

# **Trends, Hot Spots and Reflections of Chinese War Literature Research under the Concept of Peace Education: A Bibliometric Analysis based on CNKI Database**

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**Abstract:** War literature research is closely related to peace education and is an important part of humanities and social science research. Scholarly attention and research on war literature can not only provide support for the continuous development of war literature creation, but also call for social attention through rich research results, reflecting the concern of Chinese academia for peace and the community of human destiny. This paper takes Chinese journal papers with war literature as the theme or keywords in the Chinese academic literature database (CNKI) for nearly 40 years from 1980 to June 2023 as the research object, retrieves relevant literature based on digital humanities technologies such as CiteSpace and CNKI visual analysis tools, and, on the basis of comprehensive examination, focuses on screening out the literature included in CSSCI (China Social Science Citation Index) and Peking University core source journals are selected, and the visual charts reflect the distribution of research power, analyze the changes of research hotspots and policy support according to the annual publication volume, journal publication volume, authors, research hotspots and national support, and present the current situation of war literature research in a relatively objective and scientific way, and reflect on the problems and propose research outlook in the analysis of the current situation.

**Keywords:** Peace Education; War Literature; Bibliometric Analysis; CNKI Database

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

War, as momentous events that change the course of history, is a constitutive element of the modern age. For if we fail to take account of war, we can understand neither the constitution, revolutions, shifts in class structures, and the extension and universalization of rights or upheavals in

the arts and culture have occurred in the modern age. Revolutions, shifts in class structures, and the extension and universalization of rights or upheavals in artistic and aesthetic fields are phenomena that have often been very closely bound up with the consequences of wars (Joas & Knöbl, 2012). While political and historical studies of war have focused on grand historical facts, thus constructing war as a timeline of key historical events. The political and historical studies of war have focused on grand historical facts, thus constructing war as a timeline of key historical events. War literature, on the other hand, provides a micro-narrative perspective for war studies, making it possible to further explore the individual human being and the human, ethical, and spiritual dimensions of the state of war. In addition, an in-depth study of war literature, which explores the cultural, political, economic, military, war perspective and war philosophy of each country, is likewise a deep concern for the common destiny of mankind, and has important significance and inspiration for building a community of human destiny. Peace education is an educational thinking and practice that emerged along with the rise of peace movements worldwide, referring to the implementation of values such as nonviolence, tolerance, and respect for statements in the re-education process (Wang & Yang, 2009). Many researchers have offered their perspectives on how to effectively implement peace education. Aline M Stomfay-Sitz of the University of North Florida believes that changing the current situation dominated by the culture of war is the primary goal of peace education. Derek Heate, on the other hand, points out that understanding the system of international interests that leads to interregional warfare is a top priority for peace education. It can be seen that war studies can be significant for the realization of peace education. On the other hand, Christoph Wulf also asserts that peace education is a process of social learning, a development of sensitivity to one's own feelings and attitudes and those of others, and therefore peace workers must work not only at the macro level to eliminate structural violence, but also at the micro level to transform people's attitudes toward peace (Wulf, 1993). The attention and examination of micro-narratives in war literature studies on the one hand complements the shortcomings of macro studies on war, and on the other hand provides an effective path for the realization of peace education. As a responsible country that has suffered from the scourge of war but has always insisted on a peaceful rise and actively practiced the concept of human community, the significance of war literature studies for peace education is self-evident. In addition, the construction of a human community requires not only political peace between countries and communication across national

borders, but also communication and understanding between people and their harmonious coexistence. In other words, the "space of peace" necessary for the construction of a human community is not only a political peace without smoke and mirrors and harmonious international relations, but also a space where invisible cultural and economic barriers are broken down and where people can communicate with each other and coexist harmoniously. It should also be a multidimensional "peace space" in the cultural, economic, and trade dimensions, where people can communicate and coexist harmoniously. The organic combination of the concept of peace education and the study of war literature provides a feasible mechanism for the construction of such a "peace space. However, it is undeniable that at this stage, most of the local war literature studies in China are still limited to specific studies on specific wars or specific themes, while studies that take a macroscopic view of research paradigms and trends of research and researcher groups are still rare. How to systematically assess and summarize the development trajectory, local experiences or basic deficiencies of war literature since the new century is a prerequisite for the development of war studies and subsequent issue studies. Therefore, this thesis aims to use a visual knowledge base and spatial structure, based on CiteSpace, to conduct a comprehensive examination of literary education research under the concept of peace education, especially war literature research, and to reflect research issues, hot spots and trends relatively objectively and scientifically is an attempt with research significance and value.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1 Data Sources

This paper seeks to identify quality papers on Research on War Literature in Sinology from the past 50 years, using the China Academic Literature Database (CNKI) as the main research data source. (CNKI is the world's largest continuously and dynamically updated full-text database of Chinese academic journals. At present, there are 21 databases accessible, including the China Academic Journals Online Publishing Database, the full-text database of At present, there are 21 databases accessible, including the China Academic Journals Online Publishing Database, the full-text database of Chinese doctoral dissertations, and the full-text database of Chinese excellent master's dissertations. Publishing Database contains a total of 8,050 journals as of March 2015, with a literature volume of more

than 42.9 million articles. In the advanced search in CNKI, War Literature was used as the subject term and keyword, the period of publication was set from 1980 to June 2023, and the type of literature was journal papers, from which conference reports and papers for papers were excluded. In the advanced search in CNKI, War Literature was used as the subject term and keyword, the period of publication was set from 1980 to June 2023, and the type of literature was journal papers, from which conference reports and calls for papers were excluded. The search yielded 440 valid records (last updated on June 21, 2023), which were used as the data analysis set for this paper. In addition, there was a further screening performed for this paper based on the In addition, there was a further screening performed for this paper based on the CSSCI data and the Core Journal of China data, a total of 185 articles were retrieved as the focus sample of this paper. CSSCI is a humanities and social sciences citation database funded by Nanjing University. CSSCI is a humanities and social sciences citation database funded by Nanjing University and developed by the China Social Science Research and Evaluation Center of Nanjing University. It is used to search the inclusion and citation of papers in Chinese humanities and social sciences and is the most influential evaluation index in China The "Guide of the Core Journal of China" is a research project on the evaluation of Chinese core journals, with the participation of numerous The "Guide of the Core Journal of China" is a research project on the evaluation of Chinese core journals, with the participation of numerous journal workers and relevant experts from Peking University Library and over a dozen university libraries in Beijing, mainly for the evaluation and ordering of Chinese academic journals by library and information departments, and to provide reference basis for readers' guidance. From the data search results, it can be seen that there are no CSSCI source journal papers or the Core Journal of China source journal papers from 1980 to 1991 , so the data related to core journals are from From the data search results, it can be seen that there are no CSSCI source journal papers or the Core Journal of China source journal papers from 1980 to 1991 , so the data related to core journals are from 1992 to June 2023.

