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Modern Chinese History Studies

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Modern Chinese History Studies

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“Free China” in Three Tones Sang Bing(4)

Before Hu Shi and others started the periodical *Free China* in Taipei in 1949, there had been two periodicals with the same title, starting respectively in Wuhan in 1938 and Shanghai in 1945. These three periodicals represented the evolution of “Free China” in different stages. The former, sponsored by leftist intellectuals and the Communist Party of China, advocated sacrificing personal freedom to obtain the national freedom of China, to fight against the Japanese invaders and defend the independence of the nation. When this periodical was resumed in Guilin later, its leftist hue faded slightly. Around the outbreak of the Pacific War, “Free China” gradually became the honorable title granted by the international anti-Fascist Allies to China, which still stuck to the resistance. Thus, when the Shanghai branch of the Nationalist Party resumed public activities in 1945, they started a new periodical titled “Free China” to welcome the leaders and troops of the Chongqing government to return Shanghai. However, it soon turned out that what was brought from Chongqing to Shanghai was not freedom at all. These two periodicals were totally different from the *Free China* later started in Taipei, which was influenced by the anti-Communist tone of the Cold War and following the “free” world led by the United States.

From Educational Selection to Educational Stratification: Admissions and Qualifications of Colleges and Universities in Republican China Liang Chen(24)

According the historical sources related to admissions and entrance exams of colleges and universities in the Republic period, although theoretically the Ministry of Education was in charge of the high education, individual colleges and universities had relatively strong autonomy in admission. The admission of Republican higher education featured flexibility and variety. Under the open and impersonal appearance, the admission still had many requirements or qualifications in terms of students' locale, knowledge, financial background and so on. As long as mere education was considered, these qualifications showed the difference of the colleges and universities, and to some extent resulted in Republic students' particular pattern of selecting schools. From the perspective of the interaction between education and society, these qualifications led to the differentiations in the education from various regions and family backgrounds. Thus, the admission of higher education represented the function of educational selection, and more importantly, the function of educational stratification in terms of social mobility. The right of education tended to be the privilege of education.

How to Localize the “May Fourth” and the “New Culture”: An Observation from the Perspective of Local Intellectuals and Periodicals in Early Republican Wenzhou Xu Jiagui(43)

In the “local history” of Wenzhou, the spread of the “May Fourth” and the “New Culture” appeared in different patterns. Regarding the “May Fourth” anti-Japanese patriotic movement, new and old local intellectuals could use their intellectual foundation and distributing channels of books and periodicals established in the late Qing, so as to respond to the movement actively and positively. The connection between the “New Culture” and the “May Fourth” in Wenzhou was constructed, based on the school system, by those who had contact with new trends outside of Wenzhou. The differences in the channels and participants of the localization of these two movements illustrate the necessity to further investigate the connection of the two and to reflect on the macro narrative of the local intellectuals' transformation from the late Qing to the May Fourth.

The Personnel Configuration and Power Structure of the Shanghai Municipal Government in the Period of the Nanjing Nationalist Government Jiang Baolin (59)

In July 1927, the Shanghai Special Municipal Government was established. In May 1930, the Shanghai Special Municipality was renamed as Shanghai Municipality. From 1927 to 1937, the personnel configuration of the Shanghai Municipal Government was characterized by professionalization and also influenced by many political factors. The appointment of Shanghai mayors was related to the power struggle and political situation at the higher level of the Nationalist Party. The Shanghai mayors appointed lower level officials based on personal relationships, and even many “technocrats” in the municipal government were related to the mayors through various connections. Moreover, despite the framework of “the division of party and administration” at the local level, the Shanghai Party branch penetrated the municipal government and had some restriction on the latter. More importantly, Chiang Kai-shek also often intervened in the appointment of the mayor and heads of bureaus in the Shanghai Municipal Government and intentionally used cliques to maintain and balance the power structure of the Shanghai Municipal Government.

Fruits not Allocated Yet: the Redistribution of Fruit Trees and Rural Economy in Southwestern Shanxi around the Period of the Land Reform Hu Yingze (74)

By interpreting the “Registry of Class Elements” in several villages of Yongji County in southwestern Shanxi, the author finds the income from fruit trees had significant impact on local rural economy and the redistribution of fruit trees had close relationship with family economic conditions. In the land reform, the redistribution of land apparently played a significant role in changing the inequality of land ownership in the villages. However, the family incomes in these villages did not completely depend on the sizes of their land, but were influenced by the kinds and numbers of each family’s fruit trees. According to the Law of Land Reform, the fruit trees of families from all the classes were not redistributed and this shaped the development of family economy from the Land Reform to the High-level Communes. This research not only helps rethink the meaning of the Land Reform, but also benefits the understanding of the social differentiation in the countryside after the Land Reform.

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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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