

Workshop on Contemporary Chinese History (中国当代史研究工作坊)

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Foreword

This special issue is a record of the 9th through 11th International Workshops on Contemporary Chinese History (all online conferences), jointly organized by Choiki Ajia kenkyu bumon gendai Chugoku kenkyu han 超域アジア研究部門現代中国研究班 [Contemporary China Studies Group of the Supradisciplinary Studies Division] of the Toyo Bunko (Tokyo) and Zhongguo dangdaishi yanjiu zhongxin 中国当代史研究中心 [Research Center for Contemporary Chinese History] of East China Normal University (Shanghai). The workshop was held annually alternately in Japan (Kyoto and Tokyo) and China (Shanghai), and a Chinese edition of the results of the exchanges from the 1st (2012) to the 8th (2019) has already been published in a collection of papers by the Toyo Bunko: Contemporary China Studies Group of the Supradisciplinary Studies Division of the Toyo Bunko (ed.), *Jitihua shidai de Zhongguo: Ri-Zhong gongtong yanjiu* 《集体化时代的中国：日中共同研究》 [*China under Communist Regime: Japan-China Joint Research*] (Tokyo: Toyo Bunko, September 2021).

The background and events leading up to the workshop and the circumstances of the 1st through 8th meetings are described in detail in the preface of the above book. This book is also available in the Toyo Bunko repository, where it can be downloaded in PDF format free of charge (https://toyo-bunko.repo.nii.ac.jp/?action=repository_opensearch&index_id=1369).

For various reasons, the long-running Japan-China joint workshop was suspended for the time being after the 11th meeting, held last month. Therefore, in consultation with its Chinese counterpart, we decided to use the pages of this journal to record the abstracts of the three workshops. A special feature consisting only of abstracts may not be sufficient as a record of the meetings. However, we are confident that through the reports and discussions of the three workshops and the publication of the above-mentioned collection of papers, we have contributed in some small way to research on contemporary Chinese history, which has been growing rapidly in recent years, and have helped opened up a new direction for the future.

Since the preparatory meeting in 2011, our Chinese counterparts have proposed an international joint project in the new field of contemporary Chinese history, and we would like to express our gratitude to Professors Zhang Jishun, Yang Kuisong, and Liu Jianping of East China Normal University and other faculty members and graduate students who not only provided great support and cooperation at each meeting but also enlightened us with their profound knowledge and academic resources at every meeting.

We sincerely hope that this special issue and the above book will serve as a foundation for the further development of contemporary historical research by the younger generation in both China and Japan.

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前 言

本专集是东洋文库超域亚洲研究部门的现代中国研究班与华东师范大学中国当代史研究中心联合举办的第九届至第十一届“中国当代史研究”工作坊（均为线上会议）的记录。该工作坊每年在日本（京都或东京）和中国（上海）轮流举办，第一届（2012年）至第八届（2019年）的交流成果已经编纂成集（中文简体字）并由东洋文库出版。出版信息如下：

公益财团法人东洋文库超域亚洲研究部门现代中国研究班主编《集体化时代的中国：日中共同研究》（东洋文库论丛84），东洋文库，2021年9月。

该论文集的序言中详细介绍了工作坊的举办背景以及第一至八届会议的情况。请大家参阅。论文集在东洋文库的网站全文公开，可以免费下载PDF文件 (https://toyo-bunko.repo.nii.ac.jp/?action=repository_opensearch&index_id=1369)。

由于各种原因，上个月在线上举办第十一届会议之后，我们不得不暂时中止长期以来坚持每年举办的日中共同研究工作坊。经与中方同行协商，我们决定用本刊的版面来收录第九届之后的工作坊的报告摘要，以留下这三次会议的记录。仅用摘要组成的专集作为会议记录可能会不够完整，但是，我们可以自豪地说，通过这十一年工作坊的报告和讨论，以及上述论文集的出版，我们对近年来迅速发展的中国当代史研究做出了一定的贡献，并为今后的研究开辟了一个新的方向。

自在2011年筹备会议上，中方同行提议在中国当代史这一新领域开辟日中国际合作项目以来，我们万分感谢华东师范大学的张济顺教授、杨奎松教授、刘建平教授以及其他教授和研究生，他们不仅在每次会议的举办工作中给予我们大力支持和配合，还在每次会议上用他们渊博的知识和学术积累给我们带来了启迪。

我们真诚地希望这个专集和上述论文集能够成为日中两国年轻一代进一步开展当代史研究的基础。

2022年12月

石川禎浩 久保亨 村田雄二郎

Program of Workshops on Contemporary Chinese History from 2020 to 2022

The 9th Workshop (Nov. 28, 2020, Online)

- ZHAO Jin, *Toward the Plan: The Path Transformation of Light Industry in New China: An Investigation Centered on the Production and Marketing Changes of the Shanghai Match Industry in the 1950s*
- TAKASHIMA Ko, *Mao Zedong's Swimming and the Cultural Revolution*
- ZHANG Jing, *Management and Reception of Experts from Capitalist Countries in China (1949–1966)*
- LI Hao, *Hua Guofeng and China's Transformation in the Early Years of the Post-Mao Era*
- SHA Qingqing, *The Choice of Identity Politics for Overseas Chinese before and after the Normalization of Diplomatic Relations between China and Japan: The Example of Oh Sadaharu and His Family*
- KAWAI Reika, *Review of Japan-China Relations in the 1980s through Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Visit to China in 1986*

The 10th Workshop (Dec. 4, 2021, Online)

- ZHOU Jun, *Chairman Mao Traveled All over the Country: Historical Analysis and Geographic Information Systems Visualization*
- LI Yurong, *The Power Transformation of Daxing Cotton Mill and the Capital Policy of the CPC around 1949 (1947–1954)*
- RUAN Qinghua, *China's Rural Sex and Grass-Roots Social Governance in the Mao's Era: Discussion Centered on the "Four Unclear" Cadres' Life Style in N County, Hunan Province*
- OHASHI Fumie, *Gold and Sisterhood: The Economic Agency of Migrant Domestic Servants in Post-war Hong Kong*
- LIN Chaochao, *Rethinking the Stalinist Model: Institutional Changes in Shanghai Industries and the Soviet Element in the Great Leap Forward*
- YOKOYAMA Yuta, *The Decision-Making Process of the Economic Adjustment Policy in the Late 1970s*
- XIN Yi, *On the Death Toll of the 1975 Flood Disaster in Henan*
- ZHENG Haolan, *Thought Reform in Daily Life: The Minds of an Ordinary College Student*
- TIAN Wuxiong, *Transforming with the Trends, Evolving Imperceptibly: The Formation of "Beijing Time"*
- HIGO Haruka, *Burning and Reading: Symbolism of Books in Modern Chinese History*

The 11th Workshop (Nov. 26, 2022, Online)

- XIN Yi, *Analysis of Corruption in Disaster Relief for the 1975 Banqiao Dam Failure: Focusing on Zhumadian*
- NAKAGANE Katsuji, *The Economy in the Mao Zedong Era: Review and Evaluations*
- GAO Jie, *Investigation into Changge's People's Communes Conducted by Xi Zhongxun*
- KANEKO Hajime, *Control of Industrialists and Businessmen during the Founding of the Communist Regime: Centered on Building Grass-Roots Organizations*
- LIU Jianping, *A Historical Study of the CPC's Handling of the Legion of Mary in the Early 1950s*
- ONODERA Shiro, *Studies of Modern Chinese History in Japan in the Early Post-war Period: Focusing on the 1950s and 1960s*

