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ABSTRACTS

Get to the Root of the Matter, Enhance the Confidence in the Theories (4)**——Commemorating the 200th Birthday of Karl Marx**

The Truth Power of Marxism (*Wang Yongchang*, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058), Get to the Root of the Matter, to Gratitude and Learn Marx (*Hu Chenghuai*, School of Marxism, Party School of Zhejiang Provincial Committee of C.P.C., Hangzhou 311121), To Treat and Develop Marxism with the Scientific Attitude of Marxism (*Wang Kan*, School of Marxism, Party School of Zhejiang Provincial Committee of C.P.C., Hangzhou 311121), The Real Vitality of Marxism and the Mission of the Theoretical Innovation of the Communist Party of China (*He Xianming*, Zhejiang Academy of Social Sciences, Hangzhou 310007)

China's Road on Anti-Poverty: 1978-2018 (17)

Jia Yujiao

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Abstract: In the past 40 years of reform and opening up, China has made remarkable achievements in anti-poverty. The causes have attracted wide attention from scholars and governments all over the world. However, there is a problem of dwarfing and superficiality on exploring the causes of poverty. In order to uncover the essence of China's anti-poverty achievement, abstract the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the state governance system and the practice line of socialism with Chinese characteristics, under the historical context of the practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the paper excavates the political, institutional and route advantages behind it, expounds the continuity and integrity of several generations of Chinese Communist Party leaders to carry out the practice of anti-poverty. It also shows the advantages of Chinese road on solving the millennium problem of poverty in the world.

Key words: reform and opening up; anti-poverty; China's Road

The Reflection of Global Modernity and the Appearance of Community of Common Destiny (27)

Hong Bo¹, Zhao Chengfei²

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Abstract: The modernity which is dominated by capital logic constitutes the inherent regulation of globalization. As the globalization of modernity shows great power, it also makes us more and more clearly aware of its contradictions, opposites and boundaries. The examination of the internal contradictions and boundaries of global modernity highlights the urgency and importance of global governance. Under the background of the current global governance system, the human destiny community takes the whole existence of the "essence of the human nature" as the logical premise, with cooperation, sharing and win-win as the core concept, which embodies the emergence of the global new modernity scheme, and leads the multidimensional modernity for the transformation of the global governance system. It has pointed out the direction of the realization for global good governance.

Key words: modernity; new modernity; the community of human destiny.

**What is the Meaning of Modernization by Chinese Way?—Discussion on the
Historical Sortie of Non-western Countries in the Context of Globalization** (34)

Hou Shuixian

(School of Marxism, Taizhou University, Taizhou 317000)

Abstract: The goal of the “Chinese way” of modernization is to achieve people richness, state prosperity, and national rejuvenation. However, how to achieve such a goal requires to pay attention to the “unhealthy tendencies” in the three fields of politics, economy and culture, under the superposition of the dual space-time background of “globalization” and “western centralism”, and then grasp the “degree” of “how to carry out the modern practice” in specific circumstances. Thereby, with the historic sortieing of modernization by “Chinese Way”, it responds to a century of question about “the end of history”.

Key words: Chinese way; modernization; western centralism; globalization; the end of history

**Does Entrepreneurship Make People Happy?
——the Microscopic Evidence from China** (41)

Ma Liang¹, Cai Xiaochen²

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Abstract: This paper indicates the formation of happiness is likely to be related to the entrepreneurship based on the Chinese general social survey data in 2011, 2012 and 2013, our empirical studies show that entrepreneurial behavior can significantly improve the happiness of entrepreneurs, moreover, this effect will vary with the entrepreneurial motivation, gender differences and the entrepreneurial environment. Further examination reveals that the monetary rewards of starting a business do not directly increase happiness, however, the nonmonetary rewards such as decision-making power and self-expectation are the main reasons for the increase of happiness, in addition, there are also some negative effects of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship not only reduces the amount of time it takes for entrepreneurs to rest and study, but also increases the level of distrust in society. The research of this paper is helpful to understand the entrepreneurial effect more deeply and provides the basis for the government to make more entrepreneurship policy.

