MARXIST SOCIOLOGY

Abstract：The elderly population in rural China is suffering from pronounced mental vulnerability. Based on information collected from a psychological intervention project conducted in nine Chinese provinces from 2011 to 2016，this paper explores and tests the effectiveness of an adapted "gatekeeper model"，designed and inspired by international experiences in improving the mental wellbeing of the rural elderly. At the core of this model is the theory of rural community and the strategy to increase social integration and promote social support. Overall，we find the strategy effective，primarily due to three major factors associated with the intervention：stronger leadership by rural cadres，more active reciprocal help among the elderly peers，and incremental accumulation of elderly care within families.

MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES

Medical Sociology：Illness Experiences and Social Sufferings

Abstract：This paper explores the suffering experiences of eleven Chinese patients with end-stage renal disease（ESRD）. The longitudinal qualitative study identifies "to overcome"（*guo kan*）as the core narrative and metaphor about the suffering experiences of ESRD patients. The narrative of "to overcome" includes reconstructing of

the self to live with bodily deficiencies, adjusting the change of one's social roles, and rebuilding family and social networks. This process is the result of interaction among culture, structure, and personal agency. We propose theoretical and practical implications for developing social work services for patients with chronic diseases in China.

From Structural Violence to Biosociality: Reflecting on the Moral Manifestations of a Critical Anthropology of Global AIDS

Abstract: Since the 1980s, medical anthropologists have been critically engaged in combatting global AIDS with a specific moral tone. In the name of social justice, they fight against structural violence that produces the social suffering of global AIDS epidemic. This moral academic activism contributes to medical humanitarianism that aims to spread antiviral drugs around the world. At the same time, anthropologists participated in the implementation of these humanitarian projects encounter moral ambiguities. HIV-biosociality, a product of these projects, becomes the moral sacrifice and serves as a tool of a new global moral-political governance. However, biosociality also contains the potential to initiate social change. This reflection on the politics of humanitarianism leads to a reconsideration of previous moral critical writings, suggesting a critical moral anthropology that explores the moral makings of the world.

Social Theories

Hierarchical Dialectics and the State Theory: On Georges Dumézil's Political Anthropological Thought

Abstract: The Indo-European society was composed of three functions: the priest-king, the warrior and the producer. In the study of "three social functions", Georges Dumézil proposes the theory of hierarchical dialectics to understand the establishment and development of the state. This paper compares the hierarchical dialectic relationship between magical sovereignty and judicial sovereignty among the social systems of Rome, India, Persia and the Germanic society, to explain the institutional differences within Indo-European civilization. Dumézil's analysis of the classes of the warrior and the

producer shows that the operation of hierarchical dialectics is limited to the first function. Other sociological mechanisms operate in the relationship of the three functions and their integration. Dumézil's theory of the state provides a new way to understand, reflect and promote the modern theory of the state. In thinking about the origins of state, Dumézil emphasizes the importance of the brotherhood when state first emerged as a city. This discovery lays the foundation for a new theory of the state.

Politics of Community Love: Family-State Relationship in Modern Germany

Abstract: This paper adopts the term "politics of community love" to refer to family-state politics with an ethical dimension, and reflects on the political destiny of modern Germany. Starting from Max Weber's religious typology and referring to important episodes of Germany's modern history, this paper examines the doctrines of Johann G. Herder, Johann G. Fichte, Georg W. F. Hegel, and Max Weber, and finds that Germany's "politics of community love" can at least be traced back to the family tradition retained by Lutheranism-Pietism. The "politics of community love" absorbed the modern elements in the natural law-contract politics in the process of modernization, and finally moved toward constitutional monarchy. Due to lack of several critical conditions, the constitutional monarchy quickly turned into an authoritarian empire, and was Nazified by the instrumental appropriation of the formal elements of natural law-contractual politics. Lastly, this paper considers the "politics of community love" in Democratic Republics and reflects on issues such as citizen religion.