ZHAO Jin, *The Transformation, Adaptation, and Transformation of a "Sunset Industry": A Study of China's Match Industry in the Era of Reform and Opening Up (1976–2006)*

HUANG Zhengzheng, *Mapping Grain Production, Requisition, Storage, and Dispatch during the Period of Socialist Construction: An Analysis of Food Shortages in Suxian Prefecture from 1953 to 1955*

中日学者中国当代史研究工作坊2020–2022年间的日程表

第9届 (2020年11月28日, 在线举办)

赵晋《走向计划：新中国轻工业的路径转变—以1950年代上海火柴业产销变动为中心的考察》

高岛航《毛泽东的游泳与文化大革命》

张静《新中国对资本主义国家专家工作的历史考察（1949–1966）》

李昊《华国锋对后毛泽东时代初期改革的贡献》

沙青青《中日邦交正常化前后旅日华侨的政治选择：以王仕福、王贞治父子为例》

河合玲佳《再论20世纪80年代中日关系—以1986年中曾根康弘访华为中心》

第10届 (2021年12月4日, 在线举办)

周俊《毛主席走遍祖国大地：建政初期中央领导人的地方视察与GIS空间分析》

李玉蓉《1949年前后大兴纱厂权力转换与中共资本政策研究（1947–1954）》

阮清华《毛时代中国农村的性与基层社会治理：以湖南省N县“四不清”干部生活作风问题为中心的讨论》

大桥史惠《黄金与姐妹关系：战后香港家庭佣工的经济能动性》

林超超《反思“斯大林模式”：“大跃进”中上海工业的制度变迁与苏联因素》

横山雄大《1970年代后期调整政策的过程》

辛逸《“七五·八”水灾遇难人数考》

郑浩澜《日常生活中的思想改造：一个小人物的内心世界》

田武雄《顺势而变，潜移默化：“北京时间”的形成》

比护遥《焚书与读书：试论文革前后书籍的象征意义》

第11届 (2022年11月26日, 在线举办)

辛逸《“七五·八”救灾中“腐败问题”初探：以驻马店为中心》

中兼和津次《毛泽东时代的经济：回顾与评价》

高洁《习仲勋长葛人民公社调查》

金子肇《共产党政权成立时期对工商业者的掌握：以基层组织建设为中心》

刘建平《1950年代初中共处理圣母军问题历史考察》

小野寺史郎《战后初期日本的中国近现代史研究：以20世纪50、60年代为中心》

赵晋《一个中国“夕阳产业”的转型与蜕变：以改革开放年代火柴工业为中心的考察（1976–2006）》

黄峥峥《社会主义建设时期的粮食生产、征购、储备及调配的空间：1953–1955年宿县专区所见的粮食短缺问题》

The 9th Workshop (Nov. 28, 2020, Online)

ZHAO Jin, *Toward the Plan: The Path Transformation of Light Industry in New China: An Investigation Centered on the Production and Marketing Changes of the Shanghai Match Industry in the 1950s*

As a typical representative of China's light industry, the match industry has faced overproduction and unbalanced production and sales many times in modern history. After the founding of New China, the government decided to thoroughly solve this historical problem. This paper shows the efforts made by the state to resolve the imbalance of production and sales in the match industry from the National Match Industry Conference in June 1950 to the end of the Great Leap Forward in 1958. However, overproduction, production, and marketing imbalance in the match industry did not end with the establishment of the planning system. This was not only related to the government's industrial policies and local interest demands but also closely related to the industrial layout and regional distribution of production factors. As the case of the match industry clearly shows, China's planned economy differs from that of the Soviet Union and the communist countries of Eastern Europe in that central planning is largely compromised by local "planning" and institutional arrangements are often compromised by policy design. This is also an important reason why it is easier for China's reform and opening up to follow the market-oriented path.

赵晋《走向计划：新中国轻工业的路径转变—以1950年代上海火柴业产销变动为中心的考察》

作为中国轻工业的典型代表，火柴业在近代史上曾多次面临生产过剩、产销失衡的局面。新中国建立后，政府决心彻底解决这个历史难题。本文展现了自1950年6月全国火柴工业会议至1958年“大跃进”运动结束，国家为根治火柴业产销失衡所进行的种种努力。但是，令人费解的是，火柴行业的生产过剩、产销失衡状况却并未随着计划体制的建立而终结，相反长期存在。这既同政府产业政策、地方利益诉求有关，亦与行业布局、生产要素的地域分配密切相关。火柴业的案例清晰表明，同苏联和东欧社会主义国家相比，中国的计划经济体制的不同之处在于，中央计划在很大程度上需妥协于地方“计划”，制度安排往往要让步于政策设计。这也构成了中国改革开放更易走上市场化道路的重要原因。

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TAKASHIMA Ko, *Mao Zedong's Swimming and the Cultural Revolution*

Why did Mao Zedong swim in the Yangtze River at a crucial moment of the Cultural Revolution? What meaning did Mao assign to this performance? Mao must have calculated how people would interpret and react to his performance before entering the river. In other words, the framework for interpreting Mao's performance already existed, and Mao himself and the people only interpreted it according to this framework. If so, Mao's swim on July 16, 1966, was not as sudden as previously thought. In fact, swimming in the Ming Tombs Reservoir in 1964, the mass swimming campaign from 1965, and the personality cult of Mao Zedong all prepared the stage and framework of interpretation for Mao's swimming, allowing swimming to have the desired effect.

高岛航《毛泽东的游泳与文化大革命》

为什么毛泽东发动文革的关键时刻要去长江游泳呢？毛为此次游泳赋予了什么样的意义呢？毛应该是考虑过人们对自己在长江中游泳会如何解释，作何反应的。换言之，解释毛在长江游泳这一事件的框架在某种程度上已经存在，毛自己和民众其实都在遵照这种框架行事。1966年7月16日，毛的畅游长江虽然比较突然，但也并没有此前人们所认为的那么突然。在这次畅游长江之前的两年里，由于畅游十三陵水库，受此影响而开展

的群众游泳活动以及推进的毛泽东个人崇拜等因素，毛已经为畅游长江做了准备。在正式发动文革之际选择在长江游泳的毛泽东，应该已经在某种程度上预料到了这一举动的意义和效果。

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ZHANG Jing, *Management and Reception of Experts from Capitalist Countries in China (1949–1966)*

At the beginning of the People's Republic of China, dozens of experts, scholars, and journalists from capitalist countries were employed by certain departments of the central government in addition to Soviet experts. Before 1956, experts from capitalist countries were not yet under unified management, and the main targets of the management of foreign experts were mainly Soviet and Eastern European experts. There was a great difference between the salaries and various kinds of treatment enjoyed by the former and the latter. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China began to improve the management of these experts and their living conditions in accordance with the principle of "unified leadership and division of labor" in 1956. After the withdrawal of Soviet experts, foreign experts, staff, and engineers from capitalist countries arrived one after another and became the main body of foreign experts in China. According to the principle of "equal treatment," the Bureau of Foreign Experts of the State Council, on the basis of the policy for experts from the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, continuously improved the salaries and treatment of experts from capitalist countries. Politically, although the Bureau of Foreign Experts continued to strengthen the political and ideological work of experts, it attempted to divorce the management of foreign experts and specialists from China's domestic political movements.

