Rickshaw Beijing: People and Politics in the 1920s

Rickshaw Beijing - David Strand - 1993-04-27

In the 1920s, revolution, war, and imperialist aggression brought chaos to China. Many of the dramatic events associated with this upheaval took place in or near China's cities. Boarded together by rail, telegraph, and a shared urban mentality, cities like Guangzhou, Shanghai, and Beijing formed an arena in which the great issues of the day—quests for social and civil peace, the defense of popular and national sovereignty, and the search for a distinctive modern Chinese society—were debated and fought over. People were drawn into these conflicts because they knew that the passage of armies, the marching of protesters, the pontificating of intellectuals, and the opening and closing of factories could change their lives. David Strand offers a preliminary view of Beijing during these years by examining how the residents coped with the changes wrought by itinerant soldiers and politicians and by the accelerating movement of ideas, capital, and technology. By looking at the political experiences of ordinary citizens, including rickshaw pullers, policemen, trade-unionists, and Buddhist monks, Strand provides fascinating insights into how deeply these forces were felt. The resulting portrait of early-twentieth-century Chinese urban society stresses the growing political sophistication of ordinary people educated by mass movements, group politics, and participation in a shared, urban culture that mixed opera and demonstrations, newspaper reading and badminton socializing. Surprisingly, in the course of absorbing new ways of living, working, and doing public work, much of the old society was preserved—everything seemed to change and yet little of value was discarded. Through tumultuous times, Beijing rose from a base of local and popular politics to form a bridge linking a traditional world of guilds and petty elites with the contemporary world of corporations and cadres.

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new middle-class and foreign consumers of culture. Abundantly illustrated with maps and photographs, Remaking the Chinese City presents the best and most current scholarship on modern Chinese cities. Its thoroughness and detailed scholarship will appeal to the specialist, while its clarity and scope will engage the general reader.
traces the ways in which laws and regulations have shaped civil society over the 5,000 years of China's history and looks at ways in which social and economic development have affected the legal changes that have occurred over the millennia. This book provides a historical and current analysis of the legal framework for civil society and civil society organizations (CSOs) in China. This book discusses how the development of CSOs in China has been influenced by the trend towards democratization and economic developments. The principal emphasis is on ways in which the Chinese people - as opposed to high-ranking officials or cadres - have been able to play a part in the social and economic development of China through the associations in which they participate. Civil Society in China sums up this rather complex journey of China's social and economic development in ways which social and economic history might not have been able to achieve. This book describes how the changes that have occurred in China's civil society since the late 1980s and, most especially, since the late 1990s, are nothing short of remarkable. This volume is an essential guide for lawyers and scholars seeking an in depth understanding of social life in China written by one of its leading experts.

**Patrick Professional in Urban China** - Li-Ming Hoffman - 2010-03-19

A look at urban professionals in post-Mao China as they balance social responsibility and individual achievement.

**Reappraising Republican China** - Director Institute of East Asian Studies Frederic Wakeman - 2000

Leading scholars review many aspects of contemporary research on Chinese politics, ranging from the influence of faction on Chiang Kai-Shek to the transition from the Qing dynasty to the Republic. Relevant for all interested in the key period in China between Monarchy and Communism.

**Global Anti-Vice Activism, 1850-1950** - Jessica R. Pliley - 2016-07-04

This book places vice and vice regulation in their global social and cultural contexts at the turn of the twentieth century.

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**China: A Modern History** - Paul A. Cohen - 2003-09-02

This book is the definitive guide to this complex contemporary phenomenon. Deng Xiaoping's 1980s policy of 'reform and opening up', which saw China enter the world market, is only the most recent in a series of dramatic shifts that have transformed Chinese society over the past 150 years. "China: A Modern History" explores these contrasts in detail, while also highlighting the enduring values which have informed Chinese identity for millennia. Michael Dillon's "China: A Modern History" is essential reading for those interested in the past, present and future course of one of the world's great nations. Clearly and competently written, this will stand as the best introduction to this spectacular and still-unfinished story.

