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Marx's Critique of Romanticism and His Intellectual Leap

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Abstract: The Young Marx was influenced by romanticism. But Marx developed a deep connection with the principles of Romanticism after his college years. Up until the end of 1844, in order to criticize the young Hegelians, Marx analyzed a romantic novel, *The Secret of Paris*, and this criticism contributed to his second encounter with Romanticism. Through the analysis of re-encounters, it can be found that a discernible divergence crystallized between his views and those of Romanticism, particularly regarding the resolution of the dichotomy between reality and ideal, and the identification of the primary catalyst for societal advancement: a choice between “spirit” and “practice”. Marx was dissatisfied with the way in which Romanticism achieved absolute identity by exalting the spirit, and opposed Romanticism's practice of staying at ideological criticism while ignoring the material forces of reality. To this end, Marx brought the dialectic of negation into reality, transcending the irony of Romanticism through the mediation of practice. By establishing the concept of historical materialism in practice, Marx expounded the idea that the practice of material production promotes the progress of history, and pointed out the historical status of the masses of the people as the main body of practice.

Keywords: Karl Marx; Romanticism; *The Secret of Paris*; *The Holy Family*; view of practice

Marxist Political Economy Analysis of the Entire Process of Digital Capitalism Production

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Abstract: The reshaping of a new round of productive forces and relations of production is driving data to become an increasingly vital “cell element” driving economic growth. The explosive growth of data in the wave of globalization has sparked a digital revolution in everyday life. A thorough analysis of digital capitalism urgently requires a comprehensive critique from the entire production process. Digital capitalism, driven by its inherent profit-seeking nature, constructs a production chain of “data elements (value potential) — digital labor (value creation) — digital goods (value realization) — digital capital (value augmentation)”, thus achieving the dynamic expansion of capital logic in

“cyberspace”. This exacerbates the alienation and existential crises of individuals under the rule of the “digital spectacle” illusion. The key issue lies in examining how data becomes the “universal light” dominating all social relations. It still needs to start from the Marxist political economy critique to advance the inquiry into the entire value production process of digital capitalism, revealing the intrinsic connections among technology, labor, goods, and capital, uncovering the mysteries of labor exploitation and surplus value in the digital capital era, and exposing the inequality and exploitative nature of digital capitalism.

Keywords: digital capitalism; entire process of production; Marxist political economy

Activation of Chinese Civilization by Marxism

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Abstract: Marxism has activated Chinese civilization with the light of truth. Why does Chinese civilization need to be activated? Why can Marxism activate Chinese civilization? And how does Marxism activate Chinese civilization? Chinese civilization is the best-developed and most complete primitive civilization, and it is a mother civilization that preserves many common values essential for maintaining human peace, security, and sustainable development. When humanity faces chaos and disorder under the sway of capital, these “genes” need to be activated. The resources and tools used by Marxism to critique capitalist civilization partially come from the essence of ideas and methods inherited and transformed by Chinese civilization in the intersection of Eastern and Western civilizations. By critiquing capitalism and outlining future ideals, Marxism awakens the dormant genes of Chinese civilization. In the process of the localization of Marxism in China, Marxism activates the theoretical thinking of Chinese civilization through the “weapon of criticism”; activates the revolutionary spirit of Chinese civilization through the “criticism of weapons”; and activates the institutional and cultural genes of Chinese civilization through socialist construction and reform and opening-up.

Keywords: Marxism; Chinese civilization; mother civilization; cultural genes

Generating Mechanism and Governance Strategies of ESG Rating Discrepancies

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Abstract: ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) rating discrepancies refers to the fact that different rating agencies have various results on the ESG performance of the same company, which can exacerbate information asymmetry and disorderly resource allocation in the capital market, affecting the ESG investment market and the overall development of sustainable finance. Lack of

standardization of the rating process, conflicts of interest, and low transparency are reasons for the rating discrepancies. However, a mechanical construction of standards for the rating process, while eliminating rating discrepancies, would undermine the “market-based” nature of ratings. Therefore, the governance of rating discrepancies should start from the standardization of information disclosure, conflicts of interest and transparency, and the strengthening of the regulation of rating agencies. China should improve the ESG disclosure system for listed companies, set access restrictions for ESG rating agencies, establish an internal control system to deal with conflicts of interest properly, ensure the openness and transparency of ratings and data, and at the same time, strengthen the co-operation between rating agencies and other market entities.

