

The Extension of Chinese Modern Literature -- Hong Kong Modern Literature under the Cold War Structure

Duo Wu

Chinese University of Hongkong, Hongkong, China

3291998069@qq.com

Keywords: Modern literature, Cold war structure, Hong kong modern literature

Abstract: Since the late qing dynasty of our country's modern culture is divided into literature, left-wing literature and the right wing left-wing literature as the mainstream, mainland, Taiwan is given priority to with right-wing literature, only Hong Kong continue the pattern of modern Chinese literature, Aberdeen maintains “about” culture continue to pure literature and modern literature on the basis of sustainable development, from a certain sense, the Hong Kong literature is a continuation of Chinese literature.

1. Introduction

In 1949 with the writers and intellectuals emigrate or exiled to Hong Kong, Hong Kong in modern Chinese literary studies formed an outbreak period, and has maintained a momentum of sustainable development, and from 1949 to 1979, in a period of the cold war, and with the continuous development of the number and time, formed the different research groups, by lu xun and other contemporary writers and their works, collecting research has achieved great success, the concrete structure as shown in figure 1. Although it has been 40 years since the reform and opening up and more than 20 years since the return of Hong Kong, the history of modern Chinese literature studies in Hong Kong has been largely ignored or forgotten in the mainland.^[1-4]

