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## ABSTRACTS

## Civilization Is Facing A Test

## —The Development of the Civilization Discourse in Contemporary China (4)

Liang Zhiping

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**Abstract:** The rise of civilization discourse is one of the most remarkable phenomena in international politics in recent years, and it is also one of the most noteworthy developments in ideological aspect within China. By reviewing the spread and uses of the concept of civilization in China since the late in 19th century, this paper makes a distinction between the two concepts of civilization; one in capitals and another in plurals. In the view of author, the two concepts of civilization have their own values, but they can only be realized in a proper balance. For achieving that balance, the author puts forward a method called internal criticism, and takes the official mainstream civilization discourse as an example to demonstrate the use of this method. The author believes that the Chinese imagination, definition and use of “civilization” today, and further, the civilization that China is trying to show will have a significant influence on the future of China itself and of the world as well. Finally, the persuasiveness of a civilization discourse ultimately depends on the actual state of the civilization that proposes and advocates that discourse.

**Key words:** clash of civilizations; capitalized concept of civilization; plural concept of civilization; internal criticism

**The Rise of China and the Dialogue of Civilization:  
the Historical Significance of the Global Communication of Chinese Culture (13)**

Yao Zhiwen

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**Abstract:** The rise of China is a historical demonstration of the success of pluralistic modernism, which is not only the rise of nation-state, but also the rejuvenation of axial civilization. The consequence of the globalization of western modernization is the formation of a world hegemonic system with nation-state as the core. Western universality, which is based on cultural hegemonism, increasingly leads western civilization to conflict with other civilizations. The rise of China provides more possibilities for the reconstruction of the world order. Through the dialogue of civilization, the global dissemination of Chinese culture will contribute to the creation of the value spirit of mankind in the new axis era leading to the historical goal. Thinking about the national strategy of China's rise from the perspective of civilization, moral rise should be regarded as the fundamental support of China's rise, and civilized dialogue is an effective way for China to achieve moral rise.

**Key words:** China's rise; axial civilization; civilization dialogue; the goal of historical

**Data Intelligence of Manufacturer's Decision in Big Data Era (18)**

He Da'an

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**Abstract:** In an economic society where transaction costs are not zero, the motivation and purpose of firm decision is to maximize utility, and to a great extent, the basis and means of decision-making are influenced and restricted by the level of science and technology. The Internet is providing the operation platform for the decision-making of manufacturers. Big data is changing the decision-making basis of manufacturers. And artificial intelligence is changing the decision-making means of manufacturers. These indisputable facts require us to explain the scientific nature of big data as the decision-making basis, to explain the path that manufacturers use big data to make decisions, and to understand how manufacturers use the fusion of big

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data, Internet and artificial intelligence to make decisions. In this paper, the investment and operation process of manufacturers, by using the Internet and cloud platform, cloud computing and machine learning and other artificial intelligence technologies, is called data intelligence of manufacturers' decision-making. We will discuss the thinking mode, cognitive process, decision-making basis, decision-making path, decision-making means and utility expectation of manufacturer's decision-making, respectively around data intelligence, to demonstrate that the decision-making of manufacturers is entering the state of data intelligence in big data era. In this paper, the special analysis of data intelligence will involve the research of network coordination of manufacturer's decision-making in a certain range. These analysis and research try to make a brief theoretical explanation of manufacturer's decision-making behavior in the era of big data.

