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ABSTRACTS

The Mechanism of Blockchain Technology Controlling the Transaction Cost in Public Management Areas

(4)

He Xiangzhou¹, Zhang Guofang²

(1.Zhejiang Yuexiu University of Foreign Languages, Shaoxing 312000; 2.Zhejiang Gongshang University, Hangzhou 310018)

Abstract: For a long time, the transaction costs in the public sphere have not only affected the performance of public management, but also greatly affected the construction of social, political, and institutional civilization, and are also the main source of social inequity. This is because of the asymmetry of information that cannot be avoided in traditional centralized public management activities. With the advent of blockchain technology, public management activities can establish platforms such as published public ledger, machine trust, and smart contracts in a multiple subject system, thereby changing the information in the system from asymmetry under traditional management mechanisms to symmetry. At present, in the fields of finance, education, health care, taxation, etc., the application of blockchain technology has taken shape, which is a good inspiration for the general application of blockchain technology in public management. In any sense, under the state of information symmetry, transaction costs can be controlled to a minimum or even zero. Therefore, the application of blockchain technology in the field of public management not only controls transaction costs to an ideal state, but also improves public management performance under the symmetry of information and promotes social equity.

Key words: blockchain technology; public administration; transaction cost

The Relationship between Specific Mortality and Public Health Expenditure: A Panel Threshold Analysis of 30 Provinces in China, 2001–2017

(11)

Mao Wenlin, Wei Longhao

(CARD, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058)

Abstract: In this paper, we revisit the issue of the effect of public health expenditure on the health outcome during the new health-care reform in China. Based on the panel data about 30 provinces in China from 2001 to 2017, a health production function was established. This study adopts panel model and threshold model to analysis the linear and nonlinear effects between health expenditure and specific mortalities. The results show that: (1)the impact of public health spending on decreasing maternal mortality and perinatal infant mortality are statistically significant; (2)Further group estimation and robustness tests show that the effect of public health expenditure on maternal mortality decreases from west to central and to east China, and it only has significant effect in east China on perinatal infant mortality; (3)Public health expenditure has threshold effect on maternal mortality and perinatal infant mortality, and China has not meet the perfect scale of public health expenditure, the government need to extend the expenditure in the health department and make health programs and services more effective.

Key words: public health expenditure; mortality; threshold effect

Party-integrating Governance: An Interpretation of the Model of Grassroots Governance in Contemporary China and also on the Comparison with Overall Governance and Multi-center Governance

(21)

Tang Wenyu

(Department of Sociology, Shanghai Administration Institute, Shanghai 200233)

Abstract: Since the reform and opening-up, China's grassroots governance has gradually formed a new model, namely "party-integrating governance". The formation of the model of party-integrating governance derives from the modernization development path of "party centralism" in China and the limited control over

resources by the Communist Party of China under the market system. Compared with the model of China's overall governance before the reform and opening up and the model of multi-center governance in the contemporary western countries, the model of party-integrating governance has obvious characteristics of times and localization, which are manifested in the four dimensions of authority distribution, building logic, structure form and integration mode. Party planning, party integrating and spontaneous participation constitute the basic operating framework of the model of party integrating governance.

Key words: grassroots governance; party-integrating governance; overall governance; multi-center governance

**The Chamber of Commerce's Participation in Local Governance from the
Perspective of Polycentric Governance: A Case Study of YiWu** (28)

Lu Niehai

(*Zhejiang Institute of Socialism, Hangzhou 311121*)

Abstract: In view of polycentric governance, the transformation of government functions and the development of market economy have promoted the formation of a new local governance system. The chamber of commerce is an important factor in the formation and stability of the new governance system. The function of the chamber of commerce in local governance mainly includes economic service, political participation and social governance, reflecting the three characteristics of the chamber of commerce: economy, united front and sociality. Taking the participation of alien chambers of commerce in YiWu as an example, the main reason as a typical case is that it has become an important part of the new governance system and has obtained a good effect in local governance. The internal dilemma of alien chambers of commerce participating in local governance lies in the poor performance of self-governance, and the external dilemma lies in the lack of responsibility as a subject of participatory governance. At present, in order to play a more important role in local governance, it is necessary for the chamber of commerce to speed up the separating with government, undertake more government functions, strengthen construction as social organization, and promote local deliberative democracy.

