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近代中国“生育节制”思潮的历史考察

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摘要: 面对中国近代人口过庶的社会问题, 以汪士铎的“减民”思想、严复的“奢民说”“教育妨生说”为代表的晚清有识之士开始提出节制生育的主张。20世纪20年代, 新式知识分子主要围绕生育节制的必要性、及其方式进行了探讨, 形成了颇有影响的思潮。30年代, 强调生育节制与社会发展之间的协调, 将人口理论引入生育节制思想, 并从理论宣传转向实践宣传。40年代, 因国内政局动荡, 其节育思潮式微, 但仍在力求使节育医学专门化、政策化。

关键字: 近代中国; 生育节制; 思潮

Two major problems of developing uniform trust market in China

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Abstract: There are some serious problems in the supervising system of trusts and finances market in China and China Banking Regulatory Commission and China Securities Regulatory Commission should take some measures to unify the supervising policy. The mode of supervising trust companies should be different from that of supervising banks, which mainly manifests with two aspects: for one thing, to supervise the trust so that activities of the financial organs can faithfully follow the fabric factors of the trust document; for another, to supervise the trustee so that they will veritably fulfill the trust contract.

KeyWords: trust; trust company; supervision