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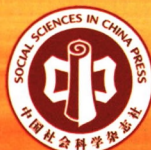
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ABSTRACTS

- (1) The Spatial Justice Narrative in the Light of Historical Materialism—Based on the Thought of Marx and Engels** *Hu Xiao* • 4 •

The issue of spatial justice has become increasingly prominent in the areas of social life and academic research. Due to large-scale high-speed urbanization and the deep nationwide concern over real estate issues, spatial justice has gained unprecedented and immediate urgency. The expression of spatial justice, as a model of social justice, engenders social justice. The understanding and interpretation of spatial justice must follow the principles of historical materialism founded by Marx and Engels; in clarifying the relationships between human rights and property rights that limit spatial justice, it must formulate theories from the standpoint of social economy on the basis of the mode of production; in the interaction between man and nature and between space production and material production, it must undertake in-depth exploration and interpretation of the internal unity of spatial continuity and discontinuity and the dialectical relationship between the holistic universality and local particularity of the spatial value thus determined; and it must reveal the thought-provoking features of the experience of justice in our dwelling places, as well as the reductionist mechanisms of the social cognition of spatial justice. The pursuit and deployment of this narrative logic will help deepen and expand the study of spatial justice and will demonstrate its academic and practical significance.

- (2) The State and Justice—A Comment on Honneth's Approach to the Reactualization of Hegel's Philosophy of Right** *Deng Anqing* • 24 •

Hegel was the first philosopher to think about modernity as a problem. His analysis of the crisis of modern civil society shapes an “ethical” state based on natural law that will resolve the difficulties that lie beyond the power of civil society, thus constructing a theory of state justice that differs from the general theory of social justice. However, Hegel's theory of state justice lay outside Western mainstream justice discourse, which has never acknowledged it. To effect a change in this situation, the famous German philosopher Honneth dedicated himself to the systematic task of the reactualization of Hegel's philosophy of right. The significance

of this work should be fully acknowledged, but Honneth's approach is not beyond question. Unless we start from the textual interpretation of Hegel's philosophy of right and follow its metaphysical framework, we cannot give rational assent to the fundamental feature of Hegel's theory of justice, which regards the state as the very locus, foundation and guarantee of the actualization of the ethical concepts of freedom and justice; nor can regarding Hegel's theory of state justice as a theory of justice by means of social analysis be considered a true reactualization of Hegel's philosophy of right. Therefore, we should return to Hegel's text, clarifying the way in which his "civil society," as an intermediate link in "ethical loss," uses the state's regulatory and shaping role to construct a truly achievable approach to justice based on individual freedom and the full development of society within the modern state (social state) as the realization of the concept of ethics.

(3) The Redistributive Effect of Government Subsidies

Xu Jing, Cai Meng and Yue Ximing • 39 •

Using the path curve of the Gini coefficient of total income formed by the increase in subsidies simultaneously with the curve of the minimum Gini coefficient enables us to provide a comprehensive examination of the effect of the government's income redistribution policy that measures the effect of subsidies and compensates for the methodological defects in the previous MT index and Gini coefficient decomposition. The findings of this new measurement methodology show that China's social security expenditure can narrow the income gap, but the redistribution is not efficient enough; the turning point of the Gini coefficient path curve has been exceeded, so that subsidies are "over-allocated" to some people. Adjustments to the distribution of subsidies can further reduce the Gini coefficient of residents' total income.

(4) Comprehensive Estimation of Emerging Market Countries and Their Development Prospects

Hu Biliang, Tang Xing and Yin Lin • 59 •

The 21st century has seen the rise of a group of emerging market countries that have become an important driver of global economic growth with an increasingly important role in global governance. The current concept of "emerging market countries" is vaguely defined; it occupies a very one-sided position in Western discourse, one that has little connection with reality. On the basis of the historical experience and realities of third world development and the basic theories of development economics, we constructed a comprehensive indicator system along the

five dimensions of total scale, institutional environment, economic growth, socioeconomic structure and development dynamics that selected 30 emerging market countries from 183 countries and regions, providing an analytical framework and theoretical support for strengthening South-South Cooperation.

(5) The Dynamic Relationship between Gender Preferences for Children and the Sex Ratio at Birth, 1979-2017

Hou Jiawei, Gu Baochang and Zhang Yinfeng • 86 •

The sex ratio at birth is a basic indicator of gender equality at the beginning of life. Since the mid-1980s, China's sex ratio at birth has deviated from the normal value, and this has become more marked over time. Since 2008, the trend has been downwards, but it has still not returned to the normal range. Preference for boys is commonly considered to be a contributing factor in sex ratio at birth, but our cross-sectional meta-analysis of 152 surveys shows that in the last four decades there has been a marked decline in such preference; the ideal number of boys per family fell from 0.6 in 1979-1989 to 0.4 in 2010-2017, while boys as a proportion of the ideal number of children fell from 34.5 percent to 27.9 percent. This was accompanied by a weakening of preference for girls. The whole social atmosphere is shifting toward absence of gender preference. The influence of the gender preference to the sex ratio at birth lies in the different speed of the weakening of preference for boys and that for girls, thus brings about "a change in relative values." When the speed of the weakening of preference for boys lags behind that for girls, we will witness the weakening of preference for boys and the rise in the sex ratio at birth. As the speed of the weakening of preference for boys keeps up with that for girls, the sex ratio at birth will reach a balance.

