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ABSTRACTS

**How the Rural Digital Economy Affects the Quality of Life of Farmers:
Mechanisms and Facts** (4)

Wang Fengting, Wang Hao, Xiong Lichun

(College of Economics and Management, Zhejiang A&F University, Hangzhou 311300)

Abstract: How to unleash the potential of the digital economy and better leverage its positive role in promoting the improvement of farmers' material and spiritual living standards is an important task for rural revitalization and high-quality economic development. Based on the Panel data of 30 provinces in China from 2011 to 2020, this paper measures the rural digital economy and farmers' quality of life index, empirically tests the impact of the rural digital economy on farmers' quality of life using fixed effect models and instrumental variables estimation, and uses Quantile regression and panel threshold models to conduct heterogeneity analysis. The results have shown that: (1) the rural digital economy can improve the quality of life of farmers, mainly reflected in promoting their prosperity and improving their social welfare in two aspects. (2) Rural industrial integration and equalization of public services are important channels for the rural digital economy to affect the quality of life of farmers. (3) The rural digital economy has a stronger role in improving the quality of life of farmers in areas with lower quality of life, verifying the inclusiveness of the digital economy. At the same time, the rural digital economy only has a positive impact in areas with a low digital divide, verifying the hindering effect of the digital divide.

Key words: digital economy; quality of life; digital dividend; digital divide

**Digital Infrastructure Construction Enables Inclusive Green Growth:
Internal Mechanism and Empirical Evidence** (15)

Li Zhiguo, Li Zhaozhe, Kong Weijia

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Abstract: Under the dual goals of common prosperity and green transformation, digital infrastructure construction provides a new idea for achieving inclusive green growth. In view of this, this paper first discusses the effect and path of digital infrastructure construction on inclusive green growth from the theoretical level, and then empirically evaluates the relationship between digital infrastructure construction and inclusive green growth based on the panel data of 276 cities in China from 2011 to 2020. The findings are as follows: (1) Digital infrastructure construction can promote inclusive green growth of cities; (2) Economic agglomeration can be used as a bridge between digital infrastructure construction and inclusive green growth, and with the increase of economic agglomeration, the effect of digital infrastructure construction on inclusive green growth shows the stage characteristics of "first restraining and then promoting growth"; (3) Compared to gigabit cities, the construction of digital infrastructure in non gigabit cities has a stronger driving effect on inclusive green growth; (4) The construction of digital infrastructure can promote the inclusive green growth of neighboring areas. The conclusion of this paper can provide a new perspective and empirical evidence for understanding the relationship between digital infrastructure construction and inclusive green growth, and also provide a reference for narrowing the regional development gap and promoting high-quality economic development.

Key words: digital infrastructure construction; inclusive green growth; economic agglomeration; spatial spillover effect

The Application of Moral Reasons in Judicature—Starting From Guiding Cases (25)

Guo Zhong

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Abstract: From the guiding cases, we can find that there are three ways in which moral reasons are used in justice, namely, moral reasons provide support for legal reasons, moral reasons are used to continue the law within the law, and moral reasons are used to continue the law beyond the law. Although the existence of moral reasons in justice is necessary, due to the flexibility, pluralism, instability and subjectivity of morality itself, there are problems in the selection of moral reasons. To correctly use moral reasons, we can

judge whether it is tenable by whether it has the basic condition of “law like nature”, which means that moral reasons have the consistency with the legal system and the similarity with the legal nature. When moral reasons can be established, moral reasons may still conflict with legal reasons, and there are at least six types of conflicts. To deal with these conflicts, a tentative thinking is that three basic principles should be followed when weighing legal reasons and moral reasons.