Key words: government functions; market economy; polycentric governance; chamber of commerce; local governance

**The Past, Present and Future of the Right to Honour—An Interpretation of Relevant
Provisions in the Various Sub-Parts of the Civil Code Draft** (35)

Yao Hui, Ye Xiang

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

Abstract: The Article 102 of the General Principles of Civil Law, as the start of Chinese civil legislation of the right to honour, is actually a wrongfully interpretation of the Former Soviet Union's civil law. The research of codes and juris theories of the Roman Law, the Continental Law system and the Common Law system shows there is no so-called right of honour rule independent from the right of reputation rule. The analysis of the Chinese unique norms and doctrines of the right to honour, the relevant provisions designed in the Civil Code Draft and the practice of relevant disputes on right to honour finds out that the interests protected by the right to honour rule can be separated to the interests protected by administrative law as well as personal information, reputation and property rights provisions. The relevant provisions of the right to honour in the various sub-parts of the Civil Code Draft will cause problems to the existing civil rights system as well as blur the line between public and private law. Therefore, these articles shall be modified and strictly restricted in application regarding factors including the function of civil law, legislative stability, audience expectations and social impact.

Key words: honour; the right to honour; the right to reputation; the civil code

**On the Investigation and Evidence Power of Procuratorial Organs
in Public Interest Litigation** (46)

Wang Chunye

(*Law School, Hohai University, Nanjing 211100*)

Abstract: At present, the weak power of the procuratorial organs to investigate and collect evidence is difficult to adapt to the actual needs of public interest litigation. The characteristics of protecting the national interest and the social public interest and the complexity of the public interest lawsuit itself determine that

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the procuratorial organs must be given greater powers of investigation and evidence collection. The procuratorial organs should be given judicial compulsory measures to investigate and collect evidence to solve the non-cooperation of the investigated units. The procuratorial organs should be given the power to require the relevant organs or organizations to prove their actions in order to ease the pressure of the procuratorial organs to investigate and obtain evidence. It is necessary to give the procuratorial organs more powers of investigation and evidence collection through legislation, and make clear provisions on the conditions and procedures for the exercise of the power.

Key words: public interest litigation; investigation and evidence gathering powers; judicial enforcement

Naming the Priority Problem of Right and Good —And A Critical Reflection on the “Middle Road” (53)

Cao Shengmin

(*School of Marxism, Ocean University of China, Qingdao 266100*)

Abstract: For exploring the priority dispute about right and good in depth, the primary task is to find the essence and core of the problem. The priority problem about right and good is nothing more than looking for the source and basis for the formation of both, to explain which is more fundamental or basic. Right and good are not at the opposite ends of each other, and the so-called “middle road” is difficult to set up from the beginning, which may even confuse and intensify the priority problem. Communitarianism is not enough to fundamentally subvert or challenge liberalism, as well as not having the condition and competency to stand on the opposite of liberalism. As far as the priority problem about right and good is concerned, there is a certain degree of consensus and understanding between communitarians and liberals. The priority problem about right and good is carried out at the theoretical level, but it will reflect a high degree of practical characteristics ultimately, so as to better serve the rule of law.

Key words: right; good; communitarianism; liberalism; priority; middle road

Peasants Upstairs: Risk and Governance —Analysis Framework Based on “Structure-Process” (62)

Ye Jihong, Sun Chongming

(*School of Political Science and Public Administration, Soochow University, Suzhou 215006*)

Abstract: As a strategic plan for the integration of urban and rural development, the centralized residence of peasants implies the peasants’ yearning for a better life. However, as a compulsory institutional change, the rapid advancement of peasants’ upstairs projects has led to a series of structural social risks. By introducing the framework of “structure-process”, it is found that with the different stages of land expropriation of demolition and centralized residence, the project experienced “material structural risk” and “non-material structural risk” successively. There are both systematic and institutional reasons for these risks. Therefore, we should adopt more precise management strategies in the process of future peasants’ upstairs projects according to the present characteristics and genetic logic of peasants’ upstairs risks. Firstly, the “small step” progressive mode of peasants’ upstairs promotion should be adopted; secondly, systematic thinking and the overall understanding of peasants’ upstairs risks should be strengthened; thirdly, the identification and control mechanism of upstairs risks should be improved; fourthly, the relevant supporting safeguard mechanism of farmers upstairs should be perfected; lastly, the level of spatial governance of farmers upstairs should be improved.