Key words: entrepreneurship; happiness; monetary rewards; nonmonetary rewards

**Influence of Behavior Ability on Forestry Income Gap of Forest Farmers:
A Quantile Regression Approach** (52)

Xue Cheng, Liu Weiping

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Abstract: As a key factor of “harmonious forest area”, the income gap among forest farmers is also a necessary requirement to realize the organic unity of “ecological beauty” and “people’s wealth”, however, there are few academic achievements at present. Behavior ability has become an important factor in recent years, the research on its influence on the income gap among forest farmers is still not easy to find. In view of this, this paper mainly studies the effect of behavior ability on the income gap among forest farmers, the results including that: 1) behavioral ability has a significant positive impact on the household per capita forestry operating income of forest farmers at different income levels; 2) the effects of increasing income of behavior ability are different across the differences in income levels of forest farmers, concretely as that behavior ability has a higher promotion on the income growth of low-income farmers than that of the high-income farmers, which is important to reduce the income gap among forest farmers.

Key words: forest farmers; income gap; behavior ability; quantile regression approach

ABSTRACTS

How Should Law Think about Artificial Intelligence?

(60)

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Abstract: The hot effect of artificial intelligence (AI) has caused all kinds of derivative discussions. The problem is concentrated on the legal nature of AI, involving whether we should give it legal personality, the legal effect of AI, and the consequences of actions. It is a valuable thought experiment to think about whether the law should extend the qualification of the legal subject to the artificial intelligence. The point of this article is that it is not necessary to argue that the legal subject is qualified to explain the effectiveness of artificial intelligence. After all, only human beings can understand the “right” and “responsibility” meaning, the machine can only be designed to comply with the rules, but cannot understand the rules, so even if the creation of a legal personality is similar to the “electronic”, the rule of law is also unable to influence the behavior of the machine itself, so a relatively realistic path should be considered how to influence the legal persons’ behavior level (including artificial intelligence designers, manufacturers and users) behind the machine, and then solve the risks and challenges brought by artificial intelligence.

Key words: artificial intelligence; legal personality; responsibility system

Intelligent Justice: A New Approach to Realize Equal Justice and Its Limitations

(67)

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Abstract: With the emerging of Internet and big data, intelligent justice has been taken notice of by most scholars and has been the central issue of the judicial reform. From the procedural perspective, intelligent justice can promote the efficiency, transparency and standardization of the process; from the substantive perspective, intelligent justice will contribute to treat the same case equally. However, intelligent justice is not a panacea. It has defects in its presupposition, operation, outcome and essence. Due to the limitations of intelligent justice, redefining its status, scope and remedy will be needed.

Key words: intelligent justice; equal justice; internet; big data

Regulate the Uncertainty Risks of the Intelligent Auxiliary Criminal Judgment:

Learning from the Case of *State v. Loomis*, 881 N.W.2d 749 (Wis. 2016)

(76)

Zhu Tizheng

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Abstract: Judicial system and judiciary intelligence are one of the orientations of China’s judicial reform. The construction and application of the Intelligent Auxiliary Criminal Judgment System (IACJS) has important practical significance. The controversy of the case of *State v. Loomis*, 881 N.W.2d 749 (Wis. 2016) alerts us to the uncertainty and the interpretative risk of IACJS. In the design and application of it, we should stick to the subjectivity of judges and the instrumentalities of IACJS to prevent over-reliance and anchoring effects. We should also establish the institutional framework of IACJS, formulate ethical guidelines for the design and use of the intelligent tools, strengthen the cultivation of compound talents with artificial intelligence technology and legal knowledge, and strive to achieve judicial openness and judicial justice.

Key words: artificial intelligence; intelligent court; judicial big data; the intelligent auxiliary criminal judgment system; uncertainty risks; risk regulation

Social Convergence, Social Support and Health of Floating Population

—An Empirical Analysis based on Zhejiang

(86)

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Abstract: The floating population is an important source of labor for China’s economic development.