## 2.2 Research Tools and Methods

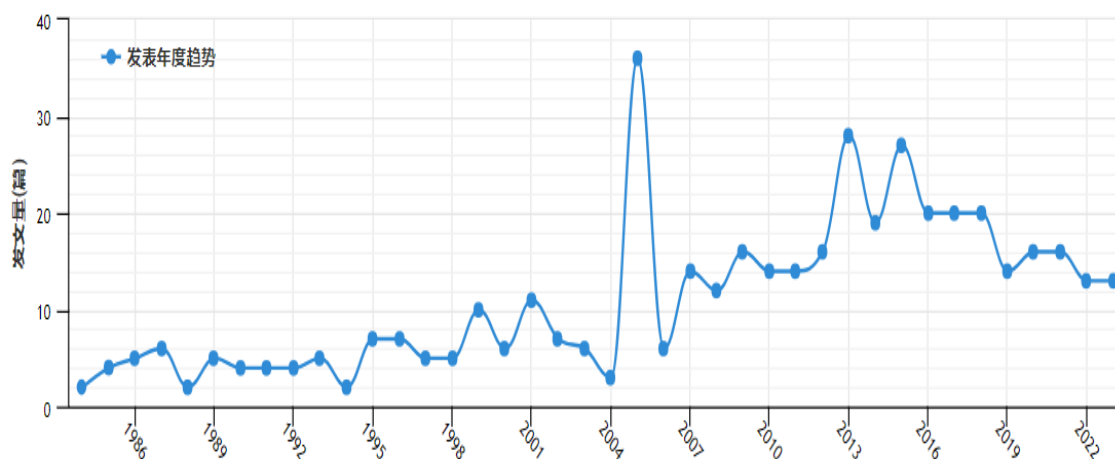
This paper uses the visual analysis tools of Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, CiteSpace, and CNKI to analyze and visualize the data, combining qualitative and quantitative research methods, introduces digital humanities technologies such as bibliometrics, social context analysis, and visual

mapping, combines theories related to peace education and literary research to analyze the retrieved CNKI database journals in the following 6 In addition, the CNKI database is a tool for the analysis of theories related to peace education and literary research in the following 6 aspects: annual publication volume, journal publication volume, authorship, research hotspots, research trends, and national support.

### 3. RESULTS

In this part, the bibliometric analysis was conducted on our sample using one main method: descriptive analysis. The quantitative visualization and analysis of Research on War Literature in Sinology is presented. The quantitative visualization and analysis of Research on War Literature in Sinology is presented.

#### 3.1 Annual Volume of Articles Issued



**Figure 1:** Annual Trend of Journal Publications.

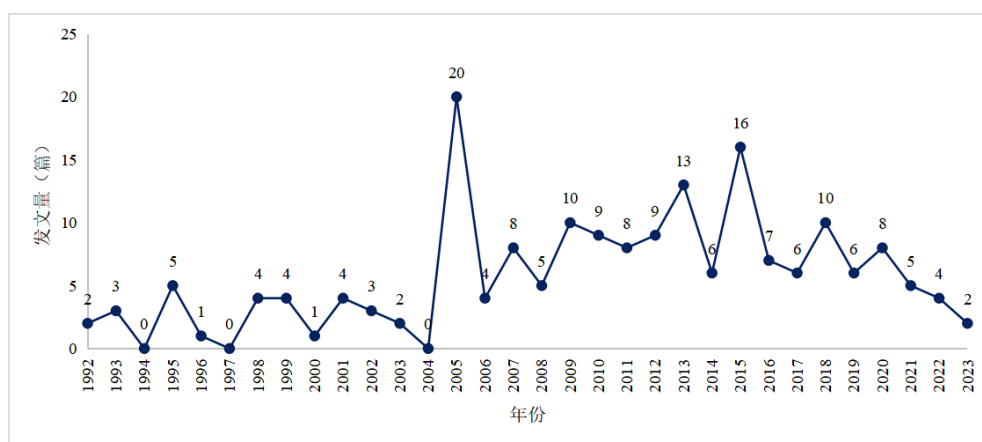
Figure 1 shows that annual trends in the number of articles published in war literature research in China fluctuate widely, and based on this trend, we broadly divided the research from 1980 to June 2023 into three periods. The first period, from 1980 to 2003, accompanied the development of the times and the turn of the century, when the study of war literature in China entered its initial stage. Guided by the foreign policy of insisting on multilateralism and independent peace and the concept of peace education, researchers began to study war literature, especially war novels, spontaneously. The second period is 2004-2012, when the study of war literature entered a period of development. Globalization, cultural pluralism, and the concept of globally integrated peace education

flourished, and the conference held in 2005 to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and World Anti-Fascist Victory was an opportunity for Chinese war literature research to enter a period of development. The overall number of articles published in this period increased significantly, reaching a peak in 2005 with an annual volume of 36 articles, and showing an overall upward trend from 2006 onward. The third period is from 2013 to 2023, when war literature research enters a stable period. Since 2015 coincides with the 70th anniversary of the Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and World Anti-Fascist Victory, war literature research ushered in two waves of peak publication volume in 2013 and 2015, and showed diversification in critical practice, thinking methods, value orientation and translation of theoretical results, etc. From 2015 to the present, the fever of war literature research gradually subsided and showed a continuous development trend, with an average annual publication The number of 5 articles. In particular, from January 1, 2023 to June 1, 2023, the number of publications in the last two quarters is 2, which indicates that the fever of war literature research may continue to increase or decrease.

### 3.2 CSSCI and the Core Journal of China Database Research on War Literature in Sinology

The following is a sample of 185 valid data obtained by searching the CSSCI and Peking University Core (2021-2022) databases for source journals for analysis.

#### 3.2.1 Annual Publication Volume



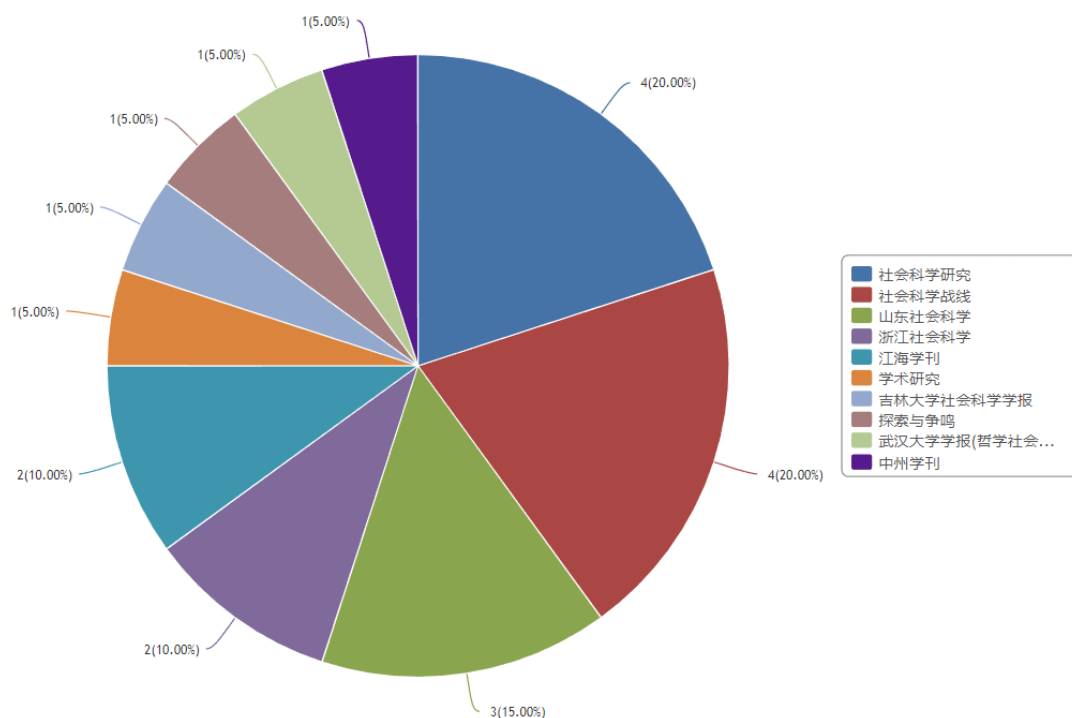
**Figure 2:** Trend in the Annual Number of Articals Published in Journals.

