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Diversity in a Globalized World: Co-existence and Cooperation  
《全球化世界的多元化问题：共存与合作》

**Abstracts**

论文摘要

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**Online celebrity in China: the transformation from a social media phenomenon to an economic pattern**

**中国网红：从一种社交媒体现象向经济模式的转变**

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Thanks to social media let people connect by creating and sharing content in the process of social interaction online, a few of netizens are becoming famous celebrities, attracting increasing people's attention. This is such a common phenomenon in socially-networked society. Nowadays the rise of Chinese online celebrity, however, is experiencing the transformation from a social media phenomenon to a considerable scale of economic behavior. And as a new economic pattern, Internet Celebrity Economy has been rocketing, which has formed a complete industrial chain and has a variety of profit modes. This transformation is penetrating into the minds a esthetics, and values of the public, which is changing people's consumption patterns, lifestyle, and ideas, and thus exerts an important and profound influence on social culture in China. After a theoretical component concerning development processes of online celebrity, the author focuses on these three exploratory research questions: what is the Internet Celebrity Economy? What influences have it brought to our society? And how to develop in its future?

社交媒体通过内容的创造和分享，将人们相互联系起来。在社交互动的过程中，某些网络人物因受到越来越多的网民关注而成为网红人物。这是社交媒体中一种常见的现象。但是中国社交媒体中网红的崛起，正在从社会现象变成一种颇具规模的经济行为。并且正在以惊人速度飞速发展，形成了“网红产业链”和多种盈利模式。这种转变渗入到人们的价值观、审美观，正在改变人们的生活方式、消费方式等方方面面，从而对社会文化产生深远影响。本文从理论上分析了网红的形成过程、盈利模式和产业链构成，旨在探索研究这三个问题：什么是网红经济；它给我们的社会带来了怎样的影响；它的未来又将如何发展。

**The Market Integration of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei: A generalized Discussion**

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By summarizing the existing literature of the market integration of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, this paper concludes the status quo of the market integration as the following: First, the integration of commodity market and factor market in the region of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei is improving gradually and has reached a certain height. Second, the degree of market integration in the region of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei is unbalanced, but there is no consistent conclusion about which market has a higher degree of integration. Third, in the same range, the market integration process of different industries and different factors is also not uniform. About the research method, the common method for empirical research on commodity market is relative price method, most of research on factor market are theoretical analysis and the empirical researches are very few, so this might be a good innovation point in the future research.

### **Learning the Concept of “Education” --A Review and Critic of Analytic philosopher of education—R.S Peters**

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Embracing the analytic approach generated by ordinary language philosophy, R.S. Peters defined the concept of education from a “process—outcome” perspective. He began with the conception of “an educated man”, the outcome of education, and then moved to the discussion of the educational process which breeds “an educated man”. However, critics, such as Derr and White, argued that Peter’s definition of “education” is both transcendental and ambiguous. Based on the analysis of the legitimation of these criticisms, this paper attempts to present the complexity of Peters’ conception of education. It also tries to reveal the mainstream cultural values embedded in his definition.

### **Multiple intelligence theory under the modern education technology in teaching Chinese as a foreign language study**

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Abstract : With the development of Chinese economy, the international status of ascension, more and more students in China. They are faced with learning Chinese. In the current Chinese

teaching reform, most of the teachers of Chinese to the student evaluation system were confused; the theory of multiple intelligences Gardner will no doubt give us many inspirations to promote the teaching Chinese as a foreign language. The application of modern educational technology in the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language will make the teaching model, teaching evaluation, teaching behavior have a positive change. The application of modern education technology in the teaching of foreign students under the theory of multiple intelligences will improve the mastery of the subject knowledge and ability of the students and the level of Chinese, and improve the effectiveness of teaching Chinese as a foreign language

**Think psychologically: Helping Chinese International Students succeed**  
**从新理角度帮助中国留学生成功**

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This presentation is part of the symposium “Understanding the Psychological Needs of Chinese International Students in the United States.” At the present time we observe both a fast increase of number of Chinese students in undergraduate studies in US institutions and an emergence of a myriad of psychological issues related to those students’ psychological well-being. We will present what we know from the literature about the psychological experience and needs of Chinese undergraduate international students, offer a critique of the research methods commonly used to study them, and provide suggestions and recommendations for future research and psychological service to help them succeed. Psychological studies targeting international students tend to focus on the students’ self-report or subjective experience of challenges in cultural adjustment. The contextual variables, such as how they perceive the political and social environment, how the culture defines cultural adjustment, or their experience of people surrounding them due to geographic locations or academic settings have not received sufficient attention. From a social constructivist perspective, it is critical that contextual variables be considered in any attempt to understand Chinese international students’ experience and offer them any effective supportive service. Methodologically, interdisciplinary work is needed to address the serious limitations of available qualitative and quantitative methods in studying the inter-cultural experiences of Chinese international students. We will make specific recommendations for researchers as well as for psychological service providers. We want to promote research as well as psychological service focusing on this population.

