

A Modern French Chinese Chinese French Dictionary Chinese Edition

Chinese in the twentieth century, intent on modernizing their country, condemned their inherited culture in part on the grounds that it was oppressive to the young. The authors of this pioneering volume provide us with the evidence to re-examine those charges. Drawing on sources ranging from art to medical treatises, fiction, and funerary writings, they separate out the many complexities in the Chinese cultural construction of childhood and the ways it has changed over time. Listening to how Chinese talked about children--whether their own child, the abstract child in need of education or medical care, the ideal precocious child, or the fictional child--lets us assess in concrete terms the structures and values that underlay Chinese life.

Vols. 61-66 include technical papers.

China has long been an object of fascination for the French, who celebrated their *annee de la Chine* in 2004. Symptomatic of that fascination are the movements into China made by groups as diverse as the French Jesuit missionaries, who arrived in L'Empire du Milieu in the late seventeenth century, and the *Tel Quel* intellectuals, whose will to political pilgrimage took them to the Peoples's Republic in 1974. Symptomatic, too, are the narrative and visual representations of China offered by such as Pierre Loti, Victor Segalen, Paul Claudel, Michel Leiris, Simone de Beauvoir, Andre Malraux, Henri Cartier-Bresson, and Marc Riboud. In this penetrating study, Alex Hughes explores models of intercultural encounter between France and China elaborated in the modern French cultural arena. Locating forms of bodily experience as critical to that encounter, she reflects on its forms and foundations.

Reports from Commissioners

Family, House, and Home in Tianjin, China, 1860-1960

How a Million Migrants Are Building a New Empire in Africa

Transnationalism and Translation in Modern Chinese, English, French and Japanese Literatures

How the Past Helps Shape China's Push for Global Power

Absent Fathers, Banned Books, and Red Balloons

Text in English, French, Chinese & German. This is the world's first comprehensive documentation of the art of tattooing in China and Taiwan. Its fascinating images exemplify the artful diversity of Chinese tattooing and its common motifs, which are largely inspired by ancient myths and legends. The meanings behind many of these motifs are explored in an illustrated chapter that delves into their symbolism, history and mythology. Chinese tattoo artists have outstandingly developed their own unique style and expression. Many of the tattoos presented in the book are also gifted draftsmen: their dynamic sketches of dragons, tigers, lotus blossoms, serpents, demons and so much more are inspiring. The Chinese culture favours bright, vibrant, cheerful colours. This is also reflected in the masterful artworks by these tattooists. The preference for particular colours in China gives these creations their own special appeal. But Oriental tattooists are also masters of the "black and grey" style, which is often used in China, as it is in the West, for sinister visions of horror motifs as well as portraits. This is a weighty volume offering a grand overview and profound insight into tattooing in China and Taiwan, enabling professional tattooists around the world to expand their knowledge and spectrums of motifs, and inspiring future tattoos of collectors.

The Author, who lives in Shanghai, sets out to demonstrate that the British military has been at the forefront of many of the great changes that have swept China over the last two centuries.He devotes chapters to the various wars, military adventures and rebellions that regularly punctuated Sino/British relationships since the 1st Opium War 1839-1842. This classic example of Imperial intervention saw the establishment of Hong Kong and Shanghai as key trading centres. The Second Opium War and the Taiping and Boxer Rebellions saw the advancement of British influence despite determined but unsuccessful efforts by the Chinese to loosen the grip of Western domination. The Royal Navys might ensured that, by gunboat diplomacy, trading rights and new posts were established and great fortunes made.But in the 1940s the British grossly underestimated Japanese military might and intentions with disastrous results. After the Second World War the British returned to find that the Americans had supplanted them. The Communists victory in the Civil War sealed British and Western fates and, while Hong Kong remained under British control until 1997, the end of British rule was almost inevitable. But the handover was a masterly piece of pragmatic capitalism and the former Colony remains an economic powerhouse with strong British influence.