Figure 2 shows that the first research paper on war literature was first

published in 1992 in a core source journal of Peking University, titled "Junpei Gomikawa and His Creative Writing" by Jieruo Wen in Japanese Language Study and Research, No. 1, 1992. In 1995, the number of academic papers in core source journals increased to five. Since then, the number of published articles has largely remained at an average of six per year. Despite a significant decline in the number of publications between 2019 and 2022 due to various factors, including the New Crown Pneumonia epidemic, eight scholarly articles were published in core-source journals in 2020 alone, and in the following year, 2023, two scholarly articles were published in core-source journals in the first two quarters alone, indicating an unabated fervor for war literature research.

### 3.2.2 Number of Core Journals Published

The statistics of the journals that published the study of war literature are shown in Figure 3.



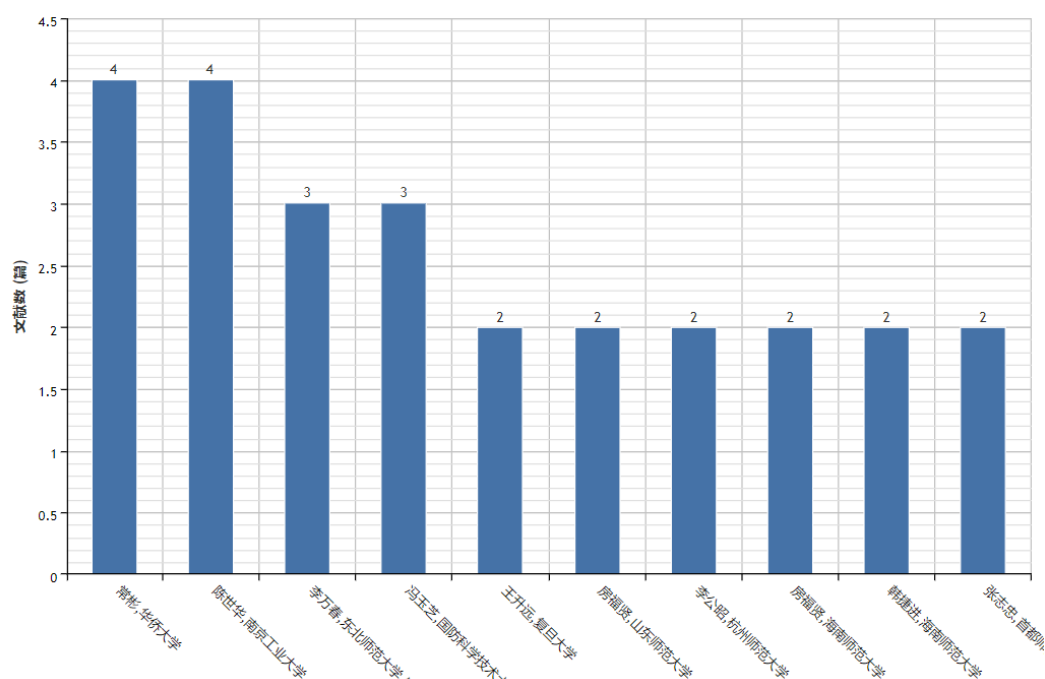
**Figure 3:** Statistics of the top 10 journals.

In terms of journal publication, the top 10 journals appear to be in the top 10 as shown in the figure above. The top 5 journals are Social Science Research, Social Science Front, Shandong Social Science, Zhejiang Social Science, and Jianghai Journal, which were verified to have columns on paradigm shift in war studies, war, literature and nationalism, past and future of East Asian law: cultural, historical and philosophical reflections, commemorating the 70th anniversary of victory in the war, and Orthodoxy

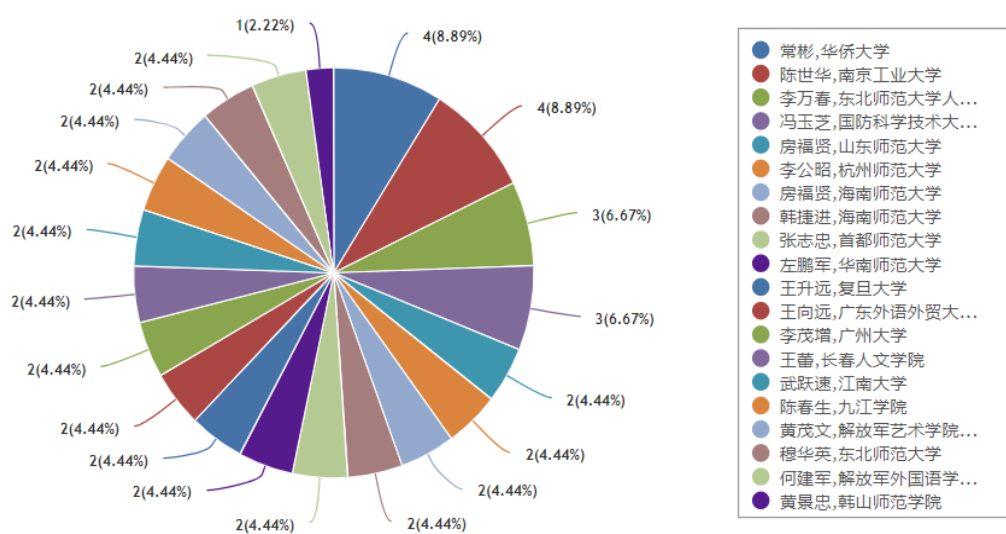
and Russian literature. . In terms of content, in addition to examining indigenous Chinese works of war literature, the relationship between Japanese war literature, Russian war literature, war literature and the fields of translation, history, film and television is also discussed.

### 3.2.3 Authors of Core Journals Articles

Microsoft Excel was used to conduct the statistics, and there were 181 authors in the database. The visualization statistics of the top 10 authors published in Core source journals are shown in Figure 4.



**Figure 4:** Statics of the top 10 Authors Published in Journals.



**Figure 5**

Combined with Figures 4 and 5, it can be seen that the difference in the number of publications between authors is not large and the number of publications per capita is not high, with only 19 authors having more than 2 publications and the rest having 1. During the past 40 years, Changbin and Chen Shihua both published four core papers related to war literature respectively, leading the other authors with a slight advantage in the number of publications. In addition, scholars such as Li Wanchun, Wang Shengyuan, and Fang Fuxian have been focusing on war literature research, and authors not appearing in the chart such as Japanese scholar Kondo Mitsuo and Chinese scholars Zhang Zhexuan (Kondo & Zhang, 2023) and Chinese scholar Chen Jing (Chen, 2023) still continued to focus on war fiction, publishing papers on "Representations of the War Dead and Wounded in Ba Jin's Writings during the War of Resistance" and "Imagination, Memory in War Literature" in April 2023 and March 2023, respectively. In April 2023 and March 2023, respectively, he published the essays "The Representation of the War Dead and Wounded in Ba Jin's Writing during the War" and "Imagination, Memory, and Method in War Literature: The Creative Insights of Zhang Xinke's *Crippled Feather*."

