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# 近代史研究



Modern Chinese  
History Studies

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中国社会科学院近代史研究所 主办

# 近代史研究

Modern Chinese History Studies

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# Modern Chinese History Studies

No. 2, 2020

## **The History of Souls in the Rectification Movement ..... *Huang Daoxuan* (4)**

The Rectification Movement had a pivotal position in the history of the Communist Party of China. The value of this movement surely was represented in the aspects of political principles, organizational discipline, and ideology, but it also had long-lasting and general significance in the creation of the new political culture of the Party. Through discipline and normalization, the Rectification Movement encouraged party members to willfully make personal choices and conduct personal lives according to the expectation and standard of the Party, so as to forge “transparent personalities” that completely open and loyal to the Party. This kind of disciplinary practice was rare even in the communist parties. The critique of the Rectification Movement against liberalism and individualism was not so well known as the critique against dogmatism and empiricism, but its significance should not be underestimated.

## **“Taking Risks to Grasp the Opportunities”: Yang Chongyi’s Career and Life**

..... *Zhang Hairong* (27)

## **The Development of the Grassroots Party Affairs of the Guomindang in Zhejiang, 1927 – 1931**

..... *Wang Caiyou* (45)

Focusing on the local party organs of the Guomindang at the county level and below, the research illustrates the general features of the organizational development of the Guomindang and explains the regional differences in the grassroots social development. The party affairs of the Guomindang in Zhejiang in 1927 – 1931 show the imbalance between the urban and rural areas even in the core region of the Guomindang’s rule. Moreover, the Guomindang party organs behaved differently in the economically more advanced areas such as Hangzhou, Jiaying and Huzhou and the less developed areas such as Jinhua and Quzhou. The summarization like “Party existing on the top, but not at the bottom” and “Party existing in the cities, but not in the countryside” did not apply to everywhere. Local party organs often relied on the old-style local councils, lineages and local cliques to penetrate the local society. This became the important foundation for the local party organs to imbed in the local society in the less developed areas. In contrast, the political influence of the Guomindang in the economically more advanced areas was much weaker than that in the less developed areas, where the local party organs were usually more powerful than the local government due to the “strongmen politics”. The history how the Guomindang was imbedded in the local society in Zhejiang may shed some new light on the development of the Guomindang.

## **The Debates on the Issue of Ethnical Autonomy in Inner Mongol after the War of Resistance in the Areas Controlled by the Guomindang ..... *Yang Siji* (63)**

The development of the Chinese modern system of ethnical autonomy underwent a complicated historical process. Its basic principle was to transform the tribe autonomy in a dynastic empire to the governance of administrative regions in a modern nation-state so as to reshape the centralized and unified multi-ethnic nation-state. From the victory of the War of Resistance in 1945 to the National Congress to make the Constitution in 1946, the Nationalist government, the intellectuals, the provincial government of Inner Mongol and the Mongolian local elites had a series of debates about the autonomy of Inner Mongol. Their debates focused on the administrative position of “meng”. The debates appeared as the

ethnic conflicts between the Mongols and the Han Chinese, but the fundamental problem in the debates was the opposition and collaboration of two ideals, namely the ethnic autonomy and local autonomy. The Nationalist government understood the reality that the multi-ethnic peoples coexisted in the Inner Mongolian area and the autonomy should be jointly autonomy of all the ethnical groups in this area, but it could not break through the restrict of the provincial system nor reconcile the “ethnic factor” and the “regional factor”, so that the Mongolian elites were even more alienated from the Nationalist regime. These debates provided important reference for the Chinese Communist government to establish the Autonomic Region of Inner Mongol in the future.

**The Combined Forces of Ecology, Right of Land, and Management: Examining the Relationship of Employment in Modern Rural North China through the Case of Dingxian County in middle Hebei** ..... *Li Jinzheng* (84)

The case study of Dingxian County illustrates the reality of the relationship of employment in the plain area of North China, middle Hubei in particular. In this area, short-term labor was the most common form of employment. The ratio of hired labor was even significantly higher than that in the economically more advanced Jiangnan area. The relationship of hired labor between employers and employees was a result of free and rational choices, closely related to the demand and supply of hired labor. In Dingxian County, employers had no obvious personal restricts on their employees beyond their economic contracts. Employees' salary basically represented their value and the changing relationship of the demands and supplies and their salary increased both in name and in reality. Long-term laborers' income could support themselves and their families. Employed peasants' lives were not inferior to poor peasants'.

**The Establishment of the Jiangnan Customs and the International Trade in Hankou, 1858 – 1869** ..... *Zheng Binbin and Zhang Zhiyun* (100)

**The Process of Abolishing Extraterritoriality in China from the Perspective of Transnational History, 1919 – 1931** ..... *Wu Wenhao* (117)

Extraterritoriality in colonial empires and semi-colonial countries was an international phenomenon in the modern world. When trying to solve the problem of extraterritoriality, China and other semi-colonial countries made use of experiences from other countries via the communication networks of diplomats and foreign advisors. At first, modern China learned about the Japanese method that reformed the legal system in five years and abolished extraterritoriality, but failed to achieve the same result. Based on the French advisor's suggestion, the Beijing government tried to use the Siamese method to retain the Mixed Court in Shanghai first and then solve the problem of extraterritoriality but this attempt also failed. In the 1920s, the success of Turkey encouraged the Chinese, so the Nationalist government followed the Turkish example. However, because of the lack of a stable central government and other reasons, facing the opposition of the powers, it could only proposed a solution combining the Turkish and Siamese precedents.

**Politics of Language and Discursive Power: the Cultural Controversy about the “850 English Words Movement” in 1933 – 1934** ..... *You Xiaoli* (134)

**An Investigation on the Author of the *Yingyao Riji* (*Diary of the Trip to England*)** ..... *Wu Yangxiang and Zhou Mingzhao* (152)

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