**The Ever Changing System of Human Values—An Analysis of Equality**  
**矛盾与多变的人类价值体系——从平等的价值内涵说起**

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人类的社会价值体系是人性的集中体现，复杂多变，充满了通常被认为非理性的矛盾和冲突。但这些表面上或理性上看起来难以接受的矛盾和冲突，实则是人类社会本有的常态，也是人类社会不断变化的内在动力。这种真实存在可以通过对“平等”价值观的剖析，得以阐释。

### 湖泊水环境修复的合作治理研究

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本文的研究目的是从跨界环境问题本身的属性出发，探究适合于跨地区湖泊的水环境修复这一公共环境问题的合作治理模式与机制。本文以京津冀地区为例，阐述该地区湖泊水环境存在的问题，分析政府、社会及公众在当前湖泊水环境修复中所做出的努力及存在的问题，得出其治理效果不佳的主要原因在于对于湖区专项立法的缺乏、各部门“九龙治水”的管理现状、各层级协调机制缺乏持续性、合作治理配套措施的匮乏；然后借鉴当前国内外跨界水环境修复的三种成功案例，分析其治理特点与成功之处，总结出适合于跨地区湖泊水环境修复合作治理模式、治理机制及相关配套措施；最终依据京津冀湖泊水环境的特点，通过构建跨地区、跨部门、跨主体的合作治理机制，在法律、政府决策与执行、部门协作、社会监督等方面对湖泊水环境修复的合作治理提出可行性建议。

### Xi Jinping's Rhetoric on Mao's Mass Line

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With accumulative achievements of 35 years of reform and opening up, China has created huge wealth and has become a booming economy which is the second biggest in the world. However, Chinese people, as well as their leaders, are facing quite a few serious problems including a widespread unease about mounting income disparities, the environmental pollution, and the rampant cadre corruption. It is obvious that more and more Party leaders and government officials are alienating themselves off from the masses, and that the traditional flesh-and-blood ties between the Chinese Communist Party and the broad masses are at risk. In order to regain people's trust and to save the Party, the central leadership headed by Xi Jinping tries to revive Mao Zedong's mass line so as to rebuild the Party's legitimacy among the people. Xi sees the mass line as the lifeline of the Party and the basic line of work. He wants his Party to focus on the need to serve the people, to be down-to-earth, honest and upright in conduct, and to guard

against the “four forms of decadence” (formalism, bureaucracy, hedonism and extravagance). This paper analyzes Xi Jinping’s rhetoric on the mass-line educational campaign of the Party from June 2013 to October 2014.

### **Promotion of China and America Relationship**

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This paper explores factors that contribute to the promotion of China and America relationships. Utilizing the most recent and first-handed survey data, conducted among college students from both China and America by the authors, this paper intends to solicit opinions and attitudes from college students about their views on how to promote the relationships between the two countries. It is hypothesized that there would be variations and disparities on the issues concerning the bilateral relationship between China and America from college students. Due to the different nature of political systems and the effect of socialization processes, it is also hypothesized that college students from China have a different point of view as compared with those from America. Despite the cultural and political differences between the two countries, we hypothesize that the perspectives on the relationships between the two countries viewed by students from both countries are more likely to have a positive outlook in future cooperation between the two countries. Finally, it is hypothesized that the relationship between China and America is likely associated with country of origin, gender, marital status, age groups, college grade levels, and disciplines of social and natural sciences. By application of statistical methods such as frequency distributions, cross-tabulations, correlations, regression, and Chi-square significant tests, the results show full or partial support to the underlying hypotheses.

### **全球化背景下美中学者人文社科教育合作的机遇与挑战**

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本文以中国政府《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要》、教育部《关于全面提高高等教育质量的若干意见》和国务院《关于深化高等学校创新创业教育改革的实施意见》的要求为出发点，探讨全球化背景下美中学者在人文社科领域合作的机遇和挑战。本文特别强调美国学者参与中国大学与研究机构人文社科研究与教学的可能性，比如受邀参与指导科研项目、参与制定教育文件的制定，或受邀讲学、举办工作坊、开设长短期专业课程等。本

文也提出了这种合作可能潜在的挑战性，比如研究选题可行性、咨询意见的尺度、合作单位的支持与配合、与学生的全英文互动等。本文也以实例形式讨论了中国学者可参与美国高校研究与教学的可能性。本文结论认为，美中学者未来在人文社科领域的合作将越来越广，但需要美中学者共同努力和不断推进。