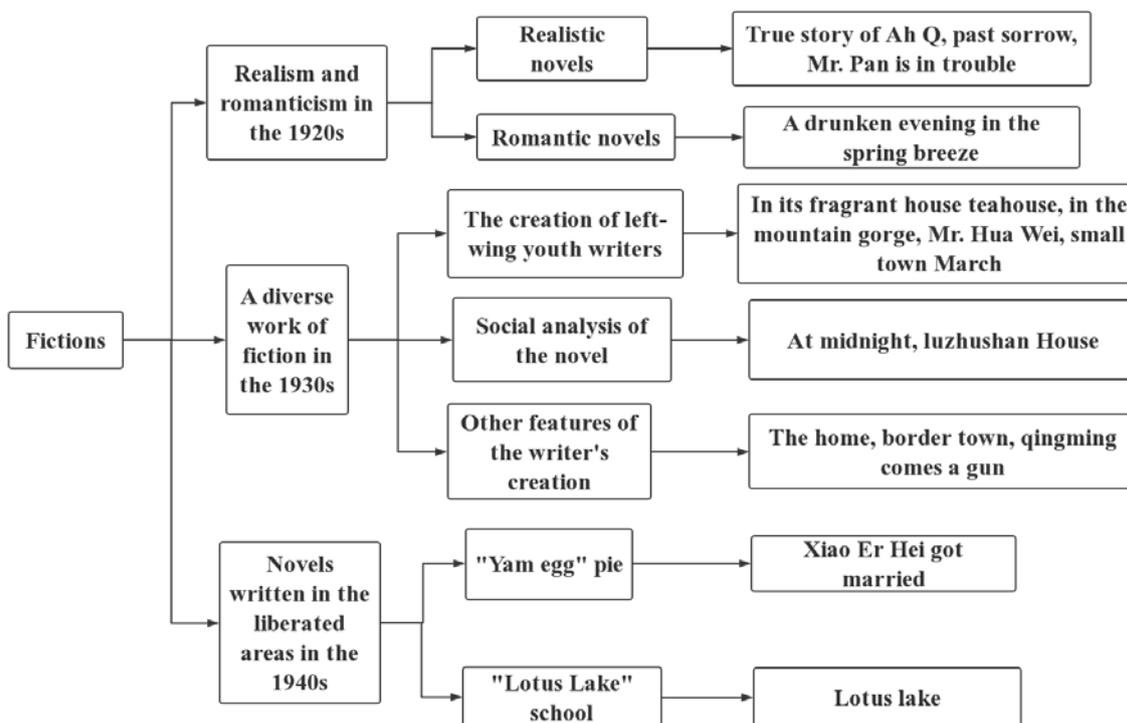


Fig.1 Structure of Hong Kong Literature before the Cold War

2. Transformation of Hong Kong Literature during the Cold War

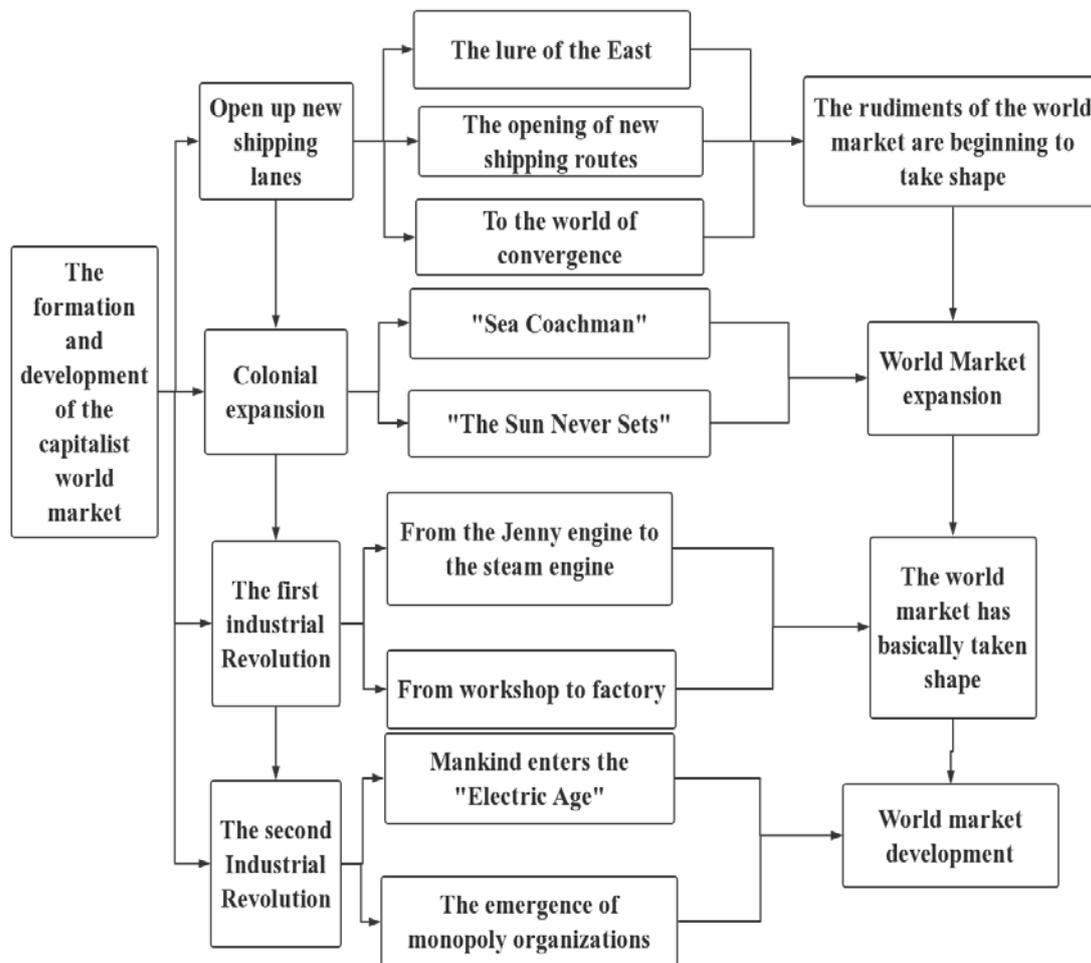


Fig.2 Formation of the World Market in the Context of the Cold War and Multipolarity

Around the mid-1950s, the formation process of the capitalist market was shown in Figure 2, and the political confrontation in Hong Kong's literary world began to weaken, and the trend of pure literature and modernism began to emerge. The most representative publication of pure literature and modernism is *The Literary New Trend* founded by Malang in 1956, but it had already appeared in 1955 in *The Poem Flower* founded by Kunnan et al. After the final issue of *The New Trend* in 1959, He went on to found *The New Trend*. In 1960, Liu Yi-Chang hosted the *Hong Kong Times - Repulse Bay*. In 1963, Lee and Queenan founded *Cape of Good Hope*. In this way, the modernist trend continued in fits and starts for 10 years. Malang and others hated politics and hoped to break the political monopoly of literature with pure literature and modernism movement. *The Literary New* despised the anti-Communist greenback literature. "My friends and I don't like to see them because we think their level is too poor. Rightist articles are no good." . However, the opposition to Greenback literature by writers such as Kunnan, Marang and Writer Liu Yi-Chang does not mean they are left-wing. Rather, they were anti-politics, opposed to the dominance of politics in literature, and hoped to open a new world independent of politics with pure literature and modernism. In the camp, Ma Lang and other liberal literati such as Cao Juren and Ye Lingfeng were slightly close^[5-6]

Literary Revolution: Proposer: Literary Team: Diary of a Madman
 Literature of the 1920s: Poetry: New Poetry: The first collection of poetry: Bing Xin
 Metrical poem: Wen Yiduo Sanmei: Xu Zhimo
 Symbolic poetry: Li Jinfa
 Novels: The first collection of novels: Lu Xun
 Civilized drama: Guo Moruo
 1930s literature: Genre: Slogan: Representative writer: dun mao, jin Ba, She Lao, Yu Cao
 Literature of the 1940s: Hong Xiao, Qing Ai, Zhongshu Qian, Shuli Zhao

Fig.3 Pre-Cold War Literary Structure Diagram

Fig.4 Show the Comparison of Hong Kong Literature Structure Before and after the Cold War.

