

culture and industry, water conservancy and hygiene were unavoidably entrusted to local elites. Under the county magistrates' bureaucratic rule, local self-government became tantamount to local elites handling these affairs and supplementing the deficiencies of the county magistrates' administration. In effect, the county assembly (県議事会), which consisted of local elites, was given the right to discuss proposals concerning local public affairs, and the county council (県董事会) was placed as an executive organ of the assembly. As a result, the local elites engaged in local self-government gained enlarged their scope activity.

"Asianists" and the Magazine *Success*: The Image of China  
in the Context of "Invitation"

by KUBOTA Yoshitake

The magazine *Success* (『成功』), published in Japan at the beginning of the twentieth century, was a popular magazine for young people. In its articles, the idea of "invitation" to China was often developed. The contributors were Asianists, who attracted a good deal of public attention. "Inviteing" young Japanese to China, the writers were said to be accepted as "heroes" by the magazine's young readers. The theme of this paper is to study how the image of China was described in *Success* and how a great number of young Japanese people were influenced by the image of China that "the Asianist heroes" created. First, a stereotyped paradigms of "Asianist", such as "invasion or solidarity" or "real solidarity" is rejected. The author's concern lies in the problems these paradigms have concealed. He focuses on the images of China created by the Asianists taking on the form of "China as the land of possibility." At the same time, China was treated as an object of "the mission of civilization" and "the mission of the Asianism." Attention is drawn to the point that China was always talked about in the context of "savagely" and

"backwardness" which means that the image of China in *Success* connotes the popularization of an image of encouraging young people to immigrate to China. Additionally, the author turns to the "eyes" which supported this image of China and its development.

Living Conditions of the Salaried Class in Shanghai around 1940

by IWAMA Kazuhiro

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) first studied the actual situation of Chinese salaried employees in Shanghai during the late 1930's, and the Industrial and Social Division of the Shanghai Municipal Council (SMC) was set up in 1941. While the CCP's recognition was based mainly on participant observation, the SMC conducted a sample survey and analyzed statistics on the standard of living. Based on the reports of the CCP and the SMC, this article concerns the living conditions of the salaried class in Shanghai around 1940.

First of all, it is obvious that the salaried class was stratified along the lines capital and labor and required a unique standard of living in Shanghai by late 1930's at the latest. According to Guzhun, director of Salaried Employees' Movement Committee in the CCP, the salaried employees wanted to draw a sharp line between them and the blue collar worker jobs and statuses, while the latter also recognized the prestige of salaried employees. Furthermore, SMC reports make clear that the average salaried families consisted of a housewife, more children, and larger residential space per person than blue collar families, and that a salaried family needed from 3.39 to 4.46 times more income in 1941 Shanghai.

Secondly, there was a group of Chinese upper-middle class employees who hoped to maintain their living standard in cooperation with the SMC's investigation and its publication of index

of living standards, while Guzhun was more interested in the livelihood and opinions of lower-middle class employees. Based on the SMC's reports, it is clear that the upper-middle salaried families actively invested, speculated, profited, and also fell into debt to supplement their regular income in maintaining their living standard.

Thirdly, the characteristic feature of stratification among the salaried class in Republican Era Shanghai is an increase in shop assistants under the apprenticeship system in addition to white-collar workers in Chinese and foreign enterprises and government offices. Both of groups were sometimes put in the same category of salaried employee, mainly because some apprentices and assistants in traditional shops were able to receive modern education and find new jobs in modern enterprises.