

## ABSTRACTS

**Pessimism of the KMT: Studies on Aspects of the Decline of KMT Rule during the National War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression.....***Wang Chaoguang* (005)

**Abstract:** During the National War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, the Kuomintang (KMT) focused its full attention on defeating the Japanese, and as a result they reached the high point of their rule. Unfortunately, the KMT still faced many internal problems during the war, which led to its eventual decline and recession. Some of the most influential problems included corruption and factional disputes. Because of these, by the end of the war even though they were victorious, the Kuomintang's leadership, ruling power and influence were all drastically reduced, becoming one of the direct or indirect motivations for the defeat of the Kuomintang after the war and the loss of the mainland regime.

**Keywords:** National War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression; Kuomintang (KMT); Chiang Kai-shek; ruling power

**Strategy Options of Micro-Economies for Multi-Specializations.....***Zeng Zhonglu* (026)

**Abstract:** A micro-economy refers to a state or region with a population of less than 1.5 million. Macao and most of the counties and towns of our country are micro-economies. Micro-economies need to enhance their competitiveness through specialization, but they also need diversification in order to reduce economic risk. To this end, this paper argues that the industrial structures of micro-economies should be a "multi-specialized" structure, that is, there are a number of specialized industrial clusters existing within the economy. Based on the study of a large number of cases at home and abroad, this paper puts forward four strategies for realization of multi-specialization: industrial renewal, related new industry, non-related new industry and industry extension. This study is of great significance to the economic development of Macao and township economies in China.

**Keywords:** Micro-economy; Macao; township economy; diversification; strategy

**Talent Policies in Hong Kong and Singapore and Their Guiding Reference for Macao**

.....*Chan Chi Fong & Leong Chon Kit* (035)

**Abstract:** This paper demonstrates and analyzes the talent policies at use in Hong Kong and Singapore, which are currently the two most successful regions for introducing new talent to Asia. These policies have been analyzed using four dimensions including: guiding principles, implementing government departments, special plans and supporting measures. Features that lead to the successful implementation of these policies have been summarized. On this basis, this paper reviews the talent policies present in Macao and points out that there is room for improvement. It is suggested that Macao should reform its talent policies to gain a competitive edge in the global talent market and allow it to attract foreign talent.

**Keywords:** Comparative policy; talent recruitment; Hong Kong; Singapore; Macao

**Easy Wenli Version and the Hierarchical Characteristics of Classical Chinese: a Case Study of Written Words in Classical Chinese in the Classical and Vernacular Style of *Guanhua Wenda*.....***Zhang Meilan* (046)

**Abstract:** More and more attention is being paid to the stylistic differences in literature that feature from the end of the Qing dynasty to the beginning of the Republic of China. Besides classical and vernacular styles, there is also a kind of Easy Wenli version which is mainly focused on the discussion and practice of the stylistic style of the Chinese version of the Bible. Through the linguistic analysis of *Guanhua Wenda*, which has both classical and vernacular styles, this paper finds that there is a simplified Wenli version in the compilation of Chinese textbooks.

The expression of classical Chinese is always restricted in dialogic textbooks. This article holds that written words in classical Chinese have the characteristics of being shallow and popular in *Guanhua Wenda*. Furthermore, it explains the complex relationship between stylistic features from classical Chinese to vernacular style.

**Keywords:** *Guanhua Wenda* (官話問答); Easy Wenli version; written style; spoken style; vocabulary

**Chinese Vocabulary Teaching and the Continuum of Morphemes, Words and Phrases.....Shen Guowei (055)**

**Abstract:** A lexicon provides syntax with components for making sentences; however, the units vary from language to language. With regards to Chinese, there are three different syntactic levels: bound morphemes, free words, and idioms, which are all parts of the modern Chinese vocabulary system. From morphemes to words, then words to phrases, the Chinese vocabulary has the ability to use them as a continuum. This paper discusses the semantic cohesion between morphemes and words, as well as the role of the different characters that have the same meaning, when morphemes combine into compound words. And as to the relationship between words and phrases, the author holds that since phrases are composed of words and the knowledge of words is of extreme importance to the acquisition of idioms; and moreover, since words and phrases belong to the same organism in the meaning system, any thought of isolating one from the other is improper.

**Keywords:** Similarities between morphemes and words; same meaning of different characters; lexical syllabus; idioms

**“Chewing-words” in Translation—the Portuguese Translation of Chinese Idiomatic Expressions**

.....Han Lili (061)

**Abstract:** This article attempts to find solutions to the Portuguese translation of Chinese idiomatic expressions, based on translation practices and theories, to improve Chinese-Portuguese translation teaching. The term “chewing-words” mentioned in this article represents a kind of attitude towards translation, to guide students to get the hidden meanings of the idiomatic expressions, to understand properly the “cultural collision” and to surpass the invisible obstacles. This approach does not adhere rigidly to any particular translation theory, dealing, instead, with translation issues in a flexible manner from the aspects of linguistics, pragmatics and culture studies.