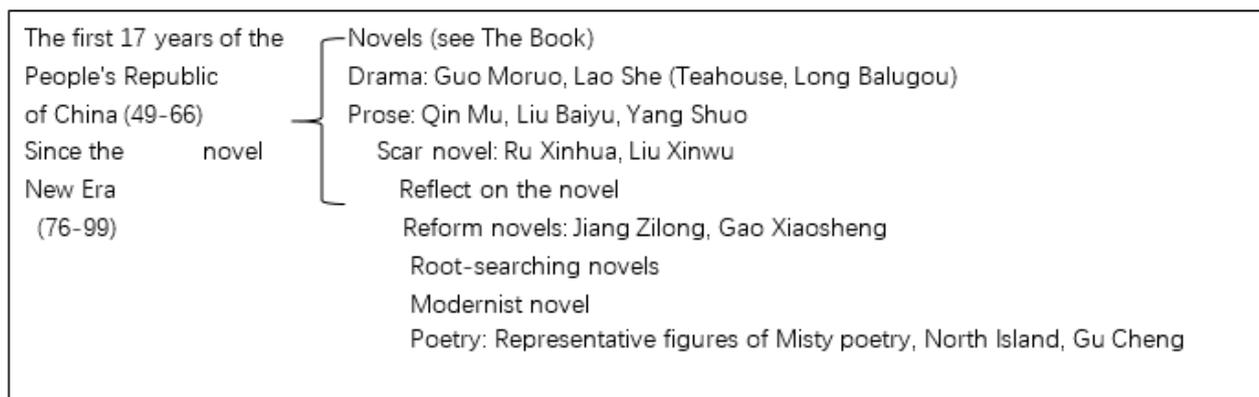


Fig.4 Structure of post-Cold War literature

3. Structure of Post-Cold War Literature

1) Big space. Freedom of speech was relatively free, and there were numerous periodicals, newspapers and publishing houses in Hong Kong after 1949. According to preliminary statistics, between 1949 and 1979 there were at least 65 treatises on the study of Modern Chinese literature published by The Hong Kong press, and the number would be even greater if monographs written before 1979 in Hong Kong and published shortly after 1980, as well as those published in Taiwan and Southeast Asia.

2) There were about 60 modern Chinese writers who immigrated to Hong Kong around 1948, and there were even more if the outbreak of the Anti-Japanese War and the emigration of modern Chinese writers around the 1960s were added in. Many of them participated in the study of modern Chinese literature. With the passage of time and the continuous development of The Times, both local and foreign research subjects in Hong Kong constantly joined in and formed different research groups, jointly promoting the continuous development of the study of modern Chinese literature in Hong Kong.

4. Endnotes

Hong Kong's cold War "left" and "right" factions split in the 1960s and 1970s. In 1966, the "Cultural Revolution" broke out on the mainland, which triggered the "anti-British anti-explosion" in 1967 in Hong Kong, resulting in a devastating blow to the left in Hong Kong. Leftist newspapers were shut down, and leftist film studios were shut down. In the face of political events such as the June 7 riots, China Student Weekly adhered to an anti-Communist stance and stood on the opposite side of the social movement, causing dissatisfaction. When China and the United States established diplomatic relations in 1972, the anti-communist newspaper, initially funded by the United States, lost even more of its necessity, finally leading to the closure of China Student Weekly in 1974. Ocean literature and Art, founded by Wu Qimin in 1972, continues the left-wing literature and art of Hong Kong. After the Sino-British Joint Declaration in 1984, Hong Kong Literature was founded.

Uniting the left and the right, it developed modernism and incorporated popular fiction into the mainstream of Hong Kong literature.

References

- [1] Weicai Feng , Selected Works of Hong Kong Contemporary writers, Rover. Hong Kong: Hong Kong Sky & Earth Books Co., LTD.,2015.
- [2] Zhenzhong Ke , Content of Contemporary Literature and Art in the 1970s [J]. Hong Kong Literature, vol.57, no.1, pp.143-150, 1989.
- [3] Lang Ruan, Novellas: Postscript. Chengdu: Sichuan People's Publishing House,1982: Postscript.
- [4] Lang Ruan. Hong Kong Customs. Beijing: Beijing Press,1980.
- [5] Jiaqi Du , Lang Ma . Why modernism - Du Jiaqi. Ma Lang: A Dialogue. Hong Kong Literature, vol.224, no.1, pp.787 2003.
- [6] Ying-ho Lee , Critical Vision. Taipei: Wenxing Bookstore,1966.