

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 240 期

2020

近代史研究

6

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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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

2020/6

1979年创刊 总第240期 11月出版

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本期执行编辑/薛 刚 技术编辑/贾亚娟

Modern Chinese History Studies

No. 6, 2020

Everyday Affairs and Life World of an Educational Administrator in Late Qing: A Study on Lu Baozhong's Diary in His Tenure as Educational Administrator of Hunan *Li Xizhu*(4)

From the eleventh to the fourteenth year of the Guangxu Reign (1885 – 1888), Lu Baozhong, the educational administrator of Hunan province, left a fairly complete diary, in which he recorded his everyday practice related to local educational affairs, his negotiation and bargaining with local gentry, and his social network and life condition during his tenure. This diary reveals the multiple facets of everyday affairs and life world of an ordinary provincial educational administrator. Lu Baozhong's three-year tenure in Hunan did not leave too much impact on the history of education in late Qing Hunan. However, such an ordinary official as Lu Baozhong kept the normal functioning of the bureaucratic system in the late Qing period and ensured all the policies of the Qing government regarding culture and education to be publicized and implemented at the local level, so as to construct the basic structure and dynamics of the everyday governance of the traditional state.

Finance and Administration of the Plague Prevention in Late Qing Northeast China *Du Lihong*(23)

The great plague that broke out in Northeast China in 1910 caused enormous panic in the government and the society. Although the central government gave the local government plenty of political pressure, it did not provide much financial support. The funding for the plague prevention largely came from the local government. Xiliang, the general-governor of the three northeast provinces, played an essential role in dealing with the financial issues of the plague prevention. He requested funding from the Grand Council and the Board of Finance in the central government, distributed funds to subordinated prefectures and countries, and supervised fund-raising and expenditure of funds. The plague prevention in Northeast China was an unprecedented administrative project that required modern public health facilities instead of merely providing medicine to curb epidemics, a measure often implemented in traditional China. The local government had to devote more money to this project to make up the weakness in the public health administration. It spent most of the fund in building infrastructures such as hospitals and plague prevention clinics, hiring doctors and sanitary police, purchasing medicine, and so on.

A Study on the Personal Relationship among Participants of Rural Land Trade in Modern North China: An Empirical Analysis Based the Land Contracts of Weizhuang Village *Jiang Xiuxian*(39)

Interpersonal relationship had impact on land trade, but the impact in North China was different from that in South China. In South China such as Huizhou, land trade was mainly between people inside the same lineage, while in North China small peasants tended to trade land with ones in different lineages and each transaction had its unique situation depending on participants' villages and lineages. Moreover, in North China, it was relatively difficult to close a transaction of land trade, no matter purchasing or selling. In most of the cases, the participation of a third party in land trade was random. Both the buyer and seller had no strong preference regarding to the social condition of the third party, such as family ties and social prestige. The general understanding of land trade based on the empirical research in South China cannot fully explain land trade in North China. The complicated role that the third party played in land trade in South China was seldom seen in North China, where both buyers and sellers normally had clear perception of themselves and the opposite party.

From the Protest against Tax Increase to the Political Participation: The Relationship between Foreign and Chinese Residents of the International Settlement of Shanghai in the Early Stage of the Nanjing Nationalist Government *Wei Bingbing*(55)

Soon after the Nanjing Nationalist government was established in 1927, the Chinese associations in the International

Settlement of Shanghai launched a protest against the increase of municipal tax levied by the Municipal Council. The Nanjing government did not respond to the protest at first and the board of the Municipal Council had an unyielding attitude, so the Chinese associations turned to requesting more seats for Chinese members in the board of the Municipal Council as the condition to end the protest. However, the Municipal Council refused to accept this proposal and used illegal measures to enforce the levy of additional tax with the support of Consular Corps. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nanjing Government supported the Chinese to demand more political participation in the International Settlement but their negotiation with the Municipal Council was futile. With the mediation of Yu Qiaqing, the leader of the Chinese gentry-merchants in Shanghai and the pressure from the Foreign Office of Britain, the Municipal Council finally adjusted its attitude and reached an agreement with Chinese rates-payers to draft a tentative measure for the Chinese participation in the municipality. In this time period, the improving relationship between the Nanjing government and the West powers was the major reason for the success of the negotiation between the Chinese and foreign residents in this conflict. The compromises that both parties were willing to make also depended on the support they received from their respective governments in diplomacy. The Chinese political participation in the municipality ushered in a new stage in the Chinese-foreign relationship in the International Settlement of Shanghai, and also profoundly shaped the relationship between the International Settlement and the Nanjing government.

Rebuilding the Party Army: The Educated Youth Enlistment Movement and the Youth Corps
 *Jiang Tao*(73)

The Chinese Policy to Control German Missionaries and the Its Local Implementation during the War of Resistance against the Japanese Aggression *Yang Weihua*(88)

The Takeover of the Yunnan Part of the Yunnan-Vietnam Railway and the Sino-French Negotiation, 1940 – 1946 *Tan Gang*(106)

The Understanding of “Addiction” and Its Transformation in the Modern Chinese Society
 *Wang Yakai*(120)

In modern China, Chinese people’s understanding of addiction was directly related to the prevalence of opium smoking and was further developed along with the deteriorating social damage caused by opium. The slangs used to describe addiction started to enter written language in the Qianrong Reign. In the Jiaqing and Daoguang Reigns, discussions about addiction were more and more related to the promotion of anti-opium policies, and thus the expression and substance of addiction gradually became identical. In the late Qing and early Republican period, with the mutual influence between the Chinese and western medical knowledge, “addiction” became a medical term and divergent from the popular expression of “addiction” in everyday life. The understanding of “addiction” and its transformation illustrate the damage caused by the import of opium to the modern Chinese society and its impact on the Chinese way of thinking.

The Changes of the Early Chinese Translation of “Pragmatism” *Wu Siying*(132)

Chiang Kai-shek’s Perception of the Pitfalls in the Conscription System and His Reaction during the War of Resistance against the Japanese Aggression *Zheng Fazhan*(142)

Conferment of Honorary Degrees in Modern Chinese Universities *Wu Ligu*(151)

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English abstracts translated by Liu Wennan

近代史研究

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编辑 《近代史研究》编辑部
出版 近代史研究杂志社
地址 北京市朝阳区国家体育场北路1号(100101)
采编平台 www.jdsyj.org
电子信箱 jdsyj-jd@cass.org.cn
电话 86-10-87420921
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

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ISSN 1001-6708



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