

Abstracts and Keywords of Major Articles

Tracing Wisdom in the Depth of History: A Brief Study of FENG Qi's Writing of the History of Philosophy and the "Doctrine of Wisdom" (by GAO Rui-quan)

Abstract: Based on his keen meta-philosophical consciousness of the study of the history of philosophy, FENG Qi's study of the history of ancient Chinese philosophy and that of modern Chinese philosophy effectively constitutes a bridge between "Wisdom" and his "Doctrine of Wisdom". Hence, FENG's thought is characterized by the dialectical unity of philosophy and the history of philosophy and the organic integration of creating philosophical theory and summarizing the history of philosophy. Despite of its relation to Hegel, this is directly due to the combination of the intrinsic tradition of historicism in Chinese philosophy and historicist materialism. Therefore, FENG goes beyond Hegel in his achievement in criticizing dogmatism, dialectically understanding laws and examining research of the motivation of the history of philosophy from the perspective of intellectual sociology. From the perspective of the epistemology in a broad sense, the history of philosophy is a history of epistemology, and dialectics is the sum of the history of epistemology. The fundamental principle goes through FENG's study of the whole history of Chinese philosophy is practical materialistic dialectics. As historical unfolding of a dialectical and synthetical philosophy, *The Logical Development of Ancient Chinese Philosophy* takes the history of categories as its intrinsic structure and in this way demonstrates the dialectical tradition of thinking in Chinese philosophy. Based on a strong sense of reality, *The Revolutionary Process of Modern Chinese Philosophy* reveals the possibility of creative transformation of traditional ideas and opens up new space for the research of the history of philosophical ideas.

Keywords: FENG Qi, history of philosophy, doctrine of wisdom, historicism, logic categories

The Practical Dimension of Wisdom and the Way to Write the History of Philosophy: A Study of FENG Qi's Philosophy (by BAO Wen-xin)

Abstract: "Wisdom" has different meanings in FENG Qi's writing of the history of philosophy and his philosophical creation despite of its function of a bridge between them. Wisdom is interpreted as concrete truth in his history of philosophy, including *The Logical Development of Ancient Chinese Philosophy*, while it is interpreted as the intrinsic combination of concrete truth and concrete personality in his philosophy of wisdom. The former is the speculative form of wisdom, while the latter demonstrates the practical dimension of wisdom. This difference has resulted in the tension between FENG's philosophy and his history of philosophy on the one hand and diversified evaluations of FENG on the other. A possible way to rewrite the history of philosophy after FENG is to synthesize both the speculative and practical aspects of wisdom by combining argumentation and interpretation, and critical reading and sympathetic understanding.

Keywords: FENG Qi, wisdom, practice, history of philosophy

FENG Qi's Concept of the "Self" (by LI Ni-na)

Abstract: The "Self" is one of the main topics in FENG Qi's "doctrine of wisdom". From the perspective of wisdom, FENG lays emphasis on knowing the self in the course of knowing the world, regarding the self as a process from being in itself to being for itself. According to FENG's definition, "mind" and "virtue" as the content of self-knowledge constitute the connotation of the concept of the self. In the intellectual history of the self, FENG argues, the self transforms from the pure moral self to the personality of independence and overall development. Examining the debates on China's traditional doctrines of values on the one hand and value reform in modern China on the other, FENG puts forward principles of a reasonable value system and a concept of the "civilian" self.

Keywords: FENG Qi, doctrine of wisdom, the self, value reform, free individuality

The Possibility, Path and Prospect of Community Emotional Governance (by WEN Jun & GAO Yi-duo)

Abstract: The modernity with many paradoxes makes modern community full of tearing experience with the combination of virtual and real feelings. Meanwhile it puts modern community into the tension between globalization and localization. However, in

the community's origins, mechanisms, goals and evaluations, we shouldn't ignore the significant dimension of "human beings", as well as their emotion, which has been underestimated with the overestimation of the use of institutions and technology. This paper puts forward a concept of "community emotional governance", which focuses on the reproduction of community emotion for the coordination among community members. Through optimizing structural emotion, situational emotion and self-related emotion, we can soften the tension between state power and societal power, reconstruct the relationship among community members and strengthen community identity.

