

# 河北大学 2008 年博士研究生入学考试试题

(套别: B 卷)

学科、专业	研究方向	考试科目	备注
中国近现代史		专业外语 (英语)	

英译汉 (30 分)

Chinese universities became an important competing arena for both the Chinese Nationalist Party (Guomindang, GMD or KMT) and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) during the anti-Japanese war period, when the former was seeking to extend its organization on university campuses while the latter was building their own underground branches there. In contrast with the meticulous study on the history of student movements led by the CCP in recent decades, the GMD's organizational activities on campus have lacked antiquate research, even though it was the ruling party at that time. Even some basic historical facts and the outline of the history were obscured. For example, the patriotic democratic movement under the leadership of the CCP in the National Southwest Associated University (NSAU) was given a special chapter and described in detail in many published works concerning the histories of Peking University, Tsinghua University and Nankai University, which comprised the NSAU<sup>1</sup>, but the depiction of activities of the GMD and the Youth League of Three Principles of the People (Youth League) in these universities were mostly unclear or even inaccurate. It inevitably formed an impression in people's mind that university campuses were dominated by the communist organizations alone while the GMD only implemented suppression with their military guards and secret agents. In fact, the GMD only employed armed forces after they failed in organizing campus support. Historically, the description of the relationships between the GMD and intellectual circles is focused on the intense and polarized situation between the GMD and a few radical professors and liberalists in the later stage of the war. The intimate and cooperative mentality and behavior of many intellectual elites to the ruling authority were either deliberately or unintentionally ignored or hidden. Until recently, some scholars like Yang Kuisong and Wang Qingjia began to concentrate on the separation, integration, and conversion of professors on different political standpoint in post-war student strikes.<sup>2</sup> Along with the contention between the GMD and the CCP, various nationalist factions also launched rivalry on the wartime campuses. Convert factional factors existed behind academic splits and alliances. This kind of differentiation and conflict even led to some Britain-America intellectuals' dissension and discord to the GMD after the war. Thus, a full investigation of the interaction between politics and academics before and after the war cannot merely base on the combat between the GMD and the CCP.

On the basis of research made by scholars like Yang and Wang, the article further investigated the complicated relationships between the intellectual circle and different factions of the ruling authority, and concentrated on discussing the GMD's organizational activities on campuses. It emphasized the NSAU branch of the GMD and also involved the party affairs of Wuhan University, Zhongshan University and Northwest University. Most of the materials came from Zhu Jiahua's files collected in the Modern History Archives of the CINICA in Taipei. After the Provisional National Congress of the GMD in 1938, Zhu Jiahua (1893-1963) was appointed as the Secretary-general of the Central Party Headquarter and concurrently the director of the Investigation and Statistics Bureau. He was also deputized as the Secretary General of the Youth League; from November 1939 to May 1944, he was the Central Organization Minister of

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the GMD; in November 1944 he assumed the position of Minister of Education.<sup>3</sup> Carrying out party work in universities was an important step for Zhu. There were a large amount of files concerning party affairs in universities during wartime collected in Zhu's files, among which were dozens of letters between Zhu and Yao Congwu, the head of league and party branches of the NSAU, which were the most valuable. Therefore, on this basis as well as the relative documents from the Archives of the GMD History in Taipei and the Nanjing No. 2 Historical Archives, the article aims at revealing the real situation of the GMD's organizations in universities during the wartime.<sup>4</sup> The organizational activities of the Youth League in the NSAU will also be touched upon, but the detail cases will be discussed in another paper.