
Abstrakty

Pisma Humanistyczne 9, 307-313

2013

Artykuł został opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

Rafał Kwieciński

Diplomacy and non-diplomacy. Foreign policy instruments PRC in the early twenty-first century

The foreign policy of the People's Republic of China is implemented using a variety of instruments. Classical bilateral and multilateral diplomacy complement measures economic, cultural, military, and even humanitarian aid. They are used by various public institutions, government agencies, and public economic entities. But their selection is very flexible and dictated by pragmatism of management of China's foreign policy.



Karolina Mendrela

Chindia. Sino-Indian tandem in the international arena?

Jairam Ramesh, the Indian economist and politician, in his collection of essays titled *'Making Sense of Chindia'*, presented a vision of a new solution on the political map of the world — Chindia. It was supposed to be a response to the contemporary international situation, which was not in favour of the re-emerging, powers. To prove his point, Ramesh referred to the historical factors which provide a community of interests of China and India, and pointed to the factor of mutual complementarity, in particular of the economies of both countries. Since then, many researchers wonder whether this Sino-Indian hybrid is generally relevant. There can be find a plenty of evidence that as far as the economic interests are concerned those two countries are very close to each other. However, skeptics find out their own evidence to support their case and they say directly that this geopolitical formation will never be created.



Tomasz Okraska

The border dispute between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India

The issues discussed in this article focuses on the issue of Indo-Chinese border in the second half of the twentieth and early twenty-first century, including the most important antecedents in previous years. The first part of the paper touches the genesis of the border problems, dating back to before 1950, (the date of establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries) and understanding by both parties of the concept of the common border at the beginning of functioning the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India. The author then focuses on the Indo-Chinese military conflict of 1962, because its course and the results have important implications for the problem of the border. The last part is an analysis of diplomatic attempts to resolve the dispute and the impact of the conflict on the current Sino-Indian relations.



Agnieszka Kandzia

**At the verge... Sino-Australian political relations in the 21st century.
The Australian perspective**

Lots of events during 20th century showed how important is to maintain good or proper political relations between the biggest countries in every part of the world. The same is in the Region of Pacific and South-East Asia. Four biggest countries — China, India, Japan and Australia tries to keep stability in the region. Political relations much more depends on economic relations. The main goal of this article is to describe economic and political relations between The People's Republic of China and Commonwealth of Australia and explain it's value not only for both countries, but always for hole region from Australian perspective. Both states, contrary in political systems and way of exercising their power, have the same vision of maintaining the economic growth. Both of two partners has to make and make concessions. Friendship of Australia and China is tough, but really necessary for keeping political and economic stability in region.



Klaudia Rymut

Japanese-Chinese relations in the years 1972–2012

The purpose of this paper is to present the problem of forming a relationship two Far East neighbors : Japan and the PRC, with particular emphasis on conflict issues. Raised here are issues such as the establishment of diplomatic relations, the response of Japan to events taking place in Tiananmen Square in 1989, tensions in relations caused by visits to the Shinto temple Yasukuni, territorial disputes over islands Senkaku / Diaoyu, and the problem of changes guidelines for Japanese history textbooks. This will allow to see in what areas the Japanese-Chinese relations are good, and which generate disputes, as well as how strained relationships affect the mutual perception of the Japanese and Chinese populations.



Michał Lubina

China's Burma policy. A Strategic Partner or a New Colony?

Sino-Burmese relations, seen from the perspective of the West mainly as a political umbrella of Beijing for criticized in the world Burmese junta, while the reality is much more complex. It contains within it a number of issues, such as historical heritage (which clearly left in Burma fear of powerful northern neighbor), economic issues, as legal (economic exchanges with the PRC — main trading partner of Burma) and illegal (opium trade) and political, in the context of the ongoing recently in Burma “thaw”, whose main goal is to just break out of Chinese tutelage. Important is the Chinese perception of Burma: a country on the one hand solve “Malacca dilemma” and an excellent market for domestic goods, on the other hand as a country uncertain, torn by instability and threatening of a broader vision of exit the Indian Ocean. The Chinese, by withdrawal of the West from Burma, gained there undivided position and maintained it skillfully. However, this dominance aroused

in the Burmese generals fear from becoming a vassal of Beijing and pushed them to the strategic decision to liberalize. Junta calculated that it is better to start controlled reforms and thereby get support of the West, the only power that could counterbalance China, than to give to dominate Beijing. In making this game, generals risked. The success of reforms in Burma will be crucial for the further position of Burma in relations with China. If the opening to the world is successful, Burma will be able to balance its Chinese policy vector. If not, Burma will inevitably sliding toward the Chinese colony.



