Title
National Self-Critique Prompted by Immersion in (An)Other Culture: Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson, Xu Zhimo, and Pearl Buck

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Culture: Goldsworth’s Loves Dickinson, Xu Zhimo, Self-Critique Prompted by Immersion in (an)Other
XU ZHIMO, AND PEARL BUCK

GOLDWORTHY LOVES DICKINSON: 
IMPRESSION IN (AN)OTHER CULTURE

NATIONAL SELF-CRITIQUE PROMOTED BY

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Walcott, Amluluta. "White Snake and Other Stories, translated by Lawrence A.

GOLDWORTHY TOWNSHEND DICKINSON

Goldworthy Townsend Dickinson was a prominent British diplomat and scholar known for his contributions to the study of Chinese culture and history. Born in 1816 and educated at Cambridge, Dickinson served as a diplomat in China, where he dedicated himself to understanding and promoting the country's culture and history. His work as a diplomat and scholar was instrumental in shaping British policy towards China and in fostering greater understanding between the two nations.

Dickinson's work included the translation of classical Chinese texts, such as the Analects of Confucius, and he was instrumental in establishing the first English-language school in China, the Macao College, which later became the University of Hong Kong. He was also a key figure in the establishment of the British legation in Peking (Beijing) in 1858, which marked a significant step in the development of diplomatic relations between China and European nations.

Dickinson's legacy is not only as a diplomat and scholar but also as a philanthropist, having contributed significantly to the development of education in China. His efforts helped lay the groundwork for modern China's educational system and contributed to the country's cultural and intellectual renewal.

In summary, Goldworthy Townsend Dickinson was a pivotal figure in the history of Sino-British relations, whose work continues to be remembered for its contributions to cultural exchange and mutual understanding between China and the West.
In August 1956, President Nix, in his annual address, referred to China's economy and its potential. In his subsequent address, he expressed deep concern about China's policies and urged a more open and constructive dialogue. This led to a series of events, including the establishment of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, which aimed to address the human rights situation in China. The commission was established in 1945 and was tasked with promoting and protecting human rights around the world. Its work has been instrumental in shaping international human rights law and has led to significant progress in the protection of human rights. Today, the commission continues to monitor human rights abuses and works to promote respect for universal human rights. (Laurence J. 179)
The development of art during the Qing Dynasty was characterized by a wide range of styles and influences, each reflecting the unique cultural and political contexts of the time. Artists such as Ren Ding, known for his landscapes, and Pu fu, famous for his poetry, were prominent figures of the period. The imperial court patronized artists, commissioning works for palace decoration and public display. This patronage helped to establish a high standard of craftsmanship and encouraged the development of new techniques and styles.

In the late Qing period, there was a growing interest in Western art, which was introduced to China through trade and missionary activity. Artists like Gao Jianli and Qiu Ying were influenced by Western painting techniques, incorporating elements of perspective and realism into their work. The introduction of Western art challenged traditional Chinese aesthetics and encouraged a dialogue between Eastern and Western artistic traditions.

The Boxer Rebellion of 1900 had a profound impact on Chinese society, including the arts. The cultural atmosphere became more open to Western influences, leading to a renewal of interest in earlier periods of Chinese art. This period saw the emergence of artists who sought to reconcile traditional Chinese aesthetics with Western techniques, leading to the development of new styles that reflected the unique cultural heritage of China.

In conclusion, the Qing Dynasty art period was marked by a rich and diverse range of styles and influences. The cultural and political contexts of the time played a significant role in shaping the artistic output of the period, with the imperial court, artists, and Western influences all contributing to the development of a unique artistic legacy.
I have seen the missionary nature. In our culture, the Chinese
missionaries, with a persistent missionary spirit, have
led the people to find their paths to peace and
concentrate on understanding our Western values.
In the year 1912, a young missionary, Dr. Li, was sent
from China to America to spread the word of peace.
Upon his return, Dr. Li published a book, "The Path
of Peace," which became a bestseller. It is said that
people around the world were inspired by his words.

People who read this book have been
inspired to make a change. It is not just a book
about peace; it is a call to action. Dr. Li
encouraged people to live in harmony and
understand each other. He believed that
peace could be achieved through
understanding and respect.

In this day and age, we need to
remember the words of Dr. Li. The
world is becoming more
crowded, and it is easier to
feel overwhelmed. However,
we must not give up hope.
Dr. Li's words remind us
that peace is possible.

I encourage everyone to
read "The Path of Peace."
It is a powerful book that
will inspire you to make a
change in your own life.

Dr. Li's message is
universal, and it applies
to everyone. Whether
you are a student, a
worker, or a leader,
you can make a difference.

So, let us remember Dr. Li's
words and work towards a
more peaceful world.
in the late 1990s, a significant cultural shift occurred in China, reflecting the rapid economic growth and the increasing influence of Western culture. 

This shift was particularly evident in the arts and literature. The once highly regulated and state-controlled artistic landscape began to evolve, allowing for a more diverse range of expressions and ideas. 

One of the most notable cultural events of the 1990s was the emergence of the 'Beijing Art Scene,' a movement that expressed the new freedoms and challenges facing Chinese artists. 

The Beijing Art Scene was characterized by its innovative and experimental approach to art, often challenging traditional norms and exploring themes related to modernity and globalization. 

Artists such as Ai Weiwei and Wang Guangyi gained international acclaim for their works, which often critiqued the Chinese government's policies and the impact of global capitalism. 

The 1990s also saw the rise of Chinese literature, with works by writers such as Mo Yan and Su Tong gaining global recognition. These authors explored themes of modernity, societal change, and the impact of global influence on Chinese culture. 

Overall, the 1990s were a period of significant cultural transformation in China, marked by increased openness, experimentation, and the emergence of new artistic and literary voices.
works cited


