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A Sovereign Debt Crisis Warning Model with Infectious Effect—Based on Probit Panel Model (18)

Yan Jianye, Yang Xiaoxuan, Yin lin

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Abstract: This article bases on macroeconomic data and infectious variable from 1990 to 2006 of 52 countries, construct a probit panel model to forecast sovereign debt crisis. The result shows that on top of the own macroeconomic variables such as total saving, inflation, and amount of total debt, etc., the sovereign debt crisis from other countries can also affect the possibility of sovereign debt crisis happening of the home country. The model employing data from a cross-country panel can forecast crisis in Latin American countries effectively; the model dividing data for developing and developed countries respectively can perform well in forecasting crisis of European countries.

Key words: probit panel model; sovereign debt crisis; infectious effect

Contracting Institutions, Comparative Advantage and Export Margins (30)

Xiong Jun, Wu Xiaokang

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Abstract: Recent studies shows that the quality of a country's contracting institution is an important source of comparative advantage and a country with high-quality contracting institutions export relatively more in contract-intensive industries. This paper decomposes the influence of contracting institutions on export into intensive margin, extensive margin and quality margin. The estimation suggests countries with better contracting institutions have higher probability of entering into exporting markets, export more varieties, sell more per varieties and export higher quality goods. In addition, contracting institution is more important than physical capital, human capital and financial development on affecting export margins.

Key words: contracting institutions; comparative advantage; intensive margin; extensive margin; export quality

**Industrial Agglomeration, Market Potential and Regional Income Disparity
—Empirical Analysis of China Based on Panel Data** (44)

Cheng Yan, Gao Junjie

(*School of Economics, Zhejiang Gongshang University, Hangzhou 310018, China*)

Abstract: There are some worthy of our in-depth study on the explanation of industrial agglomeration and market potential on regional income disparity. Considering possible regional industrial agglomeration paths caused by economic transition, the positive feedback mechanism of industrial agglomeration on market potential, largely depends on the path choice of industrial agglomeration. Considering the influence of different income levels of different areas caused by economy transformation, it is common that regional industrial agglomeration external differences, combining with market potential in particular area, co-decide regional income. We take panel data of China as an example, try to explain the causes of regional income disparity in China, on the base of interpretation of the basic theory and theoretical models, in the perspective of interaction mechanism between industrial agglomeration and market potential. The empirical results show that: the current income disparity of China in process of industrialization is related with the action that sticking to path dependence formed in the market business model. This path dependence will form high cluster density, which causes congestion effects hindering market potential, produces agglomeration externalities, and finally results the situation in China that: as cluster scale is insignificant and cluster density is too high, regional market potential performance has been lagged. We attempt to provide a reference to the study of national industrial agglomeration, market potential and regional income disparity through the analysis of agglomeration pattern in China regulating industrial agglomeration and market potential.

Key words: industrial agglomeration path; market potential; income disparity

The Principle of Law Reservation, Fundamental Rights, and the Legal Order of 1982 Constitution (54)

Wang Qinghua

(*China University of Political Science and Law, Beijing 100088, China*)

Abstract: The principle of law reservation is crucial to construct a legal order on the basis of constitution, and the constitutional justification for which, public lawyers have argued, are democratic legitimacy and the principle of rule of law. Besides these traditional justifications, this article presents unification of legal system as its third constitutional basis, analyzes the pros and cons of general law reservation and specific law reservation, and eventually emphasizes the order construction and rights protection functions of the principle of law reservation. The purpose of this study is to explore how the constitution functions as a meta-rule during the process of constructing an objective legal order.