In this original and interdisciplinary work, Jing Tsu advances the notion of " literary governance " as a way of understanding literary dynamics and production on multiple scales: local, national, global. " Literary governance, " like political governance, is an exercise of power, but in a " softer " way - it begins with language, rather than governments. In a globalizing world characterized by many diasporas competing for recognition, the global Chinese community has increasingly come to feel the necessity of a " national language, " standardized and privileging its native speakers. As the national language gains power within the diasporic community, members of the diaspora become aware of themselves as a community. Eventually, they move from the internal state of awakened identity to being recognized as a community, and finally exercising power as a community. But this hegemony of the " national language " is constantly being challenged by different, nonstandard language uses, including various Chinese dialects, multiple registers, contested alphabet usage, and Chinese men and women who write in foreign languages. " Literary governance " reflects both the consensus-building power and the inherent divisiveness of these debates about language and is useful as a comparative model for thinking about not only Sino/phone, Anglo/phone, Francophone, Lusophone, and Hispanophone literatures, but also any literary field that is currently expanding beyond the national.

A Continuation of Cordier's Bibliotheca Sinica

The Making of the Modern Chinese Navy

traditional and modern styles

Balzac and the Little Chinese Seamstress

Intercultural Imaginings

Proceedings - American Society for Testing and Materials

The theory of " literary worlds " has become increasingly important in comparative and world literatures. But how are the often-contradictory elements of Eastern and Western literatures to cohere in the new worlds such contact creates? Drawing on the latest work in philosophical logic and analytic Asian philosophy, this monograph proposes a new model of literary worlds that is best suited to comparative literature dealing with Western and East Asian traditions. Unlike much discussion of world literature anchored in North American traditions, featured here is the transnational work of artists, philosophers, and poets writing in English, French, Japanese and Mandarin in the twentieth century. Rather than imposing sharp borders, this book suggests that vague boundaries link Eastern and Western literary works and traditions, and that degrees of distance can better help us to see the multiple dimensions that both distinguish and join together literary worlds East and West. As such, it enables us to grasp not only how East Asian and Western writers translate one another ' s works into their own languages and traditions, but also how modern writers East and West modify their own traditions in order to make them fit in the new constellation of literary worlds brought about by the complex flow of literary information across twentieth-century Eurasia.

Writing Marginality in Modern French Literature, first published in 2001, explores how cultural centres require the peripheral, the outlawed and the deviant in order to define and bolster themselves. It analyses the hierarchies of cultural value which inform the work of six modern French writers: the exoticist Pierre Loti; Paul Gauguin, whose Noa Noa enacts European fantasies about Polynesia; Proust, who analyses such exemplary figures of exclusion and inclusion as the homosexual and the xenophobe; Montherlant, who claims to subvert colonialist values in *La Rose de sable*; Camus, who pleads an alienating detachment from the cultures of both metropolitan France and Algeria; and Jean Genet. Crucially Genet, who was typecast as France's moral pariah, in charting Palestinian statelessness in his last work, *Un Captif amoureux* (1986), reflects ethically on the dispossession of the Other and the violence inherent in the West's marginalization of cultural difference.

Teaching and Learning Foreign Languages provides a comprehensive history of language teaching and learning in the UK from its earliest beginnings to the year 2000. McLelland offers the first history of the social context of foreign language education in Britain, as well as an overview of changing approaches, methods and techniques in language teaching and learning. The important impact of classroom-external factors on developments in language teaching and learning is also taken into account, particularly regarding the policies and public examination requirements of the 20th century. Beginning with a chronological overview of language teaching and learning in Britain, McLelland explores which languages were learned when, why and by whom, before examining the social history of language teaching and learning in greater detail, addressing topics including the status that language learning and teaching have held in society. McLelland also provides a history of how languages have been taught, contrasting historical developments with current orthodoxies of language teaching. Experiences outside school are discussed with reference to examples from adult education, teach-yourself courses and military language learning. Providing an accessible, authoritative history of language education in Britain, Teaching and Learning Foreign Languages will appeal to academics and postgraduate students engaged in the history of the Story of China.