**Key words:** manufacturer decision; big data; data intelligence; internet; artificial intelligence

### **Research on Macro-control Effect of Mixed Monetary Policy Rules—Based on the Dual Perspectives of Macro-economic Steady Growth and Risk Prevention of Financial System (27)**

Xu Ning, Ding Yibing

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**Abstract:** Generally, when the real economy is facing downside risks, the regulation based on money quantity is more conducive to stabilizing economic fluctuations. On the other hand, price-based adjustments work better when most of the stress comes from the financial system. At present, China is facing the dual pressure of steady macroeconomic growth and risk prevention of financial system, which makes the discussion of the combination of quantitative and price-oriented policies to protect economic and financial risks become an important topic in the field of monetary research. In view of this, this paper incorporates asset price into the framework of monetary policy rules, constructs a mixed monetary policy rule with monetary quantity and interest rate price, and systematically compares the effects of different monetary policy regulation paradigms on economic downside risks and systemic financial risks. The research shows that the price-based monetary policy has the largest regulation intensity on economic behavior, followed by the mixed monetary policy and the smallest quantitative policy. However the single price rule has a higher opportunity cost, especially in the flat output and asset price fluctuations will cause the uncertainty of inflation level. So it is not suitable for balancing multiple regulation objectives. By contrast, if we adjust the weight of interest rate in the mixed rules, price-based and quantity-supplemented mixed monetary policy rule is more conducive to promoting the macroeconomic stability and financial system risk prevention.

**Key words:** price-based monetary policy rule; quantity-based and price-supplemented monetary policy rule; price-based and quantity-supplemented monetary policy rule; DSGE model

### **Dialectical Relationship between Social Harm and Legal Benefit (37)**

Wang Gang

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**Abstract:** The concept of legal interest has a close internal relationship with the social harmfulness of criminal behavior. The concept of legalism of positivism fails to reveal the nature of crime and should not be adopted. Starting from the concept of legal interest, the crime is a behavior that harms society. Therefore, the legal benefit should be defined based on the social harmfulness of the behavior. The definition of legal interest as social interest, cultural value, moral order or constitutional value, as well as the traditional social relations theory of our country cannot properly explain the meaning of "social harm". According to the social system theory, social harm refers to the failure of the social system, and the task of criminal law is to maintain the survival of the social system through the protection of legal benefits. Correspondingly, legal benefits should refer to the necessary external conditions for the common life of the society. The theory of social harmfulness contributes to the realization of the criminal policy function of the concept of legal benefit, but it cannot replace the explanatory function of the concept of legal benefit.

**Key words:** social harm; legal interest; interest theory; state theory; social system theory

### **An Systematic Comparison between Legal Interest and Criminal Object (47)**

Peng Wenhua

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**Abstract:** Legal interest and criminal object play an important role in their respective theoretical and normative systems. The concept of legal interest has great rheology, and the concept of criminal object is relatively stable. The content of legal interest and criminal object is uncertain and inclusive. In the criminal law theory of civil law countries such as Germany and Japan, infringement of legal interest is the essential characteristic of crime and belongs to the same concept as crime. In China's traditional criminal law theory, the criminal object is one of the constitutive elements of crime, revealing the essential characteristics of crime from specific aspects. There are great differences in the types and categories of the legal benefit function, but there is consensus on some functions of the criminal object. As one of the constitutive elements of a crime, criminal object cannot be excluded from the system of constitutive elements of a planar crime. Legal interest and criminal object cannot replace each other. The key to the Sinicization of the theory of legal interest lies in how to effectively resolve the problems encountered in the process of localization and we should avoid simple theoretical transplantation.

**Key words:** legal interest; object of crime; system of crime theory; normative system; constitutive elements of crime

### **A Critique on the Function of Criminal Policy of the Concept of Legal Interest (56)**

Ye Liangfang, Wu Xin

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**Abstract:** Legal interest, in short, refers to the interest protected by positive law. Therefore, it's relatively wise to limit the default function of legal interest to the field of interpretative theory. However, within the rapid development of the theory, some advocates have argued to penetrate and expand it into the field of legislative theory, so as to attain a new function to criticize and examine the legitimacy of criminal provisions. Nevertheless, the legal interest, without the constraint of the positive law, is empty and abstract in content, and cannot provide any guidance for interest balance and value judgment. Only the theory of constitutional rights can provide corresponding standards for criminal legislation. To be more specific, the theory of value order can set the scope and boundary of criminal punishment, while the principle of proportionality provide the conditions for the initiation of criminal punishment and its severity.