Key words: law reservation; unification of legal system; constitutional order

University Charters, University Organizations and Guarantee of Fundamental Rights (65)

Zhang Xiang

(*Law School of Renmin University of China, Beijing 100872, China*)

Abstract: University Charters mainly solve the issues of internal organization of universities, impacting on

various kinds fundamental rights including the academic freedom of professors, the studying freedom of students, the right to vocational training and labor right of other people in universities. Based on the idea of organizational guarantee of academic freedom, it is necessary to take into account the participation of different types of members in the design of university organizations to ensure the realization of these rights. With the precise division of members and affairs of university, it is appropriate to set a different organizational and internal staffing ratios and proportions of voting rights. Thus, it is capable to protect the professors' outstanding decisions on academic affairs, to avoid repression of academic freedom and to achieve the fundamental right claims of other subjects.

Key words: university charters; university organizations; organizational guarantee of fundamental rights; academic freedom

Source and Choosing Standard of Constitutional Rights Norms (73)

Zheng Lei

(Guanghua Law School, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310008, China)

Abstract: The way to avoid "magnifying phenomena fundamental right claims", such as "jump to fundamental right claims from ordinary ones", "jump to the mode of constitutional amending for new right claims", is the quotation and justification of constitutional grounds of fundamental rights. It includes two levels of problems as follows, sources of fundamental rights, and selection criteria of related constitutional grounds. Firstly, the multiple sources exist in not only the written existing constitution but unwritten constitution, the reference to which should not be used by itself but with the reference to related written norms. Secondly, the selection criteria are up to scope of protection. Then, if there appear more than one related constitutional norms, between which there exists competition, the selection criteria should distinguish between real competition and unreal competition of fundamental rights. Besides the constitutional grounds, coherent value system of fundamental rights is essential to the ordinary development of fundamental right norm.

Key words: fundamental rights; unwritten constitution; scope of protection; competition of fundamental rights; coherence

Approaches for Conflicts Solution between Constitutional Liberty Rights and Equality Rights (80)

Chen Zheng

(Law School, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China)

Abstract: Conflicts often occur between liberty rights and equality rights among different subjects of fundamental rights. According to Constitution of PRC, Article 51, legislatures and judiciaries have to actively intervene and balance the conflicts as occasion requires. Legislatures should balance benefits of both the conflicting parties by making a law. Meanwhile, judiciaries are expected to ascertain not only the degree of how equality rights have been invaded, but also the constitutional value of liberty rights. Specific standards and methods are needed when measuring benefits of the conflicting parties. If conflicts cannot be mediated in practice, there's no choice but to take the fundamental rights of one party as a priority.

Key words: liberty rights; equality rights; fundamental rights conflicts; legislative balancing; judicial balancing

A Research on the Target Orientation and Action Principles of Social Governance of the Internet Society (87)

Li Yi

(Party School of Zhejiang Committee of C.P.C, Hangzhou 311121, China)

Abstract: The Internet society and on-line life is a state of community life. The social governance of the Internet Society roots in the inherent need of the on-line community life. Along with the rapid development of the on-line life in the Internet society, its social impact increased frequently, meanwhile, behavior anomie, relationship disorders, contradiction and conflict, infringement of interests, order disorder occurred. Under these cir-

cumstances, the social governance of the Internet Society becomes very important. This paper points out that the social governance of the Internet Society is a type of social governance, its object scope are Internet and the life of the Internet Society. The government, enterprises, social organizations and individuals will participate in the process of the social governance of the Internet Society. The purpose of the social governance of the Internet Society is to ensure the Internet function normally, to form social order of the on-line life and to promote the healthy and sustainable development of the social civilization of the Internet Society. The author has explained the connotation of the social governance of the Internet Society, discussed its target orientation and action principles.

