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# 中华文化论坛

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## The "Weakened" Southwest Frontier: Western Experiences and Reflections on the Remould of a "Homogenized" Region

Luo Qun

**Abstract:** From the end of the twentieth century to the beginning of the new century, as the studies on the history of the southwestern frontier became an academic hotspot, a group of well-trained Western scholars became the core force in the West Academic circle on the studies of the history of the southwestern frontier in Western China in the new century. They created many new topics and perspectives on cross-regional, decentralized and globalized studies, and presented more new perspectives and approaches. Simultaneously, some new issues have emerged, such as the "homogenized" approach to regional remould, which has blurred the sovereignty of the frontier and fragmented the unity of China's historical development in its totality and diversity, thus diluted the rich connotations of the Chinese national community. This review and summary of the new studies on the history of southwestern China's frontiers in the West helped Chinese scholars to avoid making the same mistakes in some issues and to strengthen the research on the relationship of the interaction, communication and blend between frontiers and the mainland by drawing on Western research methods and achievements. This promoted the new development of the study of China's frontier history.

**Keywords:** New Century; the West; History of Southwestern Frontier; Experience; Reflections

## Studies on Ming Zhou Autonomous Prefecture of Qian Zhou-Superior Area Command in the Tang Dynasty

Xiong Zhongkai & Yan Qiyan

**Abstract:** The name of Ming Zhou-Autonomous prefectures appeared, rose and fell constantly in many places in China's history. In the Southern Dynasties, Liang Dynasty set up Ming Zhou in today's Yijing Provincial area of Vietnam, Ming Zhou of West Lingnan-Supervision Area, Jimi Ming Zhou-Autonomous prefecture of Qian Zhou-Superior Area Command and Ming Zhou of Jiangnan-Supervision Area in the Tang Dynasty, etc. The historical records on Ming Zhou-Autonomous prefecture of Qian Zhou-Superior Area Command are disorderly and the studies on it are rare. The writer of this paper

combines the field work with documental research, and concludes that Jimi Ming Zhou-Autonomous Prefecture of Qian Zhou Dudu Fu-Superior Area Command was set up in 647 A.D.(the 21st year of Zheng Guan) and was abolished in 843A. D.(the 2nd year of Hui Cang). The borderline of it reaches the east of today's Pin Tang, Luo Dian and Zi Yun; south to Beipan River, west of today's areas of An Sun, Pu An and Pan Xian and north to Ming Qiu Shi, today's Zheng Feng Town(Zheng Feng, Wang Mo and Luo Dian county). The writer uses the theory of Dependency to explain the reason that West Zhao people submitted to the authority of the Tang Dynasty. The local upper ruling class was the powerful family in Central Qian area; and the low degree people were the ancestors of today's Buyi people. Jimi Ming Zhou-Autonomous Prefectures in Tang Dynasty show that the central government stressed the development and management in southwestern area, and the cultural communication between the Central Plain and the southwestern area was strengthened and closed, but the influence was limited because of the imperfect administration establishment.

**Keywords:** Ming Zhou; Xi Zhao people; the Areas of Xi Zhao People; Qian Zhou Dudu Fu-Superior Area Command; Jimi Zhou-Autonomous Prefecture

## **The Analysis of the Original Intention of Wang Yangming's "Study of Conscience"**

*Xie Taofang*

**Abstract:** Scholar Wang Yangming in the Ming Dynasty founded his "Study of Conscience", which originated back from Mencius' theory of conscience and theory of good nature, and more recently from the Song scholar Lu Jiuyuan's Theory of Mind-Nature. He took conscience as the goodness of nature, and thought that seeking for the use of the highest goodness is intimacy to the commons; the practical knowledge of goodness of the subject is the unity of knowledge and action; from realizing one's own conscience to trying to comprehend others, and treating the state as a whole family, then the world can be governed. In Wang Yangming's viewpoint, one's knowledge and action can not only be accomplished within the subjective mind, but also be inevitably linked to social and political realities. His philosophy brought remarkable contributions to the maintenance of the ruling regime in feudal society, but were against his advocacy of conscience, intimacy to the commons and good nature. This made his practice of the theory of knowledge and action be of a ruling ideological nature, and be united in his political deeds. It is necessary to re-evaluate Wang Yangming's 'study of conscience' and his achievements.

