

同乡网络与过度嵌入效应：以孙中山1895—1911 年个人网的变

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关键字：同乡网络 过度嵌入 负效应

摘要/Abstract

乌兹的研究指出，嵌入性提高了组织适应于当前环境的能力，但若过度嵌入则会减弱组织对网络以外环境的适应力，即嵌入性悖论。本研究运用关于孙中山个人网的大量历史资料，进一步讨论了嵌入性悖论的性质与后果。本文指出：在结构上，一方面，内部紧密联系、由庇护依附关系组成的同乡网络嵌入于合作性的整体网，动机、目标不尽相同的各个子网络由此为大网络带来巨大的张力；另一方面，孙中山同时身处精英网、同乡网、整体网之中。嵌入性为孙中山带来利弊两种可能：紧密的同乡支持网对孙中山在革命中帮助巨大，但各个嵌入在整体网中的同乡网络相互的倾轧却令原本同时处身各个网络之中的孙中山左右为难；本文一并指出过度嵌入的四个负效应：信任流失、资源竞争、目标冲突、权威弱化。

The works on the "paradox of embeddedness" written by Uzzi (1996: 1997) suggest that embeddedness is a logic of exchange that promote efficiency and complex adaption, while in the same process, over-embeddedness would weaken the adaptation of organizations. Based on the data of personal network of Sun-yat-sen from 1895 to 1911, this article analyzes the process of how Sun-yat-sen bridged several province fellow groups and became the leader of his personal network, however, over-embeded networks of provincial ties points to the lack of complete connections among different networks which causes the context in which Sun-yat-sen suffered suspicion and challenge. At last, this essay points out that the lack of trust, conflicts of objects, competition of resources, and the loss of authority would lead to the negative effects of overembeddedness.

FDI、通货膨胀与中国经济增长

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关键字：FDI 、 通货膨胀

摘要/Abstract

本文在开放经济框架下，采用货币进入生产函数的设定，在包含货币因素的Ramsey模型基础上研究通货膨胀与经济增长的关系，结论是：当模型达到唯一的稳定状态下，FDI 提高了通货膨胀率，降低了物质资本和货币资本积累的速度，最终导致减缓长期的经济增长，并用中国的数据进行协整分析和因果检验加以研究。实证分析的结果不仅支持模型结论，而且还发现FDI 是引发通货膨胀变化的Granger 原因，通货膨胀是引起长期经济增长放缓的原因。

The article reviews the theoretical model about inflation and economic growth. In the frame of open economy, money enters the economy in the form of the cost of trade and we assume it into the function of production. We study the relationship between inflation and economic growth based on the Ramsey model including the factor of money and the conclusion is that in the only steady state of the model, foreign capital inflow raises the rate of inflation, thus decreasing the accumulative rate of material capital and money capital, resulting in slowdown of the long run economic growth. We analyze China's data and present cointegration test and Granger analysis. The outcome of empirical analysis support the conclusion of model and we also find that foreign capital inflow is the Granger cause that changes inflation and inflation is the Granger cause that decreases the economic growth.

香港金融机构集聚分析

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关键字：香港 金融机构 集聚度

摘要/Abstract

金融中心通常都表现为金融机构的高度集聚，金融集聚理论作为研究金融中心的理论之一，从构成金融中心的微观结构出发，探讨了金融中心的形成、发展原因，对金融中心的建设具有一定理论意义。为了全面探讨香港集聚的发展历史，本文选取了8 个相关指标构建香港金融机构集聚度，再通过建立回归模型分析影响香港金融机构集聚度的因素。本文运用主成分分析法进行数据处理，得到了4 个综合性指标的时间序列。通过实证发现，影响香港金融机构集聚度的因素较多，但以国际贸易因素为主。在此基础，本文提出了香港进一步发展金融中心的政策建议。

Financial centers always demonstrate high agglomeration degree. The paper analysis why agglomeration forms and where agglomeration emerges by finding financial institutes characters and relative advantages of locations. We choose 8 targets to establish the index of agglomeration degree to find the history of Hong Kong financial institutes agglomeration. We find international trade has more important effect on HongKong financial institutes agglomeration. At last, we propose relative policies and suggest as conclusion.

澳门特区行政法规立法监督问题研究

作者：郭天武，陈雪珍

关键字：澳门基本法 行政法规 监督 司法审查

摘要/Abstract

澳门特别行政区成立以来，行政主导体制在制定法规方面发挥了重大作用，却带来行政法规监督上的难题。通过中央对行政长官的监督，缺乏透明性及有效性；通过立法会制定的法律对行政法规的规制，虽符合现代民主之义，但由于行政长官权力性质的双重性，行政法规内容的相对独立性，法律与行政法规效力位阶的模糊性，法律监督模式在澳门作用有限。因此，有必要在澳门特别行政区建立健全以审查行政法规是否符合《澳门基本法》为主要内容的司法审查模式，并进一步规范和细化司法审查的主体和相关程序。

Because of the special political system in Macao, how to supervise the Administrative Region becomes a problem we have to solve. We can supervise the Chief Executive by centre, but this way lacks transparency and effectiveness. We can also regulate administrative regulations by means of laws made by Legislative Council. In general, administrative regulation can't go against legislation, but sometimes the precedence of legislation is not absolute. Legal supervision plays a limited role. On this condition, discussing the rationality of judicial supervision becomes very important.

珠三角高校学生评教有效性问题的理论与实践——以中山大学为例

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关键字：高校 学生评教 有效性 影响因素

摘要/Abstract

本研究以中山大学的本科生作为调查对象，通过问卷调查采集数据，从学生、教师、评教指标、评教方式与评教结果处理几个层面，探讨影响高校学生评教有效性的各种影响因素，最后提出提高学生评教有效性的合理性建议。

This study surveyed undergraduate students of Sun Yat-sen University, collected data through questionnaires, discussed a variety of factors which influence the effectiveness of student evaluation of teaching from several aspects of students, teachers, teaching evaluation index, teaching evaluation methods and the dealing with evaluation results and so on, and finally proposed reasonable suggestions to increase the effectiveness of teaching evaluation.