



IAS NEWSLETTER

17 March 2023

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Event Summary

1 2022-2023 IAS 4th Public Lecture on Frontiers in Humanities

“Asian Criminology – the Concept and Paradigm”

Date: 10 February 2023

Speaker: LIU Jianhong, Distinguished Professor of the Department of Global Legal Studies, Faculty of Law.

Moderator: XU Jianhua, Head and Associate Professor of the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences.

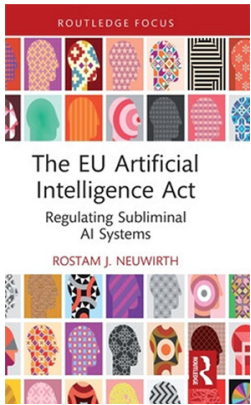
Professor Liu introduced the current situation of criminology research. Now the theories of western are in the dominant position in criminology. However, the dominant theories often do not work very well in non-Western countries. Asian criminology as “the study of crime and justice in the Asian context”. Asian criminologist should be someone who studies crime and justice in Asia. Professor Liu discussed the Asian paradigm includes the concept, the approach, the theoretical contributions, institutionalization and future directions. Asian criminologists need to deepen their understanding of the developing markets in different countries, providing “high-quality products”.

Around 120 participants attended the event, including professionals, students, alumni, and external audience, effectively promoting academic dialogue and boosting the intellectual atmosphere on UM campus.



2 Boya Book Launch

“The EU Artificial Intelligence Act Regulating Subliminal AI Systems”



Date: 17 February 2023

Speaker: Rostam J. NEUWIRTH, Head of the Department of Global Legal Studies, Faculty of Law.

Moderator: YU Xingzhong, Director of IAS and Chair Professor of the Department of Global Legal Studies, Faculty of Law.

Professor Neuwirth was invited to share insights on his new book publication entitled “The EU Artificial Intelligence Act Regulating Subliminal AI Systems”.

Intelligence, by nature, cannot be artificial and its inestimable complexity defies any notion of artificiality. AI is evolving so fast that if we do not control our minds, someone else will likely control our minds for us. We need to recognize the profound and dynamic positive and negative impacts of artificial intelligence (AI) on societies, the environment, ecosystems, and human lives.

From the legal point of view, freedom of thought is a fundamental human right. Professor Neuwirth reconstructs the scope and meaning of this right in the book and proposes four principles for its interpretation. The professor discussed “neuro crimes” to refer to criminal activities that involve neural information. This type of attack can also be performed subliminally, without the conscious awareness of the target.

Experts and students engaged in lively discussions on the topic of artificial intelligence technology and exchanged views on standardizing subliminal artificial intelligence systems.



3 IAS 2022-2023 Round Table Discussion

“ Interpretation and Reflection on ChatGPT”

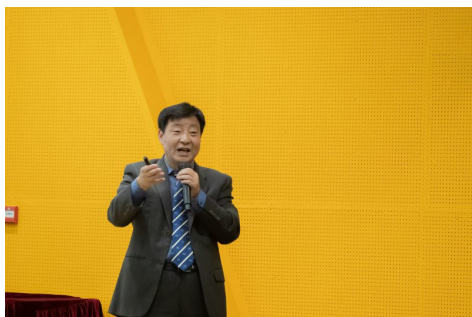
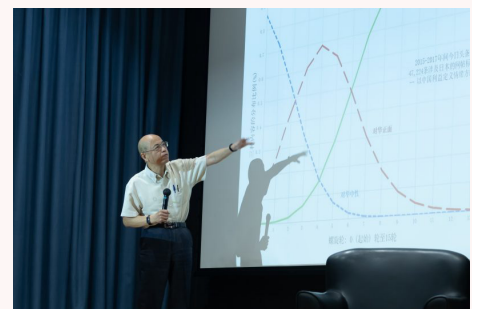
Date: 23 February 2023

Scholars:

- XU Chenghong, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Technology.
- TONG Io Cheng, Dean of the Faculty of Law.
- ZHAO Xinshu, Chair Professor of the Department of Communication of the Faculty of Social Sciences.

Moderator: YU Xingzhong, Director of the Institute of Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.

Professors discussed the interdisciplinary issues involved in ChatGPT from different perspectives in the discussion. Professor Zhao considered that ChatGPT as a product of the accumulation and transformation of ChatBot technology. He emphasized that ChatGPT would have a significant impact on teaching currently and in the future and shared the latest research findings on the negative effects of group communication circle after the influence of 15 information cycles. The emergence of ChatGPT and similar technologies might affect this process and produce different social effects.



Professor Xu reviewed the history of AI and explained the training principles of ChatGPT from a technical perspective. He explored the reality of China catching up with this technology in international competition. Educators should discuss the ethical boundaries of ChatGPT use and consider the division of labor between it and human productivity. In the face of the ChatGPT upsurge, workers from various fields might face the possibility of being replaced, which is something that we should consider beforehand.

Professor Tong expressed his views on ChatGPT from the perspective of law. He emphasized that ChatGPT is essentially a language model that breaks the monopoly of human knowledge structure. Currently, ChatGPT has already brought convenience to academic research and legal practice in the field of law. Professor Tong believed that we should face ChatGPT calmly and reform our self-organizational patterns rationally, making reasonable use of ChatGPT and similar products to benefit humanity.





Professor Yu summarized the speeches of the three professors. He sought a middle ground between technological utopianism and new Luddism, starting from the reality of technological pragmatism. Professor Yu thought that we should recognize the social issues brought by ChatGPT, as it already has the ability to apply language, the form of human existence in a flexible way. On the other hand, as a revolutionary innovation, ChatGPT has social impetus. We should strive to understand technology and apply it in ways that better align with basic human values.

4 IAS 2022-2023 Legal Culture Lectur

“Liaocheng Yu Huan Case from the Perspective of Legal Culture”

Date: 3 March 2023

Speaker: LIANG Zhiping, Zhejiang University Institute of Advanced Studies in Humanities Full-time Adjunct Professor, Guanghua Law School.

Moderator: YU Xingzhong, Director of IAS and Chair Professor of the Department of Global Legal Studies, Faculty of Law.

Professor Liang put the famous “Liaocheng Yu Huan case” in the context of Chinese history, culture, and reality, trying to reveal the difficulties faced by judges in handling the Yu Huan case and its underlying reasons, as well as the limits of the law to respond to the public.

Professor Liang believes that there are two different legal and folk interpretations of the Yu Huan case and the “mother humiliation case” in the story of the Yu Huan. Although the judgment tried to combine law and public opinion, legal principles, and rationality, there were many confusions, contradictions, and inferences. The judgment has not really changed the conservative tradition of the judiciary in the application of laws related to self-defense, nor has it really responded to public opinion at the level of value and rationale.

The meeting was held online and offline, which attracted the attention and active participation of nearly a hundred participants from our school, and had a lively discussion on the topic of the interaction between public opinion and judicial trials, and the response to public opinion under the legal framework.