## **Analysis of Chinese Enterprises to Recognize Invalid Patent Information**

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本文在对国内外失效专利的研究进行了系统的梳理的基础上，开展了对中国企业关于失效专利信息认识、需要与服务的深入调查。本次调研采取问卷调查为主、用户访谈为辅的调查方法，问卷调查采取异地网络发放与本地走访发放两种方式。通过问卷调查与用户访谈了解了企业对失效专利信息的获取渠道、获取方式、信息评价等信息利用中存在的问题，得出如下结论：①在失效专利的价值认识上，多数受访者持有正确的价值观念，但他们对失效专利的了解还停留在浅层次上的认识，而信息行业与生物医药行业更为了解和关注失效专利的价值；②企业最关注的是失效专利的应用风险、失效时间与失效原因，而最担心的问题便是应用失效专利可能带来的侵权风险、失效专利信息的可靠性以及失效专利的剩余价值大小；③企业应用失效专利信息，目的主要在于进行专利技术研发，以及了解相关领域的技术发展情况，企业主要在技术与产品研发、专利申请与保护环节涉及失效专利。通过问卷调查与用户访谈我们也发现：①中国企业了解失效专利信息主要通过国家与地方知识产权部门；②多数企业在查找相关专利、确定失效原因与跟踪最新失效专利等方面遭遇困难，其原因主要为服务渠道不通畅、服务信息冗余失真以及企业缺乏指导培训；③企业对失效专利价值评估需求较高，普通企业感兴趣于失效专利的相关专利检索与失效专利信息的市场参考作用，生物医药企业则显示出对失效专利法律状态检索与风险评估服务的极大兴趣。

## **Inter-cultural Collaboration between US and China scholars: Challenges and Benefits**

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This paper is a collaboration between three presenters. Dr. Ting Jiang is an Associate Professor in Sociology; Ms. Kelly (Yue) Huang is an administrator at Office of International Studies; Ms. Jiansheng L. Guatney is a professor of ESL, a lead faculty member for two summer camps in China . All three will speak from their experiences regarding the challenges and benefits of Inter-cultural Collaboration between US and China scholars. They represent three unique angles: faculty, administrator, and students. This papers argues that the benefits and challenges of inter-cultural Collaboration between US and China scholars.

### **A Study on the Belt and Road under the New Comparative Advantages**

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Abstract: The proposal of the Belt and Road is the choice based on the correct judgment on the new stage of opening in China in combination with the current international political and economic situations. China has shaped or is shaping a new structure with regard to the foreign trade, the international investment and the international strategic cooperation. In the normal political and economic situations, the trades and economic exchanges between two countries is on the basis of comparative advantages. The practice of China's opening to the outside world has undergone over 30 years, which proves the importance of comparative advantages in economic cooperation with foreign countries and economic development for large powers. In this study, China's comparative advantages is being updated; that is, China is shaping new comparative advantages (comparative advantages 2.0). Different from the labor advantages in the past, the new comparative advantage are as follows. First is the geographical advantage, which allows improvement of the depth and the stability of the connections raging from the geographical space connection to the economical space connection. Second is the resources advantage. The process from the natural resources advantages in the past to the integration advantages of the resources reflects that China's international economic connection has grown the integration of the resources from being completely passive. Third is the new population advantage which makes the advantage of labor cost transform into the advantage of human resources. Forth is the enterprise advantage with the change from accepting the market passively to developing the market actively. All these advantages guarantee that China could continuously develop new phases and make greater progress in its opening to the outside world in the future.

### **Violence against Doctors and Other Health Workers in China**

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Doctors and other health workers in China are under an increasing risk of being physically attacked or even murdered on the job in recent years. According to the Ministry of Health, an estimated 17,243 attacks against doctors and nurses by angry patients and their families in 2014

alone. Further, nearly 6,000 Chinese doctors in 3,300 hospitals were surveyed in 2012. The result shows that about 59% of the doctors had been verbally assaulted and 6 percent had been physically assaulted (Tussing, et al. 2014). In this paper, I will look at causes of violence against doctors and other health workers in China. This research will also look at violence in Chinese hospitals in the wider context of economic and social reforms in China in the past decades.

### **Chinese Netizens' Opinion on Death Sentences and its Variances**

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Through collaboration with researchers from University of Macao, this study examines Chinese Internet users' opinions towards death sentences. Public opinion of Chinese citizens on China's use of the death penalty has only been sporadically studied in the past. Instead of conducting a survey study (as done in the past), we examine a naturalist setting in this study, that is, the online comment forum where netizens leave their comments on a particular piece of news about China's death sentencing. This methodology is innovative and could potentially solve some methodological issues in the traditional survey studies. Specifically, we address the following two related research questions: (1) what kinds of comments do Chinese netizens make with regard to China's use of death sentences (classification)? (2) How much variance do we witness in these comments (e.g., by crime type, by offender & victim characteristics)?

