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-
- 4 我国逆周期宏观审慎政策工具调控效果研究俞洁芳 夏超根
- 12 从自由贸易试验区到自由贸易港
——自由贸易试验区营商环境升级路径研究陈 林 周立宏
-
- 21 国家建设:符号系统政治功能的转向薛 洁
- 30 普惠性托育服务如何供给?
——托育供给制度的模式之辩谢 郁
-
- 39 探究法学思维的基本姿态
——尊重逻辑、塑造法理、捍卫法治陈金钊
- 50 人体冷冻胚胎法律属性及处置权问题研究
——基于伦理、情理、法理的衡平思考郑英龙
-
- 59 新人与新民:认同的重塑与道德的转型王小章 冯 婷
- 69 美国早期电影与美利坚民族身份构建贺安芳
- 77 中国老年人对子女家庭代际支持差异性研究李翌萱
-

- 86 自由观念的澄明
——《共产党宣言》的政治哲学意涵杨 乐 包大为
- 94 论马克思哲学批判中的三重正义观陈 雷
-

·浙学研究·

- 102 中晚明时代“生之谓性”解释的新动向
——以阳明学为中心刘 昊
-

- 109 由《文心雕龙·论说》谈魏晋玄学致思相关问题汪洪章
- 115 日本《影弘仁本〈文馆词林〉》与《全梁文》《全陈文》林家骊 邓成林
-

- 124 改兑与冻阻:明代漕运体制的两难选择吴 滔
-

- 136 我国本科教学改革的组织自主性:理想之境与现实偏差 ...洪玉管 谢冬平
- 142 中国式“影子教育”及其规范发展贺武华 娄莹莹
-

·论著评介·

- 151 学术创新与门径开示
——评《刘禹锡新论》吴夏平
-

- 156 本期英文提要(ABSTRACTS)

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ABSTRACTS

Research on Effects of Counter Cyclical Macro-prudential Policy Tools (4)

Yu Jiefang, Xia Chaoling

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Abstract: The framework of macro-prudential regulation policy is the main way to control systemic financial risk, and the counter cyclical macro Prudential policy is committed to slow down the periodicity of financial system. Based on the macro financial data of 2008–2018 in China, this paper constructs the financial cyclical index and uses VAR model to test the regulatory effects of counter cyclical macro Prudential policy instruments in China. The research shows that the provision coverage(PC) ratio has a better and more stable effect on the regulation of financial periodicity, while the loan to value ratio(LTV) helps to reduce the systemic risk of the real estate industry, but, as the effect is more intense, it will increase the volatility of the financial system in short term, and the countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) also has a more significant effect on the regulation of financial periodicity, reflecting a good policy effect. On this basis, this paper puts forward suggestions to improve the macro Prudential policy system in China.

Key words: Macro-Prudential policy; financial cyclical; counter cyclical regulation; loan to value ratio

The Construction and Evaluation of the Free Trade Port Business Environment Index with Chinese Characteristics—Also Discuss the Upgrade Path of the Business Environment in the Free Trade Zone (12)

Chen Lin, Zhou Lihong

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Abstract: Zhejiang, Shanghai and Guangdong have always been the forerunner of China's opening to the outside world, and will certainly be an important pilot area for China's future free trade port construction. Free trade port is the further upgrading of free trade zone, and the construction of business environment is an important goal of both. Therefore, to evaluate the performance of business environment construction is the basis for Zhejiang and other places and the whole country to further expand opening up. Based on the current policy connotation and construction goal of the free trade port with Chinese characteristics, this paper attempts to build a business environment index system of the free trade port with Chinese characteristics, and uses the principal component analysis method to measure the business environment level of 125 countries in the world, to confirm the rationality and accuracy of the index system constructed in this paper. In addition, this paper further discusses the effective ways for government to optimize the business environment of the free trade zone from the aspects of improving laws and regulations, promoting the construction of port infrastructure, implementing high-level trade and investment liberalization policies, accelerating the development of financial service industry and improving the efficiency of government management. This study not only provides a theoretical basis for the scientific evaluation of China's free trade port business environment construction, but also provides some enlightenment for the path selection of China's new open economic system.

