**样稿（论文首页）**

**Dream Shattered**

**-- A Tentative Analysis of *Martin Eden***

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I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to Mr. / Ms. Xxx, my supervisor, without whose help and guidance the completion of this present thesis would have been impossible.

**内容提要**

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（以下**详细说明论文的主题论点、各章节结构和内容、结论**，**字数大于300字**）

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《马丁·伊登》是杰克·伦敦最有影响的作品，一则因为它具有明显的自传色彩，为我们认识、研究伦敦提供了宝贵材料，二则由于它具有很高的思想和艺术价值，标志着美国现实主义文学在本世纪初的重要发展。

本文着重分析主人公马丁·伊登死亡的原因，说明社会因素在其中所起的重要作用。第一章讲述马丁如何通过长期努力获得成功。第二章从四个方面论述马丁选择死亡的必然性：由于他在爱情和创作上的困惑、周围市侩小人态度的转变、以及他本人试图回到原属于自己的那个阶级但却最终失败，他只有选择死亡向社会抗争。第三章阐述马丁梦想的破灭，说明所谓的美国梦想是以信仰为基础，而非基于理性；是以理想为基石，而非基于现实。资产阶级个人主义思想认为个人能改变整个社会，这是具有欺骗性的，这种个人主义思想的盲目性和局限性，最终让人误入歧途。

本文从一个较新的角度分析马丁·伊登死亡的必然性，重在强调导致马丁死亡的两个主要矛盾，说明个人主义与社会之间的冲突，理想主义和现实之间的冲突。

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**关键词：**马丁·伊登，死亡的必然性，美国梦，梦想破灭

**Abstract**

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*Martin Eden* is Jack London’s semi-autobiographical novel, which gives a very vivid and detailed portrait of the hero, from an impoverished and uneducated sailor to a successful writer, who was inspired by the elegance and knowledge of the upper class girl Ruth and thereafter kept toiling himself in learning and writing and eventually got acclamation but meanwhile lost his hope in life and drowned himself in the sea.

*Martin Eden* is considered to be the most remarkable work of Jack London’s representative works for two things. One is its autographic style that offers precious materials to study London of that time，the other is its great value in both mental and artistic fields.

By analyzing the characters and the theme, the paper mainly discusses the reasons for Martin Eden’s death, highlighting the role the social factors have played．Chapter One explains Martin’s long struggle for success. Chapter Two illustrates that Martin Eden’s death is inevitable. Because of his bewilderment in love and writing, the change in the attitudes of people around him and the failure of going back to the working class to which he belongs, he chooses to die. It is his only solution to the conflicts. Chapter Three focuses on Martin’s disillusionment due to the huge gap between idealism and reality. The so-called American dreams are not based on reality, but on beliefs; not on reason, but on ideals. The idea that individuals can change the society is deceptive, which will make people go astray and lead to ultimate destruction.

The present paper concerns itself with a detailed study of Martin Eden’s inevitable death. Quite different from previous researches, this paper aims to emphasize the importance of two main conflicts, highlighting the gaps between individuals and the society, between idealism and reality.

**Key Words:** Globalization, Cotton,

**Introduction**

The United States launched a trade war with China in July 2018. The coronavirus outbreak in the world in 2020. Recently anti-globalization movement has become a phenomenon that people mention.

After the WTO, China cotton market together with the world market, the cotton trade liberalization is further developing. China not only become the world’s largest cotton producer, but also consumer and importer.

After the WTO,

China's cotton farmers increased competitiveness by participating in more [international](javascript:;) market competitions. The report will use historical statistics and historical events to explain the reasons for these phenomena.

The purpose of my paper is to demonstrate the beneficial effect of globalization on cotton industry in china. I hope more people know the positive meaning of globalization. In the process of globalization, people are encouraged to learn from others and solve the negative problems it brings, instead of opposing globalization when problems occur.

**Chapter One Negative Influence on Cotton Farmers**

In the first decade of globalization, great achievements have been made by cotton farmers. In 2001, China's garment exports totaled us $53.3 billion. In 2012, China's garment exports totaled $159.1 billion, rise in 17 percent. In 2002, china produced 4.8 million tons of cotton. In 2012, china produced 6.8 million tons of cotton. In 2002, china consumed 6.9 million tons of cotton. In 2009, china consumed 10 million tons of cotton. Foreign trade orders account for a huge proportion of this consumption. The result show that China's cotton farmers are the beneficiaries of globalization until 2009.After the global financial crisis broke out in 2008, globalization brought negative effects to China's cotton industry.

**1.1 Production and Consumption Decreased**

After the 2008 financial crisis, production and acreage declined year by year. In 2008, the area under cotton cultivation was 5.83 million hectares. In 2016, the area under cotton cultivation was 3.38 million hectares, down 40 percent. In 2008, production of cotton was 749 tons. In 2016, production of cotton was 543 tons, down 27 percent. Large Numbers of farmers abandoned cotton for other cash crops.