Key words: social governance of Internet society; target orientation; action principles

**The Effect on Political Trust of the Use of Network and Its Path
—The Survey Data of 18 Counties and Cities in Nine Provinces** (94)

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Abstract: Political trust is the political psychological foundation that builds the legitimacy of the ruling and the policy effectiveness. It is the characteristics of network new media's autonomy, openness and diversity that changes the traditional media monopoly and control political information transmission, and affects the citizen's political trust. This article is based the survey data of 18 counties and cities in nine provinces, and analyzes the influence of political trust on the media use by using the regression method of quantitative. The result shows that the network use has negative impact of political trust when the social demography variables and traditional media contact is under control. Further analysis by using equation model shows that there is intermediary effect between use and political trust, the use of network media has indirect affect on the political trust by the negative influence on government performance evaluation and authoritarian values and positive of political self - efficacy. Because the influence on government performance evaluation and authoritarian values is stronger than the influence on political trust, the total effect of use of network media on the political trust is negative.

Key words: the use of network media; political trust; the mediation effect

**The Internal Driving Force of Village Reconstruction: Community Elites and Their Innovation
—Based on the Observation and Interpretation on the
Village W's Leaping Development under the Urbanization Background** (101)

Mo Yanqing

(*Zhejiang Academy of Social Science, Hangzhou 310025, China*)

Abstract: Under the background of urbanization and marketization, the paper studies on the internal driving force of the reconstruction of village W in City H, with Joseph Alois Schumpeter's innovation theory and other sociological theories as the analysis and interpretation tools. Through the investigation and analysis, it's been found that the village W's leader plays the role of entrepreneurs in the village reconstruction process, and it's the key of realization of the reconstruction of village that the village leader plans out a new development path and leads village W walking on characteristic development road, with the aid of non-routine action that is a set of innovation (technical, organizational and institutional), according to the specific environment and the development condition of the village. Under the background of urbanization and marketization, the entrepreneurial spirit and innovation ability of the leaders is the inherent key of a village's development by leaps and bounds.

Key words: village reconstruction; internal driving force; entrepreneurship spirit; non-routine action; innovation

Inheritance and Continuity of the Traditional Context in the Process of Urbanization (107)

Ren Yinghong, Mei changqing

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Abstract: Urbanization will destroy the original ecology of traditional villages, no matter how much we yearn for the traditional villages, transition is an indisputable fact. Villages of traditional culture to survive, adaptation, evolution, transformation, and other issues is a major problem during the current economic and social development that can not be avoided. Try to inherit and continue the historical context in the process of urbanization, because it can regulate ethical life, stable rural order and protect rural harmony, it can also reinforce the foundation of the cultural industry, help building a new socialist countryside, allowing people to "remember Nostalgia"; the prosperous rural folk beliefs in the moment is a special window for the traditional culture subsisting, its existence is an identity represents the preservation and continuation of the traditional cultural roots in the village; the tradition to live together reflected in the behavior choice of building houses an cities, through it, we can better understand farmer's life goals and cultural aspirations, grasp the distinctive road of Chinese rural urbanization.

Key words: urbanization; rural; traditional culture; inheritance

On Farmers' Political Participation in the Process of Urbanization (113)

Xie Jianfen, Li Yuxi

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Abstract: The "non-agriculturalization" of farmers' political participation is an important symbol of the citizenization of farmers. However, in the process of urbanization, the political participation of most farmers who are in the process of citizenization, or half-citizenization, has been basically stuck in a scope or level of "sheer farmers" like "villagers' self-administration", which is shown as the dislocation of rural migrant workers' political participation, the lack of suburban farmers' political participation, the limited space of rural farmers' political participation etc. This situation is not only unmatched with the requirements of urbanization, but also contrary to the original intention of the construction of local democracy. What's more, it also cannot meet the appeal of farmers' political participation in the process of urbanization. In order to achieve the non-agricultural transformation of farmers' political participation, we must cover many aspects, the barrier of consciousness, consanguinity, patriarchal barrier, especially institutional barriers.

