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A Quantitative Analysis of the Ranking of Administrative Regions and the Distribution of Bureaucratic Resources *Hu Heng* (4)

The Qing government ranked all the administrative regions according to the four criteria, *Chong, Fan, Pi, Nan*, or namely transportation, administrative workload, tax collection, and criminal rate, and based on the ranking of the regions, local officialdom was categorized as the most crucial, the crucial, intermediate, and simple positions. Using historical research on the institutional change, the quantitative analysis and the GIS analysis, this research investigates how the Qing government distributed the limited bureaucratic resources based on this ranking system. It shows how the ranking system influenced the selection and promotion of local officials in the long run. In particular, it argues that the Qing government intentionally raised the rank of regions in the frontier to attract officials with higher administrative capabilities to take the positions there. This research may shed some light on the contemporary Chinese system of official selection and promotion as well.

A Preliminary Analysis of the Business Geography in Republican Shantou City: A Study Focusing on the *Qiaopi* Business for the Overseas Chinese *Xie Shi and Ouyang Linhao* (30)

Opened as a treaty port in 1860, Shantou became a pivotal hub connecting the whole Hanjiang area and the world. It developed into a prosperous city in a few decades and attracted a large population residing and doing business here. In particular, the *Qiaopi* business that exclusively served for overseas Chinese and their relatives in China thrived significantly. Overseas Chinese sent back to China a large amount of money, which played an important role in the economic development of Shantou city and its surrounding areas. This research used geographic data in historical materials to reconstruct and analyze the location of the *Qiaopi* business in Shantou in the 1940s. It shows that the majority of the *Qiaopi* business was located in the commercial area called “*Si yong yi shengping*”. The spatial layout of the *Qiaopi* business represents the commercial network of this business as well as the Shantou population’s hometown origins, real estate investment and their close relationship with the overseas Chinese.

The Institutional Transformation of Provincial Capitals and the Formation of the Municipalities in the Late Qing and Early Republican Era: A Case Study on Guangzhou

..... *Liang Minling* (50)

Provincial capitals underwent institutional transformation in the modern time in the two senses. Horizontally it changed from the combined governance of the urban and rural areas to the separation of the urban and rural governance. Vertically, provincial capitals gradually became separated from the administrative hierarchy and developed into municipalities with their

own jurisdictions. Guangzhou underwent a long process to be the first modern municipality in China, starting from the combination of the Nanhai and Panyu County to form an administrative jurisdiction directly affiliated to the provincial government in late Qing and then separated from the other provincial organs to form a municipality. This process was involved with the continuity of the old and new institutions, the relationship between the central and local government, the bargaining of resources, the division of powers and so on. It was also accompanied by the establishment of the an integrated urban society and a new mode of governance in modern social and economic transformation. It was caused by both institutional and social factors.

The Nationalist Government’s Plan of the Sino-French Military Alliance before the Outbreak of the Second World War *Hou Zhongjun*(67)

“New Tax, New Personnel, New Spirit” : the System of Examining and Training Direct Tax Personnel in the War of Resistance against the Japanese Aggression
..... *Wei Wenxiang*(83)

The Nationalist Government’s System of Supplying Military Horses and Its Difficulty in the War of Resistance against the Japanese Aggression *Mao Guangyuan*(101)

Tax Collection and Peasants’ Burden in the “Financial Anarchy” in the Early Stage of the Total War of Resistance against the Japanese Aggression: A Case Study Based on the Ganquan Village of the Shexian County in 1938 *Feng Xiaohong* (116)

In “Ganquan account books,” the tax collection in the Ganquan village of the Shexian County was recorded in the late Qing and Republican period. The Ganquan account books in 1938 show how tax was collected in the local condition of “financial anarchy”. The tax collection in the early stage of the total war was considerably different from the prewar era. The tax per *mu* in 1938 was as high as 5.115 yuan in average, 7.56 times higher than that in 1935 before the outbreak of the war. In this condition of “financial anarchy”, the dramatic increase of the peasants’ burden forced local teenagers to leave the village to survive.

The Male Homosexual Relationships in the Qing Dynasty *Dong Xiaohan* (134)

The records of the Punishment Board of the Qing court illustrate how male homosexual relationship was narrated in legal texts. In these records, the male homosexual relationship can be categorized into three kinds: accidental, accompanying, and monastery-related. The accidental relationship only took place in a few times. The accompanying relationship happened when the two male were doing things together. The monastery-related homosexuality last even longer and was seldom known by others. The homosexual relationship ended for financial, emotional, moral and social reasons. The analysis of these records shows how the male homosexuality was spread in rural society in the Qing period.

The Drafting and Presenting of the “Memorial of the Yuan Shikai Cabinet to Request the Emperor’s Swift Decision” : A Response to Hou Yijie’s Discussion on This Topic
..... *Sang Bing* (153)

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主办 中国社会科学院近代史研究所

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