaphors as a kind of rhetoric tactic, and has made no substantial contribution to the study of religion. The fallacy of this argument is that it has neglected the theoretical modeling of RCTR which is a method of using formal language to build concise and clear theoretical models. This paper presents the theoretical modeling of RCTR at the micro, meso and macro levels so as to show that RCTR is not a metaphor at all these levels, but is committed to integrating the insights of previous researchers and enlightening subsequent studies with theoretical models, thereby promoting the accumulation of general knowledge in this given field. For the study of Chinese religion, we should not only pay attention to the existing conclusions of RCTR, but should also learn from its theoretical modeling to build theoretical models suitable for China.

Keywords: the Rational Choice Theory of Religion, economic metaphor, theoretical modeling, formal model

Research on the Spatio-temporal Effects of Risk Contagion in Financial Markets 182

Liu Gongshi, Ren Yinghua & Tang Jirong

Abstract: Preventing external shock to the financial market is one of the critical elements of financial regulation in any country. In this paper, a semi-parametric spatial vector auto-regressive model is constructed to explore the risk contagion and its spatio-temporal effects between the banking system and the foreign exchange, bond and stock markets among different countries, based on the main sample of the countries participating in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. The study shows that the foreign exchange market, bond market and stock market are closely connected, and their determinants are the investors' expectations for a country's interest rate of its currency. Risk contagion between the financial markets of different countries is not only affected by the country's dependence on foreign trade, but also by the economic geographical distance between those countries. However, different countries implementing different exchange rate systems bear different shocks of fi-

financial risk due to their different degrees of capital control. When the banking system is at high risk, the increase in bank pressure will be transferred to the foreign exchange market, while the bond market can partially take over the risk of the banking system. Therefore, China should establish an early alarming and prevention mechanism for financial risk to prevent external market shock and protect national financial security.

Keywords: financial market risk contagion; SSpVAR; spatio-temporal impulse response analysis

COMMUNICATION AND CYBERSPACE

Contested Connectivities: Pandemics and Platform Capitalism

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Graham Murdock

Abstract: Covid-19 is the first global pandemic where the connections offered by digital media have played a central role in organising responses at every level - from individuals at home under lock down provisions, to scientists exchanging data in search of a vaccine, to governments attempting to control the spread of the virus with track and trace systems. These connections are however all sites of contest at every level - within the global system between different styles of government, within capitalist societies around the relations between government and citizens, with questions of control around the domination of the major commercial digital platforms, with the intersections between vulnerability to infection and access to digital resources and cross cutting social inequalities - by class, gender, age and ethnicity; around the impact of digital technologies on leisure, study and work for individuals and families confined to the home. And arguably most fundamentally of all - around the role of digital media in the convergence between the pandemic and the environmental crisis. The connection is organised into clearly labelled sections that address the tensions and conflicts in each of these areas.

Keywords: platform capitalism, Covid-19 pandemic, political economy of communications, Neoliberalism

“THE WORLD OF ALTERITY”

A Conceptualization of “Tibetan-Myanmar Corridors”

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Guo Jianbin & Yang Liquan

Abstract: Inspired by the concept of Zang-Yi-Corridor proposed by Xiaotong Fei and equipped with 20 years of field work in relevant areas, we put forward the concept of Tibetan-Myanmar Corridors. Based on relevant studies, we delineate a general scope of the Tibetan-Myanmar Corridors. This is a concept that transcends the boundary of the nation-state, covering diverse ethnic groups now living in the borderlands of China, Myanmar, India, Bhutan and Nepal. Although the concept of Tibetan-Myanmar Corridors shares common grounds with previous academic studies of this region, it has specific connotations of its own. Besides, the concept may have great geopolitical significance.

Keywords: Tibetan-Myanmar Corridors, Zang-Yi-Corridor, geographical range, academic purport, geopolitics