The key to ensuring the release of its “healthy bonus” lies in whether its physical, mental and spiritual health can be developed in balance. Based on the background of the transition from “biomedicine” to “bio-psychology-social medicine”, this article analyzes the connotation of the whole human health of floating population from the three dimensions of body, mind and spirit. The floating driving force of floating population lies in the pursuit of higher socio-economic status. Therefore, by establishing an empirical model of the whole population’s health, social integration and social support for migrants, social mobility and social support are regarded as external factors and regulatory variables, respectively hierarchical regression tests the effect of social integration on the health of all floating people and the regulatory function of social support. The empirical results show that the educational level of individual factors, residential houses and monthly income has significant impact on the health of all floating people. Social integration is an important antecedent variable to the health of all floating people. Social support and social integration has a significant regulatory role. According to the conclusion of the study, this paper explores the promotion strategies for the health of all floating people from four aspects: human capital, social integration, social support and classified supply.

Key words: floating population; social support; social integration; health for all

Study on the Open Consultative Mechanism of Rural Communities

—Based on the Investigation of Deqing Country Xian Council

(96)

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Abstract: How to construct the new mechanism of rural governance in China is not only an important part of the strategy of rural revitalization, but also a key point of the modern national governance system. This paper investigates the political system arrangement and operation mechanism of Deqing Country Xian Council. The board of supervisors restored Xian political culture gene; moral culture shaped the modern citizen temperament; cultural hall built the “public domain”; a plot of autonomy authority urged the return to the county cultural kingship. Further analysis on the Council shows that we should handle the three kinds of relationships: the Xian village and villager autonomy, traditional ethics and modern management, consultation with the public and consultation with the elite. Finally, it puts forward the following suggestions: to strengthen the core role of grass-roots Party organizations; establish and perfect the operation mechanism of Xian Council; regulate Xian Council action power boundary; stimulate social democratic consciousness and individual ability, enhance the interactivity of the elite and the public in the process of consulting, and create elite in the rural governance of Xian culture etc.

Key words: rural communities; open consultative mechanism; Country Xian Council; Deqing County

The Subject of Thought in Political Philosophy: the Transformation from Greek to Modern (108)

Zhang Wenxi

(School of Philosophy, Renmin University of China, Beijing 100872)

Abstract: Philosophy is the history that human experience the past and future via concept, including imagination and mythology. The critique can only reach the core in the political transformation of philosophy, only when how the life ought-to be is criticized rather than how the used-to be. Since the contemporary political philosophy narrowed down the issue of legitimacy to the absolute and secular full life, which replaced the concept of good life and became the focus of discussion from various standpoints, therefore finding the resources and attributes derived from ancient Greece is undoubtedly an indispensable step to grasp the conceptual evolution of political philosophy that changed the times. The critique toward the modern belief in reason can actually make human cogitate and act with sane reason rather than the illusion of reason. It is still an extraordinary significant topic to gain the open comprehension about the truth meaning of freedom, prudence, justice or good life in the classical dimension reason.

Key words: political philosophy; concepts transforming the times; good life

Theoretic Compensation and Practice-Oriented of Environment Virtue Ethics (117)

Zhou Lin

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Abstract: When the deviation happened between human and environment endangered the alienation of human itself, the importance of Environment Virtue Ethics is to be a necessary component for human seeking the complete ethics framework. Based on coordinated communication between reason and sensibility, unity between natural foundation and civilization transcendence as well as the return from linear development to humanism, this article analyzes the difficult situation of environment virtue ethics and interprets the limitation of environment virtue ethics as well as puts forward Practice-Oriented of Environment Virtue Ethics according to the inner logic origin of trend of hidden egoism, external practical orientation of diverse evaluation standard. Therefore, we can acquire common amicable meaning from social community to ecological community, ensure the principal meaning of species justice from the practice of individual self-awareness to social consensus, revise the appropriateness of meaning of action strategy from self-control to selflessness.

Key words: environment virtue ethics; theoretic compensation; practice-oriented

From Compassion to Sense of Right and Wrong:

Wang Yangming's Contribution to Confucian Notion of Goodness in Human Nature (122)

Chen Qiaojian

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Abstract: Mencius established the notion that human nature is good because all human beings have the Four Beginnings of goodness in heart-mind (siduanzhixin, 四端之心) especially have compassion. Zhu Xi explained this notion via a theory that human nature is come from Heavenly Principle, which is absolutely pure good. Zhu Xi's theory is different from Mencius in that he belittled the importance of the four beginnings, although he thought that compassion was also fundamental. Wang Yangming expounded this notion base on that all human beings have conscience. He thought that conscience is a sense of right and wrong and then the sense is just like and dislike. As a result, he shifted the fundamental importance for this notion from compassion to the sense of shame and dislike, which can be supported in a sense by modern theory of evolution.