Key words: free trade port; free trade zone; business environment; indicator system

State Building: The Turning of Political Function of Symbolic System (21)

Xue Jie

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Abstract: With the history of human developed to modern times, the state has become the main sovereign unit in the world. The hierarchical order of the traditional empire has gradually disintegrated, and the modern countries which have established the principle of sovereignty will no longer take territory expanding as

their mission, but must focus on national construction to realize the development and strength of the country. Accordingly, the task of the political symbolic system which has created the myth of monarchy is no longer to maintain hierarchical autocracy, but to take on the tasks of maintaining national unity, building national identity, assisting national governance and realizing social integration as one of the superstructure contents. In view of the tasks of legitimacy building, community consciousness building, national capacity building and power relationship building that modern countries need to accomplish, the political function of symbol system has changed from deification to symbol, from distinction to integration, from control to governance, from domination to mobilization. The turning of the four aspects of political symbols' function also reflects the theme and pursuit of countries all over the world when facing the international competition.

Key words: political symbols; state building; state governance; social integration; state identity

How to Provide Universal Child-care?

—Debate on the Model of the Child-care Supply Systems (30)

Xie Yu

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Abstract: The mode of child-care supply system determines how people can get what kind of services. For the present China, none of the previous supply models can match the new situation of society. Under the marketization model, the state needs to undertake the responsibility of minimum supervision and maintenance of the care market, but it is difficult to achieve its supply goal of inclusive nursery service. With a socialization model, the state will need to assume the comprehensive responsibility, and face the problems of low efficiency and high cost. The introduction of the marketization on the socialization from Japan's practice fails to get the ideal result, but provides a good idea. So, based on the mixed model of Japan, further clarifying the role of the state (government) and the market, eliminating the differences in subsidies and pricing forms between the public and private care providers, and to transform the government subsidies to fully play the role of the market, may be a desired reform plan of the child-care supply system.

Key words: child-care supply; marketization; socialization; low birth-rate society; mode selection

Exploring the Basic Attitude of Juristic Thinking

—Respect Logic, Construct Jurisprudence, Defend the Rule of Law (39)

Chen Jinzhao

(Institute of Legal Method, East China University of Political Science and Law, Shanghai 201620)

Abstract: Juristic thinking is to explore the rules of legal thinking. This is the core content of legal methodology. The rule of law needs not only the regulation of behavior norms, but the guidance of thinking rules. The rules of legal thinking aim at constructing logical thinking of defending the rule of law on the basis of respecting logic, exploring rules of juristic thinking. These rules belong to jurisprudence rooted in law and society. They are the basic doctrines based on the spirit of the rule of law. It includes many rules such as legal discovery, legal reasoning, legal interpretation, legal argumentation, legal rhetoric, legal argument, etc. From the perspective of thinking mode, the logic of rule of law is based on the operation requirements of the normative system and mechanism system formulated by law, and then the inclusive thinking, systematic thinking, critical thinking and analogical thinking are carried out to obtain the correct understanding, interpretation and application of law. Respecting logic, shaping jurisprudence and defending the rule of law are not only the basic attitude to explore juristic thinking and the expression of legal discourse, but the effective path to change the traditional holistic and dialectical thinking.

Key words: the logic of rule of law; juristic thinking; jurisprudential thinking; legal thinking; the thinking of rule of law

Researching on the Legal Attribute and Disposal Right of Frozen Human Embryos:

A Balanced Perspective Integrating Ethics, Emotion and Law (50)

Zheng Yinglong

(School of Law, Zhejiang Gongshang University, Hangzhou 310018)

Abstract: In order to solve the problem of the legal attribute and disposal of frozen human embryos, we must consider the three complex elements of law, ethics and morality. As a special form of "life", frozen hu-

ABSTRACTS

man embryos have different legal attributes and disposal rules in different judicial fields. A frozen human embryo has the potential to become a child and should be given special respect, so it is appropriate to regard it as a personified "special object". The ownership and disposal of frozen human embryos should be based on the general principle of contract, with such special situations as the protection of the best interests of children and the special care of husband and wife. After the death of both husband and wife who do not have the common intention to donate frozen embryos before their death, their frozen embryos should be destroyed in general. However, due to such special factors as family planning and one-child lost family in China, it is suggested that one-child lost parents should be given the right of supervision for and disposal of "frozen embryos of their grandchildren" by legislation. It is suggested that one-child lost parents under the age of 60 who have the ability to raise children should be allowed the right to have a conditional access to surrogacy for "frozen embryos of their grandchildren".