Keywords: Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG); rating discrepancies; rating agencies

Scheler’s Theory of Personality and Its Controversies

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Abstract: Scheler’s theory of personality has been a subject of much controversy. Spielberg criticizes Scheler’s theory for lacking a phenomenological basis and for making assertions without any justification. In contrast, Pieri believes that despite the contradictions in Scheler’s theory, its depth can still be recognized. These controversies open up the space for a reevaluation of Scheler’s theory of personality. By reviewing the relevant literature on Scheler’s theory and comparing it with the personality theories of Kant and Husserl, it can be clarified that: although Scheler’s views are insightful to some extent, their foundational rationality is unstable. On one hand, Scheler’s unjust critique of Kant’s views weakens the effectiveness of his theory; on the other hand, significant inconsistencies within Scheler’s theory reduce its rationality.

Keywords: Scheler; Kant; theory of personality; phenomenology

On the Concept of Fusion in Formal Ontology and Its Evolution: From Parts of the Continuum to Parts of Class

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Abstract: Around the 20th century, the mereology focusing on genuine parts and fusion was formally introduced in the fields of set theory and continuum research. This theory is based on two ways of aggregating multiple into one: the fusion of part-whole relations and the class of belonging relations. Its origin can be traced back to Brentano’s analysis of the continuum and his critique of Dedekind’s point-individual concept through the boundary concept. The mainstream view is that after Brentano, the theory of parts evolved and developed along two paths: formal ontology and set theory. The formal ontology direction focuses on analyzing ontological dependent structures in the

spatiotemporal continuum, including Husserl's foundation theory as well as Whitehead and Tarski's point-free geometry. The set theory focuses on critiquing the class-member relationship in set theory and reconstructing the theory of parts within set theory, with Lesniewski's teachings and "Harvard Nominalism" as representatives. The roles of fusion and part relations in these theories have an inherent unity along these two development paths, and on the basis of the concepts of fusion and genuine parts, the point-free continuum and the set-free class system are unified theories.

Keywords: formal ontology; part-whole relations; fusion; set; continuum

On Brentano's Critique of the Foundational Principles of Modern Western Ethics and Its Significance

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Abstract: The reason for Brentano's critique of the foundational principles of modern Western ethics is to seek a way to overcome the crisis and dilemma of ethics. The basis for his critique is the scientific principle of knowledge, namely, the principle of introspection. This principle is reflected in ethical knowledge as the principles of clarity and validity. Accordingly, Brentano critiques four representative fundamental principles of modern Western ethics, namely Clarke's principle of self-evidence, the utilitarian principle of consequences, Wollaston's principle of natural reason, and Kant's principle of absolute command. This critique has significant theoretical implications for the development of Western ethics, demonstrating that the various ethical principles and their foundations in modern Western ethics are unstable. This is fundamentally because modern Western normative ethics fails to investigate the foundational issue of ethical cognition, making it impossible to overcome the theoretical dilemmas of ethics. Consequently, Brentano raises the foundational issue of ethics, laying the groundwork for the transition from modern to contemporary ethics in Western thought, making it possible to overcome the ethical crisis.

Keywords: Brentano; ethical principles; ethical crisis; critique of modern ethics; foundation of modern ethics

Institutional Conflict and Reconciliation of AI Judge Trial

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Abstract: This research delves into the ramifications of the extensive incorporation of big data and artificial intelligence (AI) technologies within judicial proceedings, prompting an intensive scholarly exploration of the potential and consequences of AI-augmented judicial trials. Despite its capacity to elevate judicial efficiency and foster innovative trial methodologies, this nascent domain confronts a range of obstacles.