**Keywords:** Chinese-Portuguese translation; idiom translation; cultural collision

**The Evolution of the Temples of Tan Yangzi and Religious Activities in the Ming and Qing Dynasties**

.....He Yanran (068)

**Abstract:** During Emperor Wanli’s reign of the Ming dynasty, with the support of literati like Wang Xijue and Wang Shizhen, Tan Yangzi personally designed and established the Tiandan Temple. After the death of Tan Yangzi, the son of the Xu family that she should have been married to established the Chunjie Shrine. These two temples representing religious ideals and Confucian ethics stand respectively inside and outside Taicang city. After the late Ming dynasty, with the promotion of the religious identity of Tan Yangzi and the changes in the group of followers, there were also corresponding changes in related sacrificial places. The thesis aims to restore the belief of Tan Yangzi to the religious background of the local society to examine the changes in her sacrificial space from the Wanli period to the middle and late Qing dynasty, and to analyze the interactions between the literati activities and the religious environment behind this change. The paper uses the collections of literature, local records and other materials to organize the process of the creation and development of the Temples of Tan Yangzi. It is hoped that through these subtle changes, the characteristics of religious activities of literati in Taicang through the Ming and Qing dynasties will be revealed. The study found that before the beginning of the Qing dynasty, the image of an independent female immortal had replaced the original saints in the temple to become the center of the worship of Tan Yangzi and was organically incorporated into the system of local deities. In this process, the religious activities of the gentry, strategies of folk beliefs and artistic religious traditions of literati all subtly acted on the establishment

and inheritance of Tan Yangzi's faith. These findings may be helpful to understand the development of the belief after the late Ming and the characteristics of local religious activities in the Ming and Qing dynasties.

**Keywords:** Tan Yangzi; Tiandan Temple; Chunjie Shrine; Taicang; Ming and Qing dynasties

**Study on Robert Morrison's Press Mission Activities.....Liu Wei (077)**

**Abstract:** When the Protestant missionary Robert Morrison arrived in China in 1807, he faced tough restrictions of Christianity from the Qing Government. In order to counter these restrictions, he explored a variety of different indirect missionary methods, such as an educational mission, a medical mission, and especially the press mission strategy, pioneered by establishing six newspapers and periodicals with great achievements. This paper analyzes the communication activities and the characteristics of the six newspapers and periodicals in Chinese or English successively founded and promoted by Morrison, and points out that his press mission activities created a new model of Christianity's communication with China and expanded the spreading of Protestantism in China. It also promoted the development of modern journalism in China and pushed forward communication between Chinese and western culture.

**Keywords:** Robert Morrison; communication activities to China; press mission

**The Christian Anglican Church and Wang Yuanhua's Family Origin.....Wu Qixing (086)**

**Abstract:** The influence of Christian family values and thought on the revolutionary Wang Yuanhua is a meaningful case of how modern intellectual families accept Western modern ideas. As a young man who participated in the revolution at the age of seventeen, Wang Yuanhua faced the fate of the past in various political movements and defamation cases and defeated it with a firm will. During his last years, he reflected on the radical ideas of China since modern times. The roots are all related to this background. This article reveals another side that is not well known of Wang Yuanhua's thoughts, and provides a large amount of historical data in this respect by means of textual research.

**Keywords:** Christianity; Anglican Church; Wang Yuanhua

**Structural Analysis of 40 years' Development of Social Science Academic Journals in China.....Li Pin (098)**

**Abstract:** In this paper, the process and the characteristics of humanities and social science academic journals in mainland China are analyzed from four dimensions: academic journals, academic norm, academic association, and government. In 1998, the official registration number for university journals was set up. In 1999, CAJ-CD norm was introduced as the break point which has rewritten the history of academic journals. The former affects the development of well-known universities' social science journals. The latter changes the original purpose and orientation of academic assessment. Academic collections guarantee the balance of academic journals. Compared to ideological and academic values, the general values are much higher. The idea to build well-known journals is advanced but not completed yet. The National Social Science Fund which supports journals shows the pattern of academic journals.

