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*** Sinicization of Marxism ***

Research on the Propagandist Institution Building From 1949 to 1952 Yang Liping (4)

Abstract: The propagandist is an important bridge connecting the Party and the people. In the early of New China, with the vigorous promotion of the Party and the government, the propagandists realized the institutionalized building in the aspects of unified leadership, team development and working methods and showed the characteristics of rapid team development and remarkable propaganda effect. As a bridge between the Party and the people, the propagandists gave full play to the functions of communicating with the higher levels and lower levels: on one hand, they could publicize the central work of the Party and the government generally and deeply; on the other hand, by collecting and feeding back the suggestions and voices from the people, they could make some problems responded and solved in time. The team of propagandists was an important part of the Party's propaganda network. Through close contacts with the people, the political consciousness of the people had been raised, which played an important role in promoting the development of various works in the early of New China.

Keywords: the propagandist, institutionalization, propaganda network

A Probe into the Political Education Work for Beijing Workers in the Early of New China

.....Zhou Yun & Qin Jianglong (15)

Abstract: In the early of New China, political education for workers in Beijing was an important and complex task. Under the leadership of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Beijing Federation of Trade Unions and the government, the Youth League and so on cooperated closely to carry out political education of workers in flexible and diverse forms and targeted contents according to the needs of work and the actual situation of workers, which achieved the desired results. Beijing combined the political education of workers with the construction of urban politics, economy and culture closely and formed an effective join forces, which not only improved the workers' political consciousness and class consciousness, but also consolidated the mass foundation of the new regime and promoted the smooth development of various works.

Keywords: in the early of New China, Beijing, worker, political education

*** Reform and Opening-up History Research ***

Reform of The Grass-roots Public Security Committee in the Early of Reform and

Opening-up Zhong Jinyan (29)

Abstract: The Public Security Committee is an important social force in the system of social

security prevention and control. In the early of reform and opening-up, China's society had undergone profound transformation, the Public Security Commission faced new challenges, such as imperfect organization, serious staff shortage, urgent establishment of assessment and incentive mechanism, shortage of funds and so on. Local governments had vigorously promoted the reform and innovation of the Public Security Commission and injected new vitality into this grass-roots security organization with Chinese characteristics. Reform of the Public Security Committee was an important measure taken by the Party and the government to promote the socialization of public security management in the early of reform and opening-up, which embodied the practical exploration of the Party and the government in innovating the way of grass-roots participation in public security management.

Keywords: The Public Security Committee, combination of professionals and grass-roots, Public Security Contracting Responsibility System, public security work

*** Political History Research ***

Research on New China and the Movement to Defend the World Peace in the 1950s

..... Zhang Jishun (40)

Abstract: In the 1950s, New China actively participated in the movement to defend world peace and demonstrated the firm will of the Chinese people to love peace and made important contributions to maintain world peace and stability. In 1950, 1951 and 1955, Chinese people responded to the call of the Standing Committee of the World Congress for Peace Defense and the World Peace Council for signatures to defend world peace by launching three vigorous peace signature campaigns, and demonstrated the great power of the Chinese people in loving peace. In 1952, China hosted the Asia-Pacific Regional Peace Conference and highlighted China's ability to maintain regional peace and stability. Through the World Peace Council, China expressed its views, clarified its position and conveyed its voice, thus defended its national interests and promoted the development of the movement to defend world peace.

Keywords: the Committee of China Congress for the Defense of World Peace, World Peace Council, peace signature

*** Economic History Research ***

Supervision and Clearance of Foreign-funded Import and Export Enterprises in Shanghai in the Early of New China

Song Peiyu (54)

Abstract: In the process of cleaning up foreign-funded import and export enterprises in Shanghai the government handled them flexibly and in a variety of ways including administrative orders and economic methods. Administrative orders included military control, requisition and escrow, while economic methods were mainly through value transfer and voluntary application for closure. Military control, requisition, escrow and other administrative mandatory clearance methods mainly aimed at a small number of US-funded and British-funded import and export enterprises; enterprises with few assets and insignificant business operations were allowed to shut down on their own; after 1954, foreign-funded import and export enterprises with large amounts of funds were cleared up by the value transfer.

Keywords: in the early of New China, Shanghai, foreign-funded import and export enterprises, supervision, clearance

The Introduction of the Western Chemical Fertilizer Production Complete Sets of Technology and Equipments in the Early 1960sQu Shang & Xu Tiancheng (65)

Abstract: After the founding of New China, in the process of importing large quantities of grain from western countries through cash exchange and foreign loans, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China realized that importing grain was not as profitable as importing chemical fertilizers or even importing complete sets of technology and equipments. In the early 1960s, Sino-Soviet relations deteriorated, China decided to import complete sets of technology and equipments for fertilizer production from western countries. In this process, China had opened up a channel for importing corresponding technology and equipments for fertilizer production from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Italy which opened a window for economic and technological exchanges between China and Western countries.

