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# 近代史研究



Modern Chinese  
History Studies

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# 近代史研究

Modern Chinese History Studies

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# Modern Chinese History Studies

No. 3, 2021

## **Application of Wireless Communication Technologies in the CPC-Led Army during China's Resistance War Against Japan ..... *Qi Xiaolin* (42)**

Wireless Communication Technologies (WCT) were instrumental for information transmission within the CPC-Led Army during China's Resistance War against Japan. A wireless communication system is generally underpinned by relevant equipment, personnel, mechanisms and structures. At the beginning of the war, the CPC purchased a large amount of equipment, trained competent personnel and introduced mechanisms in a bid to put in place a wireless communication system, which was under the command of the Central Military Commission, linked all the division-level units and largely covered the regiment level. Notwithstanding meeting the basic demands for long-distance information transmission, such a system has long been beset with problems like incompetency and indiscipline of telegraph operators and cryptographers, slack operating rules and cumbersome organizations. Facing increasing information transmission demands and intensified external pressure, CPC's wireless communication system was at the end of its rope both in terms of security and efficiency. Such a situation compelled the CPC Central Committee to make some necessary changes, including reforming the organizational structure of the wireless communication system, restricting communication demands, and improving the competency, political loyalty and discipline of personnel. With the external pressure lessened at the late stage of the war, the WCT in the CPC-Led army expanded again. This is a testament to the CPC's ability to appropriately apply the wireless communication technologies under different political, economic and military situations.

## **Cultivation of "Speaking Skills": Speech Training for the Early CPC-Dispatched Students in the Soviet Russia ..... *Sun Huixiu* (59)**

Both the Chinese group in the Communist University of the Toilers of the East and Moscow Sun Yat-sen University attached great importance to the speaking skills of their trainees. Both introduced speech training courses and speech practices. The CPC, at its early days, dispatched students to the Soviet Russia to receive training, who became excellent public speakers and mobilizers in late days. Some factors contributed to the speaking training of the Chinese students in Soviet Russia, including the importance the Intercom attached to speech training, the influence of the Soviet Russian political culture, and demonstration of such role-models like leaders of Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the school teachers. It turned out that speech training was instrumental in improving the overall qualification of the trainees, building coherent party organizations and creating a set of criteria for selecting cadres. Public speech skill training is generally constrained by factors like the talent, personality and gender of the trainees. But it turned out that the training was somewhat effective in breaking some of these constraints. The Chinese trainees later played a significant role in the CPC's publicity work by taking advantage of their speech skills and mobilization tactics gained from the Soviet Russia, after they returned to China.

## **Embracing the Chinese Culture through Compiling Bilingual Dictionaries: A Study on the Early Missionaries to China ..... *Yuan Qing* (77)**

Early missionaries came to China in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century for the purpose of spreading the Gospel. Faced with the harsh policy environment of the Qing Imperial Government and the difficulty in learning the Chinese, they went against all odds to compile a large amount of English-Chinese dictionaries and Chinese-English dictionaries, a very unique social and cultural phenomenon in the history of missionary work, publication, and intercultural exchanges in late Qing Dynasty. To compile these dictionaries, those missionaries made arduous efforts to acquire knowledge on the Chinese language and culture by employing Chinese teachers, practicing Chinese, involving in political and economic affairs, conducting social surveys, and

purchasing Chinese books. They drew on all kinds of ancient Chinese literature in the compilation of these dictionaries, which exhibited the splendor of the Chinese culture. In this process, the missionaries showed their respect to and praise of some aspects of the Chinese culture in the one hand and their criticism and distaste of other aspects on the other hand, based on their strong belief on the superiority of the Christian culture. Their efforts to learn the Chinese language and culture in general and their compilation of bilingual dictionaries in particular cast light on their devotion to the cause of spreading the Gospel in China and their preoccupation with their national interests in the colonial system of imperialism. The development of the discipline of linguistics in Europe in general and the rich experiences of Europeans in dictionary compilation in particular, coupled with the quality modern education the missionaries received, were conducive to the achievements of the early missionaries to China in cultural exchanges.

**Duan Fang and the Political Turmoil in 1907** ..... *Zhang Jianbin*(92)

**Ownership Changes of the Land Tax under the Decentralized Fiscal System in Republican China**  
..... *Ke Weiming*(107)

The Republican era witnessed the modern transition of China's traditional fiscal system. The government once introduced a preliminary decentralized fiscal system that allocated the country's fiscal resources between the central and local governments. Rules for allocating the land tax, which had been the most important fiscal resource in traditional China, changed several times during the Republican era. During the reign of the Beiyang Government, land tax was nominally a national tax though it was actually controlled by local warlords. After the founding of the Nanjing Nationalist Government, land tax was officially a local tax. During the Resistance War against Japanese Aggression, the Central Government once regained the control of land tax, which was later returned to local governments after the war. The ownership issue of land tax involved too many interests and conflicts. The decentralized fiscal system at the time was merely nominal since it was based on political centralization at the central level. As a matter of fact, changes in the ownership of land tax failed to adjust the fiscal relations between the central and local governments as expected. On the contrary, it further intensified the conflicts between the state and the people.

**A Quantitative Analysis of the Birth Places of University Students in Republican China**  
..... *Liang Chen, Ren Yunzhu and Li Zhongqing*(124)

**British Conceiving of the Commercial Treaty with China after the World War II**  
..... *Hou Zhongjun*(143)

In the late stage of World War II, the British government joined the ranks of the U. S. government to initiate commercial treaty talks with China. Nevertheless, the British government was largely lukewarm about the talk at first. It once hoped that the Chinese side would first propose a draft treaty, based on which the British side could make further improvement. With the U. S. government stepped up its commercial treaty talk with China, however, the British changed course and proactively prepared a draft treaty. The draft commercial treaty proposed by the British side only covered issues related to residence and navigation, excluding business-related terms. Different from the terms of the Sino-U. S. Commercial Treaty, the British side hoped to get national treatment rather than the most-favored-nation treatment, a stance that would enable the British to get more benefits than that were allowed under the Sino-U. S. Commercial Treaty. The Chinese side proposed adjustments of the draft treaty at the end of 1946. With the all-out outbreak of the Chinese Civil War, the British side argued that the Chinese domestic situation would impede the implementation of the commercial treaty. It would rather jettison the commercial treaty than sign an unsatisfactory treaty. The Sino-U. K. Commercial Treaty was ultimately aborted.

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