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今年是习近平总书记《让历史说话用史实发言,深入开展中国人民抗日战争研究》重要讲话发表五周年。

2015年7月30日,习近平总书记在这个讲话中充分肯定了抗日战争史学界的努力:“长期以来,对中国人民抗日战争的研究,党史部门、军史部门、高等院校、社科研究机构等单位做了大量工作,取得了许多重要成果。”同时他又指出了抗战研究的不足:“同中国人民抗日战争的历史地位和历史意义相比,同这场战争对中华民族和世界的影响相比,我们的抗战研究还远远不够,要继续进行深入系统的研究。”

习总书记讲话发表以来,国家加大了对抗日战争研究的重视和资金投入,抗日战争史学界也努力进取,取得了骄人的成绩,出版的论著不仅在数量上大大增加,整体水平也达到了前所未有的高度,可喜可贺!但严格说来,不论从广度上还是深度上,我们的抗战研究都还有不小的努力空间。虽然每年有几百篇论文发表,几十部相关著作出版,但遗憾的是学术精品屈指可数,一些基本问题依然需要更深入的探讨,“总体研究要深、专题研究要细”的原则贯彻力度不够,抗日战争史学科的系统性、完整性仍有待加强。抗日战争史研究需要学人继续开拓深入,也需要国家相关部门继续大力支持。

令人高兴的是,有越来越多的青年学人,进入抗日战争研究领域,成为最活跃的群体。

青年学人是抗日战争研究的未来。作为专门刊登抗日战争研究成果的学术杂志,《抗日战争研究》编辑部在发掘、扶持青年学人方面,可以说做出了自己的努力。我们已经召开了六届青年学者研讨会,脱颖而出者不在少数,其他的学术讨论会也有很多青年学人参加。在和青年学人的交流中,和对他们来稿的处理上,有不少感触,限于篇幅,谈两个方面的问题。

一是论文的文字水平问题。不论是参会论文,还是杂志投稿,大都资料运用得当,遵守学术规范。但有些文章粗看条理清楚、颇有新意;细看则会发现,表述不到位、逻辑不通之处不少,在编发过程中也很费编辑心力。这其中最大的问题是推敲不够,当然也有学术能力综合积累的问题,应该引起青年学人的重视。一个研究者无论怎么努力,其研究成果基本上都是以文字来表达和体现的,这样的短板不克服,会对自己的学术进步造成不利影响。

二是对外语的重视问题。一代人有一代人的学术。第一届抗日战争史青年学者研讨会30位参会者中,能熟练使用日文资料者不超过5位,这种状况到现在也没有很大的改观。

抗日战争是一场国家之间的战争,具有国际性,而且也是第二次世界大战的一部分,如果对外国的相关研究信息了解不够,有可能会出现重复性劳动,劳而无功,而且也会影响研究视野的拓宽。虽然有时可以通过翻译加以把握,但在时效性上还是会打折扣的,不充分利用外文资料,就很难立体、多面地呈现这场波澜壮阔的反侵略战争。外文资料的搜集、利用,是抗日战争研究的重要学术增长点,国际交流和合作更离不开外语,因此,熟练掌握一门以上的外语,对个人对整个抗战研究都是必不可少的,希望青年学人趁着年轻,抓紧时间提高外语水平。

任务重,路长,我们一起努力!



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Task is Arduous and Road is Long *Gao Shihua*(4)

Daily Life in the Base Areas of the Communist Party of China during the Total War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression *Huang Daoxuan*(5)

During the War of Resistance, great changes occurred in the CPC Base Areas, and the same in daily life. Short of supplies caused by the war situation was the background of the daily life at that time, but through its own efforts, the CPC trying to improve and enrich the daily life of the people. From food, clothing, housing and transportation, daily communication, family life, to language concepts, gender relations, the life and mental state of the Base Areas had improved alot, which was a revolutionary change after the entry of the CPC.

An Analysis of the Eighth Route Army's Operational Principles during the Total War of Resistance *Zou Cheng*(26)

From the outbreak of the Total War of Resistance to 1941, there were subtle differences in the views of the CPC high level to the operational principles behind enemy lines. Although Mao Zedong did not reject mobile warfare, he was obviously more committed to the policy of guerrilla warfare, while Peng Dehuai and others, beside guerrilla warfare, putting more emphasis on the necessity of mobile warfare. As a result, the Eighth Route Army had some color of mobile warfare in its operations before 1941. The key factor was that in a long period the frontline did not completely understand the combat effectiveness of the Japanese Army. The reason of Mao Zedong, who preferred to the guerrilla warfare, tolerating the mobile warfare in the frontline, also related to the fact of not completely understanding the combat effectiveness of the Japanese Army. With the end of the Hundred-Regiment Campaign, the CPC high level generally realized that it was not realistic to carry out excessive and large-scale mobile warfare with the Japanese at the time, and it became a consensus to the principle of guerrilla warfare.

Reorganization of the Reasonable Burdens and Establishment of the Order of Collection at the Grass-roots Level in the Resistance Bases of Taihang and Taiyue *Li Yepeng*(42)

“Eliminating Enemy's Spies:” The CPC's Dog-Eliminating Campaign in CPC's North China Resistance Bases during the War of Resistance *Song Hong*(57)

The CPC's Dog-Eliminating Campaign in the Resistance Bases in North China was an intersection of its relations with the people, which reflected the characteristics of the CPC to mobilize the people in the state of war. The Dog-Eliminating Campaign was caused by the covert nature of the CPC members' actions, and the demand for the concealment was also relating to the overall confrontation situation between the CPC and the Japanese Army. In the Dog-Eliminating Campaign, the first problem encountered by the CPC was the mobilization of the people. In the face of all kinds of concerns and dissatisfaction, the CPC used its skilled experiences for mass works to solve the difficulties, and fully took care of the public mood in the implementation of dog-eliminating and the handling of related problems. The Dog-Eliminating Campaign cannot be understood as a case of natural success, but as another example of the CPC's decision-making, implementation and success in the face of difficulties.