### **On The Internationalization of Chinese Traditional Festivals**

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The Chinese traditional festivals are the representative of Chinese intangible cultural heritage. In the era of globalization, Chinese traditional festivals are facing the challenges from both locally and internationally. In this context, the inheritance and development of Chinese traditional festivals has become a pressing issue, especially how to make them adapt to the modern world. This paper tries to explore the possible means to protect the traditional festivals from the perspective of internationalization. The paper first points out the possibility of internationalization of Chinese traditional festivals from the point of shared universal values. And then it reviews the recent development of internationalization by using the Spring Festival as a case study. Finally the paper discusses the impacts internationalization brings about on Chinese traditional festivals as well as the problems in this process. By reviewing and rethinking the internationalization of Spring Festival, the paper indicates that internationalization is

inevitable for the reconstruction of traditional festivals and it has been proved to be feasible and effective not only to protect traditional festivals but also to promote traditional culture.

## **Uniqueness and Advantages of China's Economic Development Model- A Comparison with Russia**

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**Abstract:** Since the advent of China's reform and opening up, rapid economic development has demonstrated the vitality and uniqueness of the country's growth model. The structural evolution and innovation involved are worth a systemic study. The significant difference between the Chinese growth model and the typical Western growth model makes the former relevant to emerging economies and developing countries. After making a systematic review of the current research debates, this article discusses the nature and logic of the Chinese growth model. In addition, based on the Chinese economic system and operation, the article concludes that China's economy has the mixed model, the central authority and decentralization model, the new industrialization and urbanization model, the model of multi-factor supply with comprehensive advantages, and the model of progressive all-around opening up, in order to define the features and unique competitiveness of the Chinese growth model and clarify Western misunderstanding of the Chinese model.

## **Buddhism and Traditional Chinese Culture**

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China has historically been a very isolated civilization. Throughout its long history, it has only twice been influenced by foreign culture. The first time this happened was when Buddhism arrived from India during the first century. The second time this happened was during the modern era where China has been heavily influenced by Western culture. When Buddhism first entered China during the Han dynasty, Confucianism and Daoism, the native Chinese culture had already existed in China for thousands of years. As a foreign religion, thus, Buddhism was quite different from the former in thought, tradition and beliefs, yet Buddhism still had a profound effect on Chinese philosophy, beliefs, thought, and ritual, and eventually has become one of the three pillars of the Chinese traditional culture. The other two pillars are Confucianism and Daoism. What were the conflicts between Buddhism and Confucianism and Daoism? How did Buddhism react/interact with the native Chinese culture? How did Buddhism integrate into the traditional Chinese culture and has become one of its three systems of thought with Confucianism at the centre supported by Daoism and Buddhism? Did Buddhism change the

traditional Chinese culture or only enrich it? In this paper, I will discuss the Buddhist impact on Chinese culture and the integration of Buddhism into the mainstream in the development of Chinese cultural thought. I will argue that Buddhism did not change the traditional Chinese culture, but only enriched it.

**Chinese Language Textbooks Offer a Window on Modern Chinese Culture**  
汉语课本是当代中国文化的一扇窗户

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Teachers know that culture and language are intertwined. It's no surprise that a language textbook is not simply a language material, it opens a window on the culture as well. This is especially true of the textbooks created for teaching Chinese as a second language. These textbooks often give a candid display of some of the most fascinating elements concerning moral struggles, spirituality, doubts, joy, fear, perceptions of foreign cultures, and so on. Those who attempt to reconstruct a cultural profile of China today will find themselves inspired by looking at what the language textbooks have to offer. This paper intends to present the cultural contents of a popular Chinese textbook.

**China's Modern Social Movements in Retrospect: Historical Impacts and Lessons to Be Learned**

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Several major social movements were purposefully started in modern Chinese history, which had significantly affected Chinese society, culture and people's life, and fundamentally reshaped the direction of China's development. This round-table discussion attempts to focus on some particular aspects of these social movements. Questions to be addressed will include: What

factors led to the social movements? What forces propelled the movements? What lessons can be drawn from the movements for betterment of China's future? etc.

### **Trends and Issues of Confucius Institutes in United States**

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This panel presentation is to present what has been achieved in each Confucius Institute, and what challenges each Confucius Institute is facing. Presenters are to discuss sustainable development of Confucius Institute in the United States. Confucius Institute should not only stay on the level of teaching basic Chinese language, sharing traditional Chinese holidays and organizing routine programs/activities, such as paper cutting, wrapping Chinese dumplings, etc. Instead, Confucius Institute should be able to motivate and encourage university scholars to do more research on Chinese teaching and culture understanding, develop Chinese related academic programs cross disciplines on campus and in the community and provide training of local Chinese teachers for local schools.