Dwelling in the World

Anti-humanism, Narcissism, and Corporeality of the Contemporary World

Writing Marginality in Modern French Literature

Chinese-Soviet Relations, 1937-1945

China in Western Literature

This is a thorough and balanced guide to modern French philosophical thought, providing lucid, authoritative accounts of famous philosophers whilst also highlighting lesser-known figures. Author Robert Wicks introduces the major works of each philosopher, explaining their impact on their peers and on the wider world. Covering such major movements as Existentialism, Surrealism, Structuralism and Postmodernism, this handbook is a useful resource for Francophiles, students of philosophy and all those interested in the intellectual landscape of 20th- and 21st-century France. The book includes detailed coverage of such philosophers as Henri Bergson, Beauvoir, Sartre, Camus, Barthes, Derrida, Foucault, Deleuze and Levi-Strauss, among others. During the Chinese Cultural Revolution, two boys are sent to the country for reeducation, where their lives take an unexpected turn when they meet the beautiful daughter of a local tailor and stumble upon a forbidden stash of Western literature.

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The British Military in the Middle Kingdom, 1839-1997

The Privilege of Liberty, 1650-1820

Paths to Contemporary French Literature

A History of Language Education, Assessment and Policy in Britain

China's Second Continent

China Station

By the early twentieth century, Chinese residents of the northern treaty-port city of Tianjin were dwelling in the world. Divided by nine foreign concessions, Tianjin was one of the world's most colonized and cosmopolitan cities. Residents could circle the globe in an afternoon, strolling from a Chinese courtyard house through a Japanese garden past a French Beaux-Arts bank to dine at a German café and fall asleep in a British garden city-style semi-attached brick house. Dwelling in the World considers family, house, and home in Tianjin to explore how tempos and structures of everyday life changed with the fall of the Qing Empire and the rise of a colonized city. Elizabeth LaCouture argues that the intimate ideas and practices of the modern home were more important in shaping the gender and status identities of Tianjin's urban elites than the new public ideology of the nation. Placing the Chinese home in a global context, she challenges Euro-American historical notions that the private sphere emerged from industrialization. She argues that concepts of individual property rights that emerged during the Republican era became foundational to state-society relations in early Communist housing reforms and in today's middle-class real estate boom. Drawing on diverse sources from municipal archives, women's magazines, and architectural field work to social surveys and colonial records, *Dwelling in the World* recasts Chinese social and cultural history, offering new perspectives on gender and class, colonialism and empire, visual and material culture, and technology and everyday life.

Traces the complex history of Sino-Soviet relations during the critical anti-Japanese period, shedding new light on the diplomacy of Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalists and the inner history of Chinese Communist relations with the USSR.

Privilege has long been understood as the constitutional basis of Ancien Régime France, legalizing the provision of a variety of rights, powers and exemptions to some, whilst denying them to others. In this fascinating new study however, Jeff Horn reveals that Bourbon officials utilized privilege as an instrument of economic development, freeing some sectors of the economy from pre-existing privileges and regulations, while protecting others. He explores both government policies and the innovations of entrepreneurs, workers, inventors and customers to uncover the lived experience of economic development from the Fronde to the Restoration. He shows how, influenced by Enlightenment thought, the regime increasingly resorted to concepts of liberty to defend privilege as a policy tool.

The book offers important new insights into debates about the impact of privilege on early industrialization, comparative economic development and the outbreak of the French Revolution.

The Case of the Huang-Lu Elopement

The Mirage of China

Everything Under the Heavens

The Diplomacy of Chinese Nationalism

Millard's China National Review

Feminism, Women's Agency, and Communication in Early Twentieth-Century China

Today's world is one marked by the signs of digital capitalism and global capitalist expansion, and China is increasingly being integrated into this global system of production and consumption. As a result, China's immediate material impact is now felt almost everywhere in the world; however, the significance and process of this expansion is far from understood. As such, this study provides a response to the call for developing the project of an anthropology of modernity. It shows how the a priori categories of statistical reasoning came to be re-born and re-lived in the People's Republic - as essential conditions for the possibility of a new mode of knowledge and governance. From the ruins of the Maoist revolution China has risen through a mode of quantitative self-objectification. In the form of "a history of the present," the author identifies an epistemological rift as having separated the Maoist years from the present age of the People's Republic, which appears on the global stage as a mirage. This is an ethnographic investigation of concepts - of the conceptual forces that have produced and been produced by - two forms of knowledge, life, and governance. As the author shows, the world of China, contrary to the common view, is not the Chinese world; it is a symptomatic moment of our world at the present time. It is less about a specific transformation but more about the general condition of possibility for being in the world - both within and without the People's Republic.

