

国家社会科学基金资助期刊



近代史研究

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

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

中国共产党历史研究

- 中国共产党早期发展策略转换与群众性政党的成长 孙会修(4)
- 抗战时期中国共产党干部的文件学习(1942—1945) 金伯文(19)

专题研究

- 清末“国语”的概念转换与国家通用语的最初构建 黄兴涛 黄娟(34)
- 重建社会“中心势力”说与国共的两度合作 郑师渠(53)
- 晚清开平矿案的生成 云妍(71)
- 近代中国的海港检疫及经费来源 杜丽红(86)

本刊不以任何形式收取版面费 全国社科工作办举报电话:010-63098272

2022/6

1979年创刊 总第252期 11月出版

1921年东北鼠疫传入与直隶省的应对 徐建平 翟砚辉(103)

抗战时期马来亚外汇统制下的侨汇与侨捐 周祖文(119)

华侨待遇与中越关系协定谈判(1945—1946) 张毅(133)

读史札记

“黄金之路”考辨

——近代以来嫩漠路的沿革 刘文鹏 李伯禹(148)

《近代史研究》2022年总目 (158)

英文目录与提要 (160)

本期执行编辑/薛刚 技术编辑/贾亚娟

Modern Chinese History Studies

No. 6, 2022

Shifts of the CPC's Early Development Strategy and Its Growth into a Strong Mass Party

..... *Sun Huixiu*(4)

Party Document Study among CPC Cadres during the Resistance War against Japanese Aggression

Jin Bowen(19)

The Conceptual Change of “National Language” and the Earliest Creation of a National Lingua Franca during the Late Qing Dynasty

Huang Xingtao and Huang Juan(34)

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.

Argument on Rebuilding a “Central Force” in China and the Two Rounds of Cooperation Between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party

Zheng Shiqu(53)

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.

On the Causes of the “Kaiping Mines Incident” of Late Qing

Yun Yan(71)

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 Plague from Northeast China in 1921

..... *Xu Jianping and Zhai Yanhui*(103)

In Face of a Foreign Currency Regulation System: Remittances and Donations of Chinese Immigrants in Malaya during the Resistance War Against Japanese Aggression

..... *Zhou Zuwen*(119)

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.

Treatment of Chinese Immigrants and the Negotiations surrounding the Sino-Vietnam Pact (1945 – 1946) *Zhang Yi*(133)

The History of a "Golden Road": Changes of the Nenjiang-Mohe Road since the Modern Era

..... *Liu Wenpeng and Li Boyu*(148)

Contents of the Year 2022 (158)

English abstracts translated by Jia Yajuan

近代史研究

JINDAISHI YANJIU

主 管 中国社会科学院
主 办 中国社会科学院近代史研究所
主 编 葛夫平

编 辑 《近代史研究》编辑部
出 版 近代史研究杂志社
出版日期 单月27日
地 址 北京市朝阳区国家体育场北路1号(100101)
投稿网址 jdsyj.ajcass.org
电子信箱 jdsyj-jd@cass.org.cn
电 话 010-87420921
国内发行 社会科学文献出版社
全国各地邮局
邮发代号 82-472
国外发行 中国国际图书贸易集团有限公司(北京399信箱)
国外代号 BM-298
印 刷 三河市龙林印务有限公司

ISSN 1001-6708
CN 11-1215/K

如有印装质量问题,请与社会科学文献出版社联系调换
电话:010-59366562



近代史研究



社科期刊网



定价: 50.00元

万方数据