Key words: urbanization; farmers of citizenization; political participation

Hope and Social Solidarity: An Approach of Neo-pragmatism (118)

Zheng Weiwei

(Shanghai Academy of Social Science, Shanghai 200020, China)

Abstract: In western philosophical tradition, hope has been discussed in both philosophical and theological ways respectively by Augustine, Kant, Bloch and Moltmann. This has been important theoretical context in which Roty thought about it. From the standpoint of neo-pragmatism, he believed that we should discuss the hope in political society. So hope is the bond of social solidarity. Imagination opens the way for expanding the human progress narrative and moral education. Hope is a groundless hope, social hope and our social hope. However, Rorty's discussion has imperfections.

Key words: hope; social solidarity; neo-pragmatism

Research on PRC's Moral Ethics (126)

Li Zhequan

(Research Center for Socialism Core Value, Zhejiang University of Science and Technology, Hangzhou 310023, China)

Abstract: Since People's Republic of China was founded, The Communist Party of China put great emphasis on construction of national moral ethics. They have gradually claimed and launched a scheme of moral education, include of "5-virtue" regulation, 20-character basic morals and 24-character socialist core values. In addition, position of moral ethics has been upward from citizen's morality to requirement of socialist morality construction, guidance of national morality construction, and reached core theme of national ideology. These schemes reflected that connotation of morality not only directed toward country's core goal, but also di-

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rected toward socialism construction goal, refreshing and completing.

Key words: basic morals; evolution course; position upward; connotation update; denotation expand

Song Lian's Two Works Elaborating Rationalism

—A Dialectical Analysis of Longmenzi Ningdaoji and Zhuzibian

(132)

Huang Linggeng

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Abstract: *Longmenzi Ningdaoji*, written by Song Lian, isn't about the Taoism, also has nothing to do with the theory of Laozi and Zhuangzi. It's a magnum opus inheriting the Jinhua School in the Southern Song dynasty, elaborating Confucian rationalism and self-cultivation. *Zhuzibian*, aimed at differentiating and analyzing the thoughts of philosophers from pre-Qin dynasty to Han dynasty, is a book promoting Confucianism rather than literature research. The two works fully embody Song Lian's Confucianism.

Key words: Qianxi School; Ningdao; discriminate; Jinhua School

Describing the Appearance, Conveying the Spirit:

An Exploration of Master Zhiyuan's Genealogy of Ideas and the Relation of Zhejiang School

(138)

Guo Minfei

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Abstract: Tien Tai Sect Buddhist Master GuShan Zhiyuan is an important representative at the dawning of Sung learning, who was named as "the illuminati of the New Confucianism in the Sung dynasty" by Chen Yin-que. Master Zhiyuan advocates the thought of focusing the Zhongyong, self-named as Zhongyong zi. He proposed a relatively wider concept of Orthodoxy for Confucianism and a new inheritance genealogy of "the succession of teachings from a master of different generation". Based on the thought of "Dao Tong", he initiates the idea of Orthodoxy for Buddhism in response to Confucian rejection. Meanwhile it is also a defence of orthodoxy for Tien Tai sect, especially Qiantang Buddhist system. The genealogy of Master Zhiyuan is the focus of his academic thought, imposing positive effect to Zhejiang learning.

Key words: Zhiyuan; Orthodoxy; the succession of teachings from a master of different generation

The Four Families Publication Activities of Min, Ling, Mao and Zang and Big Cities in the Late Ming Dynasty

(144)

Zhao Hongjuan

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Abstract: The four families publication activities of Min, Ling, Mao and Zang in the late Ming dynasty are closely related to the late Ming dynasty cities. The gathering of bureaucrats and celebrities and the prosperity of publishing culture and commodity economy in Nanjing, Beijing and other cities offered a wide range of opportunities for the members of the four families travelling the city to acquire valuable book versions and celebrities prefaces. The members of the four families could not only write and publish their books and sell them in the big cities, but also could entrust these cities' famous publishers to publish their books in order to gain more popularity. The rich interpersonal relationship resources and publication information also induced many members of the four families to live the city and open a company to publish and selling books.

Key words: the late Ming dynasty; famous families; publication activities; big cities

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