**Keywords:** Wang Yangming; New-Confucianism; Mind-Nature Theory; Conscience; Intimacy to the Commons; The Unity of Knowledge and Action



## **The Evolution of *Subjectivity* Thought and the Transformation of Confucianism During the Ming and Qing Dynasties**

*Lu Bo*

**Abstract:** Discussions on the subjectivity are gradually becoming the focus of the studies on Confucianism of the Ming and Qing Dynasties. By taking this topic as breakthrough point, the inklings of the details, the exploration of the entirety clue and discussions on the issues of modernity in the transformation can get new interpretations. Combining the present studies and the actuality of the evolution of Confucianism's thought of subjectivity during the late Ming and the early Qing Dynasties, the writer points out that the conspicuousness of individualized factors is the core character of the subjectivity philosophy of Confucianism of that time. And the outstand of the topic on objectified subjectivity is also the important clue and the tendency of the subjectivity philosophy's evolution of Confucianism in the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

**Keywords:** Subjectivity; Modernity; the Thought of Forming One Body; Subject-object Dichotomy

## **The Tendency of Luxury Consumption's Popularization and the Merchants' Social Stratum Identification in the Song Dynasty**

*Feng Yun*

**Abstract:** The development of the consuming order focused on the social rank's allocation in China's early traditional society was greatly impacted by the commodity economic trend and the rise of the wealth power in the Song Dynasty. The feature of the luxury consumptions which was led by merchants is gradually prominent. It makes the class distinctions between literates and commoners gradually vague. However, in ancient China, the social stratification is mainly based on politics not economy. The phenomenon that merchants widely accepted extremely sought for the luxury consumptions reflects the fact that the merchants' economic position, political position and social prestige were disjointed. The external luxury consumption behavior covers the fact that merchants were anxious for and unconfident to their social identities and positions, and their social stratum identity was deficient and missing.

**Keywords:** the Luxury Consumption; Popularization; Merchants in the Song Dynasty; Identification of Social Stratum

## **Insisting on the Right Way to Create the New Situation: The Innovating and Developing Way of Chinese Traditional Values**

*Zhang Sanyuan*

**Abstract:** Chinese traditional value is a changing process. It's a river that remains perennially fresh and self-renewal. It not only keeps absorbing and accepting sources and branches while surging forward, but also appears different features in different historical stages, energetic and brilliant. It's a target that is constantly pursued by others. The value points are excellent and everlasting, like the doctrine mean, holding the two but using the middle, the notion of heaven and man- the harmony between man and cosmos, the thought of the diplomacy- living with numerous states peacefully and harmoniously, harmony but not sameness, seeking for good and honest, etc. All of these values construct the foundation of Chinese cultural development and evolution. Chinese traditional values come down in one continuous line without interruptions. The basic reason is the constant revolution of the value system. The fundamental revolution of Chinese traditional values started from the May 4th New Culture Movement, experienced the New Democratic Revolution and the Socialism Revolution, the difficult exploration of the Open and Reform, and boomed in the great practice of constructing the socialism modernization with Chinese features. The socialism with Chinese features enters the new time. It opens a new way, new starting point and new state for the development of Chinese value in the process of realizing the great revival of Chinese. Cultivating and practicing the core values of the socialism is an important dimension of the evolution of Chinese value. This will start a new good life for people.

**Keywords:** Traditional Values; the Revolution of Values; the Innovating and Developing way; Values of Chinese

## **Studies on the Types and Features of Modern Opera Paintings**

*Wang Fengjuan*

**Abstract:** The paintings of traditional opera figures that are blended with the beauty of opera and aided by the art has been an important spreading way of operas since the 20th century. Different patterns of the opera elements' blending with paintings formed the features of different types of opera

paintings in spread: the type of the realistic opera painting for stage focuses on the presenting and spreading figures' morphs in dramatic conflict; the type of abstractive symbolic opera painting stresses on the manifestation and spreading of the symbol of opera; the paintings of romantic quality aim to the romantic expressing and spreading; the ones of philosophizing stories emphasis on the its modern metaphor and diffusion; the opera's serial pictures lay particular stress on reproducing and spreading the sketching scenes and realistic plots. Opera figure paintings not only spread the objective beauty of opera, but also blend with artists' subjective experiences. It's a double esthetic crystal of re-artistry, re-aestheticization and superposition. It's a creative transformation of the innovative developing of the modern painting.

**Keywords:** Traditional Opera; the Spread of Operas; Opera Figure Painting; the Creative Transformation of Opera Resources

## **Divine-eye on Mid-Forehead: The Spreading and Accepting of Immortal-Erlang's Three-eyed Image**

*Li Fei*

**Abstract:** Immortal-Erlang is one of the most important folk immortals in China. Since the Song and Yuan Dynasties, the faith of Erlang has been unfading. The temples of it were built everywhere, operas and novels about it are widely spread. When people mention Immortal-Erlang today, they certainly refer to the three-eyed image of it. It seems that it has never been so. Actually, during the period of the Song, Yuan and Ming Dynasties, Immortal Erlang with two normal eyes were the main image in folk. After the mid-Qing Dynasty, the image of Immortal Erlang with three eyes began to play its spreading effect and was generally accepted by people. With applying professor Gu Jiegang's interpretation on it, we know that the forming of Immortal Erlang's image experienced in the accumulative way. By synthesizing all the interpretations and picture materials about it, we can find out that the feature of the three-eyed Immortal Erlang is the reflection of people's faith thought and it was strengthened in spreading and derived many relevant plots which impact people till now.