### 3.2.4 Research Hotspots

This section utilizes CiteSpace for specific quantitative visualization analysis. Among these methods, keyword co-occurrence analysis is a visual analysis of the keywords listed by the authors of the literature in the database. Among these methods, keyword co-occurrence analysis is a visual analysis of the keywords listed by the authors of the literature in the database. The keywords reflect the core content and research focus of the papers, and their frequency reflects the research hotspots and priorities to a certain extent. The temporal view reflects the development trajectory of the discipline and predicts future development dynamics. The temporal view reflects the development trajectory of the discipline and predicts future development dynamics. After processing the text format, we imported the data of 185 articles into CiteSpace for analysis, with a period of 1992-2023 and a slice length of 2, selected the node type as Keyword and the linkage strength defaulted to Cosine, and obtained Table 1 and Figure 6, Figure 7 by co-occurrence of The view shows that the number of nodes N is 636, the number of connections E is 1663, and the network modularity index, Q, is 0.91 The view shows that the number of nodes N is 636, the number of connections E is 1663, and the network modularity index, Q, is 0.91, harmonic mean, Q, S is 0.9423, indicating a good network clustering result. Table 1 shows the high frequency keywords and high

centrality keywords (top Figure 6 generated by CiteSpace software is the keyword co-occurrence view, Figure 7 The nodes are the keywords of Research on War Literature within the The nodes are the keywords of Research on War Literature within the time limit, and the larger the node, the higher the frequency of this keyword co-occurrence. In addition, the intermediate centrality represents the importance of the node in the whole importance of the node in the whole knowledge network, and the more frequently the keyword appears, the larger its font and darker its color, and the clustered title words indicate the research hotspots.

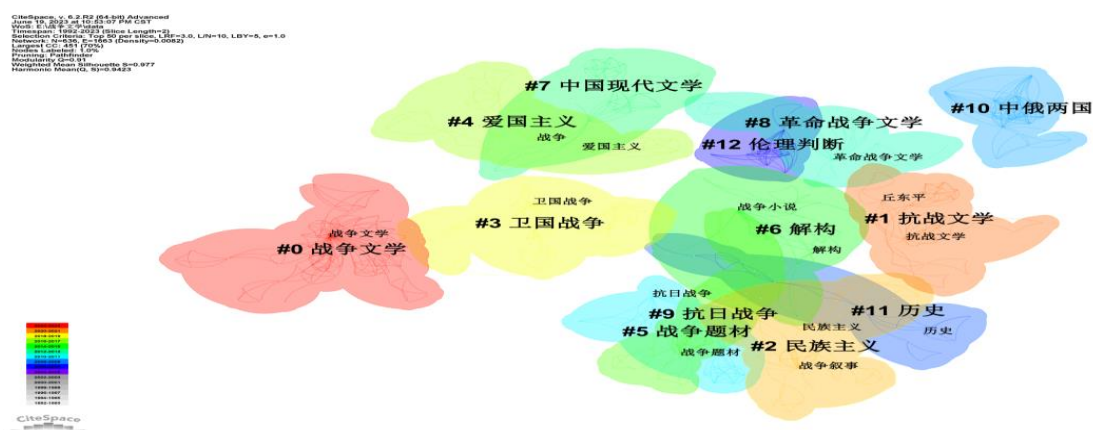


Figure 5: High-Frequency Word Clustering View.

Table 1: (a) High-Frequency keywords and Centrality Statistics.

Frequency	High Frequency Keywords	Centrality	High Centrality Keywords	Year
73	War Literature	0.52	War Literature	1992
15	War Fiction	0.2	War Fiction	1992
10	War	0.1	War	2006
9	Anti-war Literature	0.11	Anti-war Literature	2001
7	War Narrative	0.13	War Narrative	2007
6	Human	0	Human	2005
6	Consciousness	0	Consciousness	2005
6	Anti-war	0	Anti-war Reflections on Literary Thought	2005
6	Reflections on Literary Thought	0	The relationship between literature and war	2005
6	The relationship between literature and war	0	Enlightenment and Salvation	2005
6	Enlightenment and Salvation	0	Humanity	2005
6	Humanity	0	Consciousness	2005
6	Consciousness	0	Frontal Battlefield	2005
6	Frontal Battlefield	0	War themes	2005
5	War themes	0.19		

Table 1: (b) High-Frequency keywords and Centrality Statistics.

Frequency	High Frequency Keywords	Centrality	High Centrality Keywords	Year
5	Revolutionary War Literature	0.1	Revolutionary War Literature	1995
5	Anti-Japanese War	0.23	Anti-Japanese War	2005
5	Qiu Dongping	0.16	Qiu Dongping	2005
4	Anti-Fascist War	0.12	Literary creation	1992
4	Trench Real	0.44	The Guardian War	1995
4	Nationalism	0.06	Russia	2005
4	Fiction Writing	0.1	Anti-Fascist War	1998
4	Literary creation	0.08	Trench Real	1998
4	The Guardian War	0.16	Nationalism	2010
	International		International	
4	Academic Symposium	0.08	Academic Symposium	2005
4	Vikira Hino	0.04	Vikira Hino	1999
4	Russia	0.11	Fiction Writing	2005
4	Humanitarian	0.05	Humanitarian	1996
3	Hosts	0.06	Hosts	2017
3	Xu Huaizhong	0.02	Xu Huaizhong	2013
3	United States	0.04	Humanity	2008
3	Russian Literature	0.02	Russian Literature	2000
3	Humanity	0.02	United States	2007
2	Japanese Literature	0.01	Classical rereading	2015

CiteSpace v. 5.2.R2 (64-bit) [Advanced]  
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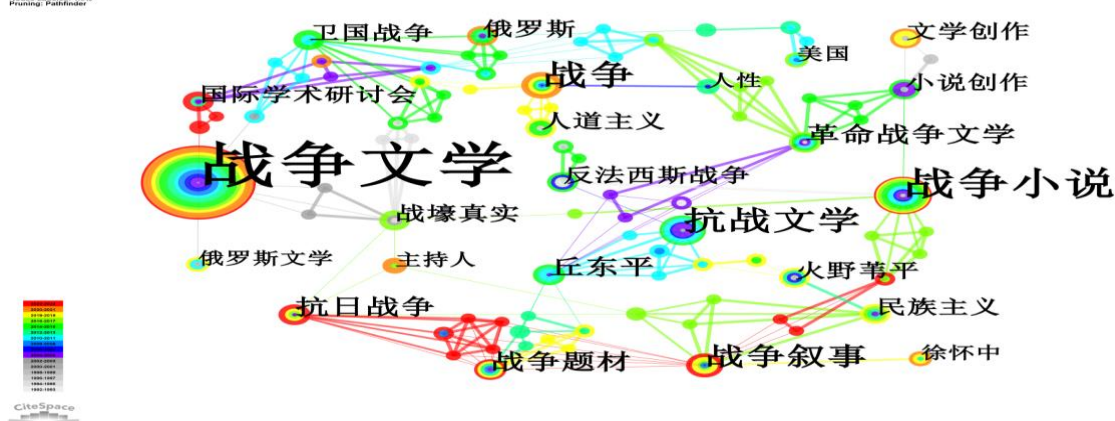


Figure 6: Keyword Co-Occurrence View.

Combining Table 2 and Figures 5 and 6, it can be seen that the hot spots of war literature research are: war literature, war novels, war, war resistance literature, war narratives, human consciousness, and so on. Specifically, war literature, war novels, war and war narratives are all high-frequency keywords and high-centered keywords, and they are the subjects of this study, thus justifying the results. The terms war literature, war fiction, war,

and war narrative are mixed in the study and discussed similarly, so they are not discussed separately in this paper. War literature is the most prominent hotspot in the study of war literature, with a frequency of 73 and a centrality of 0.52, and occupies an important position in the study of war literature for the period set in this study. Next, keywords such as war narrative, human consciousness with human consciousness and anti-fascist war also occupy a larger proportion, with a higher frequency and higher centrality. In addition, less frequent and shorter-lasting but emergent keywords, such as Ashihe Hino, Xu Huaizhong, and Russian literature, have also brought new research hotspots. The studies around these keywords have all received the attention of researchers in varying degrees.