Keywords: community emotional governance, possibility, path and prospect, challenges and future

Mobility and Social Governance in a Global City (by HE Xue-song & YUAN Yuan)

Abstract: Mobility is an important characteristic of an era of internet and globalization, and global city is a crucial platform for such mobility. The increasing mobility has caused a significant turn in social sciences. When mobility is regarded as normal rather than abnormal, it will definitely challenge the traditional conception of "society". The mobility of society, especially that of a global city brings new challenges in social governance. We should develop a novel view of governance and social imagination so as to build a responsive social governance framework.

Keywords: mobility, global city, social governance

Urban Community Governance from the Perspective of Social Media and Big Data

(by WU Qing-xi)

Abstract: In China, there are three modes of community governance: government management, cooperative governance and residents autonomous management. They share some common problems such as the absence of a real social community and a governance agent, the poor communication between government and residents and loose governmental supervision. Social media and big data may help to solve such problems. The unique aggregation of social media is helpful to establish a social community and an informationized public service platform in modern city. Meanwhile, the wide application of social media in community governance will produce a large number of data that reflect specific social relations and specific needs of the community. The government can analyze and explore social media big data by using computational methods in social science. Therefore, we can not only grasp and respond to heated issues in the community so as to provide convenient and efficient supervision, but also resolve the governance risk of the politicalization in the network public space constructed by social media.

Keywords: social media, community governance, e-government, big data

Regional Governance or Mobility Governance: Controversy on Urban Governance and Possible Overcome

(by WU Yue-fei)

Abstract: In the past few decades, the increasing mobility has greatly challenged traditional definitions of city, society and the nation-state and pushed people to rethink about how different forms of mobility have reconstructed the internal structure of society. Between "stable oriented" and "fluid oriented" understandings of city, urban governance falls into a tension between closure and openness. With the arrival of "mobile society", the dominant regional governance shows its limits. It is also gradually challenged by mobility governance. Is mobility reconstructing the formative condition of urban governance in today's China? Can mobility governance become an alternative to regional governance? We need discuss and reflect on which kind of urban governance can respond to economic and social challenges more effectively in the changing social reality and multiple governance methods.

Keywords: regional governance, mobility governance, urban social governance, controversy on governance

On SU Shi's Poems in the *Selected Poetry in the Song Dynasty* (by HU Xiao-ming)

Abstract: As a model in the Song Dynasty, SU Shi's poetry shall be appropriately interpreted to demonstrate the paradigm and excellent achievements of the poetry in the Song Dynasty. A way to present the essence of SU's poetry is to make a comparative study of poetry in the Tang and Song Dynasties. The personality and poetry of SU can definitively serve as a model. This paper makes such a study by examining SU's poems in CHEN Yan's *Selected Poetry in the Song Dynasty* from six aspects, that is, elevated mind, impressionistic paintings of mountains and water with firm strokes, deep insights into the worldly life, the cultivation of wisdom to relieve grief, theoretical taste dramatizing life and the real world transcending the void. This paper tries to develop a systematic and profound comparative study of SU's poetry by exploring CHEN Yan's comments and combining the views of the author and other scholars in the academic circle about poetry in the Tang and Song Dynasties.

Keywords: poems in the style of the poetry in the Tang Dynasty, poems in the style of the poetry in the Song Dynasty, comparison, CHEN Yan

The Ensemble of Maternal Love under Multi-dimensional Tension: On *Eulogies about a Broken Hairpin* (by PENG Guo-zhong)

Abstract: *Eulogies about a Broken Hairpin* is a poetry anthology comprised of more than 700 poems written by nearly 500 poets during the period of Emperors Jiaqing, Daoguang and Xianfeng in the Qing Dynasty. During the regimes of Jiaqing and Daoguang, TANG Yi-fen widely solicited poems for his painting “Eulogy about a Hairpin” in order to eulogize the virtue of his mother who struggled for chastity and educated him and his brother after the death of his father. Finally a painting poetry anthology came into being. The anthology, with the main purpose to extol maternal love and advocate maternal virtue, reveals the opposite and complementary relationship between poetic talent and virtue, and the contradiction between the finite existence of things and the infinite affection of human beings. The poems of the same topic written by female and male poets in the anthology also demonstrate opposite and related power and meanings. The anthology with magnificent poetry tension was an ensemble of maternal love, which purified the ethos of poetry circle, increased the variety of themes and strengthened the expression of the poetry.

