

ABSTRACTS

The Road to the Canonization of Classical Poetry: A Consideration on the Hermeneutics of the Classical Literature of China
..... *Li Chunqing* (005)

Abstract: Generally speaking, classical poetry refers to the pentasyllable poems which were written in the middle and late eastern Han Dynasty by a group of poets whose identity has been kept vague until now. The poems had neither sumptuous rhetoric, nor reference of politically righteous Confucius ideology, but they were however highly evaluated and imitated by generations of interpreters. As political situations and value systems evolved, the ideology tides of literati and aesthetic trends of poets continued to develop and the sublime status of classical poetry could hardly be shaken, rendering itself a very unique literary and aesthetic phenomenon. Regarding the canonization of classical poetry, on the one hand, it verified the existence of the fundamental value within the tastes of literary scholars, which was just the fundamental value that rendered classical poetry to go beyond the limits of time and receive high esteem from the latter interpreters; on the other hand, it proved the fact that classical poetry possessed some sort of particular value, a feature which was always uniquely fascinating, and it was for this reason that no other master pieces could take their place in literary history. This fundamental value made classical poetry acquire a common sense among readers from different ages and its unique value helped arouse curiosity in all consecutive eras. It was this combination of the fundamental acknowledgment and unique sense that molded the ultimate status for classical poetry. The interpretation of classical poetry in various historical circumstances has concerned the political situation, the tendency of culture and academic scholarship as well as the formation of the identity of literati, making itself a complicated and comprehensive cultural phenomenon.

Keywords: Classical poetry; interpretation; classics; taste of literati; identity of literati

Macaology and the Successful Implementation of “One Country, Two Systems” *Wu Zhiliang* (025)

Abstract: In reviewing the process of the implementation of the principle of “One Country, Two Systems”, the academic community has played a pivotal role, not only in discovering problems and proposing solutions, but also in reinforcing a cultural foundation, creating a social atmosphere and forming mainstream values for the Macao Special Administrative Region. In other words, the academic community in Macao has positively played its role as public intellectuals. Regrettably, the academic community seldom pays attention to or appraises the social effects of their research work and findings. The consciousness and subconsciousness of both the academic community and academics are directly related to future directions and value orientation. Reviewing the process of Macao studies of the past 30 years, it is discovered that Macaology has made a significant contribution to the successful implementation of “One Country, Two Systems”, especially in constructing a correct understanding of the principle in its dissemination, in establishing a macroscopic narrative of the history of Macao, in maintaining the power of discourse and in cohering consensus within the community, forming mainstream ideas and in constructing the political community of the Special Administrative Region as well as the identity of this community.

Keywords: “One Country, Two Systems”; academic research; Macaology; values

Construction of Macaology as an Academic Discipline: Theoretical Problems, Empirical Analysis and Policy Advice
..... *Guo Wanda* (031)

Abstract: The research objective of establishing Macaology as an academic discipline is to provide a means for telling the “stories” of Macau. This research perspective includes not only the history, but also the present and the future of Macao. Research should be carried out in all dimensions including: time, space, and structure. At the moment, Macaology is undergoing a process of transformation from “domain” to “discipline”. The consolidation of the particulars of the discipline requires further clarification on research direction, improvement of standards, innovation of systems and continuous improvement towards an academic discipline system. This paper puts forward that the academic discipline system construction of Macaology should consider the relationships between “Macaology” and “Macao study”; between academic research and

applied research; between locality and globality. This paper focuses on a discipline system constituted by history and culture, legal systems, political systems, economy and social governance.

Keywords: Macaology; Macao study; academic discipline system; policy advice

Macaology and the Need to Clarify Several Pairs of Relationships Lou Shenghua (042)

Abstract: Macaology needs to clarify several pairs of relationships. In terms of timing sequence, Macaology should not only examine the history of Macao, but it should be also a comprehensive study of its history, including the present and the future. In terms of theoretical methods and the utilization of historical materials, in order to adapt to the uniqueness of Macau, Macaology should create its own theoretical paradigm and obtain substantial support from the literature. In terms of geographical relations, although Macaology is a local study, it should not be limited to a local study. The “small place” of Macao links China and the “big world” of the global through Macaology. In terms of the relationship between Macaology and Macao studies, Macaology can be divided into generalized Macaology and Macaology in the narrow sense. There is no inclusive relationship between generalized Macaology and Macao studies, but they can be substituted for each other. Macaology in the narrow sense and Macao studies in the grander sense, share a parallel relationship.