Key words: frozen human embryos; legal attribute; disposal right; conditional surrogacy

"Xinren" and "Xinmin": The Reshaping of Identity and the Transformation of Morality (59)

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Abstract: For Chinese, the concept of "Xinren" (New man) and "Xinmin" (New People) is an important re-shaping of identity. Compared with the traditional Chinese identity, the fundamental feature of the new identity lies in the discovery of the modern state and the independent individuals who are equal members of humanity in the construction of each person's identity. This is inseparable from the fact that a series of structural and institutional changes took place at the end of the Qing Dynasty and in the early years of the Republic of China. On one hand, history has brought the "state" increasingly to the people who previously existed only in the sense of village and clan, but did not have the concept of "state". At the same time, it also drove more and more people to break away from the kinship and local communities in which they were originally deeply rooted and become individuals who stand alone with other individuals. "Xinren" and "Xinmin" are not only the reconstruction of identity, but also the transformation of morality. The essence of the new morality is to establish the general ethical rules and moral spirit that regulate the relationships between state and individual, as well as between individuals, on the basis of clarifying the boundary between the state and the individual, and between individuals. In a word, it is to establish modern public morality.

Key words: "Xinren" and "Xinmin"; identity; the transformation of morality; public morality

Early American Cinema and the Construction of America's National Identity (69)

He Anfang

(College of Science and Technology, Ningbo University, Ningbo 315211)

Abstract: From the late 19th to the early 20th century, the United States was experiencing a process of industrialization and urbanization. The process prompted a sudden influx of immigrants from southeastern Europe into America, whose arrival, on the one hand, eased the pressure of labor force shortage, but on the other mounted a great challenge to the then America's national identity which was virtually defined by WASP culture. Being an image-based art and entertainment, early American cinema actively took upon itself the role of constructing America's national identity as an imagining and unifying device. From cinema management, cultural representation, to the non-ethnocentric practice of Jewish filmmakers, early American cinema managed to bridge ethnic, linguistic and cultural differences between old and new immigrants, thus playing an important part in bringing about a transformation of America's national identity from "Anglo-America" to "Euro-American".

Key words: early American; America's national identity; identity construction; Anglo-America; Euro-America

Research on the Difference of Intergenerational Support for Children's Family by the Elderly in China (77)

Li Yixuan

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Abstract: Intergenerational support is an important foundation for the construction of intergenerational

relations in Chinese families. The mutual support between children and parents has not been weakened with the modernization process and the change of family structure. Previous studies focused more on the discussion of regal-feeding intergenerational support and less on the parent's support for children. Based on the data of the Third Chinese Women's Social Status Survey for the elderly, this article found that in terms of the contents of intergenerational support, the elderly are more inclined to give more economic support and daily care for their sons and more spiritual support for their daughters. In terms of subjects and objects of intergenerational support, the incidence of emotional support and daily care provided by female elderly to their children is significantly higher than that of male elderly, among which the rural elderly still give more daily care and economic support for their sons than daughters. The developmental family policy based on generational balance is an important content to help Chinese families develop and cope with the aging society.

Key words: active aging; children's family; intergenerational support

A Clarification on Concept of Liberty: The Political Philosophical View from the Communist Manifesto

(86)

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Abstract: As the practical guidance for revolution, the Communist Manifesto criticizes various ideas of freedom above reality by revealing the general principles of historical development. In order to thoroughly expose the contradiction between freedom idea and objective history, also to promote the scientific understanding about communism for the working class, Marx and Engels systematically criticize the ideas of freedom from different classes. On the one hand, the Manifesto restores the freedom idea of bourgeois by historical materialism, realizing the disenchantment of the freedom idea as the eternal truth supported by capitalist production and political order. On the other hand, the Manifesto identifies the freedom ideas serve various sorts of fake or reactionary socialism, providing the necessary reasonable consensus for a universal unity of working class. The Manifesto is the realization and application of Marxist philosophy, which explains the freedom of united working class historically, also still gains practicalness from contemporary objectivity.

