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法律顾问 于 静

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FEATURE ARTICLE

Philosophy and History: An Interpretation of the Xi Jinping Era from the 19th CPC National Congress Report 11

Jiang Shigong

Abstract: In light of the intrinsic association of philosophy and history, this paper explains the significance of the Xi Jinping era for the history of the CPC, of the Republic, of Chinese civilization, of international communist movement, and of human civilization. The main thread running through the modern history of China is the incessant search for an independent modernization path by the Chinese people in the fighting spirit typical of a master. As a “China Scheme” for an alternative modernization path, Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for the New Era represents a new set of development ideas and thoughts which are based on Chinese culture but at the same time draw from the Western model and the Soviet model. It is therefore the “Chinese wisdom” to be offered for the modernization process of human civilization. In its own modernization process, China has always been facing the issue of how to sinicize Marxism, i.e., how to integrate this universal philosophical truth with China’s concrete practices and how to merge it with Chinese traditional culture. The “Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era” formed since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China has dual aspects. On the one hand, it draws on the Chinese traditional “philosophy of the mind” to refuel the passion for communist idea and makes it the uniting spiritual force of the whole party and whole country in realizing the great revival of the Chinese nation. On the other hand, it uses the modern rule-of-the-law thinking to perfect the party’s leadership over the country, activate the Chinese traditional political culture, and push state governance towards modernization. Therefore, this paper holds that the major task for the Xi Jinping Era is to construct the superstructures compatible with the socialist market economy with Chinese characteristics. This includes not only new constitutional arrangements that will straighten up the relationship between the party and the state, but also the establishment of the core values of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Keywords: the Xi Jinping Era, Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the China Scheme for modernization, sinicization of Marxism

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Conservatism and Radicalism: Folk Songs and Their Historical Implications in Modern Times through Li Suying's Study

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Yue Yongyi

Abstract: Li Suying, also known as Li Su, is a writer and scholar who rose to fame at a young age but nonetheless led a simple and low-profile life. Of Chinese folklore, her much ignored Master's thesis at Yenching University, "A Study of Chinese Folk Songs in Modern Times," is the first systematic account of the Folk Song Movement in China. Under the influences of Zhou Zuoren, Hu Shih, Gu Jiegang, etc., she extended her study from modern times back to the Ming Dynasty and gave a well-founded explanation of the literary nature of the folk songs in both form and content. She also used the theory of human ecology to study Peking folk songs, Wu songs, Hakka tone and Tibetan songs. With true ingenuity, she proposed that the folk song is "an intermediary poetic form between the old-style poetry and the new-style free verses." Meanwhile, based on her understanding of the folk song, literature and society, she unwittingly pointed out the other side of the folk song, i.e., its secular, radical and revolutionary side. Along this line, she explored the possible evolution from "folk song movement" to "folk song revolution," maintaining that the main trend of the new art and literature should center around the populace, targeting them and establishing their subjectivity until the populace can create by themselves. Judged from this, a case can be made that the grandeur emergence of Mao's "Speech at the Forum on Literature and Art in Yan'an" is an inevitable result of some profound historical necessity.

Keywords: Li Suying, folk song, movement, revolution, modern times

Continuity and Transformation of Anti-colonialism in National Independence

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Xiong Ying

Abstract: Anti-colonialism, one of the key concepts developed from Chinese post-war international politics, also played a role in the literary arena. It was first proposed at the first Tashkent Afro-Asian Writers Conference in 1958. Through a string of debates, it became the central theme of the subsequent Afro-Asian Writers Conferences in the late 1950s and 1960s. The proposal of anti-colonialism had its immediate relevance to China's post-war for-

eign policy, i.e., to be incorporated into the general framework of Non-Alignment Movement and the rise of the Third World. It also contributed to the settlement of international disputes. More importantly, it inherited China's pre-war idea of solving national problems while engaging with the oppressed nations, and this has never ceased to be a part of China's effort to achieve its own national freedom and independence.

Keywords: anti-colonialism, Afro-Asian Writers Conference, world peace movement, national independence, Ye Junjian

LAW AND POLITICS

Rethinking Inside and Outside: Kang Youwei as An Interpreter of the International System of His Time 128

Zhang Yongle

Abstract: Kang Youwei approached the domestic and foreign relations in his time by reinterpreting New Text Confucianism. After the Sino-Japanese War of 1898, Kang Youwei realized that, with the weakening of coordination among the great powers and the intensification of worldwide national rivalry, the Vienna System was bound to decay. Kang predicted that Germany would integrate Europe after defeating Britain, but this prediction was foiled by the World War I. In the face of the emerging Versailles-Washington System, Kang Youwei lapsed into perplexity. Kang's global observation indicates that he was focused on a top-down governing structure to the negligence of any bottom-up rebellious forces. It is therefore important to point out that any claim to "return to Kang Youwei" should mean to return to Kang Youwei's questions, not to his answers.