### 3.2.5 Hotspot Evolution and Trends

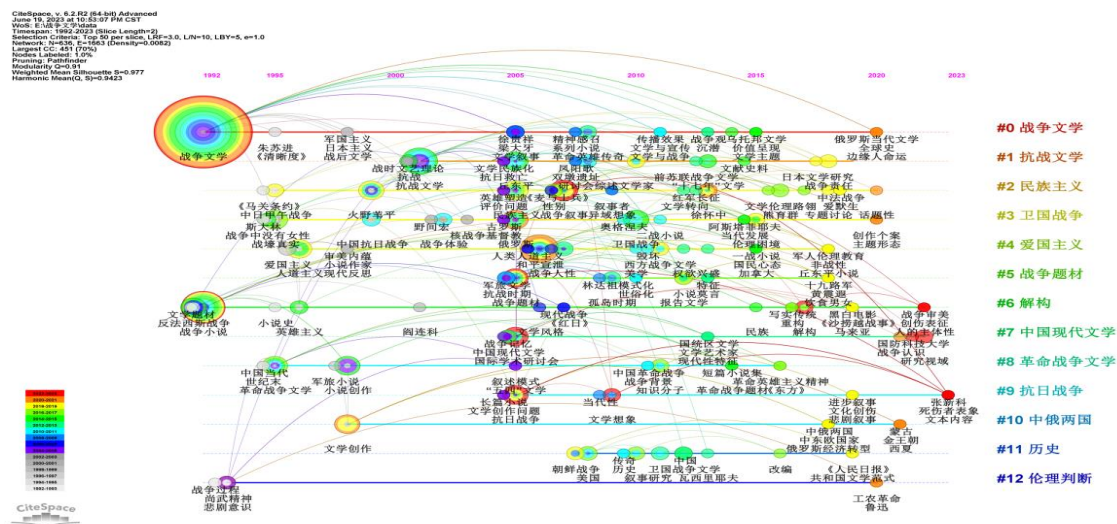


Figure 7: Timeline visualization chart.

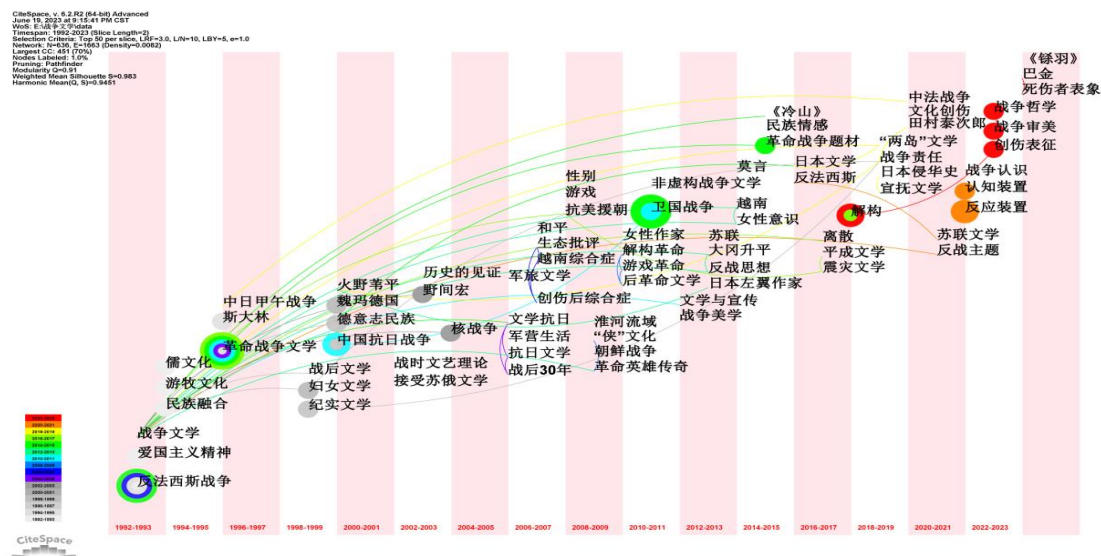


Figure 8: Knowledge mapping of common time zones.

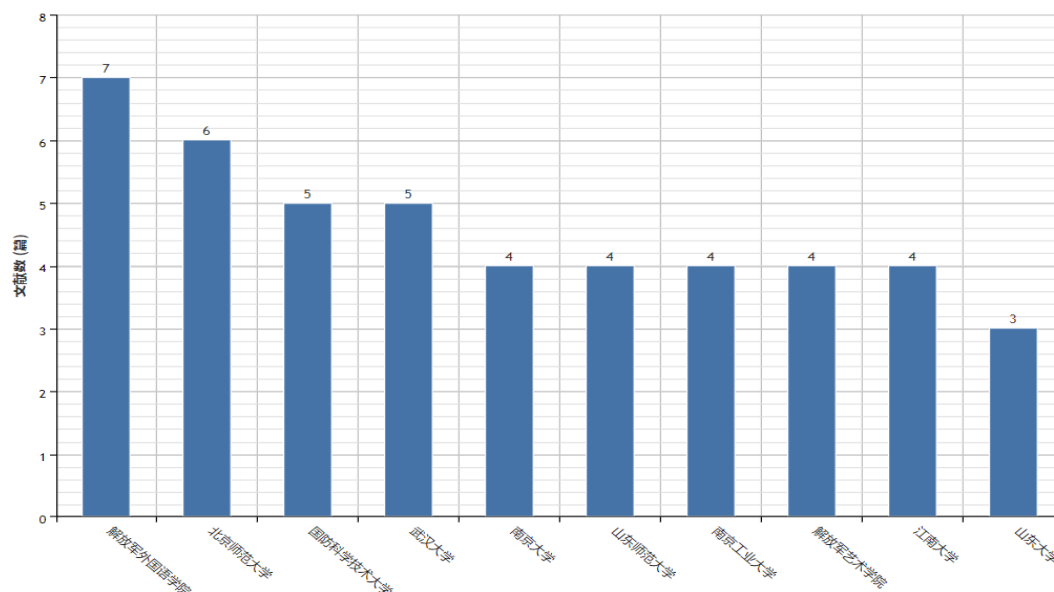
The keyword timeline visualization and co-occurrence knowledge mapping of war literature research based on the clustering results reflect the evolution of hotspot knowledge, as shown in Figure 7 and Figure 8, indicating that research focuses on anti-fascist war, war fiction, anti-war literature, nationalism and humanitarianism. From 1980 to 2003, research focuses on anti-Japanese war, Soviet and Russian literature, and revolutionary war literature, etc.

From 2004 to 2012, research focuses on anti-Japanese literature, Korean war, women writers, post-revolutionary literature, and deconstructed revolution, etc. From 2013 to 2023, researchers focus on topics such as women's consciousness, Japanese literature, anti-fascist war, anti-war themes, war awareness, and philosophy of war. At the same time, the graphs clearly show that Chinese scholars have always been concerned with the anti-Japanese war, anti-war literature, and anti-fascist war, and both Japanese and Russian war literature occupy a considerable proportion, indicating that the issue of China's relationship with neighboring countries has always been the main focus of Chinese war literature research. Comparing the two research booms in 2005 and 2015, we can also find that there is a clear tendency for Chinese researchers to change their research position on war literature from their own nationality to the world and the community of human destiny; there is a tendency to deepen the level of concern from nationality and national consciousness to humanity and human consciousness; and the research methods show a development trend from single to multiple, with war theory and literary research theory complementing each other and progressing together. War theory and literary research theory complement each other and progress together. In addition, with the advancement of the times, the study of war literature is also evolving with the times, showing a trend from modern to postmodern, as exemplified by the emergence of key words such as marginal man, reconstruction and deconstruction.

In the 1990s, women's perspective and feminist theory entered the field of war literature research, which also brought new weather to war literature research and has occupied an important position in war literature research since then.

