

<<革命-建设-改革>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

When the CPC was established in 1921 it had only just over 50 party members. In 2011, on the 90th anniversary of its founding, it has more than 80 million members.

Zhang

Baijia's 《革命建设改革》 tells you the story of the path of the CPC and its leadership of the Chinese people in revolution, construction, and reform.

《革命建设改革》 also explains the CPC's concepts of revolution and governance, the formation of China's basic political system, and the reality of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

I hope this book

will help you better understand the CPC and China's development.

作者简介

章百家，1948年1月生。

先后就读于北京大学历史系、中国社会科学院研究生院近代史系，获硕士学位。

现任中共中央党史研究室副主任、研究员；兼任北京大学历史系、中国人民大学党史系教授、中国社会科学院近代史所学术委员会委员。

长期从事中共党史、中国近代史和中国外交史研究，近年主治改革开放史。

主要代表作有《对重庆谈判一些问题的探讨》、《改变自己，影响世界——20世纪中国外交基本线索刍议》、《冷战与中国》、《中国改革开放30年》等。

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章节摘录

In October 1927 , Mao Zedong led the troops of the Autumn Harvest Uprising and moved into the Jinggang Mountains on the boundary of the two provinces of Hunan and Jiangxi. They built the first countryside revolutionary base there. In the Jinggang Mountains , located in a distant mountainous area and remote from the central areas of the reign of the Nationalist Party , the control of the reactionary forces was weak. Soon Zhu De led part of the remaining army from the Nanchang Uprising and some peasant militia to join Mao's troops. The two bodies joined forces and officially formed the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. This army repeatedly overcame attempted "Suppressions" by the armies of the Chinese Nationalist Party through its guerrilla war tactics.

In the revolutionary base , the Red Army mobilized the peasants extensively to build people's political powers , carry out agrarian revolution , satisfy the impoverished peasants' aspiration to own their own land , and positively improve the social status and living conditions of the peasants. The revolutionary wars led by the CPC won the understanding and support of impoverished peasants. These successful policies in the Jinggang Mountains clarified the way forward for the Chinese communists , ensnared in the difficulties following the failure of the Grand Revolution. They served as an example for the struggle of the Red Army and the establishment of revolutionary bases in other locations. With the continual development and growth of the Red Army and the red revolutionary bases in different regions in China , the Chinese revolution began to revive. Following victory in the Anti-Encirclement-and-Suppression Campaigns of the Red Army , and the consolidation and expansion of the revolutionary bases the CPC Central Committee decided to establish a Soviet central government. In November 1931 , the First National Soviet Congress was held in Ruijin , Jiangxi. The temporary central government of the Chinese Soviet Republic was declared. The outline of the Constitution , the Land Law the Labor Law and the Women Law were adopted. This was the CPC's first exploration and attempt to establish a people's regime. With it , a spine of leaders and organizational and managerial talents was cultivated. In the extensive countryside regions , the communists obtained rudimentary but invaluable experience in military struggle , army construction , countryside political work and regime building. The most important thing was that here communists represented by Mao Zedong found the solution to how to secure a foothold and develop in Chinese society , and thereby opened up a revolutionary road suited to the actual situation in China. This path was: to shift the focus of the revolution from the city to the countryside and to mobilize and rely on the peasants , build countryside revolutionary bases , carry out agrarian revolution and a range of actions in support of development , launch revolutionary wars with the peasants as the main participants , develop and strengthen revolutionary forces , and ultimately go on to occupy the cities and win victory across the entire country. ...

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