Key words: moral reasons; justice; guiding cases; legal reasons

The Human Dimension of the Source of Legal Value (35)

Chen Yafei

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Abstract: The assumption of human nature is a basic view about human beings and their essence. The theories of the pre-Qin Dynasty in traditional Chinese culture, Western Christian thought and modern thinkers all explain and demonstrate the human nature. Law is a kind of rules and regulations that regulate human behavior. The exploration and study of human nature is actually the meaning of the subject of law. Chinese and Western legal cultural traditions have the same theoretical purport for human nature issues, and derive similar theoretical logic for the generation of legal systems, while the differences in the presuppositions of human nature in Chinese and Western countries lead to different legal system structures and legal culture characteristics. The real meaning of all kinds of human nature is not to conclude the conclusion of the good and evil of human nature, but to discover the explanatory power of human nature as a value dimension in the process of legal creation and practice. Human nature is not only the driving force of law, but also the value foundation of law's development and survival.

Key words: human nature; legal value; human goodness and evil; Chinese and Western legal tradition

Environmental Personality Right: from the Right Certificate to the Protection Path (43)

Wang Jia

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Abstract: Environmental personality right is a new type of personality right, aiming to protect the interests of individual environmental personality. “Environment” is an important term of nature, which is only the object of natural matter. However, in the social life of individuals, the damage to the environmental object will lead to the damage of their personal rights and property rights, among them, the damage of personal interests is actually the concept category of personality right law, rather than the concept of environmental law. There are three reasons for environmental personality: the value of moral rights, the essential content of legal rights and the normative basis of rights. Therefore, as a right of personality, environmental personality right shows the benefit of spiritual personality and material personality under the dignity of personality. In the way of right relief, we can adopt the paradigm of the protection of personality right, and realize the Civil Code.

Key words: environmental personality right; concept identification; personal dignity; specific personality right

“Internet Public Opinion Trial”: Informal Control and Institutional Response in Changing Times (52)

Zhao Shiyu, Dong Jingwei

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Abstract: In a transitional Chinese society with profound changes in cultural trends, political system, and survival mode, the “internet public opinion trial” that frequently causes emotional confrontation is actually a spontaneous social adjustment mechanism to make up for the gap in the formal governance order: Under the background of the change of social norms and the absence of behavioral constraints, “internet public opinion trial” represents the sacred moral law in the situation of “no Tao” on the Internet, and strengthens the moral code of behavior shaped by the theory of virtue and social morality. Under the condition of rising consciousness of rights and limited adsorption of opinions, “internet public opinion trial” is a fresh manifestation of overflow populist impulse, and may become a supplementary political participation that is acquiesced in the mutual construction of “making a big noise and maintaining stability”. On the basis of social connection and risk community dispersion, “internet public opinion trial” is a suitable tool for the public to eliminate social risks and find de-localized social solidarity, expose deviants with the help of the network “all-seeing prison”, and re-show the social value norms advocated by them. However, this spontaneous order has increasingly squeezed the objective and independent space of formal rules, and frequently caused arbitrary sanctions with undue penalties and greater damage than recovery due to the lack of national field, and it is urgent to accept the value of institutional control.

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Key words: internet public opinion trial; times of change; informal control; social adjustment mechanism

The Tension and Debate of Ideological Discourse Analysis (62)

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Abstract: Ideological discourse analysis has its own history, characteristics and boundaries. Most of these schools and their propositions originate from or belong to the Marxist tradition. To deeply understand the ideological discourse analysis method, first of all, we need to clarify the ontological and epistemological basis of discourse analysis method and its basic research paradigm. Secondly, it is necessary to sort out the internal tension and corresponding adjustment in the three dimensions of “structure-agent” “state-society” and “criticism-construction” in its evolution process. Finally, it is necessary to clarify the questions it faces and the defenses it has made, such as how to read ideology from discourse, how to get rid of the explanation cycle of “the position of ideological discourse analysis also belongs to ideology”. Ideological discourse analysis has been developing in these adjustments and defenses for a long time, and should eventually return to Marxist materialism to determine a more appropriate methodological basis.

