

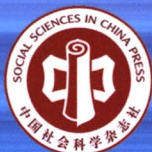


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ABSTRACTS

(1) Labor Justice in Marx's Historical Materialism Narrative *Liu Tongfang* • 4 •

Seeking and probing the true connotations and realistic representation of labor justice is a thread that runs through the narrative of Marx's historical materialism. On the basis of the essential needs of the mode of human existence and of freedom and liberation, Marx clarified the hierarchical structure of labor justice, production justice, and social justice through his examination of the interrelationship between human labor and human history. He established the logical priority of labor justice in this structure and also the dimensions of freedom and liberation as the premise of labor justice. The narrative mode of historical materialism and critique of modernity were basic principles followed by Marx in his exposition of the propositions of labor and justice. From the perspective of labor alienation and private ownership, he provides historical deconstruction of the injustice of labor and denounces its premise, unveiling the injustice of "capital justice" and "economic justice." He reveals the paradox of the internal relationship between labor and capital and its derived labor, and exposes its theoretical fallacy from the heights of "labor freedom." The narrative power and critical dimensions of Marx's labor justice thought can be resuscitated and can inspire us to acquire new knowledge in the field of economic globalization in the 21st century.

(2) Approaches to the Cross-integration of Philosophy and Cognitive Science

Liu Xiaoli • 23 •

In the context of generalized embodied cognitive theory, the investigation of several topical issues in the three approaches of cognitive psychology, neuroscience, and artificial intelligence, the most representative and currently most active of the cognitive sciences, can reveal the theoretical dilemma these approaches face and a possible exit strategy. As far as the representation of the issue of cognitive psychology is concerned, it must be admitted that in addition to propositional representation, taking body-based perceptual representation as the original form of representation provides a causal explanation of cognition and action in the basal layer. As far as neuroscience is concerned, a feasible route for deciphering the consciousness problem lies in a comprehensive study of the first person and the third person; while

for artificial intelligence, using a combination of top-down and bottom-up methods to construct a cognitive framework of the mind is recommended. In future, a trustworthy moral entity that satisfies human values while bearing in mind gains from machines should be an extended cognitive system that integrates man and machine. In the course of these investigations, it can be seen that under certain conditions, philosophy and cutting-edge cognitive science not only constitute a two-way challenge, but also have the effect of two-way promotion of the development of science and philosophy. This effect provides an important stimulus for the realization of a path of cross-integration of philosophy and cognitive science.

(3) Financial Transfer Payments and the Intergenerational Mobility of Human Capital

Fan Ziyong • 48 •

The main goal of financial transfer payments is the equalization of basic public services. This is especially true of the equalization of educational opportunities, which helps to enhance the intergenerational mobility of human capital. Using a simple theoretical model, we discuss the role of vertical transfer payments within the framework of regional competition. Our findings show that transfer payments can effectively promote the intergenerational mobility of human capital. Matching the 2010 census micro-data with county-level financial transfer payment data and taking into account differences across the two dimensions of birth year cohort and region, we examine whether transfer payments improve the intergenerational mobility of human capital. Our results verify the above theoretical conclusion and clarify the role of educational transfer payments within general transfer payments and special transfer payments. For this reason, if we are to improve equity in human capital acquisition, we need to improve the transfer payment system. In particular, we need to raise the proportion of transfer payments dedicated to education.

(4) The Functional Regulation of Scientific Research Contracts

Hu Ming • 68 •

The funding of scientific research has shifted from power control to contract regulation. Governance innovation is a necessary requirement that coincides with the regulation of scientific research contracts. To promote effective governance of scientific research funds, we need to clarify the attributes of scientific research contracts. However, whether such contracts are defined as administrative, civil or combined, the question of the governance of scientific research funding remains difficult to resolve. If we look at the full picture of the nature of scientific research contracts, we can see that they should be defined as a fusion of public and private; only thus can they fit the characteristics of the scientific research relationships and the development of regulations for scientific research contracts. The regulation of

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scientific research contracts should follow the legal order of freedom of scientific research, constructing a functional regulation model compatible with the nature of the contracts and creating an innovative system of functional regulations. The institutionalization of these functional regulations should not only supplement non-consensual elements with binding force but also reconstruct consensual elements, thereby forming a normative system with systematic content, clear logic, and explicit authority and responsibility. We can thus use functional regulation as the bridge between contract regulation and governance innovation to promote the modernization of the governance of scientific research funding and governance capabilities.