张静《新中国对资本主义国家专家工作的历史考察（1949–1966）》

中华人民共和国成立之初，中央政府的某些部门除聘有苏联专家外，还聘有几十名来自资本主义国家的专家、学者、记者。在1956年之前，对来自资本主义国家专家的工作尚未实行统一管理，外专的主要对象主要是苏联、东欧专家，且前者与后者的工资及所享各种待遇有较大差距。中共中央从1956年开始按照“统一领导、分工负责”的原则，完善对这些专家的工作，改善其生活待遇。在苏联专家撤走后，以资本主义国家为主的外国专家、外籍工作人员和工程技术人员陆续到来，成为在华外国专家的主体。根据“一视同仁”的原则，国务院外国专家局在基本上沿袭和参照对苏联、东欧国家专家的政策基础上，不断改善资本主义国家专家的工资及各项待遇。在政治上，外国专家局虽然不断加强对专家的政治思想工作，但竭力将外专工作和外国专家与国内政治运动相剥离。

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Li Hao, *Hua Guofeng and China's Transformation in the Early Years of the Post-Mao Era*

This article analyses how Hua Guofeng contributed to China's transformation in the early years of the post-Mao era. In addressing the central question, five sub-questions are discussed: What kind of transformation took place? Why did Hua initiate this transformation? How did Hua legitimize this transformation? Why was he able to initiate this action? Why did he step down within such a short period? Soon after Mao's death, Hua Guofeng pursued a new course of development and stabilization. Due to his early career, Hua was a consistent developmentalist as well as a balanced "political generalist." Hua employed the strategy of "political falsification" and carried out de facto de-Maoization under Mao's name. Institutional power, his privilege as Mao's successor, and a broad supporting coalition gave Hua sufficient power and authority to lead China's transformation. However, Hua had his limits and weaknesses. Hua's contribution was significant, but should not be overestimated. This article has now been published in the *Journal of Contemporary East Asian Studies*. See Hao Li-Ogawa (2022) "Hua Guofeng and China's transformation in the early years of the post-Mao era," *Journal of Contemporary East Asia Studies*, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 124–142, DOI: 10.1080/24761028.2022.2035051.

李昊《华国锋对后毛泽东时代初期改革的贡献》

本文分析了华国锋在后毛泽东时代初期对改革做出的贡献。本文具体分析了五个问题。华国锋主导了什么样的改革？华国锋为什么发动改革？华国锋如何正当化他的改革？华国锋怎样成功启动改革？华国锋为什么在短暂的时间内下台？毛泽东去世后不久，华国锋就开始追求发展和稳定的新的路线。由于他的早期的工作经历，华国锋是一个开发主义者，也是一个“政治通才”。华国锋采用了“政治造假”的策略，以毛泽东的名义进行了事实上的去毛化。制度上的权力、作为毛泽东接班人的非正式权威以及广泛的精英的支持使华国锋有足够的权力和权威来主导改革。然而，华国锋也有他的局限和弱点。华国锋的贡献是大的，但不应该被高估。

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SHA Qingqing, *The Choice of Identity Politics for Overseas Chinese before and after the Normalization of Diplomatic Relations between China and Japan: The Example of Oh Sadaharu and His Family*

As we all know, Oh Sadaharu is an excellent professional baseball player and a descendant of a Chinese from Zhejiang Province. Before and after the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, he was regarded by the Chinese and Taiwanese authorities as a so-called “representative of outstanding Chinese nationals” to be wooed. He and his family were inadvertently arrived to political strife in the context of the Cold War. It is noteworthy that Oh Sadaharu himself still holds a passport from the Republic of China and has chosen neither Japanese nor PRC citizenship. By contrast, his father, Oh Shifu, maintained his People’s Republic of China identity in the 1970s and returned to his hometown in Zhejiang Province several times. This study examines this issue by combining historical archives on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and the recollections of Oh Sadaharu and his family, and then analyzes the choice of identity politics and motives of Chinese residents in Japan at that time. A discussion of Oh Sadaharu’s identity in Japanese society at the time and its political implications will also be addressed in this study.

沙青青《中日邦交正常化前后旅日华侨的政治选择：以王仕福、王贞治父子为例》

众所周知，王贞治是一名优秀的职业棒球选手，同时也是一名浙江省华侨的后代。在中日邦交正常化前后，他作为所谓“优秀华侨的代表”，而被中国大陆以及台湾当局均视为争取、拉拢的对象。他和他的家族无意间被卷入了这场冷战背景下的政治纷争。值得注意的是，王贞治本人至今仍持有中华民国的护照，既没有选择加入日本籍也没有选择中华人民共和国的身份。与之相对，他的父亲王仕福却在20世纪70年代就选择了中华人民共和国的身份，并多次返回浙江省老家。本研究试图通过对两岸历史档案的梳理，结合王贞治及其家人的回忆，对此问题展开研究，进而分析当时旅日华人对身份政治的选择及其动机。同时也将关注当时日本社会对王贞治身份问题的讨论及其政治影响。

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KAWAI Reika, *Review of Japan-China Relations in the 1980s through Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone’s Visit to China in 1986*

In a broad sense, Japan-China relations in the 1980s improved steadily, though some problems emerged, such as the Japanese Textbook Event and the Japanese Prime Minister’s visit to Yasukuni Shrine. Since Yasuhiro Nakasone was inaugurated as Prime Minister in November 1982, friendly contact between Japan and China has further increased and bilateral ties have become close; in the present paper, the author analyzes Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone’s second visit to China in November 1986, as discussion of Chinese political system reform was booming and the 13th National People’s Congress was pending. Moreover, the author reviews the factors contributing to the visit and contents of the meeting. Based on these efforts, the author reviews Japan-China relations and the internal situation of China in the 1980s. The Chinese Communist Party actively set the stage for Nakasone’s second visit. At that time, Japan and China

worked jointly to maintain good bilateral relations. For example, the Chinese government attempted to prevent large-scale anti-Japanese demonstrations. The specific topics during the meeting include Hu Yaobang's visit to the United States, Sino-Soviet relations, and China's attitude toward the Korean Peninsula issue, reflecting foreign attention to Hu Yaobang. Regarding China's domestic affairs, Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping referred to personnel affairs, aiming to deepen reform further after the 13th National People's Congress in 1987. Both Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping confided to Nakasone that they intended to achieve national rejuvenation. Regarding the exact start time, Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang did not reach a consensus. Two months after the meeting, Hu Yaobang resigned. This was the last visit to China for Nakasone as Japanese Prime Minister.