**Key words:** legal interest; interest of positive law; interest of pre-positive law; function of interpretative theory; function of criminal policy

### **Social Enterprise and the Regeneration of Neighborhoods: Four Cases of Social Enterprise (64)**

Zhang Weiwei

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**Abstract:** In this context of social governance in grass-root, community is not only the daily life field of neighborhood residents, but also the space of public life and grass-roots social governance unit. Neighborhoods is not only a kind of personal communication relationship from nodding acquaintance, simple conversation to providing limited help, but also a kind of public social communication network constructed by participation, cooperation, mutual assistance and providing service. Therefore, the crux of modern neighborhood is not the weakening of human feelings, nor the fading of trust and support network among individuals, but the lack of organizational social interaction and public contact. As a new organizational form, social enterprise can empower neighborhood residents, guide them to participate in neighborhood affairs, carry out various forms of cooperation and mutual assistance, and create a new community service model. In a word, social enterprise provides a new plan for neighborhood residents' common communication and reconstruction of public life. In this paper, by using cluster sampling method, we choose four social enterprises as typical cases to provide empirical evidence for neighborhoods regeneration by social enterprises.

**Key words:** community; neighborhoods; spiritual community; social enterprises

### **Symbiosis or Consensus: The Historical Transition and Reflections on China's Intergenerational Resource Cycle (79)**

Yu Lanhua

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**Abstract:** Intergenerational resource cycle is the basis of intergenerational relations and represents in-

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tergenerational interaction. Symbiosis and consensus are two forms of intergenerational interaction. The former tends to be instrumental rationality in pursuit of interests, while the latter focuses on the value rationality of symbiosis and co-prosperity. They exist in the practice of intergenerational interaction and the transition from symbiosis to consensus represents the ideal appeal of intergenerational interaction. In traditional society, the intergenerational resources circulate smoothly and stably and appears an orderly "symbiotic" system. However, under the control of hierarchical ethics, this appearance can hardly have a "consentient" space. In modern society, influenced by the changes of family structure and modernization, the intergenerational resource cycle is in a state of disorder and intertwined fluctuation. Intergenerational interaction is characterized by the decline of traditional factors while the modern model has not yet been established. While eliminating traditional genes, modern concepts such as democracy, equality, freedom and consultation also promote intergenerational interaction towards a symbiotic and prosperous "consentient" order. In the future, to promote the orderly intergenerational resource cycle and build a consentient order of intergenerational interaction, we need to rely on the intergenerational community to explore the resources of the elderly, promote intergenerational "dialogue" and build intergenerational resource circulation support network.

**Key words:** intergenerational relations; intergenerational resource cycle; symbiosis; consensus

### The Disorder of Identity and Alterity

#### —A Neurophenomenological Perspective on Social Cognition Impairment in Schizophrenia (90)

Xu Huiyan, Chen Wei

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**Abstract:** Schizophrenia is a common mental disorder with unknown etiology. Its symptoms are grouped as positive, negative, and cognitive, while its prominent social cognition deficits exist and persist. Inspired by classical phenomenology, phenomenological psychopathology uses the disorder of self-other identity and alterity to describe interpersonal interaction deficits in schizophrenia. It helps to clarify the relationship between self and others in schizophrenia patients at the level of intersubjectivity, and meanwhile provide the brain and neural basis for the in-depth study of the relationship between self-disturbances and social deficits. Current neurophenomenological evidence suggests that patients with schizophrenia have abnormal brain function in multisensory integration, mainly manifested by impaired multisensory representation in the ventral premotor cortex. This anomaly can interfere with the coherent, primordial physical experience, causing self-disturbance. Furthermore, the abnormal functional connections between the cingulate cortex and the ventral premotor cortex lead to abnormal interactions between the inner and outer selves, breaking the asymmetry between the self and others, and exacerbating the disorder of identity and alterity. In the end, patients with schizophrenia show hyper-reflexivity, diminished self-affection and radical alterity.