Key words: farmers’ upstairs; structure-process; risk; governance

From Occupation to Housing: the Transformation of Social Stratification Logic (73)

Zhang Guangli, Pu Minya, Zhao Yunting

(*School of Social and Public Administration, East China University of Science and Technology, Shanghai 200237*)

Abstract: From the production-oriented industrial society to the investment-oriented consumer society, the occupation has been relegated from the “foreground” to the “behind-the-scenes” in the social stratification, and the stratification effectiveness of housing has gradually manifested and strengthened. As a layered logic of industrial society, occupational stratification is a kind of labor stratification, and it is an objective stratification. The limitation of time and space makes its objective stratification effect weak. The inherent limitation of objectivity makes it impossible to carry out effective research on the subjective identification process of the class while ignoring the subjectivity of human beings. Its ambiguity and abstraction cannot be used for

the current frequency. The class hierarchy conflict is explained. Housing stratification is a spatial stratification, which is the development and representation of occupational stratification. Representation, irritability, dynamics, and profoundness are its characteristics. It can closely combine the objective and subjective perspectives of social stratification through its resource and space, presenting the dynamic process of hierarchical formation, and then achieving an accurate grasp and deep understanding of the current social hierarchical structure and layered logic. The stratification of housing has produced the consequences of the stratification of the living space, resulting in the closure, solidification and reproduction of the class, which has become a major source of current social conflicts. In addition, it reveals that China's social stratification since the reform and opening up has taken place under the dual role of market mechanism and redistribution mechanism.

Key words: occupation; housing; living space; social stratification logic

Managerial Openness and Voice Behavior:

The Perspectives of Organization-based Self-esteem and Prosocial Motivation (80)

Xie Jiangpei, Zhu Yue, Shi Rongrong, Wang Yongyue

(School of Business Administration, Zhejiang Gongshang University, Hangzhou 310018)

Abstract: This study examined organization-based self-esteem (OBSE) as a mediator of the relationship between managerial openness and employee voice behavior within the decision calculus framework. Furthermore, it predicted and tested the moderating role of prosocial motivation in the effect of OBSE on voice behavior. Data were collected from 521 employees and 75 supervisors in a variety of companies located in Zhejiang Province. HLM results showed that managerial openness was positively related to employees' OBSE and OBSE mediated the relationship between managerial openness and voice behavior. In addition, prosocial motivation moderated the relationship between OBSE and voice behavior, such that the relationship was stronger among followers with low prosocial motivation. Implications for the theory and practice are then discussed.

Key words: managerial openness; voice behavior; organization-based self-esteem; prosocial motivation

A Reception Study of "Chinese Dating" among Chinese Contemporary Youths from the Perspective of Individualization (88)

Zhang Hong, Shao Lingwei

(College of Media and International Culture, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310028)

Abstract: Based on the theories of individualization and active audience, this study conducts focus group interviews and analyzes how the contemporary youths in China interpret the marriage and love concept and generational conflicts represented in Chinese Dating, a TV generational dating show produced by Shanghai Oriental TV at the end of 2016. The results indicate that male groups articulated dominant readings. They are more likely to agree with the parents' love and marriage concept in the show and accept the parents' participation in their mate selection process due to the financial support from their parents in their future marriage. The female groups who have stronger motivations articulated negotiated and oppositional discourses. They are critical to the traditional concept of gender division of labor emphasized by the parents in the show. The results also suggest Chinese youths paid more attentions to fulfill individual desires in mate selection and marriage, whilst neglecting their reciprocal obligations and responsibilities. It indicates that the youths lack the spirits of independence and self-reliance to some extent in the process of individualization of the private domain.

