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Modern Chinese History Studies

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Jian Bozan and the Preliminary Establishment of the Chinese Marxist Historiography

..... *Li Changyin*(4)

Personal Friendship, Public Opinion and Politics: Reexamining Liu Shipai's Personal Relationship with Zhang Taiyan *Zhang Zhongmin*(20)

Based on some newly discovered materials, this article revisits the interactions between Liu Shipai and Zhang Taiyan through media under the context of the political history of the early Republican era. By tracing the changes in their friendship, which was influenced by political factors, this article reveals the differences in personality and behavioral style of Liu and Zhang. As demonstrated by this article, both Liu and Zhang attached great importance to the role of media and were good at expressing their opinions and cultivating their personal images through media. It can be said that Liu Shipai was competitive and suspicious while Zhang Taiyan cherished talents and was unconventional. Their personal friendship, based on their similar standpoints on certain academic questions, inevitably became something that entertained readers through newspapers and periodicals. On the other hand, however, this kind of friendship was strained by changes in China's political situation at the time.

From an Undercurrent to a Torrent: Left-wing Ideologies and Movements in Beiping in the 1930s

..... *Wang Jianwei*(33)

On the System of Administrative Supervision Commissioner in the Nanjing Nationalist Government between 1932 and 1936 *Hou Guihong*(51)

Divergent Understandings on the Scorched Earth Resistance Strategy among Top Kuomintang Elites in the Early Stages of the War of Resistance Against Japan: A Case Study on Zhu Jiahua *Zhou Donghua*(67)

After the outbreak of the All-out War of Resistance Against Japan, there were significant differences among the Kuomintang top elites on whether to adopt and how to implement the scorched earth resistance strategy on the front lines. Zhu Jiahua first proposed the strategy of scorched earth resistance strategy during late November and early December of 1937 when he was transferred from Zhejiang as the governor. In his farewell speech, he advocated pursuing a scorched earth resistance strategy with the precondition of protecting the people and their properties. Zhu insisted that the strategy he proposed was consistent with the idea of Chiang Kai-shek, but political forces represented by the Guangxi Faction misunderstood and distorted Zhu's proposal by advocating a scorched earth resistance strategy featured with purposeful self-inflicted destruction. Before the Zhejiang Provincial Government retreated from Hangzhou, Zhu did what he could to preserve Hangzhou city. On his way to assume a new post in Hubei via Zhejiang, Jiangxi, and Hunan, Zhu explained his views on scorched earth resistance in great length, which was not well received by his audience. Only a few Kuomintang high-ranking officials like Wang Jingwei echoed his opinion. The contrast between the devastated Changsha and the intact Hangzhou could not be more marked after the "Great Fire of Changsha" in 1938. Top Kuomintang elites including Chiang Kai-shek and Chen Cheng started to rethink the scorched earth resistance strategy. The intellectual and media circles also advocate caution in adopting the "Moscow formula." Since then, both the discussions and implementation of the scorched earth resistance strategy in China became more rational and cautious. Such a change attested to Zhu Jiahua's sound understanding and practice of the scorched earth resistance strategy.

Modern Chinese Economy: Development Models, Periodization and Measurement

..... *Du Xuncheng*(85)

The basic development model of modern Chinese economy emerged after Western powers forced the Qing government

to sign unequal treaties by military means, which brought China into the world trade system and made China become a market for Western products and a supplier of raw materials as a result. Western countries did not want China to develop its economy independently, so they not only refused to help, but also hindered the development of Chinese industries. However, Chinese entrepreneurs and workers seized two historical opportunities, namely the import substitution of cotton textile products and the development of new urbanization, which brought considerable development for Chinese industries. A related question is to divide stages of modern Chinese economy. This article proposes to divide the development of modern Chinese economy into five stages. As for the measurement of the volume of modern Chinese economy, this article insists that we should not follow the steps of western countries, which only measured the volume of industries in their countries. Instead, we should pay more attention to import and export industries and urbanization-related industries. Moreover, more in-depth studies should be conducted to examine the roles and impact of the Chinese market in general and modern Chinese import and export industries in particular on the world economy.

Rural Community and Its Transformation: Beyond “the Xinglongchang” Xie Jian(101)

Based on her investigation of and studies on Xinlongchang during the Resistance War Against Japan, Isabel Crook proposed the so-called “Prosperity’s Predicament,” in which social resistance thwarted substantial reform efforts and reforms on parochial customs largely failed as a result. Notwithstanding her meticulous and sound investigation and research, Isabel Crook was constrained both in material access and methodology. By examining relevant archives, this article finds that local elites in Bishan rural area, in which Xinglongchang was a part, established a gigantic patronage network and cooperated and conflicted among one other depending on their own interests. Such developments jolted the local political order from its core. Therefore, the “Prosperity’s Predicament” as proposed by Isabel Crook was not caused by the local society’s resistance against the New County Government Reform, but by the entanglement of interests among local elites in face of the penetrating state power, which held back the implementation of government reforms.

A Special Birthday Gift: The Incident of Presenting the Chinese Version of Bible to the Royal Court in the Forbidden City in the Late Qing Dynasty Wu Qing(111)

From Xu Chaojun to Xu Jiyu: Transition of the Old Western Learning to the New Western Learning during the Reins of Emperors Jiaqing and Daoguang Chen Tuo(122)

Researchers generally divide western learning efforts in modern China into two stages, namely the Old Western Learning (in the late Ming and early Qing dynasties) and the New Western Learning (in the late Qing dynasty). Such a division, albeit useful, tends to downplay the consistent trajectory of western learning efforts in modern China. The transition from the Old Western Learning to the New Western Learning in China took place during the reins of Emperors Jiaqing and Daoguang. The Xu Chaojun family in Songjiang started to study western knowledge during the reign of Emperor Kangxi and they collected a large amount of western books and materials later thanks to their five generations of tireless efforts, which promoted the inheritance and spread of the Old Western Learning in China. Between 1807 and 1829, Xu Chaojun finished the five-book series of *Gaohou mengqiu*, which was both a sum-up of the Old Western Learning and a major reference book for Xu Jiyu’s *Yinghuan kaolue* written in 1844. However, *Gaohou mengqiu* surprisingly disappeared from the reference list in the final version of Xu Jiyu’s *Yinghuan zhilue* in 1848. This article makes a distinction between the Primary and the Secondary Western Learning Texts. The Secondary Western Learning Texts represented by *Gaohou mengqiu* provided important domestic sources for the Chinese in late Qing dynasty to understand the outside world, deal with new changes and embrace the new Western Learning. They played an importantly transitional role in bridging the Old and the New Western Learning in modern Chinese history.

Dynamics and Changes in Governance System of Northwest China in the Late Qing Dynasty: An Analysis Centered on the “1895 Hehuang Incident” during the Rein of Emperor Guangxu Zhang Cheng(138)

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