**Keywords:** Immortal Erlang; Three-eyed Image; Formed in the Accumulative Way



## The Thought of the Scientism's Impact on the Consuming Culture in Modern China—Take the Radium Medicinal Liquid for Example

He Yujie

**Abstract:** Radium merchandises that once were popular for a time in Europe and America were introduced in Shanghai in the early 20th century and Radium Medicinal Liquid was one of these merchandises. The spread of knowledge about radium and the selling of Radium Medicinal Liquid are connected with the thought of scientism in modern China. Because of the urgency of *Saving the Nation from Subjugation and Ensure its Survival*, the thought of scientism was mainly led to social politics, and science to people means more in worship than itself. During the period of the New Culture Movement, especially after the debate between science and metaphysics, science was considered the new authority and the absolute truth. In this paper, the writer reveals the process in which scientism penetrated into the mass culture by the reports about radium in Chinese newspapers and periodicals and takes the spread of the knowledge about radium in China as example for analysis. The writer also tries to show how advertisements utilized people's worship to new scientific technologies to sell merchandises by analyzing the selling methods of Radium Medicinal Liquid, and thus explores the impact from the thought of scientism on the mass consuming culture.

**Keywords:** Scientism; Radium; Radium Medicinal Liquid

## The Beginnings of Chinese Opera Studies in American Sinology

—From the Mid-19th Century to the 1930s

Li Yuhui & Pan Mingjun

**Abstract:** In the mid-to-late 19th century, theater and opera became an important medium for American researchers (missionaries and other scholars) who traveled to China to understand Chinese folklore, study Chinese society, and import Chinese national conditions and culture to the American public, and Wei Sanwei's translation initiated the study of Chinese opera in American academia.

From this time until the 1940s, the American academic community began to study Chinese opera, and the main researchers included American writers such as Kate Booth, long-time Chinese scholars such as Arrington and Zook, and Chinese-American scholars such as Liang Qianshe and Cheng Xiuling. Their active promotion of Chinese opera made an important contribution to the American public's understanding and acceptance of opera; the articles on opera in the 1930s in the *World Monthly* played an important role in the study of opera in American sinology. The articles published in the 1930s in the *World Monthly* played an important role in the study of Chinese opera in American sinology. The works of this period were an important preparation for the prolific period of Chinese opera studies in the United States in the 1960s.

**Keywords:** American Sinology; Opera Studies; Beginnings

### **Ryukyuan's Printing Books in China and the influence to Ryukyu Society During Emperor Kang Xi's Reign**

*Xie Chen*

**Abstract:** In 1708 (*the 47th year of Emperor Kang Xi's reign*), Cheng Shunze who was from Ryukyu kingdom compiled and printed two books in Fuzhou, one is *Liu Yu Yan Yi (Imperial Decrees Concern Six Aspects)* and the other is on navigation named *Zhi Nan Guang Yi (Pointing to the South)*. The two books greatly impacted on the development of Ryukyu society. The book of *Liu Yi Yan Yi (Imperial Decrees Concern Six Aspects)* made the Confucianism prevail in Ryukyu Kingdom and turned the kingdom into a state of etiquette; the book of *Zhi Nan Guang Yi (Pointing to the South)* impelled a tremendous development of Ryukyu's maritime traffic. Simultaneously, the two books leave the historical evidence that Diaoyu Islands never belong to Ryukyu. The two books' compiling and printing by Ryukyuan in Fuzhou improved the historical progress of Ryukyu Kingdom, and also contain the value of historical material for the studies on the relation between China and Ryukyu.

**Keywords:** Emperor Kang Xi's Reign; Ryukyuan; Fuzhou; Compiling and Printing Books

## A Detailed Explanation of Modern Literati Diary View

*Liao Taiyan*

**Abstract:** Since the Tang Dynasty, diaries have been an enduring genre in the history of Chinese writing, generating a large number of diary texts and generating enthusiasm among readers and multi-dimensional discussions among scholars. During the period of Pre-modernization, seldom people analyzed or interpreted the diary texts according to theories. And the modern scholars made a full and accurate interpretations to diary texts from the points of views of the definitions, attributes, the relations with other literary genres and how to write diary, etc. Such studies on it entrust a clear, academical rational cognition and judgement and construct a multilayered theories structure with an explicit genre consciousness.

**Keywords:** Japan; Modern Literati; Genre Consciousness; Diary View

## On the Differentiated Narratives of Off-Farm Workers' Identity in New Century Fiction

*Wei Hongshan & Deng Li*

**Abstract:** The emergence of the identity problem goes hand in hand with the transformation of modern society. Off-farm workers, as "cultural migrants" in the modern sense, are subject to the impact of multiple cultures and values, and the problem of identity is particularly acute. Mainstream writers are keenly aware of the identity reality of this group, and they present the multiple narratives of off-farm workers in writing about the "other", conveying "empathy" and constructing "subjects". The reality of the off-farm workers' intergenerational identity The intergenerational shift of the off-farm workers in reality and the different urban and rural perceptions of the writers have jointly contributed to the diverse presentation of the *off-farm workers' identity* in the novels of the new century.

**Keywords:** New Century Fiction; Off-farm Workers; Identity; Differentiated Narratives; Other; Empathy; Construct

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