河合玲佳《再论20世纪80年代中日关系—以1986年中曾根康弘访华为中心》

本文以1986年11月中曾根康弘访华为中心，结合当时中国国内的情况，对此次访问实现的经过、会谈中讨论的要点进行分析，并希冀借此明晰中日两国领导人在与对方发展关系时的所思所求、胡耀邦的对外认识、中国领导人如何看待政治体制改革等课题。会谈的具体内容在内政层面上，胡耀邦和邓小平都谈到了1987年召开中共十三大后以进一步深化改革为目标的人事问题。然而，邓小平的观点其实是“干部年轻化赶不上中共十三大”，或要到1988年、1989年才能有一定眉目。与此相比，胡耀邦则认为十三大就可以解决年轻化问题。两人在“干部年轻化”和应对“资产阶级自由化”问题上的差异，在与中曾根康弘的会谈中显露了出来。

The 10th Workshop (Dec. 4, 2021, Online)

ZHOU Jun, *Chairman Mao Traveled All over the Country: Historical Analysis and Geographic Information Systems Visualization*

Local inspections (*difang shicha*, also known as *diaocha yanjiu*) used to be a significant channel for Chinese central leaders, including Mao Zedong, to gain first-hand information about local situations. Using historical methodology and geographic information system (GIS) visualization analysis, this article examines the inspections conducted by 35 central leaders between 1949 and 1955 in terms of the geographical distribution of inspection sites, the pattern of travel of the leaders, and their information environment. The results of GIS visualization show that 35 leaders visited mainly large cities with populations of more than 500,000 along the railway within Northeastern China, Northern China, and Eastern China. This study argues that insufficient transportation facilities and uncertain public security circumstances limited leaders' tour choices. Meanwhile, due to local impediments, such as cover-ups, fraud, and staged performances, it was difficult for central leaders to understand the reality of the local situation. Mao Zedong, who had enormous power, was no exception to this. This study further demonstrates that leaders expected local inspections to bring about policy success in Mao's era. However, these inspections led to misjudgments and policy mistakes by Mao regarding agricultural collectivization and laid the groundwork for the Great Leap Forward of 1958.

周俊《毛主席走遍祖国大地：建政初期中央领导人的地方视察与GIS空间分析》

中共历来认为，地方视察（调查研究）是领导人了解基层实情的重要方法之一。本文利用历史文献和地理信息系统GIS可视化的方法，考察了包括毛泽东在内的35位中央领导人在1949年至1955年间进行的视察活动。本文的分析重点是视察地点的空间分布、视察的移动模式、视察的信息环境。GIS的分析结果显示，35位领导人的视察地点主要分布在东北、华北、华东的铁路线上，并且进一步倾向集中于50万人口以上的大城市，而不是农村地区。本文认为，当时极为有限的交通设施和治安情况限制了领导人的出行选择。同时，视察的信息环境还存在地方干部弄虚作假，以及提前布控过度严格的警卫防线等问题。这进一步阻碍了领导人通过地方视察了解基层的实情。即使是拥有特殊权力的毛泽东也不例外。尽管中共认为地方视察能够给政策制定带来正面的影响，但实际相反，地方视察反而是形成局势误判（例如1958年的大跃进）的重要原因之一。

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Li Yurong, *The Power Transformation of Daxing Cotton Mill and the Capital Policy of the CPC around 1949 (1947–1954)*

The Daxing Cotton Mill is a large textile industrial enterprise that the CPC took over during the liberation of Shijiazhuang. The Jinchaji Industrial Bureau and CPC Shijiazhuang Municipal Committee strengthened the public management of the Daxing Cotton Mill. As the CPC re-investigated the capital structure and class situation of the Daxing Cotton Mill and adjusted its policies toward national capitalists, industry, and commerce, the CPC began to contemplate the return of the Daxing Cotton Mill to the private sector and implemented public-private partnerships in 1948. From June to October 1949, after many consultations and negotiations, the CPC reached an agreement with the private sector and the Daxing Cotton Mill was officially made private in January 1950. However, after the CPC took the initiative to return to the private sector, the private Daxing Cotton Mill once again faced many new problems and was forced to stop production. In 1954, it became a public-private partnership. In a few years, Daxing Cotton Mill experienced many changes from private to state-owned, then to private, and finally to public-private partnership. This study more

completely outlines the game between the CPC and different subjects at the time of the revolution and describes the adjustment process of the CPC's national capital policy in the process of liberation and political construction.

李玉蓉《1949年前后大兴纱厂权力转换与中共资本政策研究（1947-1954）》

大兴纱厂是中国共产党在解放石家庄过程中接管的一座大型纺织工业企业，晋察冀工业局和中共石家庄市委对大兴纱厂加强了公营管理。随着中共重新调查大兴纱厂资本结构和阶级状况，并调整对民族资本家和工商业的政策，中共在1948年即开始酝酿将大兴纱厂发还私营并实行公私合营。1949年6月至10月，经过多次协商与谈判，中共与资方达成了全部发还私营的协定，大兴纱厂自1950年1月正式转为私营。而在中共主动发还私营之后，私营大兴纱厂再次面临诸多新的问题甚至被迫停产，并在1954年再次转向公私合营。在短短几年中，大兴纱厂经历了从私营、到国营、再到私营最后趋向公私合营的经历，比较完整地勾勒出了中共与资方等不同主体在鼎革之际形成资本与权力的博弈，也描绘出中共在解放与建政的过程中对于民族资本政策的调整过程。

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RUAN Qinghua, *China's Rural Sex and Grass-Roots Social Governance in the Mao's Era: Discussion Centered on the "Four Unclear" Cadres' Life Style in N County, Hunan Province*

Based on more than 500 "four unclear" cadres (*Sibuqing ganbu*) in N County, Hunan Province, this paper analyzes the "lifestyle problem" of rural grassroots cadres in China in the early Mao Zedong era, that is, the 1950s and 1960s. Most cadres with "lifestyle problems" controlled rural social resources. On the contrary, in addition to ordinary rural women, women with special "political and historical identity" were more prominent. The article holds that during the Communist Party of China's revolution, the Party had an ambiguous attitude towards the complex relationship of grassroots cadres. Through this ambiguous acquiescence, the grassroots masses were mobilized to participate in the revolution. At the start of the new regime, in the era of resource scarcity, cadres were also mobilized through this non-institutionalized hidden welfare to achieve rural social transformation and governance. When the political situation changed, the Party restored the people's hearts, reorganized the government, and regained legitimacy by managing these cadres with lifestyle problems.

阮清华《毛时代中国农村的性与基层社会治理：以湖南省N县“四不清”干部生活作风问题为中心的讨论》

本文通过对湖南省N县500多份“四不清”干部的处理材料，详细分析了在毛泽东时代前期，即1950-1960年代，中国农村基层干部的“生活作风问题”。有“生活作风问题”的干部绝大多数都是掌握乡村社会资源者；另一方除了普通乡村农妇外，各种具有特别“政治历史身份”的女性较为突出。文章认为中共革命过程中，党对基层干部的复杂性关系持一种暧昧、含混的态度，通过这种不明确的默许，动员基层群众起来参加革命；在新政权建立之初，在资源匮乏时代，同样通过这种非制度化的隐性福利来动员干部，实现乡村社会改造和治理。而当政治形势发生变化时，党又通过对这些有生活作风问题干部的处理，来挽回民心，整顿组织，重获合法性。

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OHASHI Fumie, *Gold and Sisterhood: The Economic Agency of Migrant Domestic Servants in Post-war Hong Kong*

Migrant domestic workers are known to play a vital role in the maintenance of people's everyday lives in Hong Kong; however, little is known about the city's reproductive sphere before the number of Filipinas or Indonesian domestic workers increased. Based on an analysis of local newspaper articles and official documents, this study sheds light on Chinese migrant domestic servants in colonial Hong Kong. Specifically, it focuses on the economic agency and

survivability of Chinese women who migrated from the Pearl River Delta in the early 20th century. Many of them used to be “sworn spinsters” who took vows of celibacy and lived in sisterhood relationships with other women, physically and economically independent from patriarchal family relations while providing labor for the silk industry. When the prospects for the silk industry declined, many former spinsters emigrated abroad and started work as domestic servants for upper-class households in the destination, including Hong Kong. By doing so, they earned enough to sustain their natal family back in the Canton villages and secure their own physical and economic independence at the same time. Many saved their earnings as a nest egg in the form of gold and participated in the sisterhood association, as they did in Canton. In Hong Kong, they collectively accumulated substantial assets in the association, intending to take care of each other’s lives after retirement, although some were unfortunately caught up in risky speculative investments. By tracing the socioeconomic activities of migrant domestic servants, this paper illustrates the agencies of migrant women in the development of the post-war Hong Kong economy.