(6) Criminalization and Improvements to the Penal System

Shi Yan'an • 102 •

As an important part of a country's legal system, the construction and improvement of penal systems should be comprehensively considered in terms of the country's basic political system, social development, and immediate governance needs. The fine-tuning of criminalization and the penal system suggest a two-in-one relationship: in a certain sense, the choice of a criminalization strategy is an optimized scheme for the penal system. China's current penal system has a certain rationality, immediacy and historical legacy. Provided that we maintain its basic framework, we should follow the spirit of the rule of law while taking into account both the justice value of human rights protection and the efficiency value of social governance. Fine-

tuning this penal system means abolishing administrative detention and other administrative laws that fall under public security management. We should also optimize the type of penalty under these laws and include all penalties that involve deprivation of liberty under criminal law. Deprivation of liberty should be the criterion for distinguishing the respective scope of adjustment of criminal law and regulations that include penalties, because deprivation of liberty has the general effect of social exclusion; that is, it leads to the relative isolation of individuals from their social communities. Therefore, judgement of the punitive nature of penalties should be the main basis of the due limits to the scope of criminal law adjustment. We can then seek a reasonable and balanced strategy for criminalization with a view to developing a just and reasonable penal system.

(7) New Online Crime Legislation and Its Application

Pi Yong • 126 •

New online crime is a development of online crime; if we are to contain the latter, we must fight the former. However, since it differs from traditional crime in that the crime is constituted by amount of offenses, it is hard to apply the relevant provisions of criminal law to it and to obtain self-consistent theoretical explanations of substantive preparatory offense and accomplice in a crime. New online crime legislation is legislation that provides a legitimate response to the new changes in online crime. The key to meeting the conditions for criminality and penalization lies in utilizing the essential factors of the particular criminal methodology of information networks and limiting the crime's capacity to harm. The social harm of new online crime itself is relatively slight; circumstantial factors are elastic; and the relevant criteria for judicial application are unclear. This leads to a low rate of application and undue expansion of the ambit of crimes. To make legislation on online crime fully effective, we should draw up rational judicial rules based on the special constitution of such crimes and put rational limits on the main elements constituting the crimes, while also classifying important circumstantial elements and limiting interpretations.

(8) A Study of the Classification of Chinese Literature in Early Western Catalogues

Song Lihua • 151 •

The compilation of catalogues of Chinese works in the West was almost synchronous with the arrival in the West of Chinese literature, furnishing an important means by which early Western scholars could construct a knowledge genealogy for this literature. These descriptive catalogues incorporated Chinese literature into the Western disciplinary system, affirming the literary significance of

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Chinese fiction, drama, folk songs and other genres as branches of literature and elevating their scholarly standing. The differing Chinese and Western literary traditions met in the catalogue of Chinese works, resulting in stylistic dislocation. The styles and terms of both traditions were mixed up and used together. In the course of their encounter with Western genres, stylistic concepts that were originally Chinese had their connotations narrowed or expanded and at the same time were injected with Western content. The innovations resulting from these changes evolved into modern stylistic concepts, reflecting the dialogue and transformation of Chinese and Western forms. Studying the historical generation and stylistic reconstruction of the Western cataloguing of Chinese works and its classification of modern Chinese literature can help clarify the complex scholarly logic of the early modern historical evolution of Chinese literature and reveals profound changes in modern Chinese literary concepts, the definition of literary forms and the knowledge system.

(9) A Historical Interpretation of the Localization of the Mādhyamaka in Tibetan Buddhism

Palpar Dodorgee • 181 •

To examine the historical process of the sinicization of Tibetan Buddhism from a hermeneutical perspective, we need to gain an accurate understanding of the generality of Indian Buddhist texts and principles themselves while affirming the individualized and creative approach applied to Indian Buddhist texts and principles by their Chinese interpreter on the basis of their own experience. In the early period (*qianhongqi*), Tibetan thinkers developed an intellectual framework for the Mādhyamaka or Middle Way that inherited and integrated the relevant elements in Indo-Sinitic Buddhism and constructed a preliminary Tibetan Buddhist theoretical system for the Middle Way. Faced with “divide and rule” separatism and the burgeoning of different views, At the middle period, they grounded their exegesis in Tibet, establishing a new system of exoteric and esoteric Buddhism, new relations between state and religion, and a system of temples and developing a variety of theses on Buddhism’s Middle Way and transmitting a number of schools of thought. In the later period of development (*houhongqi*), interpreters reduced the multifarious and refined the canon, establishing the basic concepts and theoretical and textual systems of Tibetan Buddhism. After more than a thousand years of transformation and sublation in the Tibetan context, the Middle Way of Tibetan Buddhism finally developed a conceptual and theoretical system and transmission of literary forms with Tibetan and Chinese characteristics, which was integrated as a whole into the intellectual stream of Chinese Buddhism.

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