### **China's Health Care Reforms: Universal Coverage and Issues of Fiscal Sustainability and Equity**

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Since the late 1990s, Chinese government has undertaken numerous reforms to build basic health care insurance coverage for its people. By now, it is marching toward the goal of universal coverage. However, China is still facing big challenges in making its system efficient, equitable, and fiscally sustainable. While China and its government have dramatically increased health care expenditure in the last decade, is the system fiscally sustainable, and its service equitable? This paper attempts to address these two questions. First, the author will review the major reforms

aimed to extend basic health care insurance coverage for different groups of the population. Then the author will use data from *Year Book of Chinese Health Care Statistics 2011 and 2013* and existing literature to examine the issues of fund sustainability and equity in China's health care system.

### **Language and culture: Which one should be taught in teaching Chinese as a foreign language?**

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Starting from a dispute happened in the 20th ACPSS conference, this paper discusses the relationship between language and culture in teaching Chinese as a foreign language, and demonstrates why language and culture should be unified and how to be unified. The article gives some suggestions on the method of cultural introduction. It should be accord to the level and the demand of teaching objects. Specifically, culture background knowledge must be integrated into language teaching, understand culture is in the classic book, feeling culture is in traditional activities, experiencing culture is in entertainment culture. For a good Chinese teacher for foreigners, teaching culture in the daily teaching is a very wonderful work.

### **认知翻译观视阈下的旅游文本厚翻译研究**

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厚翻译，由美国翻译理论家阿皮亚提出，是一种注重细节、强调阐释的翻译策略。我国旅游文本源语富含深厚的文化意蕴，本文尝试运用厚翻译策略为旅游文本翻译添加文内或文外注释，旨在帮助目的语游客了解和理解源语认知世界和认知环境，体验异质文化，满足他们求异心理需求。同时传播中国文化，让中国文化走出去。

### **The Denver Riot**

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The Denver riot of 1880 was the culmination of the anti-Chinese sentiment in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century in the United States. There was no simple explanation to the problem of the anti-

Chinese movement. However, it was evident the Chinese issue elevated by the Morey letter eventually led to the violent Denver Riot and then reached to the top spot on the national political agenda. Consequently Denver Riot became a mile stone in the process of legal debates to push for legislation for a complete Chinese exclusion. Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882 which became the first anti-immigration law based on race and ethnicity in the United States. This paper tries to explain the causes and consequences of the Denver Riot. Instead of seeing the Chinese as just victims of the riot, this paper tries to demonstrate the bravery of the Chinese in front of the violence. They did not hesitate to exercise the rights of self-defense. Like other frontier westerners in the tough situation, they pulled out guns and shot to protect themselves. Fighting against racial attacks, early Chinese Denverites demonstrated themselves as fighters for racial equality.

### 关于推动构建中美新型大国关系的思考

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中美两国达成的构建中美新型大国关系共识为两国发展双边关系指明了方向。不对抗、不冲突，相互尊重，合作共赢，管控分歧是中美构建新型大国关系的核心内涵。构建中美新型大国关系具备诸多有利条件，也面临考验，中美双方应进一步采取建立和完善全方位、多层次和多领域的沟通交流机制，增进两国共同利益和管控两国分歧并举，处理好中美在亚太地区的互动和博弈等措施共同推动中美新型大国关系的构建。何构建中美新型大国关系是当前国际学术界探讨的热点问题。中美关系如何发展不仅受到两国的高度关注，也是世界关注的焦点。中美之间的关系是合作还是对抗对亚太地区乃至全球的影响都是至关重要的，也会对正在呈现的多极化世界产生越来越多的影响。构建新型大国关系是时代使然，也考验着两国领导人和两国人民的智慧。

### Education Reform & Consideration of Property Tax in China

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This paper deals with the Conference Theme of “Education in a Diversified and Globalized World.” Specifically, it focuses on the hot topic on property tax and education reform in China. Very few people in China, if any, connect property tax to educational reform. In fact, many feel it another way of generating more revenues for the government. Much discussion is ongoing on the advantages and disadvantages of imposing property tax, but few understand in the developed countries, such as USA, property tax is mainly for educational purposes. This paper provides an

overview on the US property tax practices, and examines the relationship between property tax and education, especially K-12 schools. This paper will cover the following:

- 1) Who decides the property tax in USA and how property tax is assessed?
- 2) What are the uses of property tax in the USA?
- 3) How public education is funded and who are the decision makers?
- 4) How to defuse the pressure of additional taxes such as property taxes?
- 5) What other factors should be taken into considerations? And
- 6) Why China should consider property tax and what the advantages and disadvantages?

The paper proposes decentralizing of educational policy making, and promotes more local control of educational systems. Justice, equity and equal opportunity for all along with anti-corruption measure are some of the expected outcomes of property tax consideration and educational reform in China.