**Non-Governmental Organizations in Contemporary China** - Qiu Ma - 2015-11-16

Based on documentary materials including interviews with key players in China, this book charts the development of non-governmental and non-profit organizations in China from the late 1970s to the present day. It reveals how in the aftermath of the 1978 reforms that created a market economy and diversified interests and social life, new institutions and organizations outside of the state system increased dramatically in number, size and influence. These organizations, which barely existed before the reforms began in the late 1970s, carry out many social, economic and cultural tasks neglected by the government. Qiu Ma examines two key questions: Is the Chinese state crucial to understanding the development of NGOs in China? First, is it possible under China's one-party state for non-governmental organizations to throw important, social and political functions? And secondly, are NGOs facilitating the formation of a civil society in China?

**Social Space and Governance in Urban China** - David Bray - 2005

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http://achistory.org/books/chan-av

Chang'an Avenue and the Modernization of Chinese Architecture - Shuishan Yu - 2013-01-23
In this interdisciplinary narrative, the never-ending “completion” of China’s most important street offers a broad view of the relationship between art and ideology in modern China. Chang’an Avenue, named after China’s ancient capital (whose name means “Eternal Peace”), is supremely symbolic. Running east-west through the centuries-old heart of Beijing, it intersects the powerful north-south axis that links the traditional centers of political and spiritual legitimacy (the imperial Forbidden City and the Temple of Heaven). Among its best-known features are Tiananmen Square and the Great Hall of the People, as well as numerous other monuments and prominent political, cultural, financial, and travel-related institutions. Drawing on Chang’an Avenue’s historic ties and modern transformations, this study explores the deep structure of the Chinese modernization project, providing both a log picture of Beijing’s urban texture alteration and details in the design process of individual buildings. Political winds shift, architectural styles change, and technological innovations influence waves of demolition and reconstruction in this analysis of Chang’an Avenue’s metamorphosis. During collective design processes, architects, urban planners, and politicians argue about form, function, and theory, and about Chinese vs. Western and traditional vs. modern style. Every decision is fraught with political significance, from the 1950s debate over whether Tiananmen Square should be open or partially closed; to the 1970s discussion of the proper location, scale, and design of the Mao Memorial/Mausoleum; to the more recent controversy over whether the egg-shaped National Theater, designed by the French architect Paul Andreu, is an affront to Chinese national pride. For more information:

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Remains of the Everyday - Joshua Goldstein - 2020-12-22
Remains of the Everyday traces the changing material culture and industrial ecology of China through the lens of recycling. Over the last century, waste recovery and secondhand goods markets have been integral to Beijing’s economic functioning and cultural identity, and acts of recycling have figured centrally in the ideological imagination of modernity and citizenship. On the one hand, the Chinese state has repeatedly promoted acts of voluntary recycling as exemplary of conscientious citizenship. On the other, informal recycling networks—from the night soil carriers of the Republican era to the collectors of plastic and cardboard in Beijing’s neighborhoods today—have been represented as uneducated, polluting, and technologically primitive due to the municipal government’s failure to control them. The result, Joshua Goldstein argues, is the repeatedly re-inscribed exclusion of waste workers from formations of modern urban citizenship as well as the intrinsic liminality of recycling itself as an economic process.

Reconstructing Twentieth-century China - Associate Professor Department of Asian Studies Kjeld Erik Brodsgaard - 1998
This text argues that the underlying theme of China’s development trajectory in the 20th century is reconstruction. Contributors examine how movements and transitions have affected China at regular periods during this century.

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Hygienic Modernity - Ruth Bogaski - 2014-05-29
Placing meanings of health and disease at the center of modern Chinese consciousness, Ruth Bogaski reveals how hygiene became a crucial element in the formulation of Chinese modernity in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Bogaski focuses on multiple manifestations across time of a single Chinese concept, weisheng—which has been rendered into English as “hygiene,” “sanitary,” “health,” or “public health”—as it emerged in the complex treaty-port environment of Tianjin. Before the late nineteenth century, weisheng was associated with diverse regimes of diet, meditation, and self-medication. Hygienic Modernity reveals how meanings of weisheng, with the arrival of violent imperialism, shifted from Chinese cosmology to encompass such ideas as national sovereignty, laboratory knowledge, the cleanliness of bodies, and the fitness of races: categories in which the Chinese were often deemed lacking by foreign observers and Chinese elites alike.

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