Keywords: Macaology; Macao studies; regional studies; academic paradigm; relationship

Imaginary Revolutionary: The Cultural Logic and Film History Value of Jiang Wen Film Gui Lin (050)

Abstract: As an integral research object, the features of Jiang Wen film must be observed from a cultural level. Being an outstanding representative of Hongxiaobing artists, Jiang Wen had a continuous contest with the “Father of History” in his six films and attempt to really liberalize the individual from history, thus accomplishing his “imaginary revolution”. Jiang Wen Film is an important bridge in the history of contemporary Chinese film, connecting many film propositions of the Fifth and Sixth Generation directors.

Keywords:Jiang Wen Film; imaginary revolution; the individual; the Fifth Generation; the Sixth Generation

“Eien No Zero”: The Politics of “Tears”/“Namida” Wang Fei (058)

Abstract: “Eien no zero”, directed by the Japanese director Takashi YAMAZAKI, was one of the highest-grossing movies of 2013 in Japan. This paper aims to present the reasons behind the craze felt by Japanese audiences for the movie from two aspects. On the one hand, the implied politics intentionally or unintentionally bring the spectator into a kind of nostalgia with the help of the tight narrative structure of “re-collect” (Tuyioku), thus resulting in a “de-historicized” expression. On the other hand, “Tear”/“Namida”, as an ideology, produces the embellished history of their defeat for the modern Japanese in the structure of “real affairs”.

Keywords: “Eien no zero”; The Naval War Film; “Tears”; ideology; politics

Discussion on Creation and Publishing of Chinese Film Novels in the New Century Huang Yongjun (066)

Abstract: Chinese film novels simply put are a combination of Chinese film and novels. They originated in the 1920s, quickly became a “new literary variety” after the 1930s and were soon recognized by the literary circles. In the middle and late 1940s, film novels further matured and began their first high tide of development. However, due to political, economic, cultural and other subjective and objective factors, the climax of the Chinese film fiction development faded. After liberation, the development of movie novels was slow, along with the twists and turns of “seventeen years” of movie novels as well as the difficult recovery of movie novels in the new period, until the 1990s ushered in the second climax in the development of Chinese movie novels. The changes in various art ecological fields after the beginning of the 21st century and the joint interaction among the four parties including: film maker, writer, publisher, and reader, have finally made Chinese film novels gradually replacing film and television literary scripts in the new century and have become the “most important type” of film literature.

Keywords: The 21st century; Chinese film novels; multiple linkage; mature construction

Zeng Jize in the History of Chinese English Teaching Zou Zhenhuan (074)

Abstract: Zeng Jize's English language learning began between 1866 and 1867, followed by systematic English language learning around the end of 1871. In the process of learning English, he came up with a unique way to master consonant notation to help understand memory. Zeng Jize had a good command of both spoken and written English, which made him one of the most talented envoys sent by the Qing government to foreign countries. During his diplomatic missions, he wrote various English letters and English-Chinese compound poems as a means to practice English writing, and read a variety of English books such as *Yü-Yen Tzu-Erh Chi: a Progressive Course Designed to Assist the Student of Colloquial Chinese*. Rich English language learning practice gave him a deep understanding of English grammar, and he became the promoter of *English Grammar*, the first English grammar book compiled by Chinese people. From the late Ming dynasty to the late Qing dynasty, Xu Guangqi's generation was regarded as the first scholars to open their eyes to the world. In the 1860s and 1870s, when "Chinese centrism" was still prevalent, as a minister of the Qing dynasty, Zeng Jize was able to study English systematically and comprehensively, making outstanding achievements and eventually becoming the guide of English education in modern China.

Keywords: Zeng Jize; English education; *English Grammar*; *China, The Sleep and the Awakening*

The Historical Value of *Revue Catholique* and Xu Zongze's Contribution to This Publication Liu Zhiqing (088)

Abstract: The quantity of Catholic publications increased during the period of the Republic of China. Across China, there were more than 120 publications till the 1930s, with *Revue Catholique* being the most outstanding among Catholic publications at the time. It was an important Catholic publication in China and as such has had a long surviving and deep academic impact. According to statistics, there were 320 issues continuously published by *Revue Catholique* between 1912-1938. It published vast amounts of Catholic history articles, which are indispensable reference documents for China Catholic studies. The "News in Church" section in the publication includes many Catholic historical materials, which are both significant and valuable. However, lots of materials were not fully utilized due to the absence of professional and detailed organisation, and as such there has been no retrieval for those materials.