### **Chinese Culture through Snippets of Social Media**

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China's economic reform has produced unprecedented zeal in the Chinese pursuit of a good life. A good life in China today is pretty much defined as an equivalent of material wealth. Therefore the pursuit of materialism, shunned in China until recently as the lynchpin of Western capitalism incompatible to the socialist system, is increasingly governing the Chinese daily life. Individual ambitions of get rich are surging replacing the cornerstone of the socialist collective dependence of the past. With eyes and minds focused on amounting material wealth, some of the Chinese cultural traditions and customs are called into questions in the process. Economic development is the power locomotive of cultural change. As ways of life are modified by new innovations and inventions, cultural modifications are inevitably necessary so to keep up with the times although such modifications almost always occur in-mid of strong resistance coming from the social conservatives. But change it is for good or for bad. Since social media has become a dominant form of socialization, dissemination of information, and producing and creating popular culture, this presentation is to cite some social media postings as examples to shed light on the Chinese traditions and customs that are being challenged as China's economy takes on more and more western style capitalism

### **Ethnic Groups Migration and Civilization Exchange on Ancient Silk Road between East and West**

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丝绸之路不仅是古代欧亚大陆的主要交通与商贸路线，更是东西方各种文明的交流之路。作为文明交流的主体，欧亚大陆上的几乎所有民族都通过丝绸之路，直接或间接地参与到古代东西方各种文明的交流活动中。其中既有以吐火罗人为代表的早期印欧民族的东向发展，更有中世纪欧洲、西亚、南亚和中亚各民族的东向活动；既有以游牧民族为代表的东亚民族的西向发展，更有以丝绸为代表的东亚物质文明的西向传播。其中，居于东西方两大文明之间的中亚各民族，则在欧亚古代各种文明的交流中发挥了桥梁和纽带的重要作用。鉴于古代东西方各种文明大都具有浓厚的宗教文化色彩，所以古代欧亚大陆各种文明的交往活动在很大程度上是以宗教传播的形式进行的。以佛教为代表的古代南亚文明，以景教（基督教）为代表的古代欧洲文明，以祆教、摩尼教为代表的古代西亚文明，以及以儒家文化为代表的古代东亚文明，都伴随着古代东西方民族在丝绸之路上的迁徙活动而相互交流、双向影响，从而使得前伊斯兰时期丝绸之路上的民族交往和文明交流呈现出多元与多样、共生与交融的繁荣景象。

## **Linguistic Functions of Emergency Report in Official We-Media to Guide Public Opinions**

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Official We-media plays an increasing role in guiding public opinions in emergency reports with more and more information release done on this platform. Statistics on 800 official we-media reports shows that 15% of emergency reports focus on its social role that releases information about where and how the emergencies occurs for the public to make their own judgment with the help of the contextual information reported. 62% of the emergency reports stresses on evoking the emotions of the public to actions. A very important role of language is to arouse people's emotions to act. Through comments in the emergency reports, the public can be called up to take actions to air their opinions with posts and personal comments on we-media. 23% of these reports play differential functions with live languages we-media contain to win support from public by power of language. With this result of statistics, suggestions are proposed for we-media language presentations for better functions of official we-media as descriptive languages, co-evocative ones and fresh and live ones.

## **“Sometimes you just watch a super sad movie and have a good cry” Understanding of Chinese student experiences in the US**

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Chinese student enrollment rate in US universities has become increasingly high in the past few years and this trend will most likely continue in the following years. The adjustment process to the study and stay in the US is a challenging process for Chinese students due to the language, social, educational and cultural differences between China and the US. The purpose of this study was to understand Chinese students' perception of stress and their adjustment during the transition from China to an American university. Thirty students from Mainland China were interviewed. Results revealed challenges and coping strategies throughout their study, and during their transition in particular. The study also explored Chinese student's attitude toward help-seeking and help-seeking pattern. Future studies may test the help seeking model with survey studies examining the relationship between Chinese student attitudes of help-seeking, coping strategies (positive and negative), challenges, and emotional well-being.