Keywords: Kang Youwei, the Vienna System, domestic and foreign relations

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

How to Advance the Vertical Integration-Logistics of Chinese Agricultural Products: A Comparison of the U.S., China and Japan-Taiwan's Approaches 151

Philip C. C. Huang

Abstract: This article begins with a comparison of the U.S. and Chinese agricultural systems, analyzes their different logics, and thereby explains their different logistical systems for agricultural products. It then demonstrates the basic commonality of small-farming of the Chinese and Japan-Taiwan agricultural systems, and analyzes the basic organization and logic of the advanced Japan-Taiwan logistical systems for agricultural products, to demonstrate their relevance as a model for China. Finally, on the basis of the above, this article analyzes and comments on the agricultural policies in the past decades of China's Reform era, as well as the most recent turn in that thinking, to point to a path for developing a new logistical system in China. The article considers three

major political-economic models and theories: the American “regulatory state” vis-à-vis its capitalist market economy, and the Japan-Taiwan “developmental state” as well as their village community-based cooperatives vis-à-vis their capitalist market economies, and finally, China’s (what might be termed) “semi-socialist developmental state” and its possible adoption of the Japan-Taiwan type of cooperatives. The author believes that China might well develop a distinctive, new-style political-economic system.

Keywords: logistical system for agricultural products, the American model, the Japan-Taiwan model, horizontal integration vs. vertical integration, “developmental state” theory

Rethinking Precarious Childhood through a Holistic Approach: A Durkheimian Ethnography of Chinese Rural Migrant Children’s Schooling 166

Camille Salgues

Abstract: Chinese rural migrant children’s schooling has been the object of much attention, in the context of a large scale rural-urban migration and severe limitation in the access to public urban schools for newcomers. Drawing from an ethnographical study of children in a poor district at the margins of Shanghai, the article first presents a private school for migrants taking place in this institutional gap, then goes on to describe the place school takes within families and homes through three case studies. Schooling is a social fact, in a genuine Durkheimian sense, the consequences of which are felt in all the spheres of the children’s life. Such a description, in turn, is part of a larger attempt to recast childhood within a holistic theoretical framework, in order to analyze the specific social position of these children in terms of both class and age.

Keywords: rural migrant children, holism, age structure, ethnography, childhood studies

“THE WORLD OF ALTERITY”

What is Anthropological Study of the Football: A Comparative Observation of the Philosophical Practice of the Football in China and Germany 184

Zhuang Kongshao

Abstract: Why an anthropological study of the football? This article introduces the historical influence of German philosophy and how it makes the case of the “machine aesthetics” of the football. The article maintains that research on the development of Chinese football needs to be extended from the pure technical level to cultural observations with regard to system, philosophy and organizational features. The article suggests that Chinese scholars should systematize related philosophy and pay attention to the issue of regional and cultural diversity. They should also extend their study from the training of reserve forces in football to strengthening the supervision and effect test of Chinese teenagers in physical education and sports activities. The article emphasizes the academic interaction between sports and anthropology as well as other majors in comparative studies so as to find

out the Chinese people's own football philosophy and sports culture practice.

Keywords: football philosophy, anthropology, state-driven system, machine aesthetics, organization and convention

The Cultural Practices of the Akha People in Rubber Plantation 196

Ouyang Jie

Abstract: During the half-century development of rubber economy in Xishuangbanna, the rubber industry of the ethnic minorities represented by the Akha people has been characterized by "extensive management" and therefore hard to achieve the goal of scientific and intensive development. Why is the Akha's rubber plantation so difficult to switch from an extensive mode to an intensive mode? Why is planting technology so impervious to application and promotion? This paper, based on the field study of the rubber plantation in an Akha village, proposes that the Akha-styled rubber plantation is actually a result of some cultural logic. The "extensive management" of the Akha people is actually a preservation of the traditional livelihood strategy typical of slash-and-burn farming, with an underlying set of logic of "overall rationality" that weighs the natural environment and social culture. In modern rubber plantation technology, maximization of income as the objective of production separates production from life. The Akha's rubber plantation, however, has created such new activities as mountaineering and picnic which are re-enactment of past conventions. They are meant to fight for and restore a kind of humanistic rubber production. Although wealth is still obtained through rubber production, the goal of production goes beyond that to satisfy the multifarious needs of the Akha people.

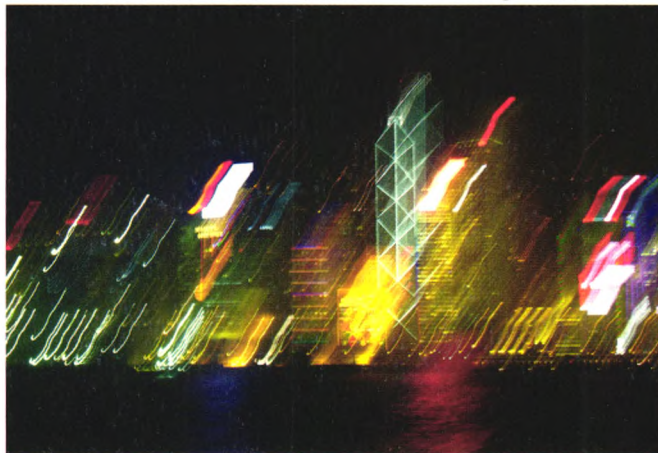
Keywords: Akha-styled rubber planting practices, cultural logic

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