Justyna Łapaj

Selected aspects of Chinese — Israeli relationship in 1948–2012

The article forms the analysis of various relations between China and Israel after World War II. It consists of four parts. The first one deals with bilateral relations 1948–1970, and lists a range of determinants, such as the USSR politics and Middle East controversies. The second part points at the most important examples of getting gradually closer, on political, economical, cultural and scientific — technical basis in 70's and 80's of the 20th century. The third part shows a short characteristic of selected aspects of Chinese — Israeli relationship in the post-Cold-War period. In the summary the attention is paid to the most important determinants of the mutual relations in the 21st century.



Lukasz Moll

From the power to the “backwardness” and ... back? The way of development of the Middle Kingdom in global-historical context

After the global crisis of capitalism in 2008, because of which the world economy is in shock until today, that fact that China will address the role of global hegemon becomes even more likely than before. On the other hand, China has structural problems with its model of development and face the challenge of its profound reconstruction, so as not to crash on any of the piled up obstacles in front of him. Insight into the economic history of the world and the use of the conceptual grid, used in world-systems theory, allows us to shed some new light on China's dilemmas. There is no doubt that the choices made today by the Middle Kingdom will be significant for the future of the whole world. Large-scale reshuffle in the international arena rarely are mild and peaceful. If China will occupy a central position in the world, it will be rather a return from the former abdicate than completely new situation in the history of mankind.



Dorota Dębicka

Deng Xiaoping's reform and its impact on the economy of modern China

Deng Xiaoping, the real leader of the People's Republic of China in the 1978–1989, was the initiator and co-author of the most important economic reforms in the history of modern China. Regulatory policy co-created with Liu made the country able to recover from the collapse caused by the Great Leap (1958–1962), and the transformation of the early 80s materialized so called “socialism with Chinese specifics” and laid the groundwork for the current rapid development of the economy of the Middle Kingdom. The “opening to the world”, familiar at that time, as well as creating of the beneficial / favorable conditions for foreign investment and for the transfer of new technologies (including the establishment of special economic zones) and fundamental transformations in agriculture and industry caused that at the end of Deng's political career, China took a privileged position in a fight for a primacy in the global economy.



Maciej M. Sokołowski

Energy of Chinese dragon. An attempt to define China's energy policy

China's economy in the twenty-first century is rapidly working huge organism, more and more capable of operation in the global competition. One of its key elements is the energy sector, without which the development of the Middle Kingdom would not be so impressive. Large scale of economy, however, combine large-scale energy challenges.

To be able to compete effectively in global markets, need to meet them. These conditions mean that the Chinese energy policy becomes an issue worthy of attention. Indicated problems I discuss in my article. I present it in several dimensions, referring in general terms to energy policy and economic planning, including its Chinese characteristics.

Against this background, I refer to energy policy in China, presenting it in the context of the most recent Five-year Guidelines. In the next part of the article I refer to same energetics, describing it in this broken down by sector. Summarize my essay, I undertake a trial of the designation the directions of the energy sector develop in PRC and assessing the Chinese actions in relation to the energy sector.



Jarosław Bednorz

The role, importance and the perspectives of hard coal in energy-climate policy of the People's Republic of China

Economic development recorded in the last period in China and what is likely to be maintained in the following years, contributes to the dynamic energy consumption by that country. People's Republic of China is a country with a population of over 1.3 billion people. The population, which, together with the increase in the consumption of goods and raising the standard of living consumes more and more energy. To ensure its delivery, Chinese policy on energy is based on the native source of raw energy, which is coal.

Despite increasing yearly production, evolving energetics forces the need to import large quantities of this material and the restriction of exports. Development of energetics based on coal confirms the forecast of the International Energy Agency. Only in the most restrictive Scenario 450 decrease in consumption of coal and energy is noted. At the same time, decision-makers in China began to be aware of issues related to the protection of the climate. The result is the 12th five-year Plan. The largest consumer of coal in the world, is therefore one of the most important factors in the international market of coal trade, and indirectly affects the economies of the countries in which coal is an important factor for the socio-economics.



Joanna Dobkowska

China — the responsible superpower? The Analysis of China's relations with the countries of Mekong basin in the area of hydropower

Energy security is one of Beijing's policy priorities, and the development of renewable energy production — especially hydropower — is crucial for the government. This makes China use their advantage of the potential to expand building of the hydropower dams on the Mekong, neglecting in the same time the responsibilities of a “responsible superpower” compared to other basin states. However, recently changes in the PRC policy are visible, proving the acceptance of the co-operative attitude. The aim of this paper is to compare two PRC attitudes towards the Mekong basin countries — cooperative and dominant — in the field of hydropower. The text is an attempt to answer the question as to whether, when discussion is on the issue of energy sustainability, which is a crucial for the Chinese security, they are able to comply with the rules of international responsibility.



