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**\* Celebrate the 30th Anniversary of the Institute of Contemporary China Studies \***

**Chen Yun, the Institute of Contemporary China Studies and the Editing and Research Cause of the History of the People's Republic of China** —— to Celebrate the 30th Anniversary of the Institute of Contemporary China Studies ..... Zhu Jiamu (4)

**Abstract:** Chen Yun was a leader in the history of the Party and the Nation, and also a keen participant, supporter and guider in editing and researching the history of the Party and the Nation. After the reform and opening-up, as a member of the CPC Central Committee of the Party History, he paid more attention to the research, publicity and education of the history of the Party and the Nation, in particular, gave special care and support for the establishment of the Institute of Contemporary China Studies and the cause of the edition and research of the history of the People's Republic of China. He not only wrote the name and title of "Museum of the History of the People's Republic of China" and "the Institute of Contemporary China Studies", also gave inscriptions to many revolutionary martyrs, revolutionary shrines, heroic figures and units of great significance in the history of the Party and the Nation, presided over the study and compilation of some major issues in the Party history, directed the drafting of "the Resolution on Some Historical Issues Concerning the Party since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and put forward a series of original and incisive opinions on the Party history, edition and research of the national history and the summary of historical experience. All these are of great inspiration and guidance to the cadres and workers of the Institute of Contemporary China Studies and the compilation and research of the history of the People's Republic of China.

**Keywords:** Chen Yun, the Institute of Contemporary China Studies, the history of the People's Republic of China, cause of edition and research

**Devote to This Noble Cause** —— Deng Liqun and the Institute of Contemporary China Studies ..... Liu Guoxin (7)

**Abstract:** From 1990 to 2001, Deng Liqun led and directed the Institute of Contemporary China Studies for 12 years. During the initial period of the Institute of Contemporary China Studies (1990—1993), he put forward the guideline of "carrying out research while building the Institute", formulated a series of rules and regulations, set up and recommended internal institutions and related personnel, all which laid a good foundation for the development of the Institute of Contemporary China Studies. Many of his thoughts on the study of the history of the People's Republic of China still had important guiding significance today. From 1993 to 2001, although Deng Liqun no longer participated in the specific work of the Institute of Contemporary China Studies, he still led the research and writing of the history of the People's Republic of China and had been doing it by himself. Under his promotion, the five volumes of

*The History of the People's Republic of China* formed the first draft for discussion and submitting. Deng Liqun made every effort to promote the study of the history of the People's Republic of China because he believed that "the existence and development of the People's Republic of China has promoted the progress and development of the whole human history. To study and write the history of the People's Republic of China and sum up and contribute to the historical experience of the Chinese people in building socialism will have an immeasurable impact on China and the world, today and tomorrow".

**Keywords:** Deng Liqun, the Institute of Contemporary China Studies, the history of the People's Republic of China

**Li Li'an, the First Director of the Institute of Contemporary China Studies** ..... Jiang Jiannong (20)

**Abstract:** From May 1993 to the end of December 2000, Li Li'an was the director of the Institute of Contemporary China Studies. After having completely abolished the tenure system for leading cadres taking up the post at the age of 70 reflected the Central's trust to him and high hopes for the Institute of Contemporary China Studies. Under the unified leadership of Deng Liqun, deputy head of the CPC Central Committee's Leading Group of the Party history, and during Li Li'an's tenure of office, the Institute of Contemporary China Studies established the system of director's responsibility and the system of director's office, set up and enriched the organs of scientific research, editing, archives, administration and logistics, and the constructions of professional libraries, publishing houses, academic journals and the mass social organizations — The National Historical Society of the People's Republic of China. The Institute had improved a set of rules and regulations on administration, personnel, scientific research and logistics management, solved the problems of positions, ranks and the number of professional titles of cadres which restricted the cause development. The office building was completed, the building of the library, archives and information was under construction, the working workers without houses were allocated with housing. All these further laid the foundation for the cadres' building, ideological building, style building and system building. In addition to his executive leadership, Li Li'an also continued to play his expertise in Party building research and wrote "A New Biography of Veterans" in the study of the history of New China. After leaving the post of the director of the Institute of Contemporary China Studies, Li Li'an led the revision and publication of *The History of the People's Republic of China* in his octogenarian years. In October 2012, the first "official" history of the People's Republic of China written carefully by Deng Liqun, Li Li'an and other contemporary first-generation entrepreneurs was officially published.

**Keywords:** the Institute of Contemporary China Studies, the history of the People's Republic of China, Li Li'an, Deng Liqun

**\* Commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the Liberation of Hainan \***

**The Transformation of Social Organizations and its Historical Roles of Hainan's Li Nationality**

**Region in the Early of New China** ..... Wang Yang & Chen Yu (35)

**Abstract:** "Hemu" and "Dong" were the basic social organizations in traditional Li nationality society, which once played an important role in the social development of Li nationality and had a far-reaching influence on the people of Li nationality. After the founding of New China, in order to better play the social role of "Hemu" and "Dong", the Party and the Government carried out socialist transformation on its backward side on the basis of retaining its rationality, guided the transformation

from “Hemu” to agricultural cooperative and “Dong” to villages and towns, which not only played an important role in improving production efficiency, promoting agricultural development, publicizing the Party’s policies, changing old customs, maintaining social stability and improving the living standards of Li nationality, but also provided an important guarantee for the establishment of the socialist system in Li nationality region.

