

摘要

本文以1928年5月因济南事件兴起的排日运动及其与中日关系的相互影响为主要研究对象，运用历史学实证的研究方法，参考外交学、政治学、国际关系学、传播学的相关理论知识，在掌握和分析日中外交档案等一手材料的基础上，选取日本外务省、商界和舆论界等三个具有代表性的层面，系统探讨济案后排日运动的发生发展过程、国民党（国民政府）对排日运动的处理、日本对排日运动的因应及作用、排日运动对中日关系的影响等问题。

全文由序章、正文四章与终章构成。序章部分主要阐述了本文的选题价值、先行研究、相关概念、主要方法、写作思路以及使用资料；正文第一章将因济南事变引发的排日运动纳入国民党（政府）的对日“革命外交”视域进行考察，以此串联起排日运动的历史经纬、领导机构、参与力量、经济效果以及主要特点等要素，重在探讨排日运动在国民党对日外交中的地位和作用问题；第二章主要研究日本外务省对排日运动的应对策略。外务省利用与国民政府进行济案交涉、改订商约谈判的折冲机会，采取了旨在瓦解排日运动的因应措施，最终与国民政府达成了以要求取缔排日运动为重要条件的“济案协定”，表明其策略对瓦解排日运动起到一定效果；第三章主要讨论日本商界的反抵制日货行动及其影响。为减少经济损失，商界采取陈情请愿、政治施压、舆论宣传、武力对抗等方式开展反抵货活动，对国民党取缔排日运动起到了间接的推动作用；第四章主要考察以日本主流媒体为中心的舆论界对排日运动的报道、宣传与形塑。通过梳理、解读日媒涉及排日运动的相关报道，揭示了舆论界在瓦解排日运动时所承担的推波助澜作用；终章部分结合济案后排日运动的主要特点，对日本外务省、商界和舆论界的因应以及排日运动与中日关系的互动进行了总结。

通过研究本文认为，济案后出现的以“抵制日货”为中心的排日运动，是近代中国不断兴起的民族主义意识受到日本外部刺激后的必然产物。该运动最初在国民党有目的、有条件的支持下得以生存并迅速发展，对日本对华贸易与外交带来了一定影响，但最终在国民党的取缔与日本外务省、商人、舆论界的综合因应

下被迫偃旗息鼓。这一过程既诠释了排日运动与中日关系如何相互影响，又折射出上世纪二三十年代两国关系的复杂面相，展现了在剧变的历史浪潮中，中日民族矛盾不断生成、发展、激化的演进趋势。

关键词： 济南事件；排日运动；外务省；商界；舆论界；因应；中日关系；

Abstract

This dissertation mainly examines the anti-Japanese protests that prompted by the Jinan Incident in May and its interaction with Sino-Japanese relations, using historical positivism methods, referring to relevant theories of diplomacy, political science, international relations and communications, basing on mastering and analyzing first-hand materials such as Japan-China diplomatic archives, selecting typical domains such as the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, business and public opinion, systematically discuss the occurrence and development process of the Anti-Japanese Protests, the attitudes of Kuomintang (National Government of the Republic of China), Japan's response and the impact on Sino-Japanese relations.

The full text is composed of the following: preface, the four chapters of main text and conclusion. The preface mainly elaborates the significance, academic review of previous studies, main approaches, the general ideas and basic information of the source; The first chapter put the anti-Japanese protests triggered by the Jinan Incident into the vision of revolutionary diplomacy of Kuomintang (government), connecting the basic elements such as the historical background interwoven behind, the leadership, participating forces, economic effects, and main features of the incident, focusing on the status and role of the anti-Japanese protests in the Kuomintang's diplomacy towards Japan; the second chapter two mainly explores the response strategy of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the anti-Japanese protests. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs took advantage of the diplomatic compromise opportunity in negotiating the Jinan Incident and revising the commercial treaties with the Kuomintang government, and adopted corresponding measures aiming at dismantling the anti-Japanese protests, with the requirement to ban the anti-Japanese movement as an important condition, and finally reached a diplomatic advantageous agreement with the national government, which fully proves its corresponding strategy has achieved a certain effect in its Chinese diplomacy; the third chapter mainly discusses the Japanese commercial community's

response to the anti-Japanese protests and its influence. In order to reduce the economic losses caused by the anti-Japanese protests, the commercial community adopted petitions, political pressure, public propaganda, and violent resistances to deal with Chinese anti-Japanese protests. The responding measures played an important promoting role in the eventual banning of the anti-Japanese protests by the Kuomintang; the fourth chapter mainly examines the process of report and public opinion shaping of the anti-Japanese protests centered on Japanese mainstream media. Through analyzing and interpreting the relevant reports of the anti-Japanese protests in the Japanese media, it revealed the important role played by the media in the disintegration of the anti-Japanese protests. The conclusion summarizes the main features of the anti-Japanese protests after the Jinan Incident, and reviews and summarizes the responses of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, business and public domain, and the interaction between the anti-Japanese protests and Sino-Japanese relations.

Through this study, it is believed that the anti-Japanese protests caused by the Jinan Incident is the result of the continuous rise of modern Chinese national consciousness and its collision with Japanese external stimuli. The movement initially maintained and developed rapidly with limited support from the Kuomintang, which had a certain impact on Japanese trade with China and its foreign policy towards China. However, in the end, it was directly suppressed by the Kuomintang and the response of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, business and the public domain, and finally ceased. This process not only reflected how the anti-Japanese protests and Sino-Japanese relations interacted each other, but also reflects the subtle and complex aspects of the relations between the two countries in the 1920s and 1930s. It fully reflects in the drastic changing historical wave, a trend of national and ethnical contradictions between China and Japan gradually developed.

Keywords: Jinan incident; anti-Japanese protests; The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the commercial domain; public domain; response; Sino-Japanese relations;