**Keywords:** Academic journals; university journals; academic standardization movement; academic assessment

**Research on the Homogenization of Economics Periodicals in China.....Lu Wanhui (111)**

**Abstract:** With the rapid development of the market economy, periodicals are facing or are undergoing market-oriented transformations, and the homogenization of academic journals is appearing at the same time. Economics journals are a huge team in the camp; they play an important role in the study of economic theory, the spread of economic policy, the discipline construction and social development, and constructing an economic discipline system with Chinese characteristics. In order to avoid the homogenization of economics journals effectively, based on the contents of the journal articles, this paper has researched the topic of the papers and calculated the similarity

of topic of content, and then clustered the journals and studied the high co-occurrence articles with the same topic, then revealed a similar situation in the internal study of economics journal, so as to provide reference and basis for the periodicals themselves and relevant policy maker. It is imperative that the journals can lead academic innovation and subject development in the process of the transmission of academic research.

**Keywords:** Homogenization in journals; economics journal; similarity of topics

### **Reconstruction of the Platform and Revival of Exchange: New Opportunities to Academic Journals**

**through Media Shifts**.....Sang Hai (122)

**Abstract:** Academic journals, serving as important academic platforms in the print media era, embody the strength of print media. At the same time, the limitations from the media are also at full display. For instance, the exchange function, which is of high significance to academic research, could not be fully developed. The rise of new new media creates chances to go beyond the scope of what is limited in print media, and brings new opportunities to restore the academic exchange function in academic platforms. Along with the changing reforms and convergences of media, academic publishing, dissemination and appraisal would witness profound transformations. The profession working with academic journals should put serious thoughts into possible new changes brought through media shifts, work to construct new types of academic platforms, learn to optimize academic publishing environment, and then move to produce a positive influence upon the ecology of academic fields.

**Keywords:** New New Media; academic dissemination; academic journals; academic platform; Domain Publishing

### **Unlocking the Key of Confucius' Educational Thought: Exploration of the First Chapter of**

**The Analects of Confucius**.....Wang Qizhou (132)

**Abstract:** The first chapter of "The Analects of Confucius" is the key to the entrance of Confucius, but our predecessors' understanding of it is divided. Through comparative analysis, this paper argues that the first chapter of "The Analects of Confucius" summarizes the essence of Confucius' educational thought. This kind of education is not only the education of literary knowledge, but also the education of knowing and conducting, and the education of moral personality. Moreover, this kind of education is not compulsory education. It is also a non-painful education, but a happy education. The section on "learning from time to time" focuses on individual attitudes and emotions in terms of individual learning. The section "There are friends coming from far away" is beyond the individual and focused on the same group of friends. It tries to explain the importance that the individual learning effect needs to be tested by the reflection of friends. The section "People don't become angry if not understood by others" points to the moral standards and spiritual realms that should be achieved in group discussions, and emphasizes that the goal of education is to develop the gentleman personality of scholars. Confucius hopes that the disciples will use the saint's way as the content of the school, and use the maxim "learn from each other and grow together with friends" as a means of teaching. It will be the goal of education to develop a gentleman's personality and enhance morality. Confucius' ideological value and cultural value are worthy of full recognition. Of course, Confucius's education is more focused on humanistic moral education. Obviously, it is not a perfect education and needs to be inherited conditionally.

**Keywords:** The first chapter of "The Analects of Confucius"; literature education; gentleman; happy

### **Between Learning Song Poetry or Tang Poetry and Advocating Knowledge or Disposition:**

**on the Study of Song Poetry in the Qing Dynasty**.....Zhou Jingyao (143)

**Abstract:** Learning Song poetry was an important trend of poetry during the Qing dynasty. The aesthetic characteristics of Song poetry and the poetic ideas of Song constitute the potential guiding principles for discussing poetry and writing poetry in the Qing dynasty. The rise of the fashion of learning Song poetry is the result of the

Qing dynasty reflecting on the thinking of the late Ming dynasty and prompting them to make cultural choices and poetics that are free from mistakes. In response to the talk about the style of theory in the late Ming dynasty, the Qing people advocated Shi Xue and implemented it in poetics. They emphasized the importance of cultivating the poet's roots with knowledge, and recognized the characteristics of the knowledge-base of Song poetry and its many interpretations. At the time of Daoguang and Xianfeng Period, the current situation was difficult within the country, and the trend of the integration of Han Xue and Song Xue was presented. Affected by this, the characteristics of Song poetry "discussion as poetry" were highly concerned in the poetic perspective of the Qing dynasty. They advocated theoretical poetry. The concept of poetry is also based on ideas. Although the Qing dynasty used the study of Song poetry as a trend, and made a certain theoretical summary of the aesthetic style of Song poetry, it does not mean learning only Song poetry and only focusing on learning and theory. At the same time, the Qing also studied Tang poetry and Han Wei Liu Chao poetry, and discussed that poetry also emphasizes disposition. That is, the dispute between Tang poetry and Song poetry, which was opened by the Song dynasty, is embodied in the poetics of the Qing dynasty as a poetic situation that is compatible with Tang poetry and Song poetry, knowledge and disposition, scholar's poetry and poet's poetry. However, with the intervention of modern poetic concepts, this situation has been broken, and poetry shows a partial attitude at one end. This modern transformation is worth pondering. There is no doubt that it is of reference value to trace back the poetics of the Qing dynasty. This is also another important purpose of this paper to discuss the study of Song poetry in the Qing dynasty.