**Key words:** schizophrenia; identity; alterity; neurophenomenology; neural mechanism

#### Bodily-self Disorders of Autism from the Perspective of Phenomenological Psychopathology (99)

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**Abstract:** Under the influence of mentalistic approach, autism has been thought to be caused by a dysfunction of Theory of Mind modules. However, many abnormalities in sensory integration and body perception that appeared in infancy, a developmental period long before the formation of children's theory of mind, indicate that the deficiency of theory of mind may not be the root of autism. Phenomenological psychopathology places the disorders of autism among subjects, and emphasizes the description of self-awareness and intentionality. For a long time, non-social deficits of autism, which are mainly bodily-self disorders, have received far less attention than social deficits, whilst more and more studies have shown that they are of great significant for the early diagnosis and intervention of autism. Phenomenology contains epistemological advantages over empiricism and rationalism, and phenomenological psychopathology also plays an important part in the exploration of some diseases. This paper focuses on the disorders of body image, body schema, self-other differentiation, and neural functions manifested among autism patients, and tries to give an interpretation from the perspective of phenomenological psychopathology.

**Key words:** autism; bodily-self disorders; body awareness; phenomenological psychopathology; interoception

**The Contributions of Ludwig Binswanger's Phenomenological Psychopathology  
to Martin Heidegger's Ontology** (108)

Xu Xianjun

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**Abstract:** Ludwig Binswanger's phenomenological psychopathology is not only a psychopathological approach, but also a philosophical approach. He was not a professional philosopher, but he developed daseins-analysis and a creative interpretation of Heidegger's "Being and Time" (i.e. the phenomenology of love) based on his close communication with Heidegger and his own practice of phenomenological psychopathology. The relationship of love is an equal and mutually beneficial relationship between I and you, and the true state of the individual self is realized in this relationship. This interpretation not only follows modern philosophy of subjectivity, but also provides a more solid philosophical basis for psychotherapy. With Binswanger, phenomenology and psychopathology show a good relationship of mutual clarification.

**Key words:** Ludwig Binswanger; Martin Heidegger; intersubjectivity; phenomenology of love

**Cultural Marxism in Everyday Life:  
Lefebvre's Theory of Everyday Life as A Cultural Theory** (116)

Yi Xiaoming

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**Abstract:** Henri Lefebvre's theory of everyday life, transcending Lukacs' theory of daily life, Marx's theory of labor alienation and Frankfurt School's theory of aesthetic salvation which is based on the criticism of mass culture, constructs a cultural theory which breaks away from the framework that everyday life is defined in philosophy and regards everyday life as an independent space. It criticizes the overall alienation of everyday life of the "the bureaucratic society of controlled consumption", and hopes for a cultural revolution in the field of everyday life. Lefebvre's theory of daily life is a cultural theory, and can be termed as a "cultural Marxism".

**Key words:** Lefebvre; theory of daily life; cultural Marxism

**Eagleton on Culture** (122)

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**Abstract:** This article is a brief introduction to the excellent analysis of the idea of culture by British Marxist literary theorist and critic Terry Eagleton in his books on culture. Talking in Chinese about a Western author talking about the idea of culture in his own language, adequate attention should be paid to the so-called "cultural difference", as the familiar Chinese word "文化" is in fact already a translation of the English word "culture". Eagleton's analysis of the idea of culture is in the first place a deconstruction of a series of binary oppositions contained in this very idea, starting from the habitual opposition between nature and culture. Turning to a description of the history of the idea of culture, Eagleton shows how the word "culture" gradually changed in meaning from being a synonym of the word "civilization" to being its antonym since the Enlightenment. In the nineteenth century, the word "culture" eventually became "the name of the Romantic, pre-Marxist critique of early industrial capitalism". In the last part of this article, there is a brief suggestion about how reading Eagleton's discourse on culture may benefit our thinking of the problem of Chinese culture.