This paper contends that the foundational logic of AI-driven judicial trials is in conflict with several facets of the current judicial framework. Primarily, concerning the multi-tiered judicial system, the incorporation of AI-based judicial decisions could potentially undermine the error rectification and administrative functionalities inherent within the hierarchical framework. Secondly, it may lead to a dilution of the adversarial hearing system's integrity. The informational flow in AI-facilitated hearings tends to be prepped, written, and asynchronous, thereby lacking the essential mechanism for identifying and prioritizing pivotal information, such as the contentious issues during the hearing. This issue is particularly acute in criminal proceedings, where disparities in information processing capabilities may exacerbate the inherent inequality between the prosecution and defense. Moreover, AI-driven judicial processes are not congruent with the existing evidentiary system and rules, posing potential risks to fundamental legal principles such as the legal evidence doctrine and the obligation for witnesses to appear in court. Furthermore, the substitution of human judges by AI in mediation contexts is fraught with challenges, given that mediation necessitates negotiation and empathy skills, which are difficult for machines to emulate or replicate.

Further analysis reveals that these conflicts fundamentally arise from the incompatibility between AI-driven judicial systems and the intrinsic mechanisms of justice. Specifically, beyond merely resolving disputes, judicial decisions serve multiple functions such as integrating core societal values and providing educational guidance, areas where algorithms fall short due to their limited scope beyond dispute resolution. Additionally, AI judges transform litigation into cloud-based processes, simplify legal ceremonies, and popularize legal language, thereby diminishing the ceremonial aspects of judicial activities. Moreover, AI-driven trials conflict with the principles of modern judicial procedural justice, making it challenging to ensure the transparency and openness of trial procedures, the full exercise of parties' procedural participation and debate rights, and the objective neutrality of judicial power. Furthermore, from a national construction perspective, AI judges struggle to adapt to the role of courts in governance, whereas human judges can seamlessly integrate legal principles and judicial policies across social and economic dimensions, thereby contributing more effectively to national governance.

In light of these challenges, this paper posits that the integration of AI judges into the current court system presents considerable difficulties, with the fundamental directive for future advancements being the facilitation of a bidirectional harmony between the judicial system and technological innovation. More specifically, a stratified approach should be adopted in terms of case types and application contexts, with an emphasis on exploring the implementation of AI in straightforward cases and misdemeanor matters devoid of factual disputes and minimal emotional complexities. Concurrently, in the realm of legal document drafting, emphasis should be placed on leveraging AI for fact-finding and legal application. It is imperative to not only capitalize on technological advancements but also ensure the stability and impartiality of the judicial system are upheld.

Keywords: AI judges; intelligent adjudication; algorithmic decision-making; judicial system

Algorithmic Risks and Legal Regulations of Automated Administrative Benefit

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Abstract: The deep integration of algorithms and administrative benefit is a key factor in the digital transformation of administrative benefit. Automated administrative benefit not only reshapes the operation mode of application and acceptance, but also realizes the intelligent processing of payment matters. However, the process of automated administrative benefit may lead to new risks such as algorithm discrimination, algorithm bias, algorithm power, and information cocoon, which affect the effectiveness of automated administrative benefit. Therefore, it is particularly essential to regulate the algorithmic risks of automated administrative benefit. In the macroscopic aspect, it is imperative to clarify the legal regulatory dimension of the risks associated with automated administrative benefit algorithms, update the concept of distributive justice, and establish the principle of risk prevention. From microcosmic view, it is necessary to establish sound legal norms for risk prevention, enhance the supply of digital inclusive technology, form a mechanism for sharing multidimensional payment data, establish a cooperative supervision mechanism for algorithm bias, improve the legal responsibility mechanism for technology application so as to establish a sound legal regulatory system for algorithm risks.

Keywords: automated administrative benefits; algorithmic risks; distributive justice; legal regulation

Copyright Protection of Brain-Computer Interface Generated Content

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Abstract: The brain-computer interface bypasses the “neuro-muscular” system’s output pathways, creating new channels of expression and thoroughly overturning traditional creative paradigms, posing challenges to the existing copyright system. Faced with the evolving brain-computer interface technology, copyright theory urgently needs reflection and reconstruction. It should address, from a jurisprudential level, the confusion between thought and expression at the physical level in the process of generating content through brain-computer interfaces, the impact of brain-computer interface technology on the identity of the author, and the weakening of the scarcity of original expression due to reduced creation costs. Brain-computer interface generated content not only meets the requirements of expression but also possesses originality and perceptibility, thus it has the attributes of a work. On this basis, its rights ownership should seek a balance between exclusive rights and the public domain. From the perspective of instrumentalism, the copyright of brain-computer interface generated content should ultimately belong to the user, and in cases of clearly stipulated contracts, the ownership of copyright as a private right should adhere to the rule of prioritizing autonomy of thought and idea.