Key words: Chinese Dating; generational conflicts; individualization; contemporary youth; audience

Philosophical History of Chinese-bottom and Philosophical History of Philosopher-bottom ——Writing of Chinese Philosophical History in Comparative Vision (96)

Hu Zhigang

(School of Marxism, Changzhou University, Changzhou 213614)

Abstract: The purpose of the writing of philosophical history is to change and evolve. The writing of early modern western and the writing of Chinese at the beginning both had a certain color of philosophical history of philosopher. Compared with other writing paradigms, there is a sense of presence and a wish for commemorating. Although the research framework as a universal problem originated from the West, it is universal after all. The question of "Western framework obscuring Chinese philosophers" needs to be answered. Framework obscuring philosophers is a common problem encountered in the writing of Chinese and Western philosophical history, so the main problem is not that the framework is Western, but that the framework of philosophical history is fundamental compared to other specific contents. The real systematic study is to reac-

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tivate philosopher's thought. Compassionate research and systematic research are consistent in the end. It is not enough and over-generalized to divide the history of philosophy into two categories: of Chinese-bottom and of western-bottom in general. It is necessary to further pursue the philosophical history of philosopher-bottom, that is, to show the attraction of the thought of the philosopher, to reactivate the thought, which requires some degree of return to the "philosophical history of philosopher" and a high level of "autonomous studies of philosophical history", and breaking the stereotype that "theory is important in the history of philosophy and whose theory is not important". Philosophical history of Chinese-philosopher-bottom is naturally philosophical history of Chinese-bottom.

Key words: philosophical history of philosopher-bottom; philosophical history of philosopher; autonomous studies of philosophical history; framework of philosophical history; systematic study

Historical Materialism: the "Capital" Bio-politics (107)

Li Ailong

(School of Marxism, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433)

Abstract: Foucault and Negri's bio-politics are caught in the polar opposite of absolute power and abstract subject. On the contrary, the practical logic established by historical materialism anchors the bio-politics firmly in the historical process of the politicization of life, and fully opens the ontology root of power and subject production in under the concrete and history relations. In the sense of practical logic, the bio-politics production system constructed by capital puts the individual in the tension of the liberation of individual rights and the discipline of social governance. On the one hand, the bio-politics production declares the bankruptcy of bourgeois political liberation, which makes the capital's discipline to the individual reach the height of "panoramic exposure". On the other hand, the bio-politics production has opened up the alternative liberation mode, and is committed to constructing the most primitive life existence as the most noble life form, and abandons the natural life, which has always been the negative link of politics, as the positive link of politics. Therefore, the arrival of the "singularity" of bio-politics production depends on the construction of a new community. With labor as the intermediary, the individual rights claim and the social governance requirement can realize the historical and concrete unity, and the body can realize the reversal of existentialism, from the enslaved "naked life" to the "existence" that characterizes the free personality of human beings.

Key words: historical materialism; "capital"; bio-politics; practical logic; new community

A Discussion on the Romance of Filial Son Surnamed Huang (114)

Zhou Mingchu

(Department of Chinese Language and Literature, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310028)

Abstract: Through the comparative study of five different titles of extant manuscripts in the world, it can be confirmed that the Romance of Filial Son Surnamed Huang and the Story of Looking for Relatives by Filial Huang and the Story of Filial Piety are actually the same drama works with different names. Through textual research and related records, we can know that it is a modified version of the legendary work in the late Ming Dynasty, and its predecessor, Filial Huang Searched for his Mother, is a southern drama in the early Ming Dynasty rather than the "Song Yuan Chapter" as Xu Wei said in the Narration of Southern Dramas. Romance of Filial Son Surnamed Huang plays a significant role in the history of dramas progression; in the development and evolution of dramas which related to looking for relatives, it plays the role of inheriting the Story of Leading a boy and Looking for Relatives by Zhou Yu and Reunion through a Grate Distance. The description of daily life, the tendency of dramas and writing of South of the Five Ridges, all contribute to the new changes of dramas in the late Ming Dynasty.

Key words: relatives seeking drama; daily life of drama; dramatic tendency of drama; writing of South of the Five ridges

Fable Metaphor: As A Category of "Thought Rhetoric" ——Taking Chuang Tzu as the Analysis Text (125)

Liu Chang

(School of Literature, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071)