### **The Family Planning Policy and Population Development In Tashikuergan Tajik Autonomous County of Xinjiang Province**

新疆塔什库尔干塔吉克自治县的计划生育政策与人口发展

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随着现在中国的人口及计划生育政策的改变，对几十年前这项基本国策在偏远贫困的少数民族自治地方经济社会发展进行检讨有相应必要与现实意义，位于新疆西部边陲的塔什库尔干塔吉克自治县的人口和计划生育政策实施和落实具有一定的代表性，也是本文探讨的主题。作者基于参加中国社会科学院民族学与人类学研究所承担的“国家社会科学基金特别委托项目、中国社会科学院创新工程重大专项”《21世纪初中国少数民族地区经济社会发展综合调查》（13@ZH001）项目子课题《新疆塔什库尔干塔吉克自治县塔吉克族地区经济社会发展综合调查》取得的大量第一手真实准确客观数据与资料进行整合分析，调查显示该地区的人口与计划生育政策与内地广大地区差异较大。尤其 21 世纪以来清晰的数据轨迹支持，在偏远闭塞的县域计划生育政策似乎看不出显著效果，但是，仍然造成巨大的社会影响。这从官方管理机构的逐渐扩展与人员增长的数据上可见一斑，由此也产生行政费用的增加。随着 2016 年全面放开二胎的政策实施，可以推测对于本来就施行“1234”地方政策的塔县而言，新政策的影响应该微弱许多，虽然我们暂时还缺乏相关的数据来支持这一推测结果。我们也期望经过若干时间再通过另一次的实地调研来揭示这个问题的答案。

### **Language as Mediation in Cross-Cultural Conflict Resolution** **语言在跨文化冲突中的调解作用**

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In 2001, a United States electronic surveillance plane and a Chinese fighter jet collided over the South China Sea, resulting in the death of the Chinese pilot. While China blamed the US plane for the collision and called for a US apology, the US insisted that they have no reason to apologize. In a letter to the Chinese government, US Ambassador to China Joseph Prueher states that the US is very sorry for the loss of the Chinese pilot and that the US is very sorry that its plane landed without permission. This paper analyzes the Prueher letter with a focus on “very sorry” and argues for the role of language as mediation in the political discourse of globalization from the perspective of Relevance Theory (Sperber and Wilson 1986/1995). Relevance Theory (RT) states that an utterance needs to be used interpretively. From the RT perspective, translation falls under the interpretive use of language (Gutt 2001; Carston 2015). “Faithfulness” in translation is a matter of communicating an “intended interpretation” of the original text and the degree to which the interpretation resembles the original text and the means of expressing that interpretation are determined by their relevance to a target readership. “Very sorry” is a case in point. It is an expression of deep regret, sorrow or apology (Webster’s Third 1993). Washington’s interpretive use of “very sorry” as an expression of regret/sorrow satisfies the wishes of US readers and the Beijing clamor for an apology without actually apologizing. Beijing’s interpretive use of “very sorry” as an expression of apology satisfies the wishes of its readers and administration. The paper concludes that whether or not “very sorry” is an expression of apology is in the eyes of the relevant beholder, with language serving as mediation in cross-cultural conflict resolution in a globalized world.

## 自媒体与中国政治体制改革

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自媒体随着互联网发展而发展。自媒体与中国政治体制改革的关系具有复杂性。一方面，自媒体影响着中国政治体制改革的性质、方向、步骤、举措。另一方面，中国政治体制改革因为被既得利益集团绑架，政治体制的性质、方向、步骤、举措都发生了变化，甚至有些地方得到了根本性的调整。十一届三中全会以来的没有民主就没有社会主义，就没有社会主义现代化，及其江泽民时代及胡锦涛时代强调的人民民主是社会主义的内在属性让位于国家治理体系和治理能力的现代化。这种方向性的调整对自媒体产生了深刻的影响。这种影响表现对自媒体的治理上。对自媒体的治理结果就是自媒体自由度下降，自媒体发展的内容受限，自媒体对公共权力的监督、批评、质疑能力急剧减弱。自媒体与公共权力的博弈空间逐渐压缩，公共权力侵占的空间加大。由于公共权力缺少有成效的限制，公共权力难以装进自媒体的笼子里。与此同时，公共权力把自媒体装进自制的笼子里，从而使得自媒体在推动中国政治体制改革方面成效明显减少。但是自媒体的自由性，政治体制的缺

欠性，使得自媒体总能找到公共权力的缺欠和不足，使得中国政治体制改革以个案的方式推进，并能过个案的方式推是公共权力的价值转换和价值制度化，使得中国政治体制在博弈的方式发生突发性的渐进性变革。这种渐进性变革尽管方向性不强，但自媒体与公共权力的博弈会使政治体制改革回到民主的方向上来，并让治理体系和治理能力的现代化服从和服务于民主。

## **From Psychological Strain to Disconnectedness: A Two Factor Model Theory of Suicide**

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Since Durkheim's work in 1897, very few theories have been published to establish frameworks for its etiology and prevention. The Interpersonal Theory of Suicide (ITS) postulates that a suicide is likely to take place after the individual has experienced social disconnectedness such as low belonging and high burdensomeness, and further, the suicide risk increases with the individual's acquired capability. Although it has been successfully tested with good correlations between these predicting variables and suicidal behaviors, the ITS does not address the suicidal thought – Why a person wants to kill him/herself the first place. The Strain Theory of Suicide (STS) proposes that a suicide is usually preceded by psychological strains resulted from value conflicts, unrealistic aspiration, relative deprivation, and deficient coping. The STS conceptualizes the etiology of suicide – How a suicidal thought forms in a person's mind. Both theories are valid in explaining suicidal behaviors, with the STS for etiological reasons and the ITS for the facilitation to make the suicide happen for those with the fatal thought. In this paper, the two theories will be integrated and a grand two factor model theory of suicide is conceptualized between psychological strain and suicidal behavior with the effects of disconnectedness and capability.

