

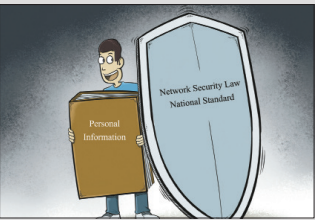
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Contacts
Tel: 0086-10-85886198
Fax: 0086-10-85886198
Email: editor@cass.org.cn

Address: 11-12 Floor, Tower 1,
TEDA Building, Guanghua Road 15,
Chaoyang District, Beijing 100026,
P. R. China



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Social Sciences in China Press

Risk aversion could hinder development of 'One Belt, One Road,' experts say

By MAOLI

At a forum in Beijing on Aug. 8, more than 200 experts from academia and the fields of politics, business and media exchanged views on the key issues of China's "One Belt, One Road" initiative.

While some experts pointed out that risk management must be emphasized, Wang Wen, executive dean of the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies at Renmin University of China, put forward a different perspective. Though risk will be involved in the construction of the "One Belt, One Road," too much aversion to risk is counterproductive, Wang said.

After investigating a number of countries along the proposed routes

of the initiative, Wang found Chinese enterprises there are developing well, and few have suffered losses. However, Western media have selectively focused on the failures, he said. "Benefits go with venture. We should be adventurous while pushing forward the initiative. Risk aversion is the biggest risk we will take."

Moreover, a report issued at the forum shows vast potential in industrial cooperation with other nations along the routes.

At present, the initiative has received positive responses from more than 60 nations and international organizations. However, some countries still have doubts and misunderstandings in this respect. Some experts suggested ways to promote "One Belt, One Road" in

overseas publicity.

Unlike previously proposed international economic cooperation programs, the "One Belt, One Road" initiative focuses on the construction and optimization of soft power environment, said Zhao Minghao, an associate research fellow from the International Department of the CPC Central Committee. "Without public support and policy communication, any attempt to go global simply by cooperation in hardware resources and property would be difficult," he said.

Moreover, we should explain its legitimacy when publicizing the initiative overseas, said Wang Yiwei, a professor of international relations from Renmin University. "Its aim is to ease the contradiction between

the increasing need for public goods and the lagging supply capacity of the world," he said.

In addition, coordination among different actors is also important, some experts mentioned.

"Think tanks, the government, enterprises and the media should all participate in the construction of the 'One Belt, One Road,'" said Zhao Lei, a professor from the Institute for International Studies at the Central Party School, adding that the government and enterprises serve as driving forces, think tanks provide theoretical support, and the media can give impetus to its development.

Currently, however, the four actors are uncoordinated. "The forum is to promote cooperation among them," Zhao said.

Records portray role of CPC armies in War of Resistance against Japan

By WANG GUANGLU

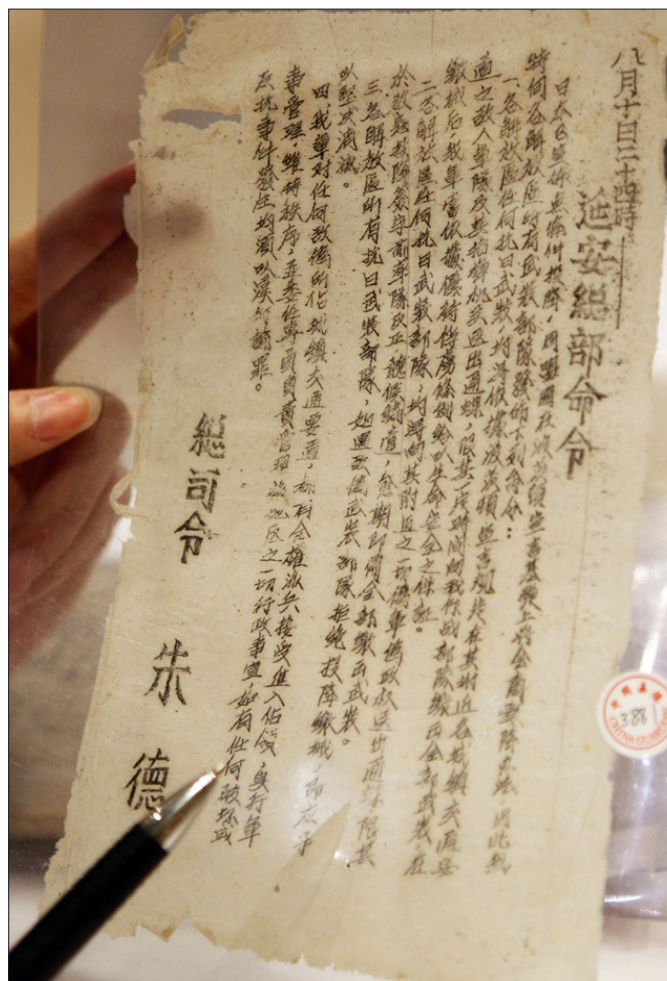
A few days ago, the Second Historical Archives of China made public files about the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army, led by the Communist Party of China, to highlight the CPC's crucial role in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression.

These archives mainly include photographs of the armies, correspondence notifying the Kuomintang government, the Military Commission and the General Staff of the wartime situation as well as messages of commendation and encouragement.

The collection is the first of its kind and has 30 volumes arranged according to the timeline of events.

Guo Biqiang, director of research at the archives bureau, said these valuable archives bring to light the heroism of the Eighth Route and the New Fourth armies in the fight against Japan and offer an insight into the historical facts of the war.

In addition, the archives bureau released 30 volumes about the surrender of Japanese forces in the China theater, including bilateral telegrams discussing terms of surrender as well as national and local reports on the acceptance of surrender in different locations. There are also lists documenting the transfer of organizations, industries and supplies belonging to the Japanese



FILE

Pictured here is correspondence written by Zhu De, commander-in-chief of the Eighth Route Army, on Aug. 10, 1945, ordering Chinese forces to issue a surrender ultimatum to the Japanese and Japanese puppet armies.

puppet regime, an accounting of surrendered Japanese troops and weapons, diagrams on the distri-

bution of surrendered Japanese forces, and photographs of surrendering forces.

Report: SOE reform focusing on mixed ownership

By HUO WENQI

According to the "New Progress in Economic System Restructuring" report issued by the National Development and Reform Commission on Aug. 3, a series of regulations concerning the reform of state-owned enterprises, also known as SOEs, has been put in place.

There has been an increasingly heated discussion on classified management, mixed ownership reform and the loss of state-owned assets, and several scholars shared their views on the topic.

Different emphases

Ping Xinqiao, an economics professor at Peking University, said that the first round of SOE reform from the 1980s to the beginning of the 1990s was aimed at establishing an incentive mechanism through such measures as delegating powers and introducing a double-track system of planned and market pricing.

The second round from 1995 to 2004 was intended to promote a socialist market economy through methods like phasing out manufacturing industry and increasing investment in basic and service industries.

"By comparison, the new round of reform mainly covers mining, energy and service sectors. Thus,

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