Abstract: Metaphor, as an important rhetorical field, has been studied in many academic circles, which can be called fruitful. This paper also talks about allegorical metaphor, but the difference is that it is viewed from the perspective of "thought rhetoric". "Thought rhetoric" is a relatively independent theoretical

system, which attempts to explore a broad rhetorical phenomenon on the ideological level in addition to linguistic rhetoric. The so-called “thought rhetoric” is to use rhetorical methods and means to think and think, In other words, there are traces and influences of rhetoric in the process of thinking. Any thinking activity with these characteristics can be called “thought rhetoric”. It is carried out under the background that Chinese academic circles have changed from “narrow rhetoric” to “broad rhetoric”. It is of course important to study thought rhetoric, put forward and clarify the concept of the whole, but what is more important is to establish the research category of “thought rhetoric” just as language rhetoric has its own “figure of speech”. From this perspective, “allegorical metaphor” can be regarded as one of the basic categories of “ideological rhetoric”, Chuang Tzu, rich in fables, is an important text. It uses a lot of allegory, metaphor, simile and other rhetorical means, which is undoubtedly rich in rhetorical elements. But it is not limited to the level of language, but exists in the level of thought and thinking. Here, metaphor is not only a figure of speech, but also a cognitive way. Obviously, this kind of rhetorical activity with allegorical metaphor as its carrier is higher than “linguistic rhetoric”, which is a kind of “thought rhetoric”. It may have new meaning and inspiration to regard “fable metaphor” as a category of “thought rhetoric”.

Key words: rhetoric turn; thought rhetoric; allegorical metaphor; Chuang Tzu;

A Study on the Formation Process of Wang Yangming's Work Chuanxilu (140)

Zou Jianfeng, Chen Xue

(School of Marxism, Ningbo University, Ningbo 315211)

Abstract: Based on the national investigation and research of rare and unique editions of Chuanxilu recorded during Jiajing period of Ming Dynasty (from A.D. 1522 to 1566), this investigation compares the different block printed edition among Deanfu's edition in Japanese, Fan Qing's edition of Suzhou, Xiao Yan's edition of Shaoxing in National Library Wenjin Building, Qian Yan's edition of Jiangyin County in Wenzhou Library, Liu Qizong and Qiu Shiyong's edition of Shuixi School in Shanghai Library, Hu Zongxian's edition of Hangzhou in Fudan University Library. Therefore, we holds that Three-volume Chuanxilu carved by Nan Daji in Shanghai Library is not the first edition of 3rd year of the emperor Jiajing's reign (A.D. 1524), but a re-carved wood-block print edition of the Wanli period (from A.D. 1573 to 1620). Deanfu's edition is the earliest block printed edition at home and abroad and Xiao Yan's edition is the earliest block printed edition in China and Qian Yan's edition originates from Xiao Yan's. Qiu Shiyong's edition of Shuixi School has two volumes of sequel more than Deanfu's and its closing quotations are close to the general popular version Volume two. The second volume of Chuanxilu, the appendix of Wang Yangming's Work collected in the library of Peking University, is a re-carved wood-block print edition of Shuixi School at the age of Jiajing's reign. Chongzheng Academy's edition is final version of Chuanxilu. And Hu Zongxian's edition is the most comprehensive unabridged version of Chuanxilu.

Key words: Wang Yangming; Chuanxilu; edition

On the Names and Their Pronunciations of Goujian's Prince (148)

Yu Zhihui¹, Yu Feng²

(1. College of Humanities, Shaoxing University, Shaoxing 312000; 2. School of Philosophy, Renmin University of China, Beijing 100872)

Abstract: By combing all appellations of the prince of King Yue in the classic literature and inscription, the author concludes that all the twelve recorded appellations refer to the prince of Goujian. Zhezhi (者旨) or Zhuji (诸稽) or Zheji (柘稽) is his family name. When the two characters were read fast, their pronunciations became one, Shi (适) or Shi (颺). Shi (颺) was wrongly recorded as Wu (鼯). Yuyi (于赐) or Yuyi (与夷) is his given name. When the two characters were read fast, their pronunciations became one, Ying (郢) or Yu (与). Yu (与) was wrongly recorded as Xing (兴). Yuyi (于赐) shall be read Yuyi (与夷). This paper rectifies the wrong interpretation of Zheji (柘稽, Zhujiying 诸稽郢) into a general official in Shiji and Weizhao's commentary of Guoyu and the misreading of Yi (赐) in academia. Yi (赐) shall be read Yi (夷).

Key words: Zhezhi; Yuyi; Shiyong; Luyong; pronunciation

How to Govern A Country? (152)

Lin Laifan

(Law School, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084)

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