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Modern Chinese History Studies

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Modern Chinese History Studies

No. 2, 2018

The Origin, Plan and Implementation of the Reorganization of the Red Army's Main Force in 1930 – 1931 *Ying Xing* (4)

In 1930 – 1931, the center of the Communist Party of China reorganized the Red Army's main force so as to strengthen the military power in the Soviet revolution and change the Red Army's strategy from guerrilla warfare to mobile warfare. The reorganization of the Red Army resulted from the interaction among empowerment, ideal, discipline, power and personal relationship. The Red Army's reorganization in the Central Soviet was highly influenced by the Fourth Red Army and one major source of the influence came from Mao Zedong's strategic thought of "accompanied development". The Red Army's reorganization in the Soviet in Hubei, Hunan, and Anhui simultaneously reflected the changing central policy, while that in the Soviet in Hunan and West Hubei demonstrated some spontaneity. The characteristic of "centralized leadership, diversified implementation" in the organization of the Communist Party of China revealed its prototype in the Red Army's reorganization.

The Transformation from Guerrilla Warfare to Mobile Warfare: From the Battle of Shangdang to the Battle of Pinghan *Jin Chongji* (26)

This article is aimed at answering the following questions. After the victory of the War of Resistance, who initiated the civil war? Why could the Liberation Army, which scattered in different places to engage in guerrilla warfare in the past eight years, swiftly gather to form powerful field forces before the outbreak of the civil war? How could the Communist field forces defeat the well-trained Guomindang army that attacked the liberated areas with the method of mobile warfare? What were the differences in Chiang Kai-shek's attitudes toward the Battle of Shangdang and the Battle of Pinghan? How did the two battles influence the whole civil war?

Empress Dowagers' Reign behind Curtain and the Treatment of Memorials in Late Qing *Li Wenjie* (45)

After the death of Emperor Xianfeng, the Qing court was run by the eight regent ministers and all the edicts were confirmed by the two empress dowagers' seals. This situation was changed by Empress Dowager Cixi's coup in 1861. After the coup started a new system in which both empress dowagers reigned behind curtain and the grand councilors helped them rule. Thus, all the memorials should be reviewed by both empress dowagers first and then the grand councilors drafted edicts according to the empress dowagers' ideas. After Emperor Tongzhi started reigning by himself, he recovered all the imperial power and the memorial system also returned to its original condition before Xianfeng's death. However, when Tongzhi died and his five-year-old cousin succeeded him as Emperor Guangxu, the dowagers' reign behind curtain resumed. After Guangxu came of age, nevertheless, his birth father Zaihuan established a special system for Empress Dowager Cixi's tutelage reign in which Guangxu could only learn how to rule but could not control the imperial power. Then, Zaihuan arranged a system in which Guangxu dealt with memorials and edicts under Cixi's supervision. This system thus led to the conflicts between Guangxu and Cixi afterwards.

**Divergence between the Supreme and the Subaltern among the Rural Staff in Late Qing Sichuan:
Focusing on the Chiefs of Local Militia Sun Ming (68)**

**The Problem of Pirates and the Recovery of the Navy's Cruising System during the Period
between the Two Opium Wars Wang Hongbin (82)**

Between the two Opium Wars, pirates were active in both the inner and outer seas of China. The Qing government adopted several measures to try to recover the navy's cruising system, but had little effect. It proved that the Qing navy could not annihilate pirates. In order to reduce the threats from the pirates, some military and civil officials in Fujian and Guangdong started collaboration with the British navy. The British and Chinese navies' united operation of suppressing pirates, especially the British navy's activities in the Chinese seas, undermined the Chinese cruising system established in early Qing and the Chinese marine sovereignty. Although the Qing court issued several edicts to refuse the British proposals to "help eliminate pirates," it was unable to stop the British invasion in practice.

**The Marco Polo Bridge Incident and the British Government's First Reaction to It
..... Hou Zhongjun (100)**

**The *Emile Bertin* Incident and the Abolition of the French Extraterritoriality in China
..... Liu Ping (116)**

After the end of World War II, due to the issue of war criminals in China, China and France had a debate about the extraterritoriality and eventually led to a diplomatic crisis, the *Emile Bertin* Incident. Supported by the domestic nationalism, the Chinese government impelled the French government to close its consular courts in China before the Sino-French Treaty in 1946. Immediately after that, the Treaty was signed and officially ended the French extraterritoriality in China. The *Emile Bertin* Incident not only illustrated the complexity of the trial of war criminals but also shows the difficulty that China faced during the process of obtaining national independence since its modern time. The process in which the Chinese government dealt with this incidence was also an action to demonstrate the Chinese sovereignty.

**The Living Condition of High-level Government Employees on the Home Front in the Chinese
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主管 中国社会科学院

主办 中国社会科学院近代史研究所

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