Keywords: *Revue Catholique*; historical value; Xu Zongze

United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia and the Higher Education in China since 1980

..... Xu Bingsan (099)

Abstract: United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia (UB) is a non-profit higher education cooperative organization for Asia. It started with the establishment of "Central Office of the China Union Universities" in New York in 1922. Although it has been reorganized and renamed several times since then, its mission to serve Chinese church universities has never changed. It withdrew from the Chinese Mainland in 1951 and turned to serve Hong Kong, Taiwan and other Asian countries. In 1980, UB returned to the Mainland. Following principle of separation between religion and education, UB played an important role in some areas, such as library construction, teacher training, visiting professors, cultural exchanges, scientific research support, etc. After 2000, UB gradually emphasized his Asian nature and tried to integrate China into the Asian higher education cooperative network. Recent years, whole person education became core idea of UB. China was the most important partner of UB all the time. UB was accepted by Chinese society and full of energy, because his policy and working mode conformed to the developing trend of higher education in China.

Keywords: United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia; higher education; reform and opening; education policy

Analysis on the Development of Connotation of Comprehensive Academic Journals Ye Zhudi (110)

Abstract: In view of the fact that academic research is far removed from the world of life, theoretical research is "out of focus" and "beyond the distance" of reality studies. Literary style is obscure and rhetoric is poor, but comprehensive academic journals can try to advocate a kind of learning which is involved, affectionate, imaginative and with "thoughtful learning and academic thought". Comprehensive academic journals, centering on problem awareness that are aimed at the

important propositions of the times, can actively set up topics and create symbolic concepts. Meanwhile, comprehensive academic journals can advocate for genuine interdisciplinary research, explore the construction of academic evaluation systems examining the characteristics of themselves, and rebuild the “cross-disciplinary academic community” formed by the combination of different academic communities.

Keywords: Comprehensive academic journals; world of life; interdisciplinary research; topics setting; academic controversy

An Introduction to Legal Periodicals of Europe and America Centering on the United States, Germany and France

..... Wang Guanxi (122)

Abstract: In the U.S., legal journals published by law schools, are a crucial part of the U.S. legal education system and form the most important representation of the level of legal scholarship in the country. Furthermore, the U.S. is a country that values journal ranking most. In Germany, almost all the legal periodicals are published by the press and the core of legal journals in Germany is the study of positive law. In France, legal journals can be categorized into comprehensive and specialized, where the classification of areas of study are highly detailed and there are authoritative publications in both private and public law.

Keywords: Law review; legal journal; journal ranking; legal publication

Re-evaluating the Local Context of the “Aesthetic Debates” and the Comments on the *Ren Jian Ci Hua*

..... Xia Zhongyi (136)

Abstract: A further understanding of the influence of theories from Andrei Zhdanov on the “aesthetic debates” and commentaries on the artistic realm theories of the *Ren Jian Ci Hua* in the 1950s’ China can be reached through a close reading of key archives in the light of Edward Said’s theoretical concepts of identity and cultural territory. Many historical and theoretical cases could be put under the scrutiny of this framework, such as criticism against Zhu Guangqian’s idealistic aesthetics from Li Zehou among others; critiques of Zhou Gucheng’s expressionism from Zhu Guangqian; the materialist artistic realm theories from Tang Damin, Wu Benxing and Chen Yongzhu; identifications of the artistic realm theory as idealistic from Wu Wenzhi and Ye Xiushan.

Keywords: the aesthetic debates; artistic realm; Zhdanov; Zhu Guangqian; cultural territory; identity

Zhao Puchu as an Intellect and “Revival of the Old Nation” in the 20th Century Wu Huaidong (151)

Abstract: Amid the support and popularity of vernacular literature, ancient poems were often referred to as “old poems” and were even seen as the opposite of vernacular literature. However, the evolution of literary history is, as a matter of fact, rather complicated. “Old poems” also embody new thoughts and those which seem like new propositions may only be old ideas in disguise. Zhao Puchu, who was a social activist, leader of Buddhism and cultural celebrity, lived through three historical eras: the late Qing dynasty, Republican China and the People’s Republic of China. While he advanced with the times in politics, in terms of literary creation, he insisted on writing ancient poems for decades, which demonstrated the powerful continuity of aesthetic culture. Meanwhile, his poems were popularized in terms of form, content and ode to Buddhist wisdom during the process of moving towards the cultural norms of socialism. A case like Zhao’s poem creation proves that the old and the new are not separate from each other in the development of literature. “Revival of the Old Nation” is a kind of combination of the sublime and complex, representing the most profound experience and destiny of Chinese intellectuals of the past one hundred years.