**Key words:** Eagleton; culture; nature; civilization; deconstruction

**Between Difference and Identity:  
The "Cultural Turn" that Marxism Has Encountered in the West** (128)

Liu Zhibing

(*China Social Sciences Press, Beijing 100720*)

**Abstract:** Through interpreting the logic of difference and identity, which exists in the cultural discourses of Jürgen Habermas, Jean Baudrillard and Samuel P. Huntington, this article explores the "cultural turn" that Marxism has encountered in the West since 1960s or 1970s. These discourses essentially have one



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Western idea, which originates from a new reality of contemporary capitalist society in the Cold War. The idea either declares the invalidity of the core theory of Marxism by cultural intervention (symbolic revolution), or rebuilds a new global political order based on the model of clash of civilizations. However, Marxism not only has been meaningful because of its truth and justice, but also has been realizing the dialogue with capitalist civilization. When confronted with the cultural differences, we should advocate the principles of “harmony from differences” and “appreciation among beauties”, and promote cultural communication and mutual learning in an all-position way.

**Key words:** Marxism; culture; difference; dialogue; mutual learning

### **Knowledge Archaeology of Neo-Confucianism: Centered on Ao Jigong's “Yi Li Ji Shuo” (136)**

He Jun

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**Abstract:** Since the Neo-Confucianism is a philosophy school rich in topics concerning values, its methods of exploring knowledge have been absent from discussion. The rise of the Qing Dynasty's evidence-based scholarship highlighted the contradiction between Han Studies and Song Studies, which has led to the main feature of Neo-Confucianism's exploration towards knowledge being depicted as unreliable emptiness. The restoration work of Yi Li could be an important means of understanding Neo-Confucianism's way of exploring knowledge, due to the pure form it bears when knowledge archeology is carried out. This paper focuses on Ao Jigong's Yi Li Ji Shuo, the representative achievement on Yi Li during the late Song and early Yuan dynasties when Neo-Confucianism attained maturity, and analyzes the working process of restoring Yi Li as well as the study of Confucian Classics related to Ao School, to present the knowledge archaeology of Neo-Confucianism.

**Key words:** Ao Jigong; Yi Li; knowledge archaeology; Neo-Confucianism

### **On the Duality of the Values of the Academy of Classics:**

#### **An Interpretation of the Emergence of the Spring and Autumn when the Poem Vanished (145)**

Tao Lei

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**Abstract:** The value that Confucian Classics concerned was not uniform in the view of politics. Some concerned the rectification of morality, and some concerned the rule of the group. There is no same cosmological base of the two values. The Poem is the typical Classics of the former one, and the Spring and Autumn is the typical one of the latter. The core of cosmology of the former Classics is the human nature and mind, and that of the latter is Heaven. The emergence of the Spring and Autumn when the Poem vanished reflects the transformation of the ancient political value from the upright nature to the rule of the group. The Classical Books which hold the idea that the governor must had moral integrity considered the moral integrity as the base of the political righteousness. The separation of the king from the officials in the Zhouli 周礼 reflects the independence of rule power, and the base of the righteousness of it is the natural order. The Heaven which served as the cosmological base of the rule power is different to the Sky which is usually considered as the opposite of the Earth, it actually is the synthetic of the Sky, Earth, and Human. Although the Classical value was binary in the view of ontology, they could be unified in the view of epistemology. This was the prerequisite that the two different kind of thought could be fused together. The traditional differentiation of the academy of the Classics, such as the difference schools of the modern and ancient forms of the character, and that of the Han 汉 academy and Song 宋 academy, could both be demonstrated in the view of the different Classical values.

**Key words:** the values of the academy of classics; duality; upright; rule; cosmology

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