Key words: ideology; discourse analysis; structure-agent; state-society; criticism-construction

Digital Technology and the Transformational Development of Philanthropy (71)

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Abstract: The comprehensive penetration of digital technology into the field of philanthropy makes it necessary to rethink the relationship between “humanitarianism” and “scientific spirit” in the philanthropy. As a response to the insufficient scientific spirit of traditional philanthropy, scientific philanthropy promoted to pay attention to social progress and strengthen performance management from both values and practices, injecting some scientific factors into the philanthropy. The application of digital technology has empowered the philanthropy comprehensively, greatly expanding its field and functions and improving its efficiency, bringing scientific philanthropy into a golden age. However, scientific philanthropy places too much emphasis on the scientific spirit and neglects the “temperature” that philanthropy should have, leading to issues such as digital divide, digital dishonesty, and digital indifference, which to some extent dilutes the humanitarian color of philanthropy. The development of artificial intelligence provides an opportunity for scientific philanthropy to transform into a “Digital and Intelligent Philanthropy” that seeks a balance between humanitarianism and scientific spirit. In the stage of moving towards Digital and Intelligent charity, it is necessary to handle reasonably the relationships between technology application and institutional construction, process management and result evaluation, as well as the relationship between centralization and diversification.

Key words: digital technology; humanism; scientific spirit; scientific philanthropy; digital and intelligent philanthropy

Traditional Security, Pension Insurance and Rural Residents' Concerns about Elderly Care Risks (80)

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Abstract: Concerns about elderly care risks are an important indicator for measuring the quality of life of rural residents from the perspective of spiritual life, which is an individual level of concern about the expected difficulties faced by elderly care. The article uses a logistic regression model to empirically analyze the impact of traditional security and pension insurance on rural residents' concerns about elderly care risks based on 3629 questionnaire survey data from 24 counties in 8 provinces across China in 2023. The research results indicate that 72.6% of rural residents worrying about their own elderly care issues, which is a relatively high level of elderly care concerns. Traditional security and pension insurance have a significant impact on the elderly care concerns of rural residents. Among them, rural residents with poorer health conditions, fewer children, less household savings, and less convenient community transportation have higher levels of elderly care concerns. The older the age, the fewer the number of siblings and people in western regions have lower levels of elderly care concerns. At the level of pension insurance, the elderly care concerns of the insured group are relatively low. The higher the fairness, expectations, and satisfaction of the system, the lower the elderly care concerns of rural residents. Therefore, the alleviation of elderly care concerns among rural residents requires at-

tention to the synergistic effect of traditional security and pension insurance, and to effectively respond to the disturbance and impact of elderly care risks by building a more resilient dual security system.

Key words: traditional security; pension insurance; concerns about elderly care risks

Logical Mechanism and Measurement Path of Coordinated Supply of Health Services for Floating Population: A Hybrid Study Based on Grounded Exploration and Composite System (90)

Yu Haiyan, Jiang Longyuan, Fei Chengcheng, Yu Linwei

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Abstract: Based on the relevant text data of health service supply of floating population from 2010 to 2020, this paper analyzes the logical mechanism of coordinated health service supply of floating population using grounded theory. Study found: in the “collaborative cognitive–collaborative strategy–synergy” of this article main shaft, the story is both present phenomenon of “cognitive consensus–state–interactive action–regulating conditions–result output” theory logic of the supply side, also implied rationality “demand analysis, demand results meet the demand of path–meet” implementation mechanism of the demand side. Demand rationality analysis is a process of reaching consensus on collaborative cognition. Meanwhile, demand satisfaction paths are designed around the demand changes of floating population groups and the non–collaborative state in supply. The supply power problem should be solved through the collaboration of resources and interests, and the supply capacity should be improved through the collaboration of main body and process. The result of demand satisfaction is the urbanization of floating population through healthy capital. According to the theory of logic and implementation mechanism, this study from the main body coordination, resource synergy, interests coordination, process collaboration with target extraction in five dimensions, variables, and use of composite system model to measure the floating population health service supply coordination degree, result shows that the floating population health service supply coordination degree of development is on the rise, but still in a state of not together, The synergy of interests is rising steadily, while the synergy of objectives is rising first and then falling. Resource synergy, main body synergy and process synergy are the key factors restricting the development of synergy.

