

国家社会科学基金资助期刊
中国人文社会科学综合评价 (AMI) 权威期刊
中文社会科学引文索引 (CSSCI) 来源期刊
全国中文核心期刊
RCCSE中国权威学术期刊



近代史研究



Modern Chinese
History Studies

总第 232 期

2019

近代史研究

4

中国社会科学院近代史研究所 主办

近代史研究

Modern Chinese History Studies

新中国学术史回顾

中国近代史研究 70 年(1949—2019) 王建朗(4)

专题论文

中日“间岛问题”交涉(1907—1931) 李洪锡(20)

日本陆军与第二次直奉战争 郭循春(35)

中荷设领谈判与华侨国籍问题交涉(1907—1911) 李章鹏(47)

围垦活动中的水域产权纠纷与宗族、跨宗族联合

——以民国时期湖北樊湖水域为例 徐 斌(64)

民国时期太湖流域的人工养鱼业 吴俊范(80)

本刊不以任何形式收取版面费 全国社科工作办举报电话:010-55604027

2019/4

总第 232 期 7 月出版

被束缚的经济自主:战后国民政府与国际石油公司交涉论析 陈礼军(96)

近代中国地方卫生行政的诞生:以营口为中心的考察 杜丽红(114)

中国史学近代转型视阈下的“社会史”书写及其演变 李政君(132)

读史札记

大权将何以总揽?

——从召对、奏事的改变看预备立宪时的皇权 刘文华(145)

会议综述

第七期“中国近代史论坛”综述 肖红松 潘晓霞(154)

英文目录与提要 (160)

书讯 《创榛辟莽——近代史研究所与史学发展》(46)

本期执行编辑/葛夫平 技术编辑/贾亚娟

Modern Chinese History Studies

No. 4, 2019

The Review of the Studies on the Modern Chinese History in the Past 70 Years (1949 – 2019)

..... *Wang Jianlang* (4)

The studies on the modern Chinese history has consisted of a stable and mature research discipline in the past 70 years since the founding of the People's Republic, and especially so in the recent 40 years. In this thriving field, the number of scholars as well as the quality and quantity of scholarship has increased significantly. The development of the research on the modern Chinese history has been benefiting from the social progresses, equal academic communications, openness of the society, and the expansion of international academic exchanges. The studies on the modern Chinese history have reached a new academic height and laid the solid foundation for continuous development in the future.

The Sino-Japanese Negotiations for Jiandao in 1907 – 1931 *Li Hongxi* (20)

Since 1907, Japan had initiated the dispute over Jiandao for its own interest in imperial expansion and thus seriously jeopardized the Chinese sovereignty and the safety of the Northeast region. After the furious negotiation, the Chinese and Japanese governments signed a treaty in 1909 to settle down the problem with the temporary solution that the territory of Jiandao and the administrative power of the Korean population in this area belonged to China. Afterwards, however, based on the consular offices in the five trading cities in Yanbian, Japan constantly violated the 1909 treaty. In the name of protecting the Koreans, Japanese consular policemen were sent to the areas outside the trading cities to expand the power to rule the Korean population. As a result, the Sino-Japanese negotiations continued and became more and more complicated and radicalized until the Mukden Incidence in 1931. The Sino-Japanese negotiations over Jiandao were indeed the diplomatic fights between the two countries in the Yanbian area. To some extents, the efforts of the Chinese officials at various levels resisted and delayed the Japanese infiltration and expansion in this area.

The Japanese Army and the Second Zhili-Fengtian War *Guo Xunchun* (35)

A Study on the Sino-Dutch Negotiations for the Establishment of Consular Offices and the Nationality of Chinese Diasporas in 1907 – 1911 *Li Zhangpeng* (47)

The Lineages and Inter-lineage Association in the Disputes over the Property Rights of the Water Area Related to Land Reclamation: A Case Study on the Fan Lake Area in the Republican Period *Xu Bin* (64)

After the dam of Fankou had been completed in 1925, the nearby water area was drained to form a large amount of farming land. The land reclamation stimulated various property rights, which originated from the fishing lineages' fishing right in this lake area, to develop. The property rights could be obtained in two ways: through commercial transactions and through "the lake rules" established via negotiations or legal cases. In this lake area, a hierarchical social order of "lineage-guild-lineage association-alliance of lineages in the whole lake area" was established. Although there were internal

conflicts in this social order, the society of the lake area was a comparatively enclosed world from outsiders' viewpoint. The lake area was transformed into farming land, but the original social order still worked. As a result, outsiders were difficult to access to this area unless backed by strong power.