Zaneta Rachwaniec-Szczecińska

Only children and disappearing daughters — the position of women in China

In 2003, the number of women in China was more than 50 million smaller than it due to the rights of demography. Preference for male offspring, derived in the Middle Kingdom yet from Confucian tradition, makes the most of the “missing” women never been born or died as a result of deliberate negligence at birth. China is now one of the countries where discrimination on grounds of sex takes the severest form. One-child policy, that results a predominance of model: parents and son — an only child, as well as deep-rooted tradition marginalizing the role of women make the Chinese women are deprived of the right to a decision, education, leisure time, and often — to life. The author describes the position of women in the Middle Kingdom, indicates areas of and reasons for the discrimination and presents social diagnosis and test reports of international organizations.



Adam Paluch

**Commercialization of foreignness in the Middle Kingdom,
the sociological perspective of tourist traffic in China**

Article is devoted to the processes taking place in China's social development associated with tourism in this country — both foreign tourism and domestic tourism. Are shown the forms of tourist activity, that are characteristic for domestic tourists for visitors from the West, as well as the problem of spatial, temporal, and class restrictions on tourism. The rest of the article, as an example of China, discussed the concepts and processes characteristic of postmodern tourism, among other ceremonial and sacralization in tourism, the concept of pseudo events, transformation of the tourist attractions and commercialization of alienation — a phenomenon essential both for foreigners, for whom China is a country very different culturally and for the Chinese people, for whom the exotic elements of their country are ethnic minorities.



Karolina Pawlik

**Musical joy for one's eye. Transforming of China's handwriting in the Shanghai
graphic design, in the first half of the twentieth century**

The article is an attempt to present the important changes on handwriting, music and graphics, which took place in Shanghai in the early decades of the twentieth century. A few commercials and inscriptions in the Shanghai's magazines, gave me the starting point for the considerations in the discussion in which, in the aim of the artistic transformation of written signs, elements of the notes, the stave and the treble clef were used. Analyzing this artistic exercise and its consequences in the etymological, cultural, historical and social context, I tried to show the importance of experiments of Shanghai's designers for a change of thinking about the Chinese handwriting and the relationships between the elements of the cultural heritage of China and the West.



Julita Dudziak

**Manifestations of a fight with Confucian tradition in the selected works
of Chen Kaige and Zhang Yimou as representatives of the Fifth Generation
of Chinese cinematography**

The so-called Fifth Generation of Chinese filmmakers, working after 1976, whose work was greatly influenced by the Cultural Revolution was gaining global recognition as films of exceptional quality, focused on the acting of psychologically credible actors. In their works, they were protesting not only against the policies of communism, but mainly they fought against the traditional approach of society in the Confucian spirit. Focusing on the selected works of Zhang Yimou, such as "Red Sorghum" (1987) and "Raise the Red Lantern" (1991) and Chen Kaige — "Farewell My Concubine" (1993) and "Temptress Moon" (1996), I presented the main themes of deconstruction of the relationships between men

and women, which indicates the need for the women emancipation in Chinese society and grant them the rights reserved for the centuries only for men. Analyzing further productions of Zhang Yimou and Chen Kaige, I showed how they use some of the extremely important in the Confucian tradition principles, such as ritual (*li*) and filial piety (*xiao*), and the special principle of subordination, which included women (*zhen*) to create an oppressive social system which brings the tragedy on the individuals trying to liberate themselves from this slavery.



Aleksandra A. Wycisk

Between art and politics — Chinese cinema, Hong Kong cinema

The article provides an introduction to the specificity of the Chinese and Hong Kong cinema, describing the development of the film industry against the background of political and social changes of the twentieth and early twenty-first century. The analysis concerns the origin and transformation of film in China and Hong Kong from silent cinema, the cinema of war, propaganda, downtime associated with the Cultural Revolution to the latest cinema (and independent cinema). Topics discussed are such as the impact of the nationalization of the production and distribution of films on the film in China (lack of art houses, censorship, desirable and unwanted threads in the movies) and the cultural and social implications of the use of certain forms of film in the construction of China's image abroad.



Mateusz Witek

***Wu Shu* and *Kung Fu* — a mystical philosophy, sport or martial art?**

In public awareness Chinese martial arts became popular due to the cinematography. Thus the West became interested in this aspect of Chinese culture. What is important, all schools of martial arts in the West are focused on mystical or sports aspects, and almost never on the martial art itself. The present generation has forged an idea of the martial arts by the movies with Chuck Norris, Jackie Chan or Bruce Lee. Due to degeneration of the educational role of the cinema it is important to show the truth about this aspect of culture of China.

Extremely rich history of *Kung Fu* and *Wu Shu* already went through a number of written works, resulting in new aspects and challenging existing myths. The paper essentially popularizes synthesis and demythologization. In addition, a very important issue is the policy of the PRC to the martial arts in the 20th century. They were regarded both as a threat for the country, as well as an important aspect of civic education. The answer to the question posed in the topic of the paper has essentially a form of rejection of what *Kung Fu* should not be.

