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Intransigence and Concessions of the CPC in Its Post-War Peace Negotiation with the KMT: An Examination of the CPC's Changing Tactics at the Different Stages of the Negotiation

..... **Yu Huamin**(15)

The Negotiation between the CPC and the KMT offered a rare opportunity for China to achieve peace after the end of the Resistance War against Japanese Aggression. During the negotiation, the CPC Central Committee and its negotiation team closely monitored changes on the ground and embraced the historical trends of peace and democracy. With the fundamental standpoint of “never giving up the hard-won victory of the people easily,” the CPC employed a negotiation strategy characterized by flexibility, rationality and restraint, and did what it could to take the initiative during the negotiation. Specifically, the CPC was rational and moderate in deciding when to make concessions or otherwise. The CPC made “concessions” from time to time to show its sincerity for peace and did what it could to avoid an all-out civil war. The CPC earned the sympathy and support of third-party members and the vast majority of the people. Only after the KMT did not change its course and repeatedly crossed the red lines did the CPC start to dig in its heels. The CPC had successfully used the negotiation for political and publicity gains until the final breakdown of the negotiation. Through the negotiation, the CPC also got some far-reaching gains, namely, making the people to abandon their fantasies and winning over the people.

Kang Youwei and Emperor Guangxu during the Reform Movement of 1898

..... **Mao Haijian**(34)

It is true that Kang Youwei fabricated the “Wuxu Memorial to the Emperor” and both his autobiography and “The Wuxu Coup” written by Liang Qichao were not completely based on fact. By examining the books written by Kang and Liang, and the *Compilation of Memorials to the Emperor by Loyal Men*, however, we can still clearly see exchanges of thoughts between Kang Youwei and Emperor Guangxu, who adopted Kang's suggestions, protected Kang on five occasions and established Maoqindian, a position that was created for Kang Youwei. So, it is safe to say that Kang Youwei is definitely one of the major promoters of the Reform Movement of 1898.

Reinterpreting the Competition for the Governorship of Liangjiang Region and the Political Turmoil in 1907 **Han Ce**(55)

Once returning to the Forbidden City in 1901, the Royal Government of Qing Dynasty decided to restrain the autonomous trends of southeast provinces and strengthen the Beiyang Force to protect the capital city, in a bid to reestablish the authority of the Royal Government. So it empowered Yuan Shikai to take control of the Jiangnan Region, the major area of state revenue. By taking this opportunity, Yuan Shikai attempted to expand the influences of the Beiyang Force southward. As a result, Yuan Shikai and local political forces of the Jiangnan Region were involved in an all-out competition for the governorship of Liangjiang Region. Destabilizing the balance between the North Faction and the South Faction and making their relations beyond repair, this competition was a crucial factor that galvanized the high-level political jockeying in the Political Turmoil of 1907. An important reason behind the animosity between Qu Hongji and Yuan Shikai lied in the failure of Qu Hongji to defend the position of the Hunan Faction in the face of the intrusion of Beiyang Force under the leadership of Yuan Shikai. Qu was politically isolated as a result. Cen Chunxuan initiated political reform to counter Yi Kuang and Yuan Shikai, but he also attempted to improve his chance of winning the governorship of Liangjiang Region by doing so. At the time, Cen's efforts for winning the governorship were frustrated and he was at odds

with Zhou Fu and Duan Fang. Political arrangements after the bureaucracy reform of 1906 triggered the direct confrontation between Yi Kuang and Qu Hongji. Such factors like Qu Hongji's thirst for more political power, Yi Kuang's serious illness and personnel shortages in the Northeast Provinces contributed to the Political Turmoil in 1907. However, more efforts are needed to revisit the triangular relationships among Yi Kuang, Yuan Shikai and Qu Hongji.

**A Study of Guizhou Inter-Provincial Contribution during the Reign of Tongzhi and Guangxu
Emperors of Qing Dynasty Ni Yuping (70)**

After 1850, the provinces in the southeast stopped to transfer the Inter-provincial Contribution fund to Guizhou. In 1863, the Qing government transferred part of the contribution authority to the Ministry of Revenue. Guizhou took the opportunity to request the establishment of inter-provincial contributions and had successively set up Guizhou Contribution Bureaus (Qian Juan Ju) in Hunan, Sichuan, Hubei, Guangdong, Guangxi, Jiangsu, Shandong and other provinces. From 1864 to 1879, Guizhou received more than 21 million taels through contributions from other provinces, accounting for 36.11% of its military expenditure and thus ensuring the financial survival of the province. By examining inter-provincial contributions to Guizhou, we can have a glimpse of the importance of contributions in the traditional fiscal system of the Qing Dynasty on the one hand and the efforts of the royal government in transferring fiscal resources among provinces on the other.

**Chinese Medicinal Materials Trade in Modern Hankou (1872 – 1919)
..... Diao Li and Song Siqi (86)**

This paper analyzes the patterns of the import and export trade of Chinese medicinal materials in Hankou from 1872 to 1919. According to this paper, inter-port trade was the bulk of Chinese medicinal materials trade in Hankou while re-export trade was also significant. Trade in musk and gall dominated the structure of Chinese medicinal materials trade in Hankou before and after 1904 respectively. Chinese medicinal materials trade kept its growth momentum in modern China and Hankou's importance in this trade was second only to Shanghai. Based on the catalogue of Chinese medicinal materials, this article examined the market hinterland, trade routes, and inter-port trade, and analyzed modern Hankou Chinese medicinal materials trade system based on categorical data. It finds that the traditional commercial network and market mechanisms related to Chinese medicinal materials trade were largely immune from shocks and kept their vitality, although fluctuations did take place between 1872 and 1919. Huge market demands in Hankou, attributes of Chinese medicinal materials and the highly-developed trade network in modern China were all factors behind it.

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近代史研究

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