Key words: Confucianism; goodness in human nature; compassion; conscience; evolution

Rethinking on Ling Chunsheng's Theory of the Origin and Diffusion of China's National Culture

(131)

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Abstract: Since the second half of the 20th Century, from an anthropological perspective, Ling Chunsheng had constantly made a definitive judgment on the pluralistic origin of Chinese national culture in a longer period of time and a wider range of regions, showing a broader academic vision and a more solid theoretical basis. Ling made a dynamic division of border nationalities from Chinese nationality according to the form of culture and the division of geography, which basically has sufficient grounds and sounds reasonable. Ling's new theory of three groups of Chinese nationality, combined with anthropology, ethnology, archaeology and historical data, has the unique academic purport, overcoming various academic defects and logical difficulties of the old theories. Through ethnic migration, Ling's explanation that ethnic culture in the south of China is consistent in a number of traits with that in Southeast Asia is a bold inference. On the whole, it is based on certain objective historical facts and contains some credible historical information. The argument, made by comparison, that ethnic culture in the south of China is consistent in a number of traits with that in Southeast Asia seems to have a certain anthropological basis, not purely imagination out of the void. After 1950s, lack of understanding of the research results and great progress of the mainland scholars, not to mention learning from one another and academic exchange, to a certain extent, prevented Ling's study of the origin of Chinese ancient culture from advancing toward higher academic standards. A number of serious

deficiencies and shortcomings had been repeatedly exposed in Ling's study of the origin of China's national culture and the culture of the Pacific Rim when the use of materials and the comparative methods of different ethnic cultures were involved. Under the profound influence of the theory of the diffusionist school, Ling's study exposed strong nationalism.

Key words: Ling Chunsheng; the theory of pluralistic origin; China and the frontier; the theory of three groups; Southeast Asia; the Pacific Rim

**Post-human Narrative and the Future of Civilization:
An Interpretation of That Hideous Strength by C.S. Lewis**

(141)

Pan Yihe, Zheng Xuying

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Abstract: The science fiction *That Hideous Strength* published by the well-known English writer C.S. Lewis in 1945, has visionary prediction and discussion on the problem of Post-human. The imaginative characteristics of the science fiction is adopted by C.S. Lewis to speculate and explain that the nature of human being might be ruined by the dark side in the post-human society, namely the physical body, mind and emotion would be abolished or eliminated by the artificial intelligence and the scientism. This fiction explores the meaning of life in a post-human context in a smart and neat way. The uniqueness of the fiction lays on the utilization of two-line narrative to realize the multi-dimensional comparison between the future of science and technology and the classical time of Europe, and the achievements of high-tech and the legendary icons in history, and the fascinating reviving of the latter. In an inevitable final campaign between the good and evil, the readers are guided cleverly by the writer using the Other perspective of the classic to surpass the limit of the superficial "Past" and the short-sighted "Future", and to identify human essence with the mind and body harmonious and to recognize the eternity exists beyond the universe law of Earth.

Key words: C.S. Lewis; *That Hideous Strength*; post-humanism; science fiction

**On the Characteristics of the Spread and Integration of the
Tang Dynasty's Legendary Novels' Language**

(149)

Zhu Lili

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Abstract: Legendary novels in Tang Dynasty (Tang ChuanQi) changed the novel narrative in scattered words and the lack of status of literary grace in the six dynasties. It consciously absorbed the prose and Dunhuang speech literature and introduced them in the novel narrative with concise and flexible scattered words coexisting, strengthened the work of aesthetic value and function. Tang Pian language was used for describing scenery environment, the character portrait, describing events, promoting the plot development, enriching detail. It played an important role in expressing ideas and expanded the artistic space of the novel. They had reached a point of mutual integration, and displayed the important progress in the language of classical novels.

Key words: Tang ChuanQi; Classic Chinese Stories; linguistic feature; significance

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声 明

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