

Preface

The Jurist has been published for more than 25 years. These chapters are translated and republished from *The Jurist*, introducing to the world, for the first time, the English version of the yearly selected papers from the publication. What a pleasing achievement the English selection will represent as a window for the world to know the laws in China, reflecting the progress of China's opening up to, and integration into, the world.

The Jurist is edited by the Renmin University of China Law School, a stronghold of legal education in China. Pursuing the tenet of 'advocating the reason and illuminating the virtue, regarding the country, believing the spirit of law and spreading the justice', *The Jurist* publishes articles with strong originality and profound sense of reality, aiming at bringing to the fore the latest updates in legal research and upfront legal issues in China. Its website is <http://www.faxuejia.org.cn>.

Due to the succession to the continental legal system, legal researches in China are mainly conducted in the separate areas of law, such as jurisprudence, constitutional and administrative law, civil and commercial law, criminal law, social and economic law, international law, etc. This selection, on one hand, is concerned to give equal weight to research achievement in different areas, while on the other hand pays more attention to the quality of the 90 articles of the 2011 publication, expecting to select the best articles for bringing to foreign readers a general understanding of the hotspot issues discussed in China, progress in legal research, and the reality of the rule of law in China. For instance, the first article included in the selection is an effort to discuss the origin and development of the word 'constitution' in the western language (not that anyone is teaching their grandmother how to suck eggs). This is followed by articles on the legal theories of 'public interest', the 'theory of harming society' borrowed from the Soviet Union, and the relationship between economic law and the 'economized state', which are hot topics and frontier issues in China's legal research. Next come articles on the discussion of the power of the NPCSC to revise the basic laws and on the administrative discretion standard, which showcase the continuing concerns of Chinese legal scholars on the issue of 'confining the power'. The three articles considering the issue of 'illegal financing', 'credit assets securitization' and 'judiciary

strategy for historical problems' will help foreign readers learn about the real situation in China. Finally, the three articles on the themes of criminal court trial and civil procedures are feedback on the ongoing criminal and civil procedure reform, and the article about China's implementation of WTO laws reveals the irreversible trend of China's merging into the world.

It is our great expectation that the English selection will become a platform for more and more people to focus on China and legal research in China. All suggestions are welcome and are appreciated.

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