大桥史惠《黄金与姐妹关系：战后香港家庭佣工的经济能动性》

移民女性劳动力在香港一直是维持日常生活再生产的重要因素，可是引进外籍佣工之前的香港再生产领域的研究并不多。本文通过对香港报纸和政府档案进行了文献研究，揭示华人女性的移民过程，特别关注她们是如何作为能动的经济主体而生存的。20世纪珠江三角洲区域的自梳女到香港成为家庭佣工，照顾中上层家庭的日常生活，赚取了足够的收入来养活住在广州的娘家人。同时通过与其他华人女性结成姐妹关系，实现身体和经济上的独立，并且学会了通过购买黄金以积累财富。另一方面，尽管有被卷入投机活动中的经济风险，但她们还是通过姐妹关系集体积累了大量的固定资产，能够保障自己的晚年生活。虽然移民女性的经验被漠视，可是她们的社会经济活动在香港的经济发展中一直是不可缺少的一部分。

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LIN Chaochao, *Rethinking the Stalinist Model: Institutional Changes in Shanghai Industries and the Soviet Element in the Great Leap Forward*

It is generally believed that the economic system of the People’s Republic of China was established following the Stalinist Model. By 1956, however, China began to reflect on the Stalinist Model and two distinctly different perspectives emerged in the development model and growth rate of China’s economy. With the support of local leaders, Mao Zedong launched the Great Leap Forward to achieve rapid economic growth. This campaign brought unprecedented development to heavy industry in many cities, including Shanghai. It is worth looking at the local level to understand the origin of the Great Leap Forward. This study examines the archives of Shanghai’s iron and steel industry and argues that through critical reflection on the Stalinist Model, China reformed the centralized planned economic system in the Great Leap Forward. The institutional incentive brought about by decentralization aroused the proactivity of local governments. The launch of the Great Leap Forward met the aspirations of the local governments, and decentralization broke their institutional constraints. With the continuous updating of production indicators and continuous increase in production tasks, there was a random abandonment of Soviet-style institutionalized management and excessive dependence on mass movement. These were profound reasons for the Great Leap Forward falling into the trap of low efficiency and ultimately becoming unsustainable.

林超超《反思“斯大林模式”：“大跃进”中上海工业的制度变迁与苏联因素》

通常认为，中华人民共和国的经济体制是模仿“斯大林模式”建立的，但是，最晚于1956年中国就已经开始反思“斯大林模式”，并在关于中国经济发展模式 and 增长速度的问题上出现了两种截然不同的观点。最终，

在地方官员的支持下，毛泽东发起了“大跃进”，以实现更快的经济增长。“大跃进”给包括上海在内的许多中国城市的重工业带来了前所未有的发展。值得从地方一级再来理解“大跃进”的起源。基于对上海钢铁工业档案的考察，本文认为，出于对“斯大林模式”的批判性反思，中国在“大跃进”中改革了中央集权的计划经济体制。分权带来的制度激励极大地激发了地方政府的积极性。“大跃进”的启动满足了地方政府的发展愿望，权力下放打破了对他们的制度约束。随着生产指标的不断更新和生产任务的不断增加，出现了苏联式制度化管理的任意抛弃和对群众运动的过度依赖。这些都是“大跃进”陷入低效陷阱，并最终变得不可持续的深层原因。

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YOKOYAMA Yuta, *The Decision-Making Process of the Economic Adjustment Policy in the Late 1970s*

Previous research has indicated that political and economic changes after 1978 were rooted in policies adopted by Mao Zedong after 1972 during the Cultural Revolution and by Hua Guofeng after the end of the Cultural Revolution. Although previous studies stressed the continuity in these policies before and after 1978, this continuity has not been fully examined. In other words, earlier research assumed that there were changes in 1978, and did not focus on what remained unchanged. This research focuses on the continuity of decision-makers, bureaucrats, and their differences in policies. It also discusses the decision-making process of the Economic Adjustment Policy, the economic plan from 1978 made by Chen Yun. This study highlights the following two key points. First, the “Oil Gang” was still involved in economic planning after 1979. It represented the interests of the industrial departments and was against the Economic Adjustment Policy implemented by Chen Yun. Therefore, the adjustment policy for the introduction of foreign technology and industrial plants was inconsistent. Second, the “Oil Gang” still controlled the industrial departments, although it already had lost influence over the departments of economic planning after 1980. This research shows the importance of bureaucrats’ roles in the decision-making process and the differences between the so-called Reform and Opening-Up and the Economic Adjustment Policy, which was oriented toward fiscal austerity.

横山雄大《1970年代后期调整政策的过程》

先行研究已经指出了1978年12月十一届三中全会以后的政治和经济变化源于“四三方案”以及“洋跃进”。虽然这些研究强调1978年前后的延续性，但是其延续性的观点是片面的。换言之，以往的研究是以1978年有变化为前提的，而忽略了十一届三中全会以后没有变化的部分。本报告特别关注政策制定者（官僚）的延续性和他们政策立场的差异，讨论1978年以后的经济计划（陈云的经济调整政策）的决策过程。本报告指出：第一，1979年之后，“石油帮”仍然参与经济计划，代表工业部门的利益，反对陈云的经济调整政策。为此，经济调整政策在引进技术方面没有一致性；第二，1980年之后，“石油帮”在经济计划部门失去了影响力，但是仍然保留了在工业部门的影响力。

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XIN Yi, *On the Death Toll of the 1975 Flood Disaster in Henan*

The August 1975 flood in Central China was one of the most destructive floods in the history of the People’s Republic of China, causing more casualties than any other dam failure across the world. Examining the local files of the cities of Zhumadian, Xuchang, Pingdingshan, Luohe, and Zhoukou, as well as 18 counties under the authority of the five cities, the paper preliminarily identified that over 32,000 people were killed by the flood, some 6,000 more than the previous toll announced by authorities. In terms of counting the number of deaths caused by floods, apart from drowning deaths, we should include other flood-caused deaths, such as illness, collapse-caused deaths, suicide, and accidents. Time is needed for the final data collection to ensure accuracy and completeness. Shortly after the flood, the statistics

on death tolls are likely to have been overestimated by local governments; the statistics would be more accurate one month after the flood, and the competent authorities would release the figures to the public after confirmation. Among the deaths due to the failure of the Banqiao Dam and Shimantan Reservoir Dam, the collapse of the dam accounted for over 90 percent of the victims. The August 1975 flood was caused by both man-made errors and technical failures.