## **Daoist Perception of Death**

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This paper examines how early or philosophic Daoism, represented by Laozi and Zhuangzi, perceives death. This strand of Daoism tends to suggest that death, while it is inevitable, is not something to be feared. A good understanding of death may benefit life.

## **Intimate Partner Violence, Women, and Resistance Strategies in Postsocialist China**

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Based on my ethnographic research with the women since the summer of 2014, I will analyze and explore women's responses and resolutions against violence to demonstrate women's agency and resistance against violence in postsocialist China. This paper will first historicize violence against women in China, and then offer a literature review of violence against women in China. I will explore structural constraints that shape women's experiences of violence on a daily basis, and illustrate women's resistant strategies to thwart intimate partner violence in their daily lives.

### **The Ethical mode of Eco-Citizen**

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The mode of eco-citizen is a concrete manifestation of ethical subject in eco-harmonious society. By describing their life in the natural ecology and logical action, eco-citizens effectively shape the world's first self-concept. Eco-politics which eco-citizens aspire is recognized and adopted by a special kind of modern governance. Since political citizens, economical citizens, cultural citizens until eco-citizens, their form of development is a continuous procedure. As an emerging paradigm, eco-citizens have increasingly various cultural traditions of tolerance and understanding. Eco-ethical sight is completely environmental rights of citizens and ecological obligations made on a more robust sense; it is more emphasis on citizens in the face of natural morality and must take the responsibility. Eco-citizens have the pattern of the Earth, which is a product of globalization facing ecological view. Ecological awareness of citizens throughout the connotation of citizens continues to complete and long-term ecological institutionalized practice. The ethical sight of eco-citizens exhibit four aspects of practical orientation: rebuilding society, recreating the concept, reconstructing nature, restructuring resources. The mode of eco-citizen is a main ecological harmony of social ethics embodied. Acknowledge the existence of ecological citizenship model, namely at the level of ethical paradigm may herald a developmental ecological harmonious society. Citizens have the freedom and subjectivity existing independent personality. Eco-citizens' connection with sex is the individual integrity, is the integration of behavior and deeds, is the balance of rights and obligations, this ecological language is needed to keep the citizens understand and are familiar with the process of their vocabulary skills; ecological laws is needed to continue to explore the process of understanding their knowledge lineage; ecological technology is needed to practice their citizens continue to seek the possibility of scientific applications tools; ecological system is needed of citizens to accumulate its policies advocated forging process reign as a form of social and public. These concepts exist with certainty, ecological citizens in the process of seeking these uncertainties, showing the transformation of interpreting the world and the ideal world of ecological paradigm.

### **A Comparative Study on Culture Adaptation in Chinese and American Advertising Language**

## 中美广告话语文化顺应性比较研究

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Verschueren 认为语言使用是不断进行语言选择与动态顺应的过程，语言使用中的顺应性是在动态的交际中进行语言选择和策略选择的语境顺应，包括对语言语境和交际语境的顺应。广告话语是一种策略性很强的交际语言，顺应是广告商常用来宣传商品的信息并说服消费者购买其产品的一种有效的策略与手段。研究发现，中美广告话语在交际语境中对各自文化的顺应既有共同点也有差异性。尤其，在哲学理念、社会文化心理、文化传统及思维模式等方面力求顺应各自国家的广告受众，以较好地实现推销其产品的交际目标。

## 全球化背景下中国传统文化的传承与发展

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在人类文明史上，中国文化以其悠久的历史、辉煌的成就和博大精深的内涵而著称于世，中华民族曾经创造了举世公认的东方文明，有着独具特色的历史传统和深厚的文化传统。中国传统文化源远流长，影响深远。然而，随着历史的发展，特别是在全球化发展的今天，世界各个国家和民族的文化呈现出冲突和融合的趋势。中国传统文化面临着新的情况，经历着新的演变过程，也出现了许多新的特点。因此，在全球化进程中继承与发展中国传统文化，保护中国文化的民族性，已成为我们面临的严峻而紧迫的课题。在全球化的历史进程中传承和弘扬中国传统文化应从以下几方面入手：树立中国文化精神的主体意识；充分借助全球化的融合作用使中国文化创造性再生；不断扩大中国优秀传统文化在世界上的影响。