Key words: floating population; health service; degree of cooperation; measure path

The Idea Representation of Truth: The Theoretical Interpretation of Benjamin’s Concept of “Constellation” and Its Methodological Significance (101)

Guo Guang

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Abstract: The concept of “constellation” is not only one of the core concepts of Benjamin’s early thought, but also the predecessor of his later concept of “dialectical imagery”. Benjamin borrowed the concept of “constellation” to analogize the structural relationship between ideas and phenomena, and clarified that “constellation” is not a rough compilation of phenomena by ideas, but a differentiation and reconstruction of phenomena by ideas. It is also a way of thinking that returns to the phenomenon itself to reproduce the truth, and is a powerful weapon to break through the false integrity of modern capitalist society. In order to explain the concept of “constellation” more vividly, Benjamin introduced two categories of “Ursprung” and “Monad”, and explained the process of idea representation and the road of phenomenon redemption of constellation from the historical dimension and the realistic dimension respectively. By creatively interpreting the concept of “constellation”, Benjamin started from the “smallest” phenomenon fragments and created a unique constellation type philosophical methodology. It not only has the dual function of criticizing the real experience world and foreseeing the new world in the future, but also breaks through the epistemological thinking mode of Binary opposition in modern Western philosophy. It has contributed to us a truth representation method that is completely different from the abstract deduction method of conceptualization of Western traditional philosophy. Although Benjamin’s concept of “constellation” is imbued with the lingering mysticism and metaphysical color, it still provides us with a unique perspective and a new method to examine the epistemology of modern Western philosophy and carry out the cultural criticism of capitalist modernity.

Key words: Walter Benjamin; constellation; phenomena; truth; philosophical methodology

From Myth Narration to Language Narration: Divinity, Reason, and Poetry (108)

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Abstract: The metaphor of Babel indicates the finiteness of human cognition. In the era of divinity,

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people attributed the cause of finiteness of cognition to God. However, the reason continually expanded its territory to squeeze the space of divinity, which represented that human beings carved out their territory in the infinite realm. But, due to the finiteness of human cognition, the rational building has never been able to find its solid foundation, especially in the post-modern, the rational building gradually collapsed, as if human beings seem to return to the era of divinity again. In fact, human beings haven't returned to the era of divinity, but towards the era of poetry, which makes our cognitive mode shift from myth narration to language narration. In language narration, post-modern philosophers discover that when we lost the pursuit of truth, all the language narration lose its "signifier". They have no alternative but to resort to the philosophy "contingency" in order to rebuild the building of knowledge, which makes the philosophy seem to no longer need foundation but only the "imagination", and all the efforts seem to be just seeking poetic exist for humanity in the philosophy.

Key words: myth narration; language narration; divinity; reason; poetry

A Study on Chinese Ontology—The Concept of Existence Category in the Philosophy of Chinese and Western Languages

(115)

Chen Wei

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Abstract: Linguistic phenomena and grammatical forms are the externalized representations of traditional national thinking modes. A thorough study and a glimpse into the philosophical mechanism can help to form a new and more comprehensive understanding of traditional linguistic phenomena, especially Chinese and Western thinking modes. Based on the investigation of Chinese and Western philosophy, this paper divides the typical categories of Chinese existence "you(有)" and "wu(无)" into two categories: nominal usage and predicate usage, corresponding to the metaphysical "Tao" and "Qi" respectively. The concepts of "Integration of Dao and Qi" and "the unity of Ti Yong" have been rooted in Chinese traditional thinking mode. In addition, the two usages of "you(有)" and "wu(无)" have been used simultaneously for thousands of years, and the two categories of existence are easily confused. Therefore, the debate on the existence of "you(有)" and "wu(无)" of Chinese philosophy has a long history. The construction of Chinese ontology is different from that of Western, so the discussion of ontology should be based on the "fundamental ontology" of Chinese. Chinese typical existential category is the same and integrated with Chinese philosophical category, the former is the expression of the latter, the latter is the foundation of the former, the latter can be verified by the former, and the former can find the basis through the latter.