Transnational cinemas are eclipsing national cinemas in the contemporary world, and Sino-French films exemplify this phenomenon through the cinematic coupling of the Sino/phone and the Francophone, linking France not just with the Chinese mainland but also with the rest of the Chinese-speaking world. Sino/phone directors most often reach out to French cinema by referencing and adapting it. They set their films in Paris and metropolitan France, cast French actors, and sometimes use French dialogue, even when the directors themselves don't understand it. They tend to view France as mysterious, sexy, and sophisticated, just as the French see China and Taiwan as exotic. As Michelle E. Bloom makes clear, many films move past a simplistic opposition between East and West and beyond Orientalist and Occidentalist cross-cultural interplay. Bloom focuses on films that have appeared since 2000 such as Tsai Ming-liang's *What Time Is It There?*, Hou Hsiao-hsien's *Flight of the Red Balloon*, and Dai Sijie's *Balzac and the Little Chinese Seamstress*. She views the work of these well-known directors through a Sino-French optic, applying the tropes of *métissage* (or biraciality), intertextuality, adaptation and remake, translation, and imitation to shed new light on their work. She also calls attention to important, lesser studied films: Taiwanese director Cheng Yu-chieh's *Yang Yang*, which depicts the up-and-coming Taiwanese star Sandrine Pinna as a mixed race beauty; and Emily Tang Xiaoba's debut film *Conjugation*, which contrasts Paris and post-Tiananmen Square Beijing, the one an incarnation of liberty, the other a place of entrapment. Bloom's insightful analysis also probes what such films reveal about their Taiwanese and Chinese creators. Scholars have long studied Sino-French literature, but this inaugural full-length work on Sino-French cinema maps uncharted territory, offering a paradigm for understanding other cross-cultural interminglings and tools to study transnational cinema and world cinema. The Sino-French, rich and multifaceted, linguistically, culturally, and ethnically, constitutes an important part of film studies, Francophone studies, Sino/phone studies and myriad other fields. This is a must-read for students, scholars, and lovers of film.

The articles in this volume evaluate Chinese studies in the Netherlands in their historical development.

From Loti to Genet

The New Larned History for Ready Reference, Reading and Research

From Existentialism to Postmodernism

Annapolis, the United States Naval Academy Catalog

Library of Congress Subject Headings

France/China

'The Making of the Modern Chinese Navy' includes 14 historical case studies that help to illuminate a number of special characteristics of the modern-day Chinese navy most Chinese naval officers perhaps take for granted, including a belief in the Mandate of Heaven, tributary system and the fear of 'losing face' either in a diplomatic setting or by risking valuable equipment in battle. Ethnic and language differences, regional loyalties and political mistrust potentially exacerbate these problems. Special peculiarities include the Mongol dual-officer diarchy that led to the political commissar system utilized by the People's Liberation Army. Outside influences, such as blockade, sanctions or embargoes, can exert a profound impact on China, just as foreign intervention or, equally important, a decision not to intervene, can often determine the outcome of major maritime events. [NP] The 14 case studies discuss many of these characteristics, while the Conclusion examines all case studies together and places them in a historical perspective. 'The Making of the Modern Chinese Navy'assesses which of these historical characteristics and peculiarities are still present in full force in China and which ones may no longer have as great an impact on the contemporary Chinese navy.