**Keywords:** Hainan, Li nationality, socialist transformation, “Hemu”, “Dong”

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**\* Political History Research \***

**“The Three Antis” Movement and the System Building in the Early of New China**

.....Jiang Manqing ( 44 )

**Abstract:** From the end of 1951 to June 1952, a vigorous Three Antis Movement was launched throughout the country. In addition to punishing corruption, “the Three Antis” Movement also focused on solving the problem of how to eliminate corruption, waste and bureaucracy from the institutional level. In “the Three Antis” Movement, from the Central to the local, all units and departments paid great attention to the system building. This movement not only punished the phenomena of corruption, waste and bureaucracy and so on, but also promoted the further improvement and development of the inner-party democratic system, the initial establishment of the state supervision system, the implementation of the state monetary management system and the reform of the management system of publicly owned industrial and mining enterprises, which finally promoted the Party and the Country’s systems building. After the end of the movement, some important systems of the Party and the Country have been improved continuously, which is also the deep influence and significance of “the Three Antis” Movement.

**Keywords:** “the Three Antis” Movement, in the early of New China, system building

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**\* Cultural History Research \***

**Education Through Entertainment: the Influence of Soviet Films on Chinese**

**People’s Lives in the 1950s** ..... Wang Ruifang ( 54 )

**Abstract:** In the early days of New China, watching Soviet films was one of the cultural and entertainment activities for the Chinese people and was widely welcomed. Meanwhile, the rich content contained in Soviet films could enable the Chinese people to receive a certain ideological education which was advocated by the Party and the Government. The Soviet films had shown the happy and beautiful life of the Soviet people and their achievements in socialist construction, helped the Chinese people to understand the course of the Soviet people’s revolution and construction, and encouraged the Chinese people to unswervingly follow the path of socialism. The spirit of patriotism and internationalism, high artistry and the lofty ideal of communism permeated the Soviet films imperceptibly educated the Chinese people in socialist ideology. It could be said that the Soviet films played the dual functions of ideological education and cultural entertainment to some extent and achieved a good effect of combining education through entertainment.

**Keywords:** Soviet films, ideological education, cultural entertainment, education through entertainment

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**\* Social History Research \***

**A Study on Solving the Housing Problem of Urban Workers in Beijing from 1956 to 1957**

..... Xu Xueqing ( 67 )

**Abstract:** In the later of the First Five-year Plan, under the upsurge of economic construction and socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce, the number of urban workers and housing demand in Beijing increased greatly and the tight housing situation became more severe. In order to meet the needs of individual housing and the long-term interests of the State, Beijing has taken various measures to encourage various units and workers to build houses by means of self-construction and public assistance on the basis of state investment, control the excessive growth in the number of workers and their families, adjust the housing management system and control excess demand. These measures effectively eased the housing contradiction in the short term, but the crux of housing difficulties still existed because of the limitation of the economic conditions at that time.

**Keywords:** the First Five-year Plan, workers' housing, self-construction and public assistance, rent

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**\* Research on National Defense and Military History \***

**The Initial Construction and Development of the People's Navy in 1953—1956**

..... He Huaikai ( 81 )

**Abstract:** After the founding of New China, the People's Navy has made some achievements for more than three years, but its organizational structure was still not perfect and its strength was still relatively weak. In 1953—1956, the People's Navy defined the objectives and guidelines for naval development, established fleets of the East China Sea and the South China Sea and naval bases in Lüshunkou, supplemented equipments of naval vessels, and initially established the surface vessels force, the submarine force, the air unit, the coastal defense force, marines and other professional service army. At the same time, the People's Navy had trained a large number of urgently needed personnel through military training, establishing naval schools and sending overseas students, which had provided personnel and technical support for the construction of the People's Navy. The People's Navy was tempered in the flames of war, successively liberated the southeast coastal islands except Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen and Mazu, and safeguarded the security of the New China's maritime territory. While seeking Soviet Union's assistance, the People's Navy also noted the importance of independent development. In a word, the People's Navy achieved its initial development and laid a foundation for its all-round development in 1953—1956.

**Keywords:** People's navy, Mao Zedong, Xiao Jinguang, the Soviet Union

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

**An Analysis of the Image of New China's Participation in International Exhibitions**

**from 1951 to 1957** ..... Xia Songtao ( 94 )

**Abstract:** The international exhibition is a window to show China's national image and also a window for other countries to observe, understand and know China. In order to increase foreign people's understanding of the People's Republic of China, China has participated in many international exhibitions since the founding of New China, including the Leipzig International Fair in 1951, the Indonesia

International Fair in 1953, the Paris International Fair in 1956 and the Casablanca International Fair in 1957. In the international fairs and various exhibitions, New China had displayed its national images, achievements in construction and splendid culture which had expanded its influences in the world. From the exhibition displays, New China had adopted various forms of display which fully illustrated the development and progress of the New China's exhibition cause. In the eyes of foreign audiences, New China gradually presented the images of an industrial China, a cultural China and a dynamic China and so on. China's national image has been greatly enhanced.

