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中国社会科学院近代史研究所主办

中国近代史“三大体系”建设笔谈

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Building “the Three Systems” and Modern Economic History Studies *Ni Yuping*(34)

On the Functions and Powers of the Grand Council (1862 – 1888) *Liu Wenhua*(40)

In the late Qing Dynasty, both Emperor Tongzhi and Emperor Guangxu succeeded to the throne when they were young and could not perform their duties of handling state affairs. Therefore, in both cases, the Empress Dowagers attended to state affairs from behind a curtain. In both cases, the Empress Dowagers relied more on the Grand Council than ever before. As a result, the functions and powers of the Grand Council expanded remarkably, as evidenced by its increasing role in document processing and official appointment. The Grand Council could propose policy suggestions on such important documents like internal and external Palace Memorials, administrative reports and the Criminal Yellow Books. When it came to the appointment of officials, the Grand Council could submit a list of candidates whenever there were vacancies in the positions of ministers or provincial envoys. In addition, it was entitled to read the Palace Memorials on Provincial Secret Examination. The Grand Council continued to enjoy these powers until Empress Dowager Cixi returned the imperial power to Emperor Guangxu in 1889. With its expanded functions and powers, the Grand Council had far-reaching impact on the political situations during the middle and late Guangxu period and during the Xuantong period.

From Belligerence to Pacification: the Opinion Orientation of *Shenbao* During the Sino-French War *Huang Fei*(58)

Experiences, Witnessing and Memories: Several Ordinary Chinese during the Boxer Rebellion *Dai Haibin*(74)

This paper concentrated on three ordinary Chinese during the Boxer Rebellion in 1900, namely, Jin Sixi, Zheng Dianfang and Fu Jingtao. All of them were Chinese Christians and lived at the margin of society. As the witnesses of the chaos at the time, they unintentionally left their imprint on history. They took shelter in a foreign embassy at one time and were to various extents involved in transmitting information underground during the war. Consequently, they respectively played a role in mediation and rescuing the embassy from the siege. Their actions transcended the China versus Foreign dichotomy. As “exceptional” personal choices under very extreme circumstances, their actions indicated the failure of relevant social mechanisms. These ordinary Chinese did some extraordinary things, but they were not able to tell their stories on their own. All the historical records about their deeds were written by others. By piecing together all relevant historical records, researchers can re-create their full images, through which we can understand the focus of a specific time and the standpoints of different social groups. Stories of ordinary people may be the key to understanding the magnificent aspects of history.

Revisiting the Russia-Chinese Provisional Agreement on the Fengtian Province Unauthorizedly Signed by Zengqi Xu Bingsan(91)

During the Boxer Rebellion, Mukden general Zengqi was severely criticized for unauthorizedly signing the humiliating Russia-Chinese Provisional Agreement on the Fengtian Province with the Russian army. Most researchers hold that the nature of this incident is clear and the evidences are beyond doubt. This conventional wisdom, however, is challenged since it ignores the complex negotiations under the surface and divergent responses from relevant parties. In fact, Zengqi did ask the Qing government for instructions, but Li Hongzhang deliberately refused to reply. The provisional agreement was not disclosed through foreign media until the Sino-Russian negotiations came to a head. By doing so, Li Hongzhang attempted to counter Russia's ambition of dominating Manchuria by taking advantage of the objection from other big powers. Zengqi was immediately dismissed by the Qing government, but was later reinstated under the pressure of Russia. Zengqi felt he was unjustly treated considering other governors in Manchuria who also sought reconciliations with Russia had never been punished like him. Zengqi's claim was not totally groundless, but it should not become the excuse for his immunity from punishment. Nevertheless, the failure of Li Hongzhang to give timely instructions contributed to Zengqi's decision to sign the provisional agreement without authorization. This part of history sheds light on the difficult diplomacy of the Qing government vis-a-vis Russia during the Boxer Rebellion and the complexity of politics in the late Qing Dynasty

From Domestic Regulation to Drug Diplomacy: the Formulation of Morphine Imports Control in the Last Years of the Qing Dynasty Huang Yun(103)

Medical missionaries and the western pharmaceutical companies introduced morphine into China as a cure for opium addiction in the 1870s. The proliferation of morphine and its misuse promoted a discussion on its harms. To respond to appeals from gentries after the First Sino-Japanese War (1894 - 1895), the Magistrate of Shanghai and local officials in other places issued regulations to control the use of morphine. However, morphine was imported into China by foreigners at the time, so regulating morphine became a diplomatic issue in China. After the end of the Boxer Rebellion, the policy of morphine imports control was included into the revised commercial treaties as proposed by the Qing government. However, the implementation of this policy turned out to be difficult due to the noncooperation from big powers. In addition, conflicts emerged frequently regarding morphine importation by foreign businessmen. Under such circumstances, the regulation on morphine imports control had to be revised. After marathon negotiations, the Qing government and Britain and other big powers agreed upon a new policy on morphine imports control, which took into effect in 1909. Several factors together contributed to morphine proliferation during the late Qing dynasty, including activities of medical missionaries in China, the business expansion of the western pharmaceutical companies and the narcotic drugs suppression campaign launched by the Qing government. The emergence of the morphine imports control policy and relevant negotiations between China and big powers shed light on the struggling of the Qing government in face of the hegemonic power of foreign countries

The Pros and Cons of "Western Medicine": Popularity of New Special Medicines in Modern China and Its Repercussions Liu Feiwen(115)

Imposition of Goods Donation and Its Abuse: A Case Study on the Jiaoji Railway against the Background of Changing Railway Ownership (1924 - 1931) Ma Linghe(134)

The Jiaoji railway began collecting railway cargo donation in 1924, which invoked strong resistance by Japan. Both the central and local Chinese governments stood their ground and forced the Japanese side to accept this tax by taking corresponding countermeasures. However, the Jiaoji Railway was later controlled by local warlords, who wantonly collected taxes from areas along the Jiaoji Railway. Collection of the Jiaoji Railway cargo donation and its abuse brought the various conflicts and contradictions after the ownership of this foreign-funded railway was taken back by China to the fore. On the one hand, the Jiaoji Railway cargo donation took place under an anti-Japanese atmosphere and was galvanized by Chinese nationalism. On the other hand, it laid bare the struggles by various political forces for their invested interests.

A Study on the Rare Elements Investigation Squad of the Kwantung Army Qiao Linsheng(148)

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