PAPER

Financialization and State Capacity—A Sociological Framework

Abstract: This article proposes that the financial system can garner resources and shape an unequal structure, thereby affecting the state capacity. Based on a case study of China, this article constructs a sociological framework of financialization and state capacity to discuss how the state uses financial centralization to enhance its ability to control and mobilize resources in a systematic manner. While shaping a centralized financial structure, the state acquires stronger ability to control and mobilize resources. This further

elevates the state capacity in achieving governance goals. This article argues that finance offers unique mechanisms and effects in boosting state capacity. Lastly, this article also discusses the potential limits of improving state capacity with financial measures.

Abstract: Chinese private entrepreneurs are entering the peak time for generational inheritance. Based on data from CPES 2016, this article uses a national level dataset to analyze the multi-generational mobility of Chinese private entrepreneurs in terms of their occupational positions. The paper presents the following findings. First, the grandchildren's occupation, though increasingly diversified, are significantly associated with their parents'. Second, both the "grandparent-grandchildren" effect and the "parent-grandchildren" effect are present in the mobility patterns. The net effect of multigenerational mobility exists, yet stronger in families whose grandparental generation has managerial positions in the private sector. Third, the multigenerational mobility effect is more significant in the younger cohort, while the effect of whether one has a job position in the state system is decreasing. The way how the divergence model develops in the future will have lasting impact on the social reproduction of the business elites, the extent of social closure, and the sustainability of Chinese private economy.

Abstract: Urbanization is the result of the reconfiguration of land property rights and individual identities. The practice of property rights for urban and rural land resources is a key force influencing the development of urbanization. This article proposes the concept of "property rights regime", which refers to a relatively stable informal cooperative relationship formed in the process of property rights transactions. The property rights regime in the process of urbanization includes two important categories: land property rights and identity property rights. Based on a case study of state-owned farm G, this paper shows how state promotes urbanization and economic development through the alliance of property rights, whilst different subjects such as farm workers and villagers hope to maximize their own interests through resource exchange and transfer of

rights and interests. Urbanization is the deconstruction and reconstruction of the original property rights regime. The case of farm G reflect power relations within the distribution of land property rights and identity rights, as well as the reform and development process of the "*danwei*" system.

Connotation and Structure of the Sense of Gain and Its Influence on Life Satisfaction

Abstract：The sense of gain is an important indicator for achievements in social reform and development, as well as evaluating people's quality of life. This article uses data from the 2013 Chinese Social Survey to examine the connotation and structure of the sense of gain and explore the relationship between the sense of gain and life satisfaction. Results show that there are five dimensions of the sense of gain：contents, conditions, approach, experience and sharing. This article not only explores the conception of sense of gain and its influence on life satisfaction, but also identifies its indicators and the compilation of measurement tools. It provides an indicative reference for the formulation of social policies and the evaluation of people's quality of life.

Writing Civilization in Luts'un：A Polyphonic Ethnography Focused on the Sacred Oracle Altar

Abstract：Anthropologists should not underestimate the importance of literature when they study civilized societies, especially those composed by the villagers under study. In *Luts'un：A Community of Petty Landowners*, Fei Xiaotong summarized the Sacred Oracle Altar (SOA) and their "ridiculous" religious activities. They entertained gods by instrumental performance and chanting scriptures, hoping to be acquitted from the bombing of Japanese invaders. Fei described these activities as the "leisure economy". However, according to subsequent fieldwork and from the perspective of Chinese folk religions, SOA was a mission-driven denomination and had devoted itself to religious salvation movement since late Qing dynasty. SOA in Luts'un created many morality manuscripts by spirit-writing almost at the same time as Fei was conducting his ethnography. By restoring SOA's voice, we juxtapose both kinds of texts about Luts'un as part of a "polyphonic ethnography". SOA in Luts'un embodied another process of civilization in China.