

# Examination on Status of Construction of Recreation Culture from 1949 to 1976 After the Founding of New China

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**Abstract**—Since the world has moved towards a recreation era, attention should be paid to the fundamental situation of the construction of China's recreation culture. This paper applies documentation and logical analysis method to analyze the era from 1949 to 1976 and the construction of recreation culture in the transitional period of China's social formation. As a result, it is concluded that the construction of recreation culture is the sum of relative material and spiritual products that recreation subjects formed under the influence of politics, economy and culture. Among them, recreation subject should be the core of the construction of recreation culture and it should come from and serve politics, economy and culture.

**Keywords**—recreation subject; political status; economic foundation; cultural education; scientific education

## I. INTRODUCTION

"History is nothing but successively alternation of all generations. Previously left materials, capital and productivity would be utilized by every generation; because of that, on one hand, every generation continues to carry on activities that inhibited under the "completely changed environment"; on the other hand, it changes the previous environment through changing activities." said Marx. Similar laws were followed since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 (Feng et al., 2016); it, however, is different from the era of the past, reflecting in the backgrounds of politics, economy and culture; in particular, political backgrounds-over one hundred year's semi-colonial and semi-feudal governing, that is one hundred years' disturbed governing, one hundred years' war consumption resulted in deficiency in materials, capital and productivity (Feng, 2015). There was a conclusion that the People's Republic of China was built up from nothing, having lower starting points of construction of material culture. Besides, affected by five thousand years' feudal dictatorial culture and constraints of cultural formation that semi-colonial and semi-feudal enslavement education formed, the progress of Chinese socialist construction was seriously impeded (Pei, 2016). On this realistic basis, construction of recreation culture after the founding of new China mainly manifested in "real man" subjective guarantee,

launch of construction of material culture, reform and adjustment of economic pattern, inheritance and innovation of cultural contents.

## II. SITUATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF CHINA'S RECREATION CULTURE AFTER THE FOUNDING OF NEW CHINA

Changes occurred to the foundation of China's construction of recreation culture after the founding of new China. People's war of liberation led by Chinese Communist Party has gained decisive victory, great unity of people of all nationalities in China has achieved through people's great revolution. People's power in all liberated areas on the basis of worker-peasant alliance has accumulated experiences of running a country and bringing peace to people. After proletarian struggle gaining victory, foundation of ruling class was different in essential from previous feudal autocratic systems, from which proletariat changed the cardinal number of "people" in ruling class and realized people's appeal as masters of the country as ruling class; in addition, there were changes in adaptive economy, politics and culture thereof, which affected orientation and aims of construction of recreation culture, decided the contents and methods of "become the man", and the scope of "such man" (Qin, 2016).

### A. State of the Literature

- Foreign scholars started from development level of productivity, and carried out research on recreational subject's living conditions, life-style and state of mind.
- Chinese scholars studied on cultural form of recreation itself, and referenced foreigners' relative studies on recreation.
- The two hasn't made perfect researches on the effects of politics, economy, culture and international exchange on the foundation of recreation cultural construction.

## B. Contribution of This Paper to the Literature

- Political system resulted in the changes of the position of recreation subjects and further had them changed from quantity to quality.
- Economic development level exerted effects on recreation, while also built platform for the construction of recreation culture.
- Educational level was the focus of construction of recreation culture that affected recreation forms of recreation subjects.
- Globalization communication drove the construction of recreation culture.

## III. DEFINING THE POSITION OF “REAL MAN”

### POLITICALLY AFTER THE FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Communist Party represented by Mao Zedong established a full set of founding documents and clearly pointed out state system of the new People’s Republic of China was a joint dictatorship of several revolutionary classes, and the regime was democratic centralism. Subsequently, Chinese Communist Party further summarized its conceives of the state system of new China—the People’s Republic of China was a country of People’s democratic dictatorship, here “people” referred to the working class, peasant class, urban petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie; the regime practices democracy among the people while exercised dictatorship against “reactionaries”, and “People’s democratic dictatorship” was the combination of the two (Liu, 2015). This politics clearly determined the position of “real man” within China and classification of “democracy and right” as masses, which faced to majority of people; and orientation of dictatorship was just “reactionary”, which was also object available for transforming and striving for. In addition, Chinese Communist Party further defined principal mission of new China under its guidance was steadily having China transformed from an agricultural country to an industrial country, from entering into the new democratic society a socialist society and communist society, finally eliminated class and worked together for common goal. The mission was clear, established in realistic foundation of China, conformed to Marxist view of the rules of social development. It was the result of transformation that Chinese Communist Party carried out chinization according to basic principle of Marx. Especially for the regime of new China, Mao Zedong pointed out that it should implement democratic centralism —having people’s congresses at all levels made decisions on fundamental policies and vote for government. The regime adapted to character of the state of People’s democratic dictatorship and fundamentally ensured people’s right as the masters of the country. A set of founding documents as such led social nature of new China and diversion of other socialisms, which also stressed that new democratic society, was only a transitional society rather than a self-governed social formation. Among them, socialist factors played a leading role in politics, economy and culture and made great efforts

