

ABSTRACTS**ABSTRACTS****Pending Issues between Portugal and China in 1911**

The establishment of the Republican regime in Portugal and China, between 1910 and 1912, did not change the agenda of topics open for dialogue between the two nations. The Portuguese Republican elite acknowledged the specific characteristics of the 'Macao question'; in their desire to analyse the situation, they set up a Committee for this purpose. The 'Committee Appointed to Study Today's Pending Issues between Portugal and China' was set up by decree passed on 3 April 1911. It consisted primarily of men who had been involved in the governance of Macao during the last four years of the monarchy. The main topics in the Sino-Portuguese discussions, Portugal's stance and potential strategies are revealed through the way the work was pursued until January 1912, and by the content of the final conclusions.

[Author: Alfredo Gomes Dias, pp. 6-15]

Sun Yat Sen and the Second International

There is no question that the Third International, the Comintern, played a fundamental role in social change in China in the 1920s: it organised the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in 1921, created the Whampoa Military Academy in 1924 and supported the Northern Expedition in 1926. After failure of the Socialist revolution to ignite in Europe following initial Bolshevik success in Russia in 1917, Lenin had quickly turned his attention to Asia, and China in particular. Many of the Comintern leaders, including Lenin himself, had emerged from that organisation's predecessor organisation, the Second International. According to the author, it would be extremely difficult to make the case that the Second International was not in communication with Chinese revolutionaries before Lenin's founding of the Third International in March 1919, given the strategic battle that was taking place for control of Manchuria from 1895 and 1910 between the Qing Dynasty, Tsarist Russia

and Imperial Japan. The first Russian Revolution of 1905, in which Second International Socialists were profoundly involved, was directly related to the Russian-Japanese battle, while Sun Yat Sen arranged for the founding in Tokyo of China's main republican movement, the Tong Meng Hui, as fighting raged in Manchuria. The war was eventually brought to a close in the same month that Sun Yat Sen established the TMH through the Theodore Roosevelt-arranged Treaty of Portsmouth in August of 1905. The significant role that the Second International played in the development of the international Socialist movement suggests that a complete history of the Chinese republican revolution of October 1911 must address the strategy and role of the Second International in the Asian region.

[Author: Paul B. Spooner, pp. 16-26]

Song Ailing and China's Revolutionary Elite

The relevance of Song Ailing for the history of Macao during the decades from the build-up to the Chinese Xinhai revolt by 1909 to the Sino-Japanese War between 1937 and 1940 lies with clarifying the origins of her reputed power in the Sun-Song family and the Nanjing-Chongqing governments. This unique position may have arisen from her role as the confidential secretary of the Tong Meng Hui between 1909 and 1914 and her position in the heart of the KMT Chongqing government as matriarch of the Song Family clan and wife of H.H. Kung, the Vice-Premier and Premier of the Executive Yuan, Minister of Finance and the Chairman of the Central Bank of China. Her historic role in the KMT revolutionary network is obscured by many historians and journalists, while her specific history is often inaccurately merged with that of her next sibling, Song Qingling. This article will seek to identify the inaccuracies in leading publications concerning Song Ailing's role as confidential secretary to the Tong Meng Hui, to her father and to Sun Yat Sen, and

thereby bring into clarity her role as arguably the leading women of China's Republican Era.

[Author: Paul B. Spooner, pp. 27-45]

Recalling Teófilo Braga, Republican Intellectual

The treatment of the life and work of Teófilo Braga allows us to conclude that his thinking and actions marked some of the most decisive political and intellectual moments experienced in Portugal in the 19th and 20th centuries. In the field of literature, along with Antero de Quental, he contributed to a refreshing of aesthetic canons, raising a famous controversy that became known as the 'Coimbra Question'. In the philosophical arena, he was a scholar of the main sociological currents in Europe at the time and introduced Positivism to Portugal. In the political area, he was part of the federalist current of Portuguese republicanism and was one of its greatest and most respected representatives.