Key words: "you(有)"; "wu(无)"; ontology; existential category; linguistic philosophy

The Mutual Interpretation between Zhejiang Studies and Real Learning

(122)

Zhang Hongmin

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Abstract: Zhe Studies and Real Learning, two influential schools in traditional Chinese academia, are interdependent and mutually stimulated. The evolution of Zhe Studies has always been presented in the form of real learning, or in other words, the history of Zhe Studies miniatures the development of Real Learning. The essence of Zhe Studies is in its Real Learning, and the theoretical characteristics of Real Learning have also been fully manifested in Zhe Studies. It's apparent that Zhe Studies and Real Learning are sharing some good academic traditions and basic spirits, which are mainly characterized by the principles of "seeking truth from facts and being critical" "advocating for reality and eliminating emptiness" "understanding principle and achieving practical application" "unity of knowledge and action" "humanistic pragmatism" and etc.

Key words: Zhe Studies; Real Learning; mutual interpretation; interaction

How Can Traditional Cultural Classics Be Revitalized in the Era of Intelligent Media?

(129)

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Abstract: Excellent traditional cultural classics are the carrier of thousands of years of Chinese civilization and an important object that needs to be passed down in a dynamic manner in the era of intelligent media. The contemporary revitalization of cultural classics needs to adhere to the requirements of "creative transformation and innovative development" proposed by General Secretary Xi Jinping. The activation of traditional cultural classics in the era of intelligent media is a complex system engineering, including three major stages: classification and selection, discourse conversion, and intelligent dissemination. These three

stages constitute a complete logical chain, closely connected and indispensable. By clarifying the issues in these three stages, actively practicing, and ensuring proper measures, it will undoubtedly continue to promote the contemporary revitalization of cultural classics and the revival and splendor of traditional culture in the new era.

Key words: cultural classics; revitalization; categorization and selection; discourse transformation; intelligent communication

A Study on the Cultural Logic of Red Tourism and the Public National Identity (136)

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Abstract: Red tourism is a form of tourism that involves experiencing and participating in activities related to a specific cultural heritage. It serves as a significant means of fostering and strengthening national identity by immersing oneself in the historical and cultural significance of the “red” landscape, engaging with red culture, and evoking specific political and cultural emotions. Red tourism is rooted in a unique political culture and holds significant political and cultural significance. It is intricately connected to the national identity of the public, as evidenced by the cultural practices, experiences, and relationships between red tourism and national identity.

Key words: red tourism; national identity; cultural logic

Ideological Contradiction and Spiritual Separation of the Scholars and Actors in Drama Activities since the Late Ming Dynasty (143)

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Abstract: In the mid to late Ming Dynasty, the traditional Chinese opera system dominated by literati style legends became increasingly prosperous, echoing the main sentiment trend of this period. During this period, many opera masters with important typical representatives were a group of literati who had experienced imperial examinations or career advancement. From script writing to rehearsal guidance, from participating in “guest appearances” to “making a living through music”, they had many overlapping experiences with the actors. The two showed a trend of approaching, converging, and organically integrating with each other in terms of value orientation and ideal will. At the same time, the group of actors naturally moved towards each other, constantly approaching scholars from dimensions such as artistic cultivation, value ideals, and moral responsibility. But behind this fusion and transformation, there are still significant ideological conflicts and spiritual separations between the two due to different moral positioning, ideal reputation, and emotional positions.

Key words: Ming and Qing opera; scholars; actor; value ideals; spiritual will; clutch

Tracing and Decoding the Thought of the United Front: A Study on the Political Situation Analysis and Historical Influence of the West Lake Conference (151)

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Abstract: The West Lake Conference was an important conference which led to the first Kuomintang-Communist cooperation. The successful convening of the conference was a convergence of many historical factors, including the objective needs of the CPC’s own development in the early days of its founding, Sun Yat-sen’s attention to the Russian October Revolution, and the unified revolutionary goals of both the KMT and the CPC. Among these, the common historical mission of the two parties was fundamental. Assistance from the Communist International and the Soviet government effectively helped overcome obstacles to cooperation, activated the momentum for cooperation between the two parties, led to the cohesion and development of revolutionary forces, and propelled the vigorous development of the National Revolution. The West Lake Conference holds important historical experiences and inspirations for the Kuomintang-Communist cooperation and the United Front in the new era.

Key words: United Front; the West Lake Conference; the Communist Party of China; the Kuomintang-Communist cooperation; contemporary value

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