

# 加强抗日战争研究的学术史梳理

高士华

自中华人民共和国成立以来,抗日战争研究已经进行了七十年,这七十年跌宕起伏,曲折前行,收获颇丰。2019年1月3日,中国历史研究院成立,标志着中国的历史研究正处在一个新的发展节点上,所以回首既往抗日战争研究,总结得失,正当其时。如何继承优良传统,加快构建抗日战争研究学科体系、学术体系、话语体系,是我们需要深入思考的问题。

一、从国内来看,七十年特别是改革开放四十年以来的研究,成绩巨大,原有的分散无序状态得到改善,抗日战争研究开始从党史、革命史和民国史研究中分离出来,成为一个相对独立的学科。

然而,不足也是明显的。习近平总书记在2015年指出,“我们的抗战研究还远远不够,要继续进行深入系统的研究”。虽然近几年由于国家的大力投入,资料的搜集和整理取得了长足的进步,但研究精品不多,一些基本问题依然没有得到充分探讨,抗战史学科的系统性、完整性仍有待加强。形成这种状况的一个原因是长达七十年的学术史没有得到充分梳理。哪些问题得到了研究,哪些问题还需要深入?有哪些成绩,有哪些不足?这些都缺少方法论意义上的全面讨论和评估,结果导致学科自我认识不足,砥砺前行的总体方向模糊。摆脱这种局面,既需要政策性引导,也需要学术共同体内部进行充分的学术史整理、讨论,只有这样,才能在总结过去的基础上,创新发展。

二、从海外来看,很多国家的学术界,对抗战研究有不少客观的研究,同仇敌忾、誓死抵抗的全国抗战,中国共产党在抗战中的成长壮大,中国大国地位的奠定,都震撼了世界,吸引了很多海外学者的注意力。这些研究,汗牛充栋,对此进行全面的学术史整理,有助于我们借鉴和参考。同时,对于一些研究成果要充分认识其局限性,这样我们才能取长补短,提高我们的研究水平。

我们也应该注意到,有些海外研究者,特别是右翼学者,惯于用有色眼镜看待这场战争,造成了不小的负面影响。对于这些所谓的“研究”和别有用心心的歪曲,我们同样应该进行彻底清理,弄清其为侵略辩护的逻辑,以便针锋相对,痛加反击。

梳理抗日战争研究学术史,并在此基础之上,构建作为信史的抗日战争基本史实框架,为抗日战争研究学科体系、学术体系、话语体系的确立打好基础,一定会嘉惠学界。由于可信、翔实的学术总结不够,使得学者特别是青年学人在做相关研究时需要花费大量精力自建基本史实架构,影响了研究的进度、广度和深度。学术史的总结与共享,有助于改善这样的状况,促进抗日战争研究学术共同体的全面成熟。同时,学术史的全面总结也会产生很好的知识溢出效应:对内,有助于澄清各种误解和错误认识;对外,有助于与世界对接,讲好中国抗战故事,所以,应该全面彻底整理和总结七十年抗日战争研究学术史,本刊愿与广大学人一起努力。

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**Preamble** ..... *Gao Shihua*(4)

**Chiang Kai-shek and the Creation of the Supreme National Defense Council**  
..... *Zhang Yiming*(5)

Under the circumstance of foreign enemy's oppression, how to integrate the Party, government and army organizations and construct the top design of the Kuomintang in wartime in order to cope with the test of war was a "difficult problem" that puzzled Chiang Kai-shek. The Supreme National Defense Conference, established in August 1937, and the Supreme National Defense Council, established in February 1939, became Chiang Kai-shek's "answer" to such a difficult problem. In fact, since the Supreme National Defense Conference was created at the same time as the Supreme Headquarters with wartime commanding responsibilities, the Supreme National Defense Council, as successor to the Supreme National Defense Conference, inherited only its predecessor's status as a wartime decision-making institution, and did not take responsibility for military command, and never got rid of the hassle of day-to-day administrative affairs. Chiang Kai-shek continued to strengthen his own think tank team and staff organization by setting up the secretarial office of the Supreme National Defense Council, and reorganizing the specialized committees. The creation of the Supreme National Defense Council objectively strengthened Chiang Kai-shek's individual centralization of power.

**Inner-Party Election Campaign: The Local Election of the Kuomintang during the War of Resistance and the Struggles between Different Factions** ..... *Liang Xinlei*(17)

In 1924, after the Kuomintang reorganized itself following the example of Russia, the organizational principle of democratic centralism required that the Party headquarters at all levels must be directly elected. Subsequently, the relationship between the Kuomintang and the CPC broke down, and the situation in North China disturbed, resulting in the practice of electoral system to go through twists and variations. At the beginning of the War of Resistance, the Kuomintang had once explicitly suspended provincial and county elections. Although the election system had been reopened soon after, the electoral system had become a tool of factional struggles within the Party. Among them, the competition between Zhu Jiahua Clique and the CC Clique in the local party headquarters was the main line, and also mixed with struggles among the Three People's Principles Youth League, the Political Science Clique and local power groups. Under the cover of the inner-party democratic coat, all parties, in order to win the election, did not hesitate to overstep the system and arrange and manipulate the elections. In the end, the restoration of the electoral system failed to revitalize the Party affairs, but rather led to the complete openness of contradictions among different factions in the Party, and the chaos of the local power order, resulting in the Kuomintang into a more precarious situation.

**The Prosecutors in War Zones during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression—The Kuomintang Secret Service Personnel Engaged in Judicial Works** ..... *Li Zaiquan*(37)

**A Historical Exploration of the Rectification Movement of the Party Committee in Taihang District of the Communist Party of China, 1942 – 1945** ..... *Zhao Nuo*(52)

The Rectification Movement during the War of Resistance is an important turning point in the history of the CPC. The Rectification Movement in Taihang base area is regarded as a typical one in various Anti-Japanese base areas in North China. Affected by the external environment and other factors, the Taihang Rectification Movement initially presented a state of "delaying;" under the direct push of the higher-level party organizations, the Taihang base area eventually spread