[Author: Amadeu Carvalho Homem, pp. 46-67]

João Tamagnini de Sousa Barbosa and the First Portuguese Republic

João Tamagnini de Sousa Barbosa, born in Macao in 1883, was without a doubt one of the historical agents of the so-called First Portuguese Republic. He distinguished himself in all his roles as an engineer and army officer, overseas administrator, politician, Governor and company manager. Within the scope of his political career, which is the focus of this article, Tamagnini Barbosa always proclaimed himself to be a Republican, although he had a somewhat meandering path in terms of political parties and ideological lines. He travelled from a militant in the small, left-leaning, Radical Republic Party to the right-wing party organisations, which were markedly nationalistic and even pro-fascist. Throughout this path he was also a parliamentarian, minister, government leader, and was even invited to the presidency of the Republic, although

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he declined the offer. With the advent of Salazar's New State, he immersed himself in this regime, and was the Attorney of the Corporate Chamber. Differences of opinion during the 2nd World War led him to fall out with the dictator, and move towards opposition to him. Shortly afterwards, in 1948, Tamagnini Barbosa died suddenly in Lisbon.

[Author: Fernando Mendonça Fava, pp. 68-82]

The Republic and the Economic Legacy of the Constitutional Monarchy

Portugal had lost out on the path to modernisation during the second half of the 19th century. Its industrial base was scarce and limited to some pockets in the main cities (Lisbon, Oporto...) and consisted of first-wave industries. Agriculture was still the main form of investment, wealth generation, and labour, while in the tradition of the old economic regime the elite continued to view property as a source of social prestige and recognition. However, agriculture was already lagging behind in terms of methods and techniques, the complex issue of property ownership, the size of properties and leases, the capacity to innovate and produce, and a clear reluctance to embrace the capitalist model of land exploitation. Thus, the Republic inherited a country in the early stages of industrialisation, with a largely illiterate population, people forced by poverty to abandon the land and fill the ranks of transatlantic emigrants. In addition to the internal warring over politics, ideology and religion which marked the Republican period, the nation's economy was the biggest challenge to salvaging the Portuguese Republic.

[Author: António Valério Maduro, pp. 83-91]

Who or What's Behind It: The Internal and External Factors Leading to the Fall of the Qing Empire

The author reviews the studies on the late Qing dynasty and, apart from looking for clues from outside the Imperial power

structure leading to the Republican Revolution, he also analyses the inside, trying to answer the one key question: how did the empire itself come to its self-disintegration step by step? The main reason for the demise of the empire was not simply that it was being toppled; to a large extent, it collapsed of itself. The factors that determine the evolution of an event are often internal rather than external. Prior to the Revolution of 1911, the Qing rule had already fallen into a state of deep crisis. Its armies, gentry, officials and Manchu elites, all pillars of the Qing regime, were in a shaky condition; the accidental Wuchang Uprising that accelerated the collapse of the edifice of the Qing dynasty was, according to the author, an historical inevitability.

[Author: Guo Weidong, pp. 91-111]

Floating Brothels and the Canton Flower Boats 1750-1930

The floating brothels of the Pearl River Delta have long been a subject of curiosity, fascination and mystique. During the Qing Dynasty, there were many floating brothels. The ones at Canton were called 'flower boats', while the brothels at Whampoa were called '*lob lob* boats'. The former serviced Chinese elites only, while the latter serviced the hundreds of common foreign and Asian sailors that arrived every year. The brothels increased and prospered in unison with the great growth in foreign trade. The *lob lob* boats at Whampoa, however, were completely separate operations from the flower boats at Canton. The latter were places where some of the most prominent virtues and vices of Chinese society came together, in any combination one desired, to impress superiors and treat associates and friends to an evening they would long remember. The food was the best to be had, the women were the best to be desired, and the scenery and environment were the best Guangdong had to offer. By the late-19th century, however, the world had changed. The Pearl River was no longer the centre of China's foreign commerce, and Chinese from South China had migrated en masse to Hong Kong,

Singapore, Australia, United States, Canada, South America and many other locations. The overwhelming majority of these early migrants were male, which led to a huge demand abroad for Chinese prostitutes. With their long-established reputation of raising women skilled in pleasing men, the floating brothels of the Pearl River became channels through which thousands of women were bought, trained, and sold to serve in Chinese overseas prostitution houses. As this human trafficking increased, it raised concerns of the effects this trade in women was having on Chinese societies at home and abroad. By the early 20th century, attitudes towards these establishments began to change, which eventually led to their demise.

[Author: Paul A. Van Dyke, pp.112-142]