Keywords: China, western, import, fertilizer, technology and equipments

*** Research on the History of Cultural and Science and Technology ***

Investigation on Strengthening the Education of National History Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of ChinaZhang Feng (76)

Abstract: Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, the Party and the state have attached great importance on the education of national history, strengthened the top-level design, adopted a series of powerful measures and achieved relatively obvious results. Social education of national history is led by The Working Committee of China's Care for the Next Generation, related departments work together and promote actively; cadres' education and training work constantly strengthen the content of national history; colleges and universities play the role of the main channel and position of national history education, all which make the work of national history education show an unprecedented good situation. Strengthening national history education in the New Era requires the participation of the whole society, relevant departments should further strengthen planning and design and constantly promote the development of national history education from the aspects of social education, cadre education and school education.

Keywords: national history of PRC, national history education, social education, cadre education, school education.

*** Social History Research ***

The Control of Locusts Plague and its Significance in the Early of New China

..... Jiang Manqing (86)

Abstract: Locusts plague was one of the three natural disasters in the history of China. From 1949 to 1956, the Central and local governments attached great importance to the prevention and control

of locusts plague. They mobilized the public extensively and actively promoted the use of medical equipments and aircrafts to control locusts, renovated the ecological environment of locusts plague regions, thus effectively controlled this historic disaster. The prevention and control of locusts plague was one of the important tasks of the Party and government in dealing with social accumulated disasters. This work had not only won the support of the people, but also attracted international attentions and promoted the consolidation of the new people's regime.

Keywords: the early of New China, a plague of locusts, governance, medical equipments to control locusts, aircrafts to control locusts

A Historical Review of Air Pollution Control in Beijing in the 1970s and 1980s

——Focusing on Smoke Elimination and Dust Removal Xu Yijie (98)

Abstract: The 1970s and 1980s were the start-up stage of air pollution control in Beijing. From the early 1970s, Beijing municipal had focused on the work of smoke elimination and dust removal and the air pollution control had been gradually promoted from the end administration to the root administration starting from the air pollution investigation. After the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Beijing municipal's air pollution situation had been initially curbed through comprehensive controls. Reviewing and summarizing the experience and lessons of air pollution control in Beijing in the 1970s and 1980s was helpful to understand the long-term, systematic, complex and arduous nature of air pollution control and environment protection in China. Mass smoke elimination and dust removal campaign was the end governance and sports-style governance of air pollution control, and the comprehensive control of air pollution from the source was the fundamental policy.

Keywords: Beijing, air pollution, smoke elimination and dust removal, environment improvement, environment protection

*** Research Result of National Social Science Fund ***

On Britain's Trade and Credit Policy Towards Taiwan (1958~1960)..... Song Liang (113)

Abstract: From 1958 to 1960, the British government held two discussions on the trade credit policy in Taiwan and decided to extend the credit period and increase the annual payment quota. The adjustment of this policy was a decision made by Britain after fully weighing the political factors and economic interests in its trade and credit policy towards Taiwan after the second Taiwan Strait Crisis eased in 1958. The continued relaxation of trade credit terms in Taiwan by Britain had provided favorable policy support for trade between the two sides and pushed it into a new stage.

Keywords: Britain, Taiwan, trade credit, policy

*** Research on the History of Diplomacy ***

The Establishment and Restoration of Scientific and Technological Exchanges Between The Chinese Academy of Sciences and The Royal Society in the 1960s and 1970s

..... Xu Dingding (122)

Abstract: As the most important scientific research institution in China and Britain, The Chinese Academy of Sciences and The Royal Society are representatives in their scientific and technological exchanges. In 1959, Cyril Norman Hinshelwood, President of The Royal Society, visited China. In 1962, George Brown, Vice President of The Royal Society, led a delegation to China and initially established an exchange channel for mutual visits and further studies with The Chinese Academy of Sciences, but stagnated due to “the Cultural Revolution”. In 1972, Alan Lloyd Hodgkin, President of The Royal Society, was invited to lead a delegation to China, and the door of scientific and technological exchanges between the two institutions was opened again. The investigation of the process of scientific and technological exchanges between The Chinese Academy of Sciences and The Royal Society in the 1960s and 1970s reflected the unremitting efforts made by the foreign ministries and the managers of the two institutions to carry out scientific and technological exchanges between China and Britain and also the decisive role played by political and diplomatic factors.

Keywords: The Chinese Academy of Sciences, The Royal Society, scientific and technological exchanges, relations between China and Britain

* Academic Review *

Some Problems of Data in the Collectivization Period——Considerations Based on Current Theory, Method and Achievement Zhang Yu & Zhang Junfeng (131)

Abstract: Domestic academia has carried out salvage excavation of data in the collectivization period, the methods of collecting and utilizing data have different emphasis. Historians have made some achievements in the study of rural society in the collectivization period. However, there are also some problems such as ideological vacancy, fragmentation and so on. Researchers should take the study of psychological history as a breakthrough point, reconstruct grand narratives by classified research, take archives as the standpoint of returning to the historiography itself and push the application and research of data in the collectivization period to a deeper level step by step.

Keywords: collectivization, data, theory, method, achievement

* Overseas observation *

Comments on the 40 Years of Reform and Opening-up in China by the American

Academia in 2018 Wei Lei (143)

Abstract: In 2018, the American academia discussed the achievements, reasons and future trends of China’s reform and opening-up in the past 40 years. Although the discussion of China’s reform and opening-up in the American academia reflected the trend of seeking objectivity, there were still some problems of theoretical rigidity and dogmatization, which directly led to many misunderstandings and wrong judgments of China’s reform and opening-up.

Keywords: reform and opening-up, the American academia, China, research

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