Keywords: *Eulogies about a Broken Hairpin*, maternal love, tension, soliciting poems for a painting, the opposite and complementary relationship between talent and virtue, the finite and the infinite, poems of the same topic written by female and male poets

The Writing on Daily Life of a Retired Scholar-official in the Northern Song Dynasty: A Case Study of SU Zhe’s Poems in His Later Years (by LIN Yan)

Abstract: SU Zhe’s poems written in his later years have been ignored for a long time. This paper finds some distinctive features of those works through careful reading. By marking the date in poem titles, SU brought a solemn sense to his life. His attention to the weather in his poems revealed the situation that he depended on the income from the farm. Many family events were recorded, including detailed description of house construction, and he mainly wrote poems with his family members. This demonstrates that family life had become most important in his old age under the circumstance of political restriction. In addition, he showed great interest in gardening. In his spiritual life, he converted to Zen Buddhism from Daoism. To sum up, this paper attempts to prove that SU Zhe’s lifestyle as a retired scholar-official resulted in the fact that his literary works were centered on daily life, which might have great influence in the writing of poets such as LU You in their later years in the Southern Song Dynasty.

Keywords: SU Zhe, later years, writing on daily life, retired scholar-officials

The Upward Mobility of the Capable and Virtuous and Ordinary People from Middle and Lower Classes in the Western Zhou Dynasty (by WANG Jin-feng)

Abstract: In the Western Zhou Dynasty, social classes consisted of the sovereign (*tian-zi*), dukes (*zhu-hou*), ministers (*qing*), bureaucrats (*da-fu*) and scholar-officials (*shi*), etc., among which scholar-officials in lower positions and those classes lower than scholar-officials belonged to the middle and lower classes. Although the Western Zhou Dynasty adopted the hereditary system that resisted social mobility, the practice that rulers promoted the capable and virtuous and put them in important positions had provided space for upward mobility in ways of being recommended, performing outstandingly in school or shooting ritual, gaining military merits and self recommendation. Some other people in the middle and lower classes could also have opportunities to move upward due to loyal execution of orders, marriage with aristocrats, and so on.

Keywords: Western Zhou Dynasty, social class, social mobility, upward mobility, middle and lower classes, promoting the capable and virtuous, putting the capable and virtuous in important positions

Cultivating the People of the Party and the Nation-state: The Political Application of the Party Flag and National Flag by the Nanjing National Government before the Anti-Japanese War (by ZHOU You)

Abstract: A party flag is a symbol of a party, and a national flag a nation-state. They can be used to unit people and shape identity. They are also tools for a political party and a government to conduct their power and justify their rule. After the establishment of the Nanjing National Government, the KMT (Kuomintang) designed the national flag based on its party flag, and both of

them were political symbols of the KMT. In the early period of the Nanjing National Government, the KMT elucidated the symbolic meaning of the flags to justify their rule, and utilized the state apparatus to promote these political symbols nationwide. Meanwhile, the KMT implemented physical discipline and ideological “brainwash” by means of hanging the flags, conducting the party-state ceremony of “bowing three times to the party and national flags” and promoting the significance and history of the flags. The KMT expected that people would recognize its ideology and regime by accepting these political symbols. However, under the political and social condition of that time, the KMT’s efforts to construct political identity with these political symbols were not effective at all.

Keywords: party flag, national flag, identity, before the Anti-Japanese War, Nanjing National Government

The Effectiveness of National Image Strategy: A Research on How National Image Influences the Attitude towards “Made in China” from the Perspective of British and American Consumers

(by HE Jia-xun, ZHU Liang-jie & HUANG Hai-yang)

Abstract: A clear understanding of the mechanism of how China’s national image influences behavioral intention towards “Made in China” from the perspective of western developed countries is an important research topic for the internationalization of Chinese enterprise products and brands. Study I takes British consumers as test samples and the results show that through micro country image both macro economic and technological images can positively influence the attitude towards “Made in China” and purchase intention. However, the macro political image can’t take effect. Study II takes American consumers as test samples and reconfirms the findings of study I. In addition, study II further analyzes the moderating effects exerted by national identity and value consciousness. Empirical results show that national identity negatively moderates the effect of micro country image on the attitude towards “Made in China” and purchase intention, while value consciousness functions positively. These findings explain the influence mechanism of country image on “Made in China” and the management implications as well from a new perspective.