辛逸《“七五·八”水灾遇难人数考》

“七五·八”是新中国最大规模的洪灾，也是世界水库垮坝事故中遇难人数最多的。通过梳理河南省驻马店、许昌、平顶山、漯河、周口等五市及其所属18个县的地方档案，初步认定这次洪灾共造成3.2万多人遇难。这比官方认定的2.6万多6千多人。水患遇难人数不能只统计淹死，还应包括病死、砸死、自杀、事故等因水灾造成的死亡。遇难人数的产生是一个生产过程，经历了洪灾初期各地上报人数的无根夸大、水灾一个多月后统计的逐渐理性和相对准确、到最后上级统一口径等三个阶段。板桥和石漫滩两座大型水库的垮坝直接造成90%以上的死亡。“七五·八”水灾可初步判断是“技术性”的人祸。

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ZHENG Haolan, *Thought Reform in Daily Life: The Minds of an Ordinary College Student*

This paper re-examines the Thought Reform Campaign in higher education through the daily experiences of college students. Previous studies have focused on faculty members more than on students, even though students formed the majority of the campaigns held in colleges and universities. This study is also distinct from previous studies in defining thought reform as both an ideological construct of the Chinese Communist Party regime and an individual's daily practice of revolutionary ideology. Based on the analysis of personal diaries and newly opened historical archives, it examines how and under what circumstances a college student's thoughts were shaped, and what conflicts occurred in his daily life during and after the Thought Reform Campaign. In so doing, it illustrates a multidimensional relationship between revolutionary ideology and the self in the early years of the People's Republic of China and the long-term impacts of the Thought Reform Campaign on higher education in Mao's era.

郑浩澜《日常生活中的思想改造：一个小人物的内心世界》

本文试图从大学生日常生活的视角来重新探讨建国初期高校的思想改造运动。与大多数关注大学教员的研究不同，本文关注的不是思想改造运动中的教师，而是运动主要参与者的学生。另一个与先行研究不同的地方是，本文不仅将思想改造视为中共革命意识形态对个体的渗透过程，而且还将其视为个体在日常生活中对革命意识形态的实践过程。本文结合大学生的日记与其他档案材料，具体分析一名普通的大学生如何参与思想改造运动，其思想和行为如何被思想改造运动所塑造，而在这个塑造过程中他的内心又产生了什么样的冲突。通过探讨这些问题，本文试图阐明中华人民共和国建国初期革命意识形态和自我之间的多重关系，并同时探讨思想改造运动对大学权力结构带来的影响。

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TIAN Wuxiong, *Transforming with the Trends, Evolving Imperceptibly: The Formation of "Beijing Time"*

Today, "Beijing Time" is commonly used in various parts of China, and people generally regard it as the only Standard Time of China. It is also generally believed that "Beijing Time" was formed in 1949 and was immediately determined as the national unified standard time. In fact, although the Five-Time-Zone System and Daylight Saving Time originally implemented by the National Government of the ROC were unsustainable after 1949, it took decades for "Beijing Time" to become the only time standard in the PRC. Moreover, the CCP and the central government have never issued a unified decree to promote the formation and general acceptance of "Beijing Time." In the context of the

globalization of time standards, the formation of “Beijing Time” is the result of a transformation with the trends, as well as the outcome of the combined influences of modern Chinese politics, economy, geography, and other factors. On the one hand, “Beijing Time” is a product embedded in the globalized time system; on the other hand, the uniqueness of “Beijing Time” reflects the complexity of China’s pursuit of modernity. In short, “Beijing Time” is a “transformative creation” in which modern China conforms to world trends and adapts to its own national conditions.

田武雄《顺势而变，潜移默化：“北京时间”的形成》

今天中国各地习用“北京时间”，人们一般也将其视作中国唯一的标准时间。通常还认为，“北京时间”形成于1949年并随即通行全国。事实上，虽然国民政府原先推行的五时区制和夏令时难以为继，“北京时间”成为全国唯一的时间标准却经历了长达数十年。而且，中共及中央政府从未发布统一政令推动“北京时间”的形成和通行。“北京时间”的形成，是在时间标准全球化的背景下，近代中国政治、经济、地理等因素综合作用下顺势而变、潜移默化的结果。一方面，“北京时间”是嵌入时间全球化体系的产物；另一方面，“北京时间”的独特性体现了中国追寻现代性过程的复杂性。简而言之，“北京时间”是近代中国顺应世界潮流与适应自身国情的一种“转化性创造”。

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HIGO Haruka, *Burning and Reading: Symbolism of Books in Modern Chinese History*

The symbolism of books reflects a society’s perceptions of culture. This paper examines the symbolism of book burning and reading in modern China through a lens of global history. Since the People’s Republic of China was founded in 1949, it has claimed to be a “reading nation” that embraced culture, just like the United States. At the same time, like the United States, it considered Nazi Germany to be a “book-burning nation” that destroyed culture—the logic used was that “they burn books and we read books.” However, similar to the Japanese army during the War of Resistance and Chiang Kai-shek’s KMT regime, the United States under McCarthyism was also an object of criticism for China. The most frequently recalled “book burning” in China is that of Qin Shi Huang, but this event is a symbol full of contradictions. This book burning can be interpreted as a tyrannical act of cultural destruction, but for Lu Xun and Mao Zedong, as well as for scholars during the “Criticize Lin, Criticize Confucius Campaign,” the burning was justifiable because Qin Shi Huang did not burn all the books. After the end of the Cultural Revolution, the Cultural Revolution itself was regarded as an era of “book burning” that should be completely rejected.

比护遥《焚书与读书：试论文革前后书籍的象征意义》

书籍的象征意义反映出该社会对文化的认识，本报告旨在全球史的视角下探讨“焚书”和“读书”在现代中国具备何种象征性。新成立的中华人民共和国跟美国一样，自称是拥护文化的“阅读国家”。同时，还是与美国一样，纳粹德国被认为是反面教材，即是破坏文化的“焚书国家”—采用了“他们焚书而我们读书”的逻辑。然而，除了抗日战争时期的日军和蒋介石的国民党政权之外，麦卡锡主义之下的美国也被列入了批判对象的行列。在中国谈起“焚书”时，出现得最频繁的概念便是秦始皇的“焚书坑儒”，但它却是一个充满矛盾的符号。它可以被理解为是摧残文化的暴虐行为，但对鲁迅和毛泽东以及批林批孔运动期间的学者们来说，因为秦始皇并没有烧光所有书籍，其行为也被视为是“有限的”。文革结束后，文革本身也成为被彻底否定的“焚书”时代。

The 11th Workshop (Nov. 26, 2022, Online)

XIN Yi, *Analysis of Corruption in Disaster Relief for the 1975 Banqiao Dam Failure: Focusing on Zhumadian*

In early 1978, a growing number of letters accusing Zhumadian officials of allegedly violating financial laws and discipline seized the attention of the central government. From January to April, the national disciplinary supervisory committee, the Ministry of Finance, and the CPC Henan Provincial Committee set up a joint team to investigate the municipal government departments and authorities of the city's five counties. Investigators concluded that violations, such as embezzling disaster relief funds, excessive government spending on buildings, extravagance, and waste, were widespread in Zhumadian. The then Party Secretary of Zhumadian argued that local officials were "forced" to embezzle the relief funds and blamed their misconducts on "unbalanced financial institutions." The head of the local commercial bureau at that time also justified his illegal behavior. As for corrupt grassroots officials, they refused to hand over government-appropriated funds, deserted from work on disaster prevention and relief, and misappropriated disaster-relief materials. This paper presents how Party-member officials at various levels at that time responded to the flood while revealing their corrupt conduct.