Keywords: brain-computer interface generated content; copyright; idea-expression dichotomy; users

Practical Process and Mechanism of Health and Wellness Tourism Industry in Promoting Farmers' Income: A Single Case Study Based on the Theory of Value Co-creation

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Abstract: Value co-creation permeates the entire process of the health and wellness tourism industry in promoting farmers' income. The practical process is divided into three stages: "dual-subject" value proposition, "tri-subject" value creation, and "multi-subject" value acquisition and transmission. The mechanism of health and wellness tourism industry in promoting farmers' income centers on the "value co-creation subject mechanism", driven by the "value co-creation process mechanism", and aims at the "value co-creation outcome mechanism". Among them, the value co-creation subject mechanism mainly answers the question of "who co-creates", including four main subjects: value dominators, value collaborators, value promoters, and value assistants; the value co-creation process mechanism mainly answers the question of "how to co-create", following the basic logic of "value proposition-value creation-value transmission and acquisition"; the value co-creation outcome mechanism mainly answers the question of "what to co-create", including three dimensions: joint construction of value outcomes, joint governance of value outcomes, and sharing of value outcomes.

Keywords: health and wellness tourism industry; rural revitalization; increase farmers' income; value co-creation theory

Motivations, Constraints, and Travel Intentions in Nature Study Tours: A Study from the Parents' Perspective

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Abstract: Nature study tours, which integrate leisure tourism, natural healing, ecological education, and experiential learning, have rapidly developed in recent years. However, current research lacks the perspective of parents. Based on push-pull theory, using grounded theory for text analysis, this paper finds that: in children's participation in nature study tours, safety is the primary concern of parents; parents' comprehensive focus on children's physical, emotional, intellectual, social, and environmental health constitutes the intrinsic push for children's participation in nature study tours; the attractiveness, accessibility, and facilities of the destination, as well as the organization, faculty, and curriculum of the study tour programs, are the main external pulls. Additionally, the realization of motivation needs to overcome individual constraints of children, interpersonal constraints from schools and parents, and structural constraints such as cost, information, time, and weather. Children's willingness to participate in nature study tours gradually

forms in the process of motivation-driven overcoming of constraints.

Keywords: nature study tours; nature education; comprehensive health; health and wellness tourism

Generation Mechanism of Tourist Well-being in the Context of Digital Empowerment of Cultural Tourism Scenarios: Taking the “Night Tour on Jinjiang River” Project in Chengdu as an Example

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Abstract: Taking the “Night Tour on Jinjiang river”, a new business demonstration project of immersive cultural tourism, as an example, this paper explores the relationship between digital empowerment, cultural tourism scenarios, and tourist well-being based on single case study and grounded theory analysis methods, and explores the generation mechanism of tourist well-being. The research finds that digital intelligence technology can empower innovation of cultural tourism scenarios construction from three levels: cultural revitalization, scene rendering, and attraction creation, which enhances tourist experience and generates well-being; digital technology empowers the creation of cultural tourism scenarios with the core cultural imagery as the foundation, the middle-level life scene as the support, and the outer-level scenic space as the carrier, stimulating tourists to generate well-being; in the cultural tourism scenario empowered by digital technology, tourists enhance their physical experience and gain well-being through communication and interaction, sensory experience, and cultural identity; the tourist well-being in the cultural tourism scenario empowered by digital technology includes six dimensions: local integration, immersive experience, experience satisfaction, emotional connection, positive emotion, and personal growth.