Key words: unity; freedom; history; idea

On the View of Triple Justice in Marx's Critique of Philosophy

(94)

Chen Lei

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Abstract: Marx's view of justice is revealed by his critics, because Marx seldom expounds the issue of justice directly. Religious criticism was of great importance to Marx and was seen as the prerequisite for all other criticism. Marx participated in the religious criticism of the young Hegelians and realized the religious alienation of human nature and the injustice of the hierarchy of religion, and the eradication of religion can only be based on the realization of the justice of human beings in the future communist. After the completion of religious criticism, the task of history is to establish the truth on this shore. On the one hand, Marx was not satisfied with the political situation criticized by the young Hegelians in religion, and directly criticized Hegel's philosophy of right, discovered the political alienation of human nature and the injustice of the monarchy, and put forward the concept of people's justice in the opposition between the monarch and the "populace" of Hegel's philosophy of right. On the other hand, Marx returned to the civil society to launch a political and economic criticism because he was distressed by the problem of economic interests. In the alienation of labor, he found the economic alienation of the nature of human and its injustice of capitalization. To eliminate the injustice of labor alienation and its capitalization can only achieve labor justice in the distribution of demand in the Communist society.

Key words: Marx; human justice; people's justice; labor justice; critiques of philosophy

The New Trends of Revaluation of Sheng Zhi Wei Xing in Middle and Late Ming Dynasty

(102)

Liu Hao

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Abstract: In recent years, the problem of life-giving generativity (Sheng Sheng 生生) in Chinese phi-

ABSTRACTS

osophy has receive many scholarships. The main concern of the discussion is the concept of life-giving generativity of the Way of Heaven(Tian Dao Sheng Sheng 天道生生) but rarely involves the problems of human nature. In fact, the idea of“life-giving nature is nature”(Sheng Zhi Wei Xing 生之谓性) from Gaozi was already popular at least in the pre-Mengzi era, but it was excluded from the mainstream of Confucianism after Mencius' criticism of Gaozi. However, in the era of Song and Ming Neo-Confucianism, “Human nature and the Way of Heaven” was placed in the center of Neo-Confucians. Based on the thoughts of the benevolence of life-giving generativity (Ren Ti Sheng Sheng 仁体生生), Neo-Confucians laid the groundwork of reevaluating Gaozi by acknowledging the legitimacy of Sheng Zhi Wei Xing. In the middle and late Ming Dynasty, Wang Yangming and its disciples carried out a comprehensive reassessment of Sheng Zhi Wei Xing by quoting the ideas of Sheng Sheng in the Book of Change. They believed that the conception of generation (Sheng 生)not only refers to Tian Dao Sheng Sheng, but also has ontological meaning of life creation. The reevaluation of Gaozi which attaches the problem of Sheng Sheng in the middle and late Ming Dynasty needs to be further reconsidered in Chinese philosophical traditions.

Key words: Sheng Zhi Wei Xing; vital force(qi 气);sheng, Wang Yangming School; Qi School

Some Ontological Fallacies in Wei-Jin Metaphysics: An Examination by Rereading “Treatise and Discussion” in The Literary Mind and the Carving of Dragons (109)

Wang Hongzhang

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Abstract: By a careful analysis of Liu Xie's genre criticism as exhibited in “Treatise and Discussion”, the current paper attempts 1) a proper location of Zhuangzi and Wang Bi in the genre history separately of “treatise” and “discussion” and an interpretation of their later influence on the emergence of Wei-Jin metaphysics, 2) an illustration of Liu Xie's critical insight into the defining properties of literary and philosophical languages, and 3) an examination of ontological fallacies in Guo Xiang and Pei Wei, particularly of the loose reasoning found earlier by Liu Xie in their creation of metaphysics about existence and non-existence. The paper also argues that Liu Xie's terse criticism of Guo Xiang, Pei Wei and other Wei-Jin metaphysicians properly targets their laxation in logical reasoning and that scholarly findings in modern criticism of classical Chinese learning, especially that of Zhuangzi, Wang Bi and Guo Xiang, have benefited a lot from Liu Xie's criticism.