辛逸《“七五·八”救灾中“腐败问题”初探：以驻马店为中心》

1978年初，反映河南驻马店地区违反财经纪律的人民来信逐渐增多，引起中央高层的警觉和批评。1月至4月，国家计委、财政部和河南省委的联合调查组，分两个阶段对驻马店地直机关及该地区五个县展开重点调查。调查组认为该地区普遍存在挪用救灾物款、大建楼堂馆所、铺张浪费等问题。驻马店地委书记认为，“挪用”是不得已而为之，其根源是“财经制度的不平衡”。地区商业局长对调查组的指控，进行了有理有据的辩护。基层干部的“腐败”主要表现在打捞物款拒不交公、临阵脱逃、偷盗和私分救灾物资等方面。本文讲述不同级别党员干部水灾中的遭遇，呈现“腐败”的不同面相。

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NAKAGANE Katsuji, *The Economy in the Mao Zedong Era: Review and Evaluations*

What are the characteristics of the economy in the Mao Zedong era, what factors caused those characteristics, and what legacy did the economy leave behind after the Reform and Opening-Up? We published a book titled *The Economy in the Mao Zedong Era: Exploring the Origins of Reform and Opening-Up* with Nagoya University Press in 2021. In this article, we summarize the main content of the prologue and the first chapter of this book, adding several new viewpoints and providing some simple answers to the above questions. First, we examine the main achievements and characteristics of the economy during the Mao era, such as the long-run growth rate, industrial structure and its changes, and income distribution. Next, we analyze Mao Zedong's peculiar "economics," focusing on contradictions in economic policies that caused these economic achievements and their characteristics, in contrast to Deng Xiaoping's normal economics, focusing on economic development. Third, we explore the inherent theoretical models of the Maoist economy from four perspectives of politico-economic development. Finally, we provide general comments and evaluations of the economy of the Mao era.

中兼和津次《毛泽东时代的经济：回顾与评价》

毛泽东时代的经济有什么特色，其特色是由什么因素造成的，其经济为改革开放后的经济留下了什么遗

产？我们去年出版了一本书，书名为《毛泽东时代的经济—探索改革开放的源流》(名古屋大学出版会)。在本文中，我们首先概括该书的序章和第一章的主要内容，同时补充一些新的观点，对上述问题作些简单的回答。首先我们看一下毛时代经济的主要成就及其特色，比如，增长率，产业结构及其变化等。接下来，我们探析造成这些经济成就及其特色的毛泽东本人的“经济学”。第三，我们从发展经济学的视角探索毛时代经济内在的理论模型。最后，我们对毛时代的经济作些总体评价。

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GAO Jie, *Investigation into Changge's People's Communes Conducted by Xi Zhongxun*

In April 1961, the CPC Central Committee assigned Xi Zhongxun to conduct an in-depth investigation in Changge, Henan Province. Thus far, academic circles have not reached a consensus on the research findings of this investigation. This paper further clarifies that Xi Zhongxun was stationed in Changge on April 10, 1961, and left the place between May 12 and 14. Xi denied such unreasonable practices as communal canteens, and his investigation provided concrete evidence for the central government's elimination of communal dining. Focusing on structural shortcomings, such as difficult calculations and tedious procedures in the “three contracts, one bonus” system (signing contracts with work groups by allocating a fixed quantity of work labor and means of production and specifying output quotas, and offering bonuses for over-quota production), Xi Zhongxun proved that the system was infeasible. He was the first top-level CPC official to deny the “three contracts, one reward” system, thus playing a positive role in prompting the CPC Central Committee to abandon the system. However, for the argument that Xi Zhongxun has urged more effort for the trial practice of the household responsibility system, no adequate proof is available.

高洁《习仲勋长葛人民公社调查》

1961年4月，中共中央派习仲勋赴河南长葛农村蹲点调查。学界对习这次调查的研究尚存疑点和争论。本文进一步澄清和明确了：习进驻长葛的时间是1961年4月10日，离开的时间在5月12至14日之间；习明确否定了农忙食堂、穷人食堂和救济食堂等似是而非的做法，为中央下决心彻底解散食堂提供了可靠的依据；习以“三包一奖”承包制存在的计算繁难、手续烦琐等结构性问题，证明这一制度完全不可行。他在党内高层最早否定“三包一奖”，为中央放弃这一制度起到积极的推动作用。但讲习曾经积极推动长葛的包产到户试验，依据不够充分。

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KANEKO Hajime, *Control of Industrialists and Businessmen during the Founding of the Communist Regime: Centered on Building Grass-Roots Organizations*

After the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) took over Shanghai at the end of May 1949, the CCP had to rely on the Municipal Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Commerce and Industry Trade Associations for tax collection and wartime economic control during the Korean War. However, the CCP gradually realized the weakness of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Commerce and Industry Trade Associations in organizing medium and petty industrialists and businessmen, and promoted the formation of the Mutual-Aid Groups for Tax Payment and used them for mass mobilization. It is evident that the CCP had already begun to establish its own the grass-roots units of industrialists and businessmen before the Korean War, and began to infringe on the organizational independence of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Commerce and Industry Trade Associations.

Prior to the movements against the “Three Evils” and the “Five Evils”, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry tried to build independent grass-roots units on the basis of the Commerce and Industry Trade Associations. However, after the “Three Evils” and the “Five Evils” campaign, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry began to focus on the

formation of the grass-roots units conforming to the Mutual-Aid Groups for Tax Payment. By 1954, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry began to regard CCP-organized mutual aid groups as the most important grassroots units to rely on.

金子肇《共产党政权成立时期对工商业者的掌握：以基层组织建设为中心》

1949年5月底中国共产党接管上海后，不得不依靠市工商联和工商同业公会进行全市征税和朝鲜战争中的战时经济统制。然而，共产党逐渐意识到工商联、同业公会对中小、零星工商业者组织力量的薄弱，推动编组了纳税互助小组，并利用互助小组进行群众动员。可见，早在参加朝鲜战争之前，共产党就已经开始建立自己的工商业者基层组织，并开始侵蚀工商联和同业公会的组织独立性。在“三反五反”运动之前，工商联和同业公会努力在同业公会的基础上建立独立性的基层组织。然而，在“三反五反”运动之后，市工商联开始注重编组符合互助小组的基层组织。到了1954年，工商联本身开始把共产党编组的互助小组视为一个应该依靠的基层组织了。

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LIU Jianping, *A Historical Study of the CPC's Handling of the Legion of Mary in the Early 1950s*

The Legion of Mary is an international religious organization formed spontaneously by Catholics to carry out missionary and prayer activities. Before and after 1949, the Chinese Catholic Church introduced the Legion of Mary into China, aiming to strengthen the faith of the majority of believers and ultimately achieve the goal of protecting and even possibly developing a missionary cause in China. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Legion of Mary showed a gratifying development trend to church authorities. Its members not only grew rapidly in number, but also believed in loyalty, refused to cooperate in many political movements launched by the Communist Party of China, and were even openly opposed to it. To smoothly promote various social transformation movements and achieve unified leadership, the Communist Party of China finally chose to forcefully ban the Legion of Mary as a “reactionary secret organization” when it was unable to openly crack down on the legitimate religious activities of Catholicism.