Keywords: digital intelligence empowerment; cultural tourism scenarios; tourist well-being; high-quality development of cultural tourism; “Night Tour on Jinjiang river” project

The Chinese Model of Academy Governance and Historical Experience

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Abstract: The Chinese academies, carrying the special historical mission of Confucian cultural transmission, originated from ancient private schools but did not remain confined to the private education tradition. They absorbed the educational experiences of both private and official schools, integrated the essences of Buddhism and Taoism, and embraced various strengths to form a unique educational form in ancient China. The traditional Chinese academies organically combined the freedom of private schools with the institutionalized management of official schools. In the process of balancing and integrating the strengths of various governance methods, they established a governance model rooted in Confucian governance culture, borrowing the transmission methods from Buddhist

monasteries, adopting the Taoist idea of non-action governance, and inheriting the governance traditions of civil society. This gradually formed a multi-subject co-governance model where the headmaster leads, staff assists, students' self-study and self-govern, gentry participate in governance, and the government strengthens governance. The rich educational governance experience of traditional Chinese academies, such as adhering to the essence of free and autonomous governance, laying a stable foundation for long-term governance, pursuing good and moral governance goals, relying on rules and regulations for governance, choosing an open and shared governance approach, and upholding the concept of academic freedom, has created the Chinese model and demonstrated Chinese characteristics.

Keywords: traditional Chinese academies; academy governance; governance experience

Art-Centered Education: On Black Mountain College's Educational Philosophy

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Abstract: For the realm of higher education and the arts in the 20th-century United States, Black Mountain College was a unique liberal arts institution. Through its distinctive talent cultivation concepts and models, the college shaped a group of pioneering and creative artistic talents. As an important institution for talent cultivation, a university's educational philosophy forms the theoretical connotation of its talent cultivation model and plays a guiding role in the design, formulation, and implementation of its educational programs. Black Mountain College's educational philosophy has three sources: John Dewey's pragmatic educational philosophy, the progressive education movement, and the professional art education of the Bauhaus. The combination of American educational movements and European modern art education reform trends constitutes the theoretical foundation of Black Mountain College's educational philosophy and is reflected in all aspects of its educational activities.

Keywords: Black Mountain College; educational philosophy; John Dewey; Bauhaus "Preliminary Course"; art education

Development Model, External Challenges, and Future Path Exploration of Confucius Institutes

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Abstract: Confucius Institutes, as non-profit organizations engaged in Chinese language teaching and Sino-foreign education and cultural exchange overseas, currently adopt a development model characterized by collaborative development, digital empowerment, and distinctive development. They actively participate in the construction and standardization of the overseas Chinese education system. With an extensive global layout, in-depth regional cooperation, and a unique public value positioning,

Confucius Institutes exhibit significant advantages. Currently, they face risks and challenges such as social environment impacts, negative public opinion, and difficulties in personnel deployment. To actively respond, Confucius Institutes should expand the influence boundaries of “Chinese + vocational skills”, continuously optimize the ecosystem, implement localized development strategies, develop country-specific research, and establish high-end think tanks.

Keywords: Confucius Institutes; international Chinese education; Chinese +; localization strategies; digital and intelligent development

Byronic Heroines: Subverting the “Myth of Womanhood”

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Abstract: Byron used Medea as a prototype to create “Byronic heroines”, who embody a heroine’s ethic that maintains group relationships through pre-rational emotions and exercises “vengeful justice” following a “collective conscience”. Byron’s portrayal of “heroines” reflects his profound thoughts on the essence of marriage, family models, and the relationship between “law” and “justice” in civilized society. His aim was to subvert the “myth of womanhood” that began to form gradually from the second half of the 18th century, focusing on revealing this myth as a deceptive and oppressive pseudo-myth constructed by the bourgeoisie to gain political and cultural dominance.

Keywords: heroines; Medea; Byronic heroines; myth of womanhood

Formation and Significance of E. B. Du Bois Cultural Identity as a Specular Border Intellectual

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Abstract: E. B. Du Bois was a representative black intellectual in the United States in the first half of the twentieth century, and also a typical Specular Border intellectual. While his exploration of the black people, Du Bois, in the border zone of “homeless-as-home”, constantly exiled himself and frequently crossed the borders of different races and cultures. Through his writing, he constantly reflected and scrutinized the racial issue and the black’s future in the United States, thus gradually forming the cultural identity as Specular Border intellectual. The recognition of this identity has enabled Du Bois to break away from the barriers and acquire a keen observation and a unique understanding of the racial issue in the United States and even the proletarian movement around the world. Whether through elitism or the Pan-African movement or communism, Du Bois never ceased to seek solutions to the racial problem and human being’s common welfare.