"From the former New York Times Asia correspondent and author of China's Second Continent, an incisive investigation of China's ideological development as it becomes an ever more aggressive player in regional and global diplomacy." / Verlagsinformation It is widely held that the large-scale translation of international news from English will lead to changes in French syntax. For the first time this assumption is put to the test using extensive fieldwork carried out in an international news agency and a corpus of translated news agency dispatches. The linguistic analysis of three syntactic structures in the translations is complemented by an investigation of the effects of a range of factors including, most notably, the speed at which the translation is carried out. The analysis sheds new light on the ways in which news translation could lead to syntactic borrowing in French, and by extension, in other languages.

Chinese Views of Childhood

With Description of the Events Relating to the Present Struggle

Chinese tattoo art

Modern French Philosophy

Asian Studies Newsletter

Catalog

Vol. 34 includes "Special tariff conference issue" Nov. 6, 1925.

A New York Times Notable Book Chinese immigrants of the recent past and unfolding twenty-first century are in search of the African dream. So explains indefatigable traveler Howard W. French, prize-winning investigative journalist and former New York Times bureau chief in Africa and China, in the definitive account of this seismic geopolitical development. China's burgeoning presence in Africa is already shaping, and reshaping, the future of millions of people. From Liberia to Senegal to Mozambique, in creaky trucks and by back roads, French introduces us to the characters who make up China's dogged emigrant population: entrepreneurs singlehandedly reshaping African infrastructure, and less-lucky migrants barely scraping by but still convinced of Africa's opportunities. French's acute observations offer illuminating insight into the most pressing unknowns of modern Sino-African relations: Why China is making these cultural and economic incursions into the continent; what Africa's role is in this equation; and what the ramifications for both parties and their people—and the watching world—will be in the foreseeable future. One of the Best Books of the Year at • The Economist • The Guardian • Foreign Affairs

Feminism, Women's Agency, and Communication in Early Twentieth-Century China focuses on a sensational eperiment in the Yangzi Delta in the late 1920s to explore how middle- and lower-class members of society gained access to and appropriated otherwise alien and abstract enlightenment theories and idioms about love, marriage, and family. Via a network of communications that connected people of differing socioeconomic and educational backgrounds, non-elite women were empowered to display their new womanhood and thereby exercise their self-activating agency to mount resistance to China's patriarchal system. Qiliang He's text also investigates the proliferation of anti-feminist conservatisms in legal practice, scholarly discourses, media, and popular culture in the early Nanjing Decade (1927-1937). Utilizing a framework of interdisciplinary scholarship, this book traverses various fields such as legal history, women's history, popular culture/media studies, and literary studies to explore urban discourse and communication in 1920s China.

Economic Development in Early Modern France

New International Dictionary

Chinese Studies in the Netherlands

The Phoenix

Teaching and Learning Foreign Languages

A Linguistic Analysis of News Translation

Praised for his independence, curiosity, intimate knowledge of French literature, and sharp reader's eye, John Taylor is a writer-critic who is naturally skeptical of literary fashions, overnight reputations, and readymade academic categories. Here he examines various genres of politically committed literature (such as Jean Hatfeldt's 'narratives' about Rwanda or Thichaya U Tam'i's verse), some overlooked fiction, and several provocative experiments with literary form (ranging from the poetry of Jean-Paul Michel and Marie Étienne to the 'three-line novels' of Félix Fénelon). Taylor continues to reveal the remarkable resourcefulness of French writing. Besides drawing attention to authors (like Dai Sijie or Albert Cosseron) who have come to French from other languages, he has added younger novelists to his critical panorama. Challenging persistent clichés and recovering deserving voices from unjust neglect, Taylor's vision of French literature conjures up the image of a vital nexus. Poetry crisscrosses with prose, writers from one generation meet up with those from the next or the previous one, while the philosophical ideas underlying French writing are scrutinized. This is an essential guide to the realities of French culture today.

Contemporary Sino-French Cinemas

a monthly magazine for China, Japan & Eastern Asia

Sound and Script in Chinese Diaspora

Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal

Confucian China and Its Modern Fate: A Trilogy

Syntactic Borrowing in Contemporary French