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# 近似史研究

MODERN CHINESE HISTORY STUDIES

2022 · 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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## "黄金之路"考辨

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# Modern Chinese History Studies

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Shifts	of the	CPC's	Early	Develop	pment	Strategy	and Its	Grov	wth into a S	trong I	Mass Par	rty
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During the late Qing Dynasty, the traditional concept of "national language" underwent a modern shift, starting to refer to the lingua franca of a nation state. Such a shift was galvanized by relevant thoughts and practices in neighboring Japan. The promulgation and implementation of Guimao Educational System heralded the start of creating a national lingua franca during the late Qing Dynasty. It grew apace after the start of Preparatory Constitutionalism. The promulgation of *The Regulations of the Setting up of Schools in Mongolian*, *Tibetan and Uyghur Region* and *The Resolution of the Unification of National Language Passed by the Central Education Conference of the Board of Education* marked the earliest concrete efforts to create a national lingua franca in China. These efforts were under the direction of the Qing court from the very beginning and were supported by the political elites and progressive Manchu, Mongolian and Han officials. As important reforms in the New Deal and the Constitutional Movement in the late Qing Dynasty, these efforts have been largely neglected in the past, however. Thanks to the persistent efforts of the Qing government in promoting the use of mandarin in both domestic and foreign affairs, the efforts to create a national lingua franca in China have played an significant role in developing a collective identity for the modern Chinese nation.

### 

Li Dazhao, one of the founders of the Communist Party of China (CPC), first proposed that the systemic reorganization of the China rested on rebuilding a "central force". The CPC's deepening understanding on the "central force" question paved the way for the realization of the first Kuomintang-Communist cooperation. The outbreak of the September 18th Incident in 1931 posed a grave threat to the survival of the Chinese nation. Under such circumstances, debates on rebuilding a "central force" became heated in China. Saving the Nation Society (SNS) echoed the CPC's call to build a national united front against Japanese aggression and shied away from the self-appointed "central force" status of the Kuomintang and the latter's policy of "Stabilizing the Country first, Resisting Foreign Aggression later. " By proposing that the people should become the "central force" of China, the SNS stirred the Chinese people up to save their country from the Japanese aggressors and provided strong public opinion for the realization of the second Kuomintang-Communist cooperation. After the Resistance War against Japanese Aggression, the second Kuomintang-Communist cooperation also came to an end. The self-styled status of Kuomintang as the "central force" of China bankrupted along with the Kuomintang regime, under the ruins of which the CPC established the People's Republic of China and became the "central force" in China, an expectation that Li Daozhao had placed on the CPC when he helped establish the party.

#### 

Kaiping Mines fell into the hands of some foreign companies during the Boxer Rebellion in 1900. A long-standing view among researchers holds that this was due to the fraudulent practices of some foreign businessmen, leaving the specific reasons behind this event unexplained. As a matter of fact, Kaiping Mines had been facing a difficult time even before the Boxer Rebellion and proposals for its sale or lease had been raised on several occasions. After the Eight-Nation Alliance

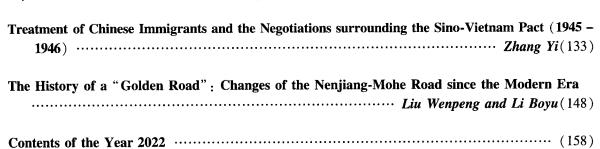
invaded China, decision makers of Kaiping Mines decided to place the mines under the wing of the British to counter Russia's ambition to control the mines through its long-touted "sino-foreign joint venture" scheme on the one hand and gain some latitudes for autonomy by pitting foreign powers against each other. However, it turned out that the involvement of Belgian capital temporarily alleviated the conflict of interests among foreign powers. Foreign investors gradually gained the returns for their speculative investment in Kaiping Mines later, thanks both to development of circumstances and the intervention by relevant actors. The outbreak of the "Kaiping Mines Incident" marked the culmination of a long process replete with so many details. We can only reconstruct the true history surrounding the "Kaiping Mines Incident" on the basis of historical materials as solid as possible.

#### Quarantine Inspections in Modern Chinese Ports and Their Budget Sources ..... Du Lihong (86)

The history of quarantine inspections in modern Chinese ports witnessed a shift from joint management among localities to centralized regulation. First emerging in several Chinese ports in mid-19th century, quarantine inspections were neither integrated in the local administrative system nor put under the auspices of an independent agency. Instead, they were jointly managed by regional Maritime Customs Bureaus, local government and foreign consuls in China. The required budget was allocated by the Customs on an ad hoc basis. Foreign consuls and the Maritime Customs Bureau paid more attention to quarantine inspections after the outbreak of plague in Hong Kong in 1894 and its rampant spread to other port cities afterwards. Therefore, the content and methods of quarantine inspections became more sophisticated, the sources of their budget became more diversified and different models mushroomed as a result. It was not until June of 1930 that a top-down port quarantine inspections management system was finally established in China marked by the establishment of an independent Port Quarantine Inspections Division. Thanks to this development, work related to port quarantine inspections got more stable budget and port quarantine inspections agencies were eligible to charge fees based on their mandate. Nevertheless, their efforts to find more budget sources were checked by the resistance from local social forces.

Responses of Zhili Province to the Spread of Plag	gue from Northeast China in 1921
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In Face of a Foreign Currency Regulation Sy Immigrants in Malaya during the Resistance	
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Remittances and donations of overseas Chinese immigrants were important sources of foreign currency for China during its resistance war against Japanese aggression. Remittances and donations of Chinese immigrants in Malaya and their contributions to China's war efforts were in particular worthy of in-depth research. However, the British authorities in the Straits Settlements imposed an increasingly strict regulations on foreign currency after the outbreak of the war in Europe, gravely restricting the remittances and donations of Chinese immigrants and hampering the flow of foreign currency into China during China's Resistance War against Japanese Aggression. The Nationalist Government raised this matter with the British colonial authorities in Malaya and even made public protests, but to no avail. It was not until the eve of the outbreak of the Pacific War that the British authorities in Malaya finally relaxed its tight regulation on foreign currency, paving the way for the free flow of remittances and donations by Chinese immigrants in Malaya into China.



English abstracts translated by Jia Yajuan

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