刘建平《1950年代初中共处理圣母军问题历史考察》

圣母军是天主教徒自发形成的一个进行传教和祈祷活动的国际性宗教组织。国共政权鼎革之际，中国天主教会为了坚定广大教徒的信仰，进而达到保护甚至可能发展在华传教事业的目的，将圣母军组织引入中国。中华人民共和国成立后，圣母军确实表现出令教会当局喜人的发展态势，不仅在数量上快速增长，而且其团员信仰坚贞，在中共发起的各类政治运动中拒不合作，甚至公开对抗。为顺利推进各项社会改造运动，实现一元化领导，中共在无法公开打击天主教正当宗教活动的情况下，最终选择以“反动秘密组织”之名强力将圣母军加以取缔。

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ONODERA Shiro, *Studies of Modern Chinese History in Japan in the Early Post-war Period: Focusing on the 1950s and 1960s*

During the early post-war period, when studies of modern Chinese history began in Japan, researchers influenced by Marxism treated the historical materialist theory of the stages of development as a universal law applicable to all regions of the world. They understood Japanese, Western, and Oriental history within the common field of world history, and attempted to disprove the pre-war theory of Chinese stagnation. The central issue was the question of how universal law and China's particularities were integrated. In the 1960s, divergent positions in the relationship between academia and politics posed a serious problem. Researchers who emphasized and affirmed the specificity of China

vis-à-vis modern societies (i.e., Japan, Europe, and the United States) tended to evaluate the Cultural Revolution as a result of China's unique development, whereas some scholars stressed the universality of Marxism and criticized the idea of the specificity of the Chinese revolution.

Among Japanese researchers of modern Chinese history, the confrontation regarding the evaluation of the Cultural Revolution was quite sharp. However, historians, even in that period, maintained a sense of scholarship that relied on historical sources to support their claims. As a result, they also achieved academic results that were beneficial for the new era. I think that this accomplishment is something that we must not forget.

小野寺史郎《战后初期日本的中国近现代史研究：以20世纪50、60年代为中心》

日本的中国近现代史研究起步于战后初期，受马克思主义影响较深的研究者们试图将历史唯物论的发展阶段论视为适用于世界各地的普遍法则，在世界史这一共通领域内理解日本史、西洋史、东洋史，并且推翻战前的中国停滞论。在此构成核心课题的是普遍性法则（即欧洲）与中国的特殊性如何整合的问题。到了60年代，围绕学术与政治之关系，在立场上的分道扬镳构成了严重的问题。强调并肯定中国相对于现代社会（即日本与欧美）的特殊性的看法往往导致了将文化大革命评价为中国独自发展的结果这一认知。对此，有些学者强调马克思主义的普遍性，批判了强调中国革命之特殊性的思想。在中国近现代史研究者之间围绕文革的对立相当尖锐。不过至少在历史研究内部，在那一时期也保持着凭史料来支撑其主张的学术意识，因此也取得了有益于新时代的学术成果，笔者认为这一点是我们不能遗忘的。

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ZHAO Jin, *The Transformation, Adaptation, and Transformation of a "Sunset Industry": A Study of China's Match Industry in the Era of Reform and Opening Up (1976–2006)*

This article describes the period of the Chinese match industry after the Reform and Opening Up, with the gradual establishment of the market economy, continuous adjustment, adaptation, development, and confusion of history. The industrial choice and policy of the government played an important role in the process of the recovery or decline of the match industry. Due to the long period of separation from the moist and cultivated free market, in the face of sudden competition and new product challenges, China's industry is not able to produce outstanding entrepreneurs, there is no condition for the emergence of truly adapting to the market, nor are there experienced outstanding enterprises, let alone powerful industry organizations, that can save the industry from overhang, and the rapid decline and sunset of such industries is inevitable. Whether the industry can flourish is rooted in the forces of the free market to expand and become sound and perfect. In the case of the match industry, China's market-oriented reform is gradual, which is the result of the positive interaction and joint promotion of central and local governments, governments, and enterprises.

赵晋《一个中国“夕阳产业”的转型与蜕变：以改革开放年代火柴工业为中心的考察（1976–2006）》

本文完整讲述了一段中国火柴工业在改革开放后，随着市场经济的逐步确立，不断调整、适应、发展、困惑的历史。政府的产业选择和产业政策在火柴业的复苏或衰败过程中，都起到了重要作用。由于长期脱离自由市场的滋润与洗练，在面对突如其来的竞争和新产品的挑战面前，中国工业既没有可能诞生杰出的企业家，也没有条件出现真正适应市场、饱受历练的杰出企业，更谈不上强有力的能够救行业于倒悬的行业组织，这类产业的快速凋落与夕阳化是不可避免的。行业能否发达兴旺，根源于自由市场的壮大、健全和完善。从火柴业的案例来看，中国的市场化改革是渐进的，是央地政府、政府与企业良性互动、共同推动的结果。

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HUANG Zhengzheng, *Mapping Grain Production, Requisition, Storage, and Dispatch during the Period of Socialist*

Construction: An Analysis of Food Shortages in Suxian Prefecture from 1953 to 1955

This study examines grain shortages in the early stages of grain control policy in China by analyzing the regional differences in production, requisition, storage, and dispatch of local grain before and after the 1954 flood in the Jiang-Huai River Basin using grain data from the gazetteers of Suxian Prefecture. First, the visualization of production indicates that the effects of floods on different regions vary significantly. This could be because the subgrade of the Jinpu Railway blocked flooding and the drainage systems on the east side of the railway, whose implementation had priority, accelerated the recovery of agricultural production. Second, contrasting the production and requisition data, this study finds that the volume of the latter did not decrease in the poor harvest areas and significantly increased in areas without crop failure. Third, through an investigation of the distribution and forms of grain depots, a spatial division was observed in grain production in rural areas, consumption in urban areas, and storage in intermediate areas, exacerbating the structural grain shortage. Lastly, this study analyzes the scale of grain dispatch and its role in mitigating food shortages. From the last stage of the Qing Dynasty, grains were transported inter-regionally in times of scarcity; however, in this case, most grains were dispatched within the prefecture. A comparison of grain availability (per capita) after dispatch in different counties confirmed that the effects of the grain control policy were limited by the differences in the degree of shortage across counties.

黄峥峥《社会主义建设时期的粮食生产、征购、储备及调配的空间：1953–1955年宿县专区所见的粮食短缺问题》

本研究利用宿县专区的新方志粮食数据，分析了1954年水灾前后当地粮食的生产、征购、储备、调配的地区差异，考察了中国粮食统制政策施行初期的粮食短缺。首先，分析生产的数据发现受灾的地区差异明显，推测津浦铁路的路基阻碍洪水扩大，铁路东侧的排水工程加速了农业生产的恢复。其次，对比生产与征购的数据，发现征购量并未在歉收地区减少，而在未歉收地区明显增加。再次，考察对粮站和粮库的分布和形态，显示粮食的存储功能分化：即出现农村生产、城市消费、中间地带储备的结构。这种空间上的分工加剧粮食结构性短缺。最后，本研究讨论了粮食调配的范围和其对缓解粮食短缺的作用。发现大部分的调配发生在专区内，粮食短缺时，清末以来自发的广域粮食调配模式被削弱。并计算了人均粮食保有量在调配后的变化，验证出粮食统制政策在平衡各县短缺时效果有限。