**Keywords:** New China, the international fair, international exhibition, country image

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**\* Research on the Third-line Construction \***

**On the Layout of the Third-line Construction Enterprises and the Regional Industrial**

**Development in Sichuan** ..... Wang Yi ( 105 )

**Abstract:** Sichuan was a key area of the third-line construction, and its third-line construction enterprises covered machinery, metallurgy, chemistry, electronics, energy, weapons, aviation, aerospace, shipping and nuclear industries and so on. The third-line construction had improved the industrial production capacity and industrial strength of Sichuan and formed a modern industrial system in Sichuan. Under the guidance of the layout policy of "dispersed, near the mountain, hidden" the third-line construction enterprises formed Chengdu and Chongqing as the axis and showed "H" shape distribution along the railway, which not only basically followed the objective law of industrial layout, but also combined the layout policy of "dispersed, near the mountain, hidden" with Sichuan landform organically. In the special period these not only reached the purpose of the strategic defensive, but also made Sichuan's industrial layout relatively balanced, and had played an important role in balancing the national industrial layout at the same time.

**Keywords:** the third-line construction, Sichuan, industrial development, industrial layout, enterprise

**Research on the Third-line Construction and Qinghai Urban Development**

..... Cui Yi'nan & Yu Shuangquan ( 115 )

**Abstract:** The third-line construction period was the variation period and transformation period of Qinghai's urban development. Large-scale industrial construction led by the State and aimed at preparing for war not only expanded the urban scale and spatial layout of Qinghai, but also fundamentally changed the industrial type and functional structure of Qinghai's urban system, which realized the reconstruction of Qinghai's urban system. The third-line construction not only laid the industrial foundation for the urban construction in Qinghai province, but also played a positive role in improving the public infrastructure and people's livelihood. Abundant natural resources, strong support from the central finance, internal migration of enterprises and inter-provincial migration had become the key factors to promote the urbanization construction of Qinghai.

**Keywords:** the third-line construction, Qinghai, industrialization, urban development

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**\* Overseas Observation \***

**Foreign Scholars' Research on the Eradication of Absolute Rural Poverty in China**

..... Wang Aiyun ( 127 )

**Abstract:** Since the 1990s, foreign scholars have made a comprehensive study of China's policies,



practices and experiences in eradicating absolute rural poverty from the perspective of anti-poverty. They analyzed the status and causes of absolute poverty in rural China, tracked the process of eliminating absolute poverty in rural areas and the achievements, focused on analyzing the measures to eliminate absolute poverty in rural areas of China by the theory of the international poverty reduction, verified the validity of the theory of international poverty reduction by China's poverty reduction practice, and summed up the experiences of China's poverty reduction to provide reference for other poor parts of the world. While China completes the task of poverty alleviation and eradicates absolute rural poverty as a whole, it is of certain reference value for domestic academic circles to comprehensively and accurately summarize the practical experience of China in eradicating absolute rural poverty by combing the studies of foreign scholars on China's eradication of absolute rural poverty.

**Keywords:** anti-poverty, eradicate absolute rural poverty, rural, poverty alleviation and development, poverty alleviation

\* Research on National Conditions \*

**The Investigation and Reflection on Education of the History of the People's Republic of China in Colleges and Universities in the New Era**—— a Case Study of the Colleges and Universities in Tai'an, Shandong .....Li Yougang & Chen Shifu ( 142 )

**Abstract:** The purpose of carrying out a questionnaire survey on the colleges and universities in Tai'an is to understand the basic situation of current education of the history of the People's Republic of China and teaching in provincial-leveled colleges and universities and the learning cognition of colleges and universities students in the new era on some major national policies and decisions, provide a basis for improving the education of the history of the People's Republic of China based on ideological and political courses in colleges and universities. Through data statistics and analysis, it can be seen that the current education of the history of the People's Republic of China in colleges and universities has achieved remarkable results and the vast majority of colleges and universities students have the basic quality of the history of the People's Republic of China. At the same time, it is found that the quality of the history of the People's Republic of China, the level of identification and the educational effect of colleges and universities students are related to their majors, grades and political status. In order to further develop education of the history of the People's Republic of China among contemporary colleges and universities students, it is suggested to further straighten out the system and mechanism of education of the history of the People's Republic of China in colleges and universities, set up the course of "The History of the People's Republic of China", build a high-level team of education of the history of the People's Republic of China, innovate the educational model of the history of the People's Republic of China and strengthen the supervision and inspection of education of the history of the People's Republic of China in colleges and universities.

**Keywords:** education of the history of the People's Republic of China, quality of the history of the People's Republic of China, major differences, colleges and universities students, colleges and universities

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