### 3.2.6 The Degree of National Support

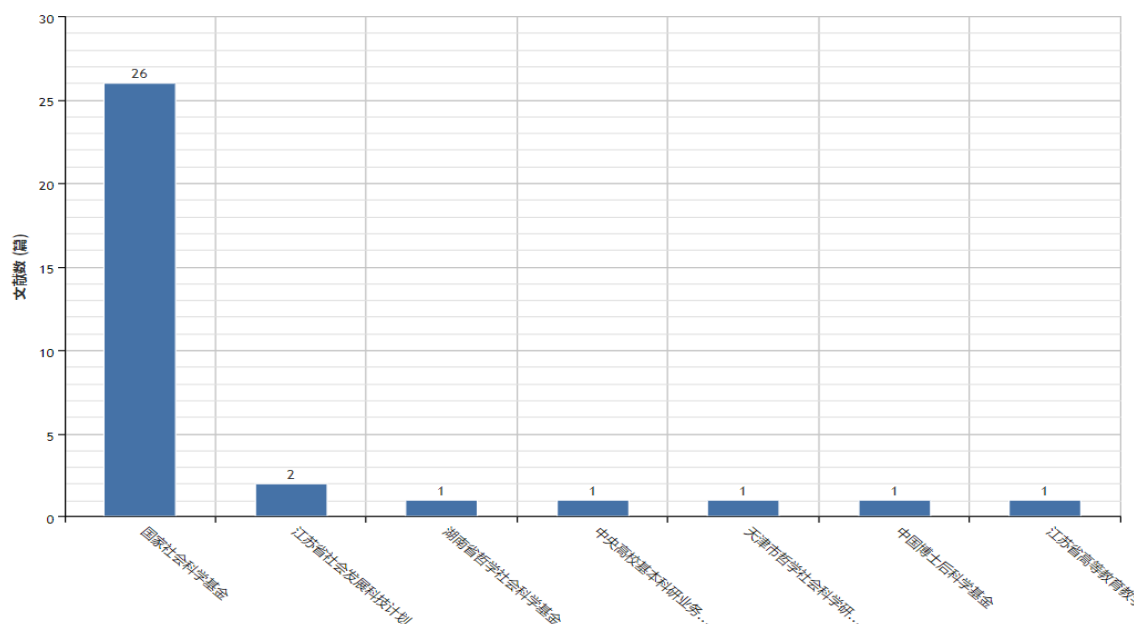
Academic institutions.



**Figure 9:** Statistical chart of the top 10 academic institutions.

As shown in Figure 9, in terms of the institutions to which the authors of the core source journal articles belong, the PLA Foreign Language Institute ranks first with seven articles, followed by Beijing Normal University, National University of Defense Technology, and Wuhan University, all with five to six articles. In terms of institutions, the top ten ranked institutions are all national key universities. These universities conduct academic research, are active in international exchanges, have high social reputation and strong comprehensive strength, and provide great support and assistance for war literature research.

#### Funding Projects



**Figure 10:** Statistical chart of the top 7 funding projects.

War literature research topics are included in many planning projects at the national and provincial levels, which help to better plan and promote the development of war literature research. As shown in Figure 10, the National Social Science Foundation funded a total of 26 academic papers, which ranked top, and was the main funding project for war literature research. In addition, the central universities' basic scientific research business expense special fund projects, the Chinese Postdoctoral Science Foundation and provincial social science fund projects also provide some funding for war literature research.

## 4. DISCUSSION

We believe that the fruitful research results of war literature in China over the past 40 years have greatly contributed to the microscopic study of war and the paradigm shift of literary research, while also providing an academic basis for examining international relations and order, building peace and the human community, and having an important significance for peace education. The results show four main characteristics: rich research content, diversified research perspectives, localized research methods, and cross-disciplinary research results. We have selected 57 research papers with high download and citation rates to analyze the research results of war literature as follows. On the basis of summarizing the current situation of research and examining the research development trend, we put forward the problems existing at the present stage.

### 4.1 Current Status of Research

#### 4.1.1 Rich Research Content

The research results with literary works as the main research object are fruitful, with 118 articles, 16 articles in the first stage, 40 articles in the second stage and 62 articles in the third stage, accounting for 63.78% of the total number of articles issued, which is the most representative research hotspot in the trend mapping throughout. From four aspects, first, the research results related to text analysis and appreciation mainly focus on literary themes, character images, thematic representations and literary historical significance, for example, He Jianjun (J. He, 2007) and Liang Kun (Liang, 1996) summarize and outline the themes of Japanese post-war fiction war literature and Soviet anti-fascist war literature, respectively, while Wang Chunlin (Wang, 2010) and Hou Dan (Hou, 2015) focus on character images, respectively, of Chinese writers Xu Guixiang's novels and

the Soviet Union's literature of the Patriotic War were examined and analyzed, respectively. Thematic representations are represented by Wang Shengyuan (Wang, 2018) and Li Maozeng (Li, 2020), while researchers such as Pei Xiaowei (Pei, 1995), Zhang Wenhuan (Zhang, 2003) and Wang Haiyan and Gan Wenping (WANG & GAN, 2006) have published valuable results on the development and historical significance of Sino-Japanese literature of the Sino-Japanese War, Soviet war literature and American literature of the Vietnam War, respectively; secondly, the research results of literary theory and practice are mainly feminism, postmodernism and post Second, the research results of literary theory and practice are mainly feminism, postmodernism and post-colonialism, among which the representative ones are Li Jin (Li, 2009), Wu Mingzong (Wu, 2020), etc. Third, the research results of country-specific literature are mainly from neighboring countries, but not limited to the former Soviet Union, Russia, Japan, Vietnam, Korea and other countries, and also involve the war literature of the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Australia and other ethnic groups, among which 20 articles are related to the former Soviet Union/Russia, 19 articles are related to Japan, and 20 articles are related to Britain, the United States and other countries. There are 20 articles on the former Soviet Union/Russia, 19 articles on Japan, and 20 articles on the United Kingdom, the United States, and other countries. For example, the first research result on Japanese war literature was "Junpei Gomikawa and His Writings" by Jieruo Wen (Wen, 1992) published in Japanese Studies and Research in 1992, and since then, researchers such as Xiangyuan Wang (Wang, 1999), Shihua Chen (Chen, 2016) and Shengyuan Wang (Wang, 2018) have further introduced and analyzed Japanese war literature during, after, and in contemporary times; fourth, the research objects are rich in genres, except for the most basic research hotspot In addition to "war novels," researchers have also discussed modern poetry, classical poetry and mythology, film, and prose, such as Zhang Zhizhong (Zhang, 2013), Li Min and Wang Zhenping (Li & Wang, 2019), and Han Jiejin (Han, 2006) on war novels in China, Japan, and Russia, and Zheng Shanshan (Zheng, 2015), Cao Xinhua (Cao, 2015), and Zuo Pengjun (Zuo, 2014) on war literature in classical poetry and modern poetry, and the research of researchers such as Pa Fokin and Han Wanzhou (Pa & Han, 2020) and Line Hongli (Line, 2016) on prose and film adaptations.

#### 4.1.2 Diverse Research Perspectives

Researchers have explored war literature in depth from multiple research perspectives, mainly focusing on culture, history, gender, politics and

international relations, cognitive poetics, and traumatic memory. First of all, there are more research results on war literature from the perspective of traumatic memory, with eight articles, such as Wang Furen's (Wang, 2005) "War Memory and War Literature" (2005), Wang Wensheng's (Wang, 2019) analysis of cultural trauma in anti-Japanese literature by North American Chinese writers and Liu Hu Min and Yang Kang's argumentative study on the representational fluidity of trauma in British war narratives (Liu & Yang, 2022). In addition, most scholars have also explored the socio-political significance of war literature from the perspective of politics and international relations.