Keywords: W. E. B. Dubois; the Specular Border intellectual; black Americans; cultural identity

Reshaping Martial Examinations: On the Reform of the Military Officer Selection System by Song Scholars

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Abstract: Song scholars considered reshaping the martial examinations as a crucial means to select ideal generals, reform the military officer group, and more comprehensively and deeply engage in military issues. Using the civil service examination system as a model, they positioned the martial examinations as a way to “extend strategies and review abilities in both military tactics and skills”. Consequently, they not only increased the emphasis on policy questions and added examinations on military texts, establishing a selection standard that prioritized written essays followed by archery and equestrian skills, but also created martial academies modeled after the Imperial Academy. These academies used the Seven Military Classics as primary teaching materials, emphasizing Confucian indoctrination. Martial examination graduates were seen as “scholars who discussed military affairs”, while martial students were viewed as “scholars with martial prowess”, supporting their advancement in officialdom. The Song Dynasty’s martial examinations did select a group of military administrative talents highly loyal to the Song regime. During wartime, they defended the territory, earned numerous honors, and even sacrificed themselves. In peacetime, they either served as commanders maintaining regional security or as local officials addressing various armed challenges. Moreover, those with martial examination backgrounds had administrative styles and interests similar to civil officials, enabling close cooperation on major political issues. The scholars’ practice of reshaping the martial examinations to reform the military officer group and engage in military issues largely achieved the expected outcomes.

Keywords: the Song Dynasty; scholar-official politics; reform of the military officer selection system; martial examinations; martial academies

Between Ideals and Reality: Clarifying the Imperial Examination Subjects of Su Shi and Su Zhe

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Abstract: Su Shi and Su Zhe both achieved high rankings in the imperial examinations during the sixth year of the Jiayou reign (A.D. 1061). However, it has long been debated whether the subject they took was the “Virtuous and Upright, Capable of Straightforward Remonstrance” category or the “Comprehensive Knowledge and Practical Skills” category. Official Song Dynasty records state they took the former, and both Su brothers themselves claimed they took the category for straightforward remonstrance. However, Ouyang Xiu’s recommendation letter for Su Shi and the official appointment documents drafted by Wang Anshi and Shen Gou suggested they took the latter. By analyzing the

origins and common practices of Song Dynasty's examination system, it can be inferred that the Su brothers likely took the "Comprehensive Knowledge and Practical Skills" category. When they referred to the subject for straightforward remonstrance, they were not specifically indicating the "Virtuous and Upright" category but using it as a general term for the imperial examinations. This terminology reflects their recognition of the core values of the examinations and indicates a certain conflict and reconciliation between their political ideals and the realities of the examination system.

Keywords: Su Shi; Su Zhe; imperial examination subjects

Examination of the Weakening of Administrative Authority in the Central Institutions of the Late Southern Song Dynasty

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Abstract: During the reign of Emperor Ningzong of the Southern Song Dynasty, the "national affairs" in times of war or quasi-war led to the prime ministers often taking on roles in both military governance and financial management, as well as handling the affairs of the Six Ministries. The permanent local officials, such as the Zhi Zhi Shi (commissioners) and Xuan Fu Shi (pacification commissioners), also exercised the powers of the Six Ministries due to their discretionary authority. As the affairs managed by the Six Ministries decreased and their functions weakened in the administrative processes, the central administrative offices after Emperor Ningzong's reign showed a trend of becoming titular positions. However, the overall structure of the central administrative system established in the early Southern Song Dynasty was not disrupted. Instead, it adjusted its operational mechanisms to adapt to changing times, demonstrating the system's flexibility and resilience, and continued to be used until the end of the Southern Song Dynasty.

Keywords: late Southern Song Dynasty; provincial and ministerial offices; weakening of administrative authority; official rankization