**Keywords:** Study of Song Poetry; learning Song poetry or Tang poetry; knowledge or disposition; scholar's poetry; poet's poetry

#### **Tong Qingbing and the Research of Ancient Chinese Literary Theory.....Jiang Fei (155)**

**Abstract:** Tong Qingbing was a famous contemporary literary theorist in China. In order to fully explore the "modern significance of ancient Chinese literary theory" and construct Chinese modern literary theory with national cultural characteristics, Tong Qingbing put forward the overall concept of "dialogue between ancient times and modern times, dialogue between China and the West" at the macro level, and put forward the historical priority principle, the "inter-subjective" principle of dialogue and the academic strategy of the principle of self-consistent logic in the middle view. On the micro level, he put forward the method of "getting true meaning, renewing new meaning" and the path of "reconstructing historical and cultural context", and put it into ancient literary classics interpretation and specific research on the category of "Wenxin Diaolong". After more than 30 years of exploration, it has finally formed an ancient Chinese literary system featuring "modern vision" and "modern interpretation" as the center, for the purpose of "modern transformation", and "Chinese-Western mutual authentication, ancient and modern communication" as the feature of ancient Chinese literary theory, and it has made its own unique contribution to the inheritance and innovation of Chinese traditional literary theory. Inheritance is the inheritance of innovation; innovation is the inheritance and innovation. Tong Qingbing's research results and thoughts of ancient Chinese literary theory are also a valuable heritage that need to be interpreted and transformed, worthy of inheritance and innovation.

**Keywords:** Tong Qingbing; ancient Chinese literary theory; inheritance and innovation; modern transformation; modern interpretation

#### **Gold Standard could Save Our Nation and The Great Discussion on Monetary Reform in the Late**

**Qing Dynasty.....Wang Wuyi (166)**

**Abstract:** The decreasing price of silver and heavy foreign debts, of which creditors required gold repayments instead of the originally borrowed silver, caused the late Qing dynasty to fall into a disastrous financial situation. It was said "the whole country's annual fiscal revenue is just sufficient to pay the interests of its foreign debts." In

order to overcome this plight, Chinese intellectuals started a long lasting discussion on the possibility of reforming the monetary system from silver standard to gold standard. Kang Youwei, a great scholar and also a famous political activist, jointed the discussion by publishing his monograph *Gold Standard Could Save Our Nation*. This book played an enormous role as a leading academic work for the discussion.

**Keywords:** Gold standard; silver; silver price; late Qing dynasty; Kang Youwei

#### **On the Relationship between Mothers-in-law and Daughters-in-law in the Republic of China**

.....*Su Quanyou* (176)

**Abstract:** The study of the relationship between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law has not been well documented by academics. From ancient times to today, the relationship between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law remains mostly the same. During the Republic of China, mothers-in-law were vulnerable and because of this were widely abused, with the worst cases of abuse being fatal. The primary motivation for the relationship between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law is firstly economical, with behavioral, physiological and emotional factors being secondary. Relying on filial piety to empower mothers-in-law is not sufficient enough and offers mere guidelines. Solving this complicated issue is difficult, however, the most obvious solution is first and foremost separation. With the widening of the nuclear family and gradual improvements in the standard of living, the problems faced by mothers-in-law will eventually be solved.

**Keywords:** Relationship between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law; the Republic of China; home economics management

#### **The Spatial Politics of a Socialist State: The Decline and Revival of Public Life in Urban China**

.....*Wang Di* (186)

**Abstract:** The changes in public life from 1949 to 2000 demonstrate the spatial politics of a socialist state and the relationship between the state and popular entertainment. In the early stages of socialism in China, the state's power infiltrated every level of daily life. One of the direct consequences of this was within China's political environment, resulting in the decline of public life. After reforms and opening up, along with the development of the economy and the rise of various social groups and organizations, the public sphere has expanded. Along with modernization, commercialization, globalization and the rise of various public places, traditional public spaces such as teahouses are facing unprecedented challenges.

**Keywords:** Spatial politics; public life; teahouses; Chinese cities; public sphere