Key words: The Literary Mind and the Carving of Dragons; argumentation; Zhuangzi, Wei-Jin metaphysics; ontology

Printed Japanese Hongren Edition of Wen Guan Ci Lin and the Complete Texts from Liang and Chen in Southern Dynasty (115)

Lin Jiali, Deng Chenglin

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Abstract: Printed Japanese Hongren Edition of Wen Guan Ci Lin collects seventy-nine articles from Liang Dynasty and Chen Dynasty, which are of great documentary and historical value. First, Comparing with The Complete Texts from Liang and Chen Dynasties in Yan Kejun's Complete Texts from Xia, Shang, Zhou, Qin and Han Dynasties, Three Kingdoms Period and Six Dynasties, Ci Lin supplements entire and fragmentary passages. Second, Ci Lin and Yan's work mutually enhance proportion of integrated texts. Third, Ci Lin is helpful for correcting different characters in passages. What's more, Ci Lin can further identify the authors. In addition, like the passages of Emperor Liang Yuan, most of which written during the Hou Jing's rebellion, showing the complex individual character of Xiao Yi, that is of great reference value for further researching the complicated history. The passages from the Liang and Chen Dynasties in the Japanese Hongren Edition, include many documents, it can not only show many historical scenes, but also provide the development thread of Official Paper in Liang and Chen Dynasties, which is commendable and worthy of further investigation.

Key words: Wen Guan Ci Lin; the complete texts from Liang Dynasty and Chen Dynasty; proofreader; literary value

**Gaidui Method and Freezing Problem:
the Dilemma of the Ming Canal Transport System** (124)

Wu Tao

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Abstract: The influence of the freeze period on water transportation was far-reaching. In Ming dynasty, the relationship between river freezing and canal system became even closer. After emperor Yongle moved the capital to Beijing, the pressure of canal transportation increased sharply. In order to relieve people's burden, the government decided to use the long-distance transport method instead of the branch transport. In this way, it was not necessary to unload or change the carrying vessels midway and indeed improved the efficiency. However, it also challenged the canal transport system. The effective way that was originally used to avoid the effects of freezing no longer worked due to the extension of the transport period. Therefore, canal transportation was always accompanied by the freezing problem after mid-Ming and caused various troubles. Moreover, flexible methods to deal with freezing expanded its influence. With relevant interest groups restraining, it made a profound impact on the national supply system.

Key words: river freezing; branch transport; long-distance transport; time limit

**Organizational Autonomy of Undergraduate Teaching Reform in China:
Ideal State and Reality Deviation** (136)

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Abstract: Organizational autonomy is a practical proposition that can not be bypassed in undergraduate teaching reform. At present, organizational autonomy in undergraduate teaching reform in China is not mature, which is embodied in the formation of a one-way operation mechanism among the key forces such as the government, market, colleges and universities, grass-roots departments and organizations and scholars. To break through this dilemma, the key lies in the construction of reducing excessive government intervention and seeking government support and complying with it according to the balance between the internal logic of undergraduate teaching reform, "reasonable autonomy" has become its future direction.

Key words: undergraduate teaching reform; organizational autonomy; reasonable autonomy

**The Flourishing Trend of Supply and Demand of Shadow Education
and Its Rational Development** (142)

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Abstract: As a global phenomenon, extracurricular supplementary education, known as "shadow education", has been flourishing in China in recent years, which has been showing a trend of "supply and demand boom", especially since the Ministry of Education and other four Ministries carried out the special governance work in 2018, there is still an expanding development trend. As a supplement to institutionalized education, "shadow education" has its own logic, important value, and social significance in imitating the way of survival and development of mainstream school education, and has increasingly become an important role in Chinese education system. Based on the basic position of the rationality and legitimacy of the existence and development of "shadow education", we can rationally treat and specifically analyze the current stage problems of "shadow education" about over-promotion and competitive management, pursuing profits and high fees, increasing the burden of families and students. Furthermore, we can provide accurate measures in establishing market access mechanisms, regulating the development of industry self-discipline, guiding parents to make rational choices, and reflecting on and improving public school education.

Key words: shadow education; flourishing trend of supply and demand; problems and reasons; rational development

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