Keywords: Zhao Puchu; ancient poems; new; old; Revival of the Old Nation

Development of the Religious Complex of Third-Generation Writers in New Beijing Yang Zhi (161)

Abstract: Chinese revolution has complicated entanglements with religion. After the founding of the People’s Republic of China, the government explored how to harmonize the relationship between government and religion. After 30 years of exploration, it was not until the Reform and Opening up period that the stable mode between government and religion was established.

The third-generation writers of New Beijing born during the founding of the People's Republic of China grew up during this special period. Some of these writers, such as Zhang Chengzhi, A Cheng, Shi Tiesheng, Wang Xiaobo, Gu Cheng and Wang Shuo, have an obvious religious complex and may even be interested in the ultimate concern. This paper aims to investigate the development of their religious complex and to discuss the influence of revolutionary culture on this generation's religious emotions. It first divides these writers into two groups: one belonging to the revolution group, with the other belonging to the non-revolution group. It then comprehensively investigates their psychological motivation of moving toward religion. Finally, on this basis, it further compares the difference of religious complexity between the two groups of writers.

Keywords: Third-generation of New Beijing; religious complex; revolutionary culture

Philosophically Exploring the Learning-Cause-Ming-Dynasty-Demise Theory Wang Wuyi (171)

Abstract: In the early Qing dynasty, there was a great academic discussion among Chinese academic society on the topic of what caused the Ming dynasty's demise. Several factors came up with the conclusion, one of which was that the Ming dynasty died of a kind of bad learning system, more specifically, a bad ethical philosophy. Basically agreeing with that viewpoint, combining general history and academic history, regarding the Ming dynasty's particular political structure, tracing the evolution of Neo-Confucianism in Song and Ming dynasties, this paper explores and integrates the Learning-Cause-Demise Theory from philosophical perspective. In terms of the peculiar theory of a dynasty being killed by its own academic system, there are two parallel cause-effect logics should be regarded, theoretical contents and academic atmosphere. Former, ethical nihilism by Yangming School created social immorality; Latter, impractical academic atmosphere created a dysfunctional governance. Both contributed to the dynasty's demise. Metaphysical philosophy easily leads to impractical academic theories and dysfunctional governances, in this regard, this paper hence makes a logical integration with these two aspects as well.

Keywords: The Ming dynasty; Demise of the Ming dynasty; Neo-Confucianism in Song and Ming dynasties; The philosophy of the mind; The Learning-Cause-Ming-Dynasty-Demise Theory

On Academic Exchanges between Chen Yinke and Yang Shuda Wang Chuan (183)

Abstract: Chen Yinke was regarded by Yang Shuda as being a "famous scholar on the history of the Han dynasty", whereas Yang Shuda saw Chen Yinke as an "an awe-inspiring friend". The two scholars were similar in age with only a five-year age difference. These two scholars were very fond of each other and had an unusual "three generation" diplomatic relationship. Before the war of resistance against Japan and after the founding of the People's Republic of China, they were able to learn from each other whether at close proximity or by distance. The two scholars also shared many "quietly same" points in their methods of study, which are worthy of being recalled and emulated by later generations.

Keywords: Chen Yinke; Yang Shuda; academic exchanges

The Miscarried Reform: the Establishment of the Ministry of Economic Warfare during the Period of the Anti-Japanese War

..... Fu Liang (193)

Abstract: Because of the rise in the price of goods during the Anti-Japanese War, there was a sharp economic and political crisis in free China during this time. In order to solve the ruling crisis, the National Government allowed some stabilizing price institutions to control the price of goods. Owing to the existing disadvantages of stabilizing price institutions, it was necessary to set up a central authority with clear responsibilities. The central authority would be responsible for the control of pricing and economic affairs. Therefore, the proposal concerning the establishment of the Ministry of Economic Warfare was put forward. However, due to strong opposition by Kong Xiangxi, the Minister of Finance, the Ministry of Economic Warfare ultimately failed to be set up. The failure of its establishment fully reflects the conflict of internal political power in the National Government at the time. It also embodies the political operation characteristics which abandoned the system owing to personnel issues. Finally, this event also shows that the National Government had so many difficulties in establishing a complete national wartime system during the Anti-Japanese War.

Keywords: The Anti-Japanese War; price control; political reform; Ministry of Economic Warfare