(5) The Effect of Early Psychosocial Risks on Health—Based on Data from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study

Gao Minghua • 93 •

In the context of the deepening of aging, the health promotion strategy of “put prevention first, reduce disease occurrence” has been given priority. Exploring the early risk factors that lead to the diseases of old age is a prerequisite for prevention and intervention, and it is also the meaning of “actively responding to population aging.” Based on the results of the global burden of disease (GBD) disability weights assessment, we have assigned a disability weighting to the health status recorded in the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study data. Years lived with disability (YLDs) are used as a quantitative indicator to evaluate the predictive effect of early psychosocial risks on the health of the elderly population. The results show that early psychosocial risks significantly increase the years lived with disability and also has significant predictive power for high-risk health status. The relationship between the two is causal. In addition, the study identifies four early social and psychological risks that lead to serious deterioration in the quality of life: physical violence, childhood migration, mother’s mental health and father’s physical health. Interventions aimed at these risk factors will help extend the healthy life expectancy of the elderly and reduce the future burden they represent for our country. The above findings have reference significance for preventing the upstream occurrence of the diseases of old age in individual lifetimes and implementing “full life-cycle health management.”

(6) The Policy Orientation of China’s Marine Ecological Environment (2014-2017)

Fu Guangwan • 117 •

The “deviation phenomenon” of the number of policy changes shows that the foundation of China’s marine eco-environmental policy had begun to change in 2014, having earlier adapted to changes in the main contradictions of Chinese society. At present, the direction of the adjusted content of China’s marine eco-environmental

policy involves altering structural imbalances and improving prediction. To improve the performance of China's marine eco-environmental policies, we need to realize the transition from stepped policy process preferences to balanced policy process preferences as soon as possible. Whether the selection model for our policy tools evolves in a direction that is conducive to improving policy performance depends on the mutual adjustment of the objects of policy, the policy environment and the degree of governmental authority. The governance model takes public policy as its external manifestation. The operation of public policy allows us to observe and describe the governance model. The governance model of China's marine eco-environment can be expressed as follows: the foundation of policy issues reflects the people-centered concept, the policy tool selection model emphasizes that it is state-led, and the structural asymmetry of policies indicates the need to strengthen system thinking.

(7) Cultural Confidence and the Establishment of a Chinese School of Comparative Literature *Li Weifang* • 135 •

The establishment of a Chinese school of comparative literature is not only a requirement of the discipline's own development, but also a necessary outcome of historical logic. It represents our country's academic innovation capacity and cultural consciousness, and embodies the lofty ambition of Chinese scholars to contribute to world scholarship. The debate on core issues such as cross-cultural and interpretative studies have attracted the most interest and lasted longest in the development of Chinese comparative literature. Its prominent features show that the formation, development and innovation of the theories of Chinese schools have all been achieved through fierce debate; this demonstrates the connotations, significance and deep-seated cultural self-confidence claims of the construction of the discipline of comparative literature. Examining cross-cultural and interpretative research objectively and dialectically and looking squarely at our achievements and existing shortcomings is not only conducive to the sustainable and healthy development of Chinese schools of thought, but also has important reference significance for the construction and development of other subjects in the humanities and social sciences.

(8) Knighthood and Medieval Warfare in Western Europe *Ni Shiguang* • 160 •

The frequent warfare of medieval Western Europe was marked by continuous outward expansion. Its general features were closely related to the feudal system that provided the norms of knighthood. By encouraging knightly armies to become specialized military forces and participate in feudal warfare, the feudal system gave rise to a normalized support mechanism in politics, economy, social organizations, and thought and culture. The knights and knightly armies acting under this support

mechanism eventually became the protagonists of the outward expansion of the frequent medieval wars of Western Europe. A comprehensive investigation of the general characteristics of these wars and their social causes will help us to better understand the characteristics of feudal society in Western Europe and the historical context of world hegemony since the beginning of modern times.

(9) Further Discussion of the Origin of Chinese Diplomacy *Zhu Xiaoli* • 186 •

The study of foreign relations has a unique disciplinary tradition. Following the late Qing and the Republic of China, historians and scholars of international law and diplomacy have put forward four different views on the origin of Chinese diplomacy, assigning it to the Xia, the Shang, the Spring and Autumn period, and the late Qing. With the increasing emphasis on the “sovereign state” in modern political studies, the ancient political activities of diplomacy has been increasingly confined and squeezed out by the concept of the sovereign state, to the extent that at a certain stage, they fell out of the purview of research on foreign relations. However, if we trace them back to their source, diplomatic activities in China obviously predated the Westphalian system; whether we look at it from a historical perspective or in terms of disciplinary traditions or the developmental direction of the current discipline, research on the origin of China’s diplomacy should not be overly influenced by sovereign state theory, but should rather be carried out in accordance with the definition of diplomatic activity provided by the foreign relations field itself. Starting from the Spring and Autumn period, China has developed a mature diplomatic tradition. Although exchanges between the states during the Spring and Autumn period are closely related to the symbol of “royal power” as a distinguishing structural feature, the Spring and Autumn League should be regarded as a powerful hypothesis for the origin of China’s foreign relations.

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