to develop and utilize these conditions, having China smoothly realized peaceful transfer from new democracy to socialism, from new democracy to socialism. In the periodic development, Chinese Communist Party has increasingly adjusted strategies, modified and perfected these guiding principles, ensured nation’s safety and development (Zhou, 2009). Above all, Central People’s Government Commission has formally approved “Decisions on holding National People’s Congress and local people’s congresses at all levels” in 1953, decided to construct local people’s congresses with general election by people, and held national congresses on this basis, established constitution and voted for new Central People’s Government—an important sign of democratization of Chinese people’s political life, the congress was a new development milestone of a new victory in new China. Especially, the enacting of “Constitution of the People’s Republic of China”, its specified ownership of right has shown the path of social development and stipulated rights and duties of citizens. Firstly, it defined that all power in the People’s Republic of China belonged to people; People’s Congress was the organ the people practiced right, and the sole organ to enact legislative power. Secondly, it specified that the People’s Republic of China chose the way of socialism, ensured the elimination of exploitation system gradually, and established socialist society. This specified transitional goals, path and specific steps that China moved towards socialism. Thirdly, there was the stipulation of rights and duties of people (Ye, 2010). As stipulated in constitution, citizens of the People’s Republic of China are equal before the law. Citizens are entitled to have the freedom of religious belief, person, dwelling and movement, their residence could not be violated and privacy of correspondence should be protected. All citizens have the right to labor and education, laborers have the right to rest and they are entitled to acquire material assistance when they are old, sick or incapacitated; Citizens that have reached the age of 18 have the right to vote and stand for election; every citizen is entitled to the rights and at the same time must perform the duties prescribed by the Constitution and the law. In this way, form of nation’s fundamental charter is employed, national system and regime are determined, orientation and path of the national people advance together are pointed out, and thoroughly political position of “Chinese” has therefore been unprecedentedly upgraded. In the subsequently specific process of socialism construction, China timely adjusted its policies according to practical situations, for instance, it carried out regional autonomy system of ethnic minorities, established schemes such as five main provinces and regions and national autonomous regions to fully ensure that people of all nationalities are entitled to equal rights; In 1954, the Second Conference of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference stressed that they fulfilled the mission as acting the function and power on behalf of National People’s Congress and defined their fundamental mission — uniting people of all ethnic groups, making joint efforts to fight for a great socialist nation through the continuously unity of all democratic parties and mass organizations under the guidance of Chinese Communist Party. In 1956, the 8th National Congress laid emphasis on

strengthening building of democracy and the legal system again, and explored and handled correctly contradictions among the people, put forward the theory policy to handle with contradictions among people was unity, criticism and unite. On a whole, after the founding of new China, political position of "People" was defined and right of the "real man" in the all-round development theory regarding man in Marxism was firstly determined in the initial exploration of the socialist construction path. However, insufficient grasp of degree in rectification movement and anti-rightist struggle caused the expansion of class struggle, which led to contradictions between the rightist and people surpassing the scope of the contradiction and narrowed the scope of "People". Ten of the Eighth Plenum of the CPC Central Committee reemphasized class struggle and performed socialist education movement on the basis of class struggle; in 1966, Eleven of the Eighth Plenum of the CPC Central Committee adopted "Decisions on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution", overall launched the Great Cultural Revolution, comprehensively power-seizing movement started with "January Storm" and went through 20 months, 29 provinces and cities and municipalities in China established new organ of right-committee to replace paralyzed Party and government offices at all levels. Situation of a big uproar in China was formed and national economic order and forms became worsen. Left-leaning policy of the Great Cultural Revolution was implemented in all fields after the Ninth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, Movement of educated youth went to and worked in countryside and mountain areas and delegated great deal of cadres to a lower level was raised nationwide in China. Calmness of people's political rights returned until Jiangqing's counterrevolutionary gang was crushed and the Great Cultural Revolution was over in 1976. Ten years' political upheavals brought hinder to the development of Chinese people and caused damage in all people's entitled rights, making people lose judgment and themselves in extremely personality cult. The disaster enlightened us that great efforts should made to develop socialist democracy, perfect socialist legal system, correctly handle with issues among class struggles so that peace and tranquility of people could be ensured, people as the "real man" could be realized in politics, and cardinal number of "people" in human's all-round development could be expanded.

#### IV. CONSTRUCTION OF RECREATION CULTURE IN ECONOMIC CIVILIZATION AFTER THE FOUNDING OF NEW CHINA

As prescribed in the economic policies of "Founding documents" in new China, fundamental policies of economic construction in the People's Republic of China was to give equal consideration on both public and private interests, give benefit to both labor and capital, have rural areas and urban areas gone hand in hand, realize exchange internally and externally so as to develop production and boom the economy. Efforts have been made by the nation to regulate and facilitate development of social economy from various aspects and state-owned economy has been defined as the economy of socialist nature, the leading strength in the overall social economy. After 1951, China's socialist state-

owned economy confiscated bureaucratic capital, made a requisition, procurement, regulation and escrow of foreign-owned enterprises and transformed them into state-owned ones and established and developed them on the basis of previous public economy in liberation regions. It concentrated on most of modernized industries in national economy, controlled the most advanced and powerful parts in social productive forces; it was economic lifeline of the nation, economic foundation of people's democratic dictatorship, and even the material foundation of China's socialist construction and development. Just on the basis, long-term hyperinflation and soaring prices history in Nationalist Party governing period was over and the foot hold of new China was stabilized. After the second session of the 1st Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, government of China's people successively issued related documents, such as "Land Reform Law of the People's Republic of China", "General Rule of