Fish Farming in the Tai Lake Area in the Republican Period *Wu Junfan*(80)

Restricted Economic Autonomy: An Analysis of the Negotiation between the Nationalist Government and International Oil Companies in the Postwar Era *Chen Lijun*(96)

After World War II, though China gained political independence, its economic independence became an even more salient problem than that in the earlier periods. This made the relationship between the Chinese government and the international companies in China more sensitive than before. The negotiation between the Nationalist government and the international oil companies was a typical case. The Nationalist government established the state-run Chinese oil company, developed oil resources and controlled the import of oil, so it had conflicts with the international oil companies in China and the US government intervened as well. These moves in the oil business were not only important practice of the postwar Chinese government to achieve economic independence, but also a direct challenge to the vested interest of the foreign countries in China. They were related to some essential issues such as the choice of modes for economic development, the rights to exploit natural resources, and the economic autonomy of the foreign companies in China. This case study not only illustrates the changing relationship between the modern Chinese government and foreign companies in China after WWII and the pressure imposed onto China by the US government and companies, but also shows us the degree of the economic autonomy that China obtained after its political independence and the restriction of this autonomy.

The Birth of Local Hygienic Administration in Modern China: A Study Centered on Yingkou *Du Lihong* (114)

In the late Qing period, the hygienic administration in Yingkou gradually took shape with the intervention of the foreign powers. In 1899, when the plague broke out in Yingkou, under the diplomatic pressure, the local government founded a hygienic bureau to implement rules for public health. Russia and Japan, with different purposes, reinforced the hygienic administration during their occupation of Yingkou. In the New Policy Reform of the Qing, hygiene became one of the local administrative functions in Yingkou. In the Northeast region where geo-politics was especially complicated, the impact of the foreign powers on the hygienic administration in Yingkou had two features. The first was the difference of the ways in which Russian and Japan implemented the hygienic administration respectively. The second was the adaption of the Chinese government to practice the hygienic administration in the interaction with the foreign powers. The hygienic administration in Yingkou was limited to the small urban area and difficult to radiate to its surrounding areas. The foreign powers had to intervene directly to force the nearby areas to implement the hygienic administration effectively.

The Writing of "Social History" and Its Evolution in the Perspective of the Modern Transformation of Chinese Historiography *Li Zhengjun*(132)

How to Centralize the Power: the Imperial Power in the Preparation of Constitutionalism *Liu Wenhua*(145)

The Summary of the Conference "Historical Space and Spatial History: Studies of the Modern Chinese Regional History" *Xiao Hongsong, Pan Xiaoxia*(154)

English abstracts translated by Liu Wennan

近代史研究

主管 中国社会科学院

主办 中国社会科学院近代史研究所

编辑 《近代史研究》编辑部
出版 近代史研究杂志社
地址 北京王府井大街东厂胡同1号(100006)
采编平台 www.jdsyj.org
电子信箱 jdsyj-jd@cass.org.cn
电话 86-10-65275944
国内发行 社会科学文献出版社
北京报刊发行局
国内代号 82-472
国外发行 中国国际图书贸易集团有限公司
国外代号 BM-298
订购处 全国各地邮局
印刷 三河市龙林印务有限公司
刊号 CN 11-1215/K ISSN 1001-6708
定价 35.00元
地图审图号 GS(2019)1111号

如有印装质量问题, 请与社会科学文献出版社联系调换
电话: 010-59366562



近代史研究



社科期刊网

ISSN 1001-6708



9 771001 670196