In 2007, china cotton consumption reached 12 million tons. [However](javascript:;), in 2016, china cotton consumption was 8 million tons, down 33 percent. Based on the 10-year data, this downward trend will continue.

**1.2 Huge Price Differences between Domestic and Import**

From 2012 to 2015, china cotton price has been higher than international cotton price, the price difference maintained at ￥2000-￥4000 per ton. In 2012, imports was 4.4 million tons of cotton, consumption was 7.9 million tons. Imports soared because of the wide price difference.

**1.3 High Inventory and Price Distortions**

In 2014, end stock of china cotton reached 14 million tons, consumption was 7.4 million tons. Because the Chinese government bought so much cotton, the huge stock did not produce cheap prices. In this way, the interests of cotton farmers are protected. [However](javascript:;) low purchase prices lead to a decrease in farmers' willingness to plant, and eventually choose to plant other cash crops.

**Chapter Two Influencing Factors of Cotton Farmers**

Factors affecting farmers' income will be listed here. We will discuss that factors affect the income of Chinese farmers after joining WTO. These factors also explain the negative effects of globalization.

**2.1** **Natural Disaster**

The growth process of cotton is affected by climatic conditions, such as cold, drought, waterlogging, and also threatened by pests. According to the China cotton boom index, the climate was conducive to cotton growth from 2002 to 2016. The result show natural disasters are not the main factor affecting cotton farmers' income.

**2.2 Planting Cost**

**2.3 Purchase Price**

China cotton price is formed through market mechanism. According to the simple price equilibrium theory of economics. When supply is less than demand, the price goes up. When supply exceeds demand, prices fall. There are three types of cotton market price in China, purchase price, sale price and foreign cotton price. Purchase price is that annual transaction price sold by farmers to cotton processing enterprises. Sale price is that the price at which a cotton mill sells to a textile mill. Cotton price is formed in the game of cotton farmer, cotton merchant and textile mill. When sale price and foreign cotton price goes up, purchase price goes up. When sale price and foreign cotton price fall, purchase price fall. If foreign cotton price is substantially lower than the sale price, then the purchase price will fall sharply, and farmers will lose their incomes.

**2.4 Consumption Decreased**

**2.4.1 Weak Economies in Europe and the United States**

Europe and the United States economy continues to be weak, apparel foreign trade orders decreased year by year. Many economic events have continued to weaken the American and European economies, such as 2008 US subprime crisis, 2009 European debt crisis, 2019 China and US trade war, 2020 COVID-19. In 2014, China's garment exports totaled us $186.31 billion. However, since 2015, the amount of clothing export has been decreasing year by year. In 2019, China's garment exports totaled $151.36 billion, down 17 percent. Since cotton is the raw material for clothing, a reduction in clothing production will lead to a reduction in cotton consumption. In the theory of supply and demand, in a market economy, price decreases when demand decreases and supply remains constant. The lower price of cotton will affect the income of cotton farmers

**2.4.2 Orders Are Shifting to Southeast Asian Countries**

At present, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Turkey and other countries are far cheaper than China's cost advantage. Some of the prices offered by these countries can be as much as 10% lower than those offered by China. At present, the average profit margin of China's textile industry is only 3.9%. Therefore, many orders have to be abandoned.

**2.4.3 Chemical fiber instead of cotton**

In recent years, the increase of production capacity and low price of chemical fiber will lead to the increase of substitution effect of chemical fiber, which restrains cotton consumption to a certain extent. In 2015, China's output of chemical fiber reached 48.31 million tons, accounting for 70 percent of the global total. The proportion of chemical fiber in the processing volume of textile fiber increased from 70% to 84.1% in 2010.

**2.5 Government Purchases**

Chinese government purchases protected farmers' interests but distorted market prices. From 2011 to the end of 2014, China bought and stored 16 million tons of cotton, accounting for 80 percent of the total production, China also imported 13 million tons of cotton during the same period. The Chinese government is paying ￥19,000 per ton, therefore the Chinese cotton price index remained at ￥19,000 per ton from July 2011 to July 2014. Since cotton is a globally traded commodity, China's policies have caused it to spend vast sums of money and support global cotton prices on its own. It could be concluded that the government's direct intervention in the market makes the cotton industry lose its ability to regulate supply and demand.

**Chapter Three Competitive Strategy under Globalization**

China's cotton farmers have not given up on cotton cultivation after coming under intense pressure from global competition. When they meet problems, they learned advanced experience from developed countries around the world to solve problems. China is actively participating in global trade while constantly adjusting the competitiveness of the cotton industry. In 2019, China has become the world's highest yield per unit area, which means it is the most efficient cotton grower.