Keywords: national image, national identity, value consciousness, “Made in China”

Company News, Investors’ Attention and Stock Price Movement: Evidence from a Stock Forum

(by YE De-lei, YAO Zhan-lei & LIU Xiao-zhou)

Abstract: Will news about listed companies, which reflects media attention, and investors’ attention to certain companies or stocks affect the price movement of the corresponding stock? This has become an important research field of behavioral finance. Based on the data converted by over 370 thousand pieces of information tracked in a stock forum for half a year, this paper shows that investors’ attention, which is measured by the number of posts in the stock forum, company news and announcements all have significant effects on the price volatility of related stocks within a week. However, these effects are time-sensitive and short-term. Posts and announcements released in the stock forum in a certain week have no significant correlation with the range of rise or fall in stock price that week as well as the week after, while company news have obvious positive impacts on that weeks’ rise-decline range of stock price. There is little correlation between company news and announcements. However, news reports about listed companies will catch the attention of investors to some extent.

Keywords: Stock forum, investors’ attention, stock price, posts, company news, company announcements

Innovation Investment, Industrial Agglomeration and the Performance of a Development Zone: Empirical Evidence from the Development Zone in Shanghai

(by LEI Shu-guang)

Abstract: As experimental fields, development zones have made important contributions to China’s economic growth. However, with the economic development gradually slowed down under the “new normal” circumstance, the factor-driven growth model will be difficult to sustain for a development zone. It is urgent for a development zone to maintain growth in the future by achieving upgrading in the transformation of development mode. Based on the Shanghai Development Zone 2009—2015 census data, this paper analyzes the impact of different factors on the performance of the development zone from the perspective of innovation investment and industrial agglomeration. The result shows that improving the input of innovation and the effect of industrial agglomeration is an important way to improve the output value and profit of the development zone. The higher is the development stage, the greater is the effect of innovation investment and industrial agglomeration. The effect of the construction of infrastructure and the attraction of foreign investment on the development zone is relatively small. Therefore, to achieve development and upgrade, the development zone in Shanghai today should mainly encourage innovation and strengthen the agglomeration effect of the dominant industry.

Keywords: development zone performance, R&D input, industrial agglomeration, innovation drive

On the Cost Accounting and Cost-sharing of the Citizenization of Peasant Workers: Based on the Data of Nanjing from 2005 to 2014 (by LI Yong-le & DAI An-yuan)

Abstract: Housing transfer and living integration constitute the two stages in the transformation of peasant workers into citizens. Habitation and work are the core connotations of the urbanization of people. The relevant cost needs to be paid by three different stakeholders, including government, enterprises and individuals. Taking Nanjing as an example, this paper calculates these cost items during 2005—2014. The result shows that the total cost of urbanization continues to rise, the cost paid by peasant workers in Nanjing is higher than that of government and corporations, and the trend of private cost is similar to housing cost. In the public cost, the investment in affordable housing construction and social security is less than that of infrastructure construction. Therefore, the government should play the most important role in the citizenization of peasant workers and assume more responsibilities. Especially, Nanjing should increase investment in affordable housing, and expand the scope of protection so that peasant workers could relieve housing stress. Meanwhile, we should construct a reasonable cost-sharing mechanism to match each payment stakeholder, and finally improve each agent's ability to pay relevant cost.

Keywords: peasant workers, citizenization, cost accounting, cost-sharing

A Leaping Renovation Of Global Cities: Strategic Analysis of the Cooperation between Shanghai and Israel in the Field of Technology Innovation (by RUAN Xiang)

Abstract: To boost the process of building a world-known technology innovation center, Shanghai can learn more from the technology innovation system of six dimensions Israel uses in building a strong hi-tech country. This can transfuse new ingredients into the spirit of Shanghai and help advance in areas such as human capital accumulation, rights to project review, end product transfer, government funding social investment and intellectual property rights protection. However, the cooperation in technology innovation between Shanghai and Israel is far from its optimized depth and width. At a new point in the China-Israel collaboration, a campaign in positioning Shanghai as one of the primary field ground for the cooperation between China and Israel should be carried out in the new round of the “Three-year China Israel Cooperation Plan”. The technology partnership with Israel should be carried out in a three-dimensional way: to promote the realization of sister city with Tel Aviv, the “Silicon Valley” of the East, to advance “Sino-Israel Technology Innovation Center” in becoming a hub for the cooperation between Shanghai and Israel's technology innovation, and to build a mutual development in “technology innovation chain” among Israel, Shanghai and Changzhou.

Keywords: Shanghai, urban development, Israel, technology innovation