Three representative research results are Li Xiaoning's "Cultural Review of Pan-Politicized Literary Narratives" (2005) (Li, 2005), Liu Dongfang's comparative analysis of contemporary Chinese anti-war literature and Western anti-fascist war literature (D. Liu, 2006), and the insights expressed by Chang Bin on Sino-North Korean military-civilian relations through the examination of anti-American literature (Chang, 2013). Some other researchers have proposed new topics for war literature in the new century, incorporating cultural and historical studies, such as Yang Chuanxin's summary of actual war literature from a historical perspective (Yang, 2002), Li Gongzhao's focus and examination (Li, 2008) of the Korean War and Tan Weiping's exploration of the relevance of peace culture to war literature (Tan, 2013). Feminist researchers have made new interpretations of war literature in a gender perspective, such as Yang Jing's *Modern War Narratives in a Gender Perspective* (Yang, 2007) and Yu Lei and Zhang Yesong's attempts to discuss male discourse and power structures centering on "The Battle" in the Pits (Yu & Zhang, 2017). In addition, a few scholars have also expanded the breadth of war literature research from a cognitive poetics perspective. Liu Xiao's "New Expansion of Cognitive Poetics and War Literature Research (Liu, 2022): A Review of the International Symposium on War Literature in the Perspective of Cognitive Studies" published in *Contemporary Foreign Literature* in 2022 summarizes the work of nearly 300 scholars and experts in the field of cognitive poetics and war literature. The conference summarized the theoretical and practical achievements of nearly 300 experts and scholars in the integration of cognitive poetics and war literature, distilled the rhetorical power and cognitive value of war literature, promoted interdisciplinary, cross-linguistic and cross-cultural exchange and understanding, and helped the new development of war literature research in the new era.

#### 4.1.3 Localization of Research Methods

Researchers have used diversified research methods to interpret war literature in a comprehensive manner. One is to interpret the text and construct a discourse on war literature with the help of Western theories. This is a study of Chinese local and global war literature in the context of global integration with the help of rich Western literary theories and research methods, including comparative literature, historiography, narratology, ethics, anthropology, ecologism, etc. For example, Chen Chunsheng (Chen & Sun, 2001), Li Lu (Li & Ye, 2013) and Mu Huaying have used comparative literature research methods to explain the influence of Soviet war literature on Chinese war literature (Mu & Li, 2015), and Wang Xiangyuan has proposed that the "interdisciplinary study" of comparative literature should be used to study the military and war as a perspective of literature (Wang, 2003). Lu Cheng (Lu, 2005) and Chang Bin (Chang & Wang, 2018), on the other hand, use historiography and bibliography to carefully sort out the writer A-Young and Korean war literature. Ma Xiang dialectically utilizes anthropological research methods to reconceptualize the historical and human aspects of the scientific research work (Ma, 2015), *A Study of Western Literary Themes in the 20th Century*. These research results demonstrate a new approach to dealing with Western theory and a new way for Chinese scholars to realize the localization of Western theory, providing a new paradigm for local literary research in conjunction with Western theory. Second, the research results use case studies and group studies, which are not too innovative, but extend the influence of Chinese writers, groups of writers, and groups of works from domestic to overseas on the basis of the localization of Western theory, and enhance the local acceptance of overseas writers and their literary works, thus influencing the evaluation of many war literature writers and their works in domestic academia. For example, in terms of case studies, researchers such as Huang Jingzhong (Huang, 2005), Jiang Jian (Jiang, 2011), and Liu Wei (Liu, 2011) have interpreted the war literature works of single writers Qiu Dongping and Xu Guixiang through narrative patterns and character interpretations. Wang Junjie (Wang, 2009) and Xie Chunyan (Xie, 2005), on the other hand, selected one work to peek into the aesthetic and cultural connotations of war literature in different countries. In terms of group studies, researchers such as Li Ooxian (Lee, 2012) and Zhou Bingxin have selected the war literature writers group "Japanese left-wing writers during World War II" (Zhou, 2015) and "literary figures of the Southern Society" to explore the relationship between writers' turn, literary turn and war. Zhao Liancheng (Zhao, 2005),

Fang Fuxian (FANG, 1999) and other researchers selected the group of Chinese war literature, "contemporary war novels" and "anti-Japanese war novels", and so on, in order to interpret the texts and to understand the aesthetics of the themes, and to explain the historical development of the group of works.

#### 4.1.4 Cross-Cutting Research Results

The research results reflect an interactive exploration between multiple domains. The research results show that researchers have also engaged in a series of cross-disciplinary research practices. In the area of games He Yunbo has interpreted the differences in war literature among countries at the level of martial arts and game culture through the connection between game competition and war (Y. He, 2007). In the area of information exchange and media dissemination, scholars mostly focus on the translation and dissemination of war literature, such as Li Wanchun, Wang Lei (Li & Wang, 2010), and Chen Chunsheng (Chen, 2001), who introduce the translation and dissemination of Soviet patriotic war literature in China in the chronological order of development during the War of Resistance, the 1950s, and the 1980s.

Chen Yan on the other hand (Chen, 2015), explores the dilemmas faced by Mei Niang and her contemporaries in the fallen areas who engaged in translation activities under the colonial system and the ways to solve them by examining the translation and distribution of Ishikawa Tatsuzan's works during the War of Resistance.

In addition to the above two aspects, some scholars also combine teaching with war literature, for example, Tan Lin, and Lin Quansheng discuss the relationship between Russian language teaching and Russian war literature to enhance the quality of foreign language teaching with literature teaching (Tan & Lin, 2000). Liu Xiang reflects on teaching design through the humanistic spirit of praying for peace embodied in war literature (X. Liu, 2006), and leads students to recognize, appreciate and interpret war literature works. Lin Lizhu on the other hand (Lin, 2018), discusses the significance of teaching Western war literature from the perspective of teaching in Chinese military schools. By introducing the teaching of war literature in the classroom, she strengthens patriotism education, cultivates the spirit of sacrifice and dedication and enhances the sense of honor, and educates and guides young cadets to establish correct military ethics and core values of revolutionary soldiers.

#### 4.2 Significance of the Study and Reflection on the Problem

"War is based on the contradiction and hatred between nation and nation, party and party, political group and political group, but war literature should not be the product of the aforementioned contradictions. War literature arises from war and is inspired by it. War literature contains memories of war, but it is not war itself; war literature is caused by hatred, but it should not be hatred itself; war literature is induced and caused by differences and contradictions, by the mutual killing of people and the trampling of nations, but it should not be all of these things, but should be the beauty, goodness, peace, and universality of mankind inspired by all these things. sublimation of that feeling which all this inspires in mankind toward beauty, toward goodness, toward peace, toward world unity."Therefore, the greatest significance of the study of Chinese war literature lies in the discussion of individual destiny, national identity construction, historical connotation and aesthetic implications embodied in war literature, strengthening the sense of community of human destiny and expressing the demand for "peace. In his book *The Oxford History of Modern war*, Charles Townshend points out that modern war is the product of three distinct kinds of change -administrative, technical, and ideological (Townshend, 2005). Modern war is not only related to the military, but is also closely related to changes in all aspects of social development. The study of war literature, on the other hand, clearly provides multiple paradigm references for the multi-disciplinary study of war. However, through a summary of the current state of research, we find that there are still many problems in the continued development of Chinese war literature research. From the perspective of the concept of globally integrated peace education, as modern warfare patterns continue to develop, the links between war, peace, education and human destiny have become more closely linked, and thus the current status of Chinese war literature research needs to be further broadened in the following three areas. First of all, from the perspective of the concept of globally integrated peace education, the interaction between war literature and education and teaching should be the focus of research, but as we can see from the current situation, few Chinese research results have dealt with this aspect. There are only two related papers, namely, "Global Integrated "Peace" Education and the Teaching of English and American Literature" by Huang Yin and Zu Fengzhi (Huang & Zu, 2011) in 2011 and "The Concept of Peace Education and the Teaching of American War Novels" by Zhu Jiang in 2012 (Zhu, 2012), both of which explore the relationship between war literature and peace education and teaching. explored, providing a basic