**3.1 Encourage Planting in Xinjian**

The government encourages the cultivation of cotton in Xinjian. In recent years, great success has been achieved. The cotton planting area in Xinjiang reached more than 1.03 million hectares in 2004. The cotton planting area in Xinjiang reached more than 3.35 million hectares in 2018, accounting for 74 percent of the china's cotton planting area. Xinjiang cotton production is 5.111 million tons, accounting for 83 percent of China's total production. The cotton yield per unit area in Xinjiang reaches 2.05 tons/ha. We will analyze the reasons why Xinjiang can achieve these achievements.

**3.1.1 Natural**

The climate of Xinjiang is very suitable for the growth of cotton, which can produce high-quality cotton. Cotton growth requires sufficient heat resources and precipitation or irrigation conditions in the growing period. Xinjiang is a dry region with long sunshine duration, long frost-free period and high accumulated temperature. A hundred years ago, Xinjiang was not a good place to grow cotton because it lacked water. China has built reservoirs and is able to grow cotton on a large scale in Xinjiang.

**3.1.2 Machines Collect Cotton**

Machine harvesting greatly improves production efficiency and reduces production cost. The U.S. stock market was the first country to use cotton harvesting on a large scale. Because the land in Xinjiang is relatively flat, it is ideal for machine harvesting. In Xinjiang , in 2012, the cost of manual cotton harvesting and planting is ￥1870 per mu. The cost of machines cotton harvesting and planting is ￥1199 per mu. Cost is reduced by 35.8 percent. Machine-picked cotton planting area has accounted for more than 80 percent in Xinjiang in 2019.

**3.1.3 Encourage the establishment of textile mills in Xinjiang**

Government has encouraged companies to set up textile mill there. First, Labor and land costs are relatively low in Xinjiang. In 2018, the disposable income of residents was ￥8,803 per year in Xinjiang, while that was ￥16,421 per year in Shandong. Labor costs in Xinjiang are 50 percent lower than in textile provinces. Second, Cotton is the main raw material for textile mills. A large number of textile enterprises were established in Shandong, Jiangsu and Zhejiang because a large amount of cheap cotton was imported from cotton. Factories can save transportation costs in Xinjiang.

**3.2 Marketization**

Government intervention in the cotton market has led to market failures. In 2016, the government announced the reform of the cotton market, and marketization re-injected vitality into the market. China has learned the experience from developed countries, and made some change. First, Government purchases suspended, and the government sold stocks year after year. That caused that cotton sale price to fall. The sale price was very close to cotton foreign price in 2016. Second, China protects the income of cotton farmers through insurance. The insurance covers the difference between the purchase price and the futures price. It encourages cotton farmers to grow cotton. These approaches will restart the market's self-balancing mechanism. There will be a rebalancing of supply and demand.

**3.3 New China Demand**

China's active participation in global trade has greatly increased the purchasing power of the Chinese people. Increased purchasing power has encouraged the Chinese to spend more on clothing. In 2003, retail sales of consumer goods of the country totaled ￥4.5 trillion. In 2019, retail sales of consumer goods of the country totaled ￥40 trillion , and increased by five times. This part of the increase in demand can offset the decline in demand caused by the disappearance of foreign trade orders.

**Conclusion**

From 2001 to 2019, China joined the WTO as a developing country. The paper studies the impact of global trade on the cotton industry over the past 18 years. I divided it into three stages in chronological order and impact:

1. From 2001 to 2007, the cotton market participates in the globalization trade, the globalization has brought the cotton industry prosperity. Production, consumption and imports have all increased substantially. Globalization has had a positive impact.

2. From 2008 to 2015, China's cotton lack of competitiveness, the international cotton influx into China. The Chinese government used uneconomical industrial policies to protect the interests of the farmers, which eventually led to a staggering stock of cotton. Lose the ability of cotton market to regulate supply and demand. The negative effects of globalization have come to light.

3. From 2016 to 2020, China learns technology and management experience from developed countries. China has made the cotton industry more market-oriented through industrial policy reform. China has greatly improved the efficiency of cotton production by introducing technology and changing planting areas. The competitiveness of Chinese cotton has greatly improved. Supply and demand are rebalancing. Globalization has had a positive impact.

On the basis of the finding, the following conclusions relating to globalization on cotton farmers have been reached:

1. Globalization has long boosted the incomes of Chinese cotton farmers.

2. Globalization has increased the efficiency of China's cotton production.

3. Globalization has improved the Chinese government's ability to manage the cotton industry.

4. Globalization has brought competition, boom and bust. Improving competitiveness is key factor.

5. Globalization has brought advanced technology.

I'm also going to ask you some questions to think about:

1. Would China's cotton industry have grown to the size it is today without globalization?
2. Would China grow cotton on a large scale in Xinjiang without globalization?
3. Would China become the most efficient cotton producer without globalization?

**Bibliography**

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