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Modern Chinese History Studies

No. 5, 2019

Was Enlightenment Continuous? —From the Late Qing to the May Fourth Wang Fansen(5)

The intellectual development from the late Qing to the 1911 Revolution and then to the May Fourth New Cultural Movement was generally a continuous process despite various ambivalent and hesitating zigzags. In this overall continuity, new elements were salient. The new policies promulgated by the Republican government soon after the success of the Revolution created the institutional legacy to give previously marginal ideas enough legitimacy to become mainstream ideas. The changes in the “background culture” also resulted in many new themes of the May Fourth, though the themes ostensibly similar to those in the late Qing period. The enlightenment of the May Fourth gave positive values to the “future” so that the future perspective became a fashionable trend in this period.

Embedding the *Tianxia* Perspective in the State: The Trial of the “Good Men’s Government” in the Early Republican Period Luo Zhitian(21)

In 1922, a group of the educated elites, including Hu Shi, proposed the doctrine of “Good Government” and shortly afterwards the “Good Men’s Government” consisting of the educated elites ran the state briefly. This episode showed that the traditional *tianxia* perspective of imperial China was adopted to fit into the age of modern nation-states with an emphasis on active governing. However, the Beijing Government then was a hybridity of the modern form of state and the traditional ideal of small government. These educated elites attempted to embed the traditional political model of *tianxia* in the modern state and rejuvenate the lethargic modern government. This article is aimed at illustrating the interactions full of intrinsic tensions in this process.

The US Attitude to China around the Washington Conference: Centered on the Reports on China in the US Mainstream Press Wang Di(42)

It is necessary to consult not only Chinese historical records but also Western materials to understand the possible choices that China had and the role that Western powers played in the reconstruction of the world order after the First World War. Based on the reports on China in the US mainstream press, this article examines the US attitude toward China and the social foundation of the China policy of the US in the period between the May Fourth Movement and the Washington Conference. The US government’s attitude toward China was determined by the interests of the US itself and the US interests in East Asia and the whole world, while the reports on China in the US press illustrated the American social values and compassion for China. However, the US press clearly distinguished the support for the Chinese government and the support for the Chinese people to achieve the rule of law and democracy, so there were different opinions about how to support China then.

Chiang Kai-shek and the January Twenty-eighth Shanghai Battle in 1932 Chen Qianping(56)

After the outbreak of the Shanghai Battle against the Japanese aggression on January twenty-eighth in 1932, Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist government changed the Japan policy from “negotiation while resistance” to “active resistance with preparation for negotiation.” Chiang reinforced the Chinese military force in the Shanghai area to fight against the increasing Japanese troops. Nevertheless, he also realized the Chinese military power was not strong enough to win the battle, so he adopted the policy to restrict the scope of the battle and wait for the British and US governments to intervene

in the Japanese aggression. The Shanghai Battle in 1932 achieved this goal and evoked the Chinese people's patriotic passion.

How to Implement: the Chinese Communist Mechanism of Implementation in the War of Resistance

..... *Huang Daoxuan* (72)

During the War of Resistance, the Communist Party of China gradually developed its leadership to improve the mechanism of implementation. Guided by its revolutionary ideas and political culture, the Chinese Communist revolution adopted various methods of implementation such as meetings, supervision, examination, intensive mobilization, competition, the mass line, and numerical management to forge a system that emphasized on effects and guaranteed the implementation of all the policies.

The Chaos of Constitutionalism and the Fall of the Nationalist Regime: A Study on the Congress of Constitutionalism in 1948

Wang Chaoguang (88)

Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, the decline of the Guomindang's ruling power was more and more salient. One major reason for this was that various cliques in the Guomindang fought for their own respective interests at the cost of the whole party. The election and political activities around the Congress of Constitutionalism in 1948 vividly demonstrated the conflicts among these cliques. The prolonged chaos inside the Guomindang shows that it was unqualified to lead the state building and modern transformation of China.

Judgment of Motive and Textual Research on Historical Materials: the Interpretation of the Three Telegrams between Mao Zedong and Stalin

Shen Zhihua (106)

In November 1947 and March 1948, Mao Zedong sent Stalin two telegrams about the Chinese Communist policy of democratic parties, but the contents of the two telegrams were contradictory. The complete and in-depth interpretation of the historical materials demonstrates that Mao's first telegram did not reveal the true understanding and practice of the Chinese Communist Party to deal with the democratic parties. His real intention was to test Stalin's attitude, relieve the Soviet suspicion about the Chinese Communist Party and persuade Stalin to accept the Chinese policies of the United Front and the Coalition Government. This episode shows the subtleness and complexity of the relationship between the Communist Parties of China and the Soviet. It also illustrates that the judgment of motive in historical research should be based on systematic and comprehensive study on the materials.

On the Research Objects of the Modern Chinese Financial History

Wu Jingping (123)

In modern China, Chinese finance witnessed many new developments in the fields of currency, professional institutions, and markets. By tracing and comparing multiple works of general research on the modern Chinese economic history, fiscal history and financial history and other historical documents, this article demonstrates the differences and connections among the modern Chinese financial history, fiscal history and economic history in terms of institutional configuration and main contents. It also examines the research objects of the modern Chinese financial history and argues that in order to deal with periodization and demarcation of financial fields in the modern Chinese financial history, it is important to adopt the interdisciplinary perspective and understand the institutional environment of the financial changes.

Review of the Scholarship on the Modern Chinese History in 2018

Wang Jianlang (141)

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