research paradigm for the issue. However, both of these papers were published in non-core-source journals and are not part of the scope of this dissertation, so they will not be discussed in depth. It is clear that the results of these two papers have not attracted much attention in terms of their publication journals, download rates, and citation rates, and have had limited impact on expanding the focus of this study, which shows that the interaction between war literature, education, and teaching is still in need of development. On the other hand, we find that researchers have mostly used war literature as a means of language teaching, while neglecting the influence of war literature on the development of a culture of peace in terms of philosophy, aesthetics, and ethics, thus preventing war literature from playing its proper role in the field of education and teaching. The above shows that the lack of research results in this area is not only an unsatisfactory reality, but also a space worthy of further development. Second, with the continuous development of artificial intelligence and bionic technology, posthumanist war literature such as science fiction, magic, and cybernetic war literature has gradually become the frontier of research. In view of the above research status, we find that some scholars have already paid attention to the war writing in science fiction literature (Min He and Yu Li focus on the science fiction novel *The Alchemical War* and interpret the human-machine relationship in the work from a posthuman perspective (He & Li, 2022). This paper does not use "war literature" as a keyword or theme and is beyond the scope of this dissertation), but the number of research findings is minimal. However, there are many research results on war literature with new era characteristics in the global war literature research. Starting from a posthumanist perspective, researchers have discussed the science fiction war literature represented by Philip K. Dick's "Do Bionic Men Dream of Electronic Sheep" and the magical war literature represented by J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter Series". These results "provide an excellent opportunity for humanity to reconceptualize and redefine itself, and thus critically reflect on human civilization from a de-anthropocentric perspective." This research perspective is undoubtedly a contemporary expansion of the global integration of the culture of peace, education for peace, and the community of human destiny in an ethical perspective. Therefore, Chinese war literature research should continue to deepen its research on traditional themes, combine the characteristics and hotspots of the times, turn its vision more to Chinese and foreign science fiction and magical war literature, reflect on human civilization from non-human (animal, artificial intelligence, bionic) and post-human perspectives, and

expand a whole new research neighborhood and perspective. Third, from the perspective of country and regional studies, the state is not only a geographical organism, but also "a political phenomenon," and thus the state can be regarded as a geopolitical space in which politics and geography are organically combined. Taking this as the base point, Chinese war literature research is limited in terms of country and region. On the one hand, in terms of the selection of research objects, war literature from China's neighboring countries such as the former Soviet Union/Russia, Japan, and North Korea, as well as from major European and American countries such as the United States, has been the main focus, while insufficient attention has been paid to war literature from non-neighboring countries and Third World countries. On the other hand, the perspective of the study has mostly focused on the tangible geopolitical space (countries), while ignoring the invisible space embodied in war literature. The uneven development of culture, economy, and trade over the years inevitably leads to the existence of invisible barriers between natural regions or cultural areas, and the invisible spaces constructed from these invisible barriers have not received sufficient attention from war literature researchers. We believe that if future research does not delve into how power manipulates spatial configurations, flows, and changes through war, it will not be possible to further examine the impact and harm of war geography and geopolitical space on individual human beings under war conditions, and thus it will not be possible to find out why human beings keep waging wars and why they still aspire to return to their homes after wars, and it will not be possible to prompt people to think about how to build an all-embracing society in today's world landscape. It is also impossible to think about how to build a global home where all human beings can coexist peacefully in today's world situation.

## 5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we believe that Chinese war literature research has a certain degree of sustainability and shows more obvious local characteristics, but at the same time it also reveals limitations and problems. Since 1985, along with the convening of the two anniversaries of the victory of the war, Chinese war literature research has ushered in a period of opportunity for vigorous development, and research has been exceptionally active. After 40 years of accumulation, Chinese war literature research has made great strides, with rich research content, diversified

research perspectives, expanding research fields, and increasing world influence year by year. In addition to the many research results contributed by researchers, many universities and research institutions have set up special research centers for war literature, invited experts and scholars to conduct lectures related to war literature, and recruited master's and doctoral students specializing in war literature-related research, providing solid human resources for the continued development of research. At the same time, the state, government, universities, and academic institutions have, to varying degrees, provided strong policy support, financial security, and communication platforms for war literature research according to the direction and goals of humanities and social science research development, establishing its academic status in the field of humanities and social sciences in China, and strongly enhancing the attention of Chinese and foreign academics to war literature research. 'Thus, as Hu Yamin says, "In the twenty-first century, the world is still not free from the shadow of war, and the connection between war and human destiny has become increasingly close. Under the changing international situation, an in-depth understanding of war literature is actually a concern for the fate of humanity" (Hu, 2021). The study of war literature in China is not only a simple literary criticism, but also a humanistic practice with the main theme of "building a community of human destiny". Faced with the current situation, trends and problems in the development of research summarized at this stage, we need to first clarify our research position, summarize our experience and make up for our shortcomings while continuing our research work. We should explore in depth the relationship between war and ethnicity, culture and human society, and consider what are the characteristics of war of different ethnic groups? How do these characteristics shape the cultural memory and community perception of that nation? How does this perception reinforce nation-state identity, and how does it prompt reflection on the ethics of war, the sense of otherness, and the community of destiny, and how does it further influence people's conceptions of the future of war and human civilization? By reflecting on these questions, a deeper understanding and interpretation of the relationship between war and humanity and how to build a human community based on peace can be achieved. In addition, through this study, we believe that war literature research should not ignore the natural connection between literature and education, and should take the initiative to introduce the concept of peace education into war literature research. In this way, not only can we effectively bring into play the positive role of literary research in peace education and teaching, but we can also broaden

the frontiers of war literature research and enhance the influence of war literature in various fields and around the world. On the one hand, the close integration of war literature research and education can enhance the general concern of the international community and the world's people for war and peace through education and teaching, and form a broad consensus and a unified and feasible mechanism for building a community of peace and human destiny. By exploring the triggering factors and operating mechanisms of war as well as international relations, feasible solutions for dissipating war and building peace can be proposed. This will lead international forces from a wider range of fields and more diverse parties to actively participate in the project of constructing peace and a community of human destiny. On the other hand, applying the study of war literature to peace education can produce a dual effect at the macro-historical level and the micro-individual level. At the macro level, the study of war can reveal issues such as its triggering factors and international relations, so as to propose feasible solutions to dissipate war and build peace. At the micro level, through the examination of human nature, memory trauma, ethical choices, and identity, the possibility and conditions for achieving communication and harmonious coexistence among people can be sought. In this way, a community of human destiny can be doubly constructed at the macro level and at the micro level. At present, war is not far away from us. With the continuous development of modern war forms, the connection between war and human destiny has become even closer. The study of war literature will not only deepen our knowledge and understanding of world literature, but also further deepen our understanding of the world situation and the cultures of various nationalities, and become an important window for observing the current national identity, transformation of social class structure, economic development and political establishment changes in various countries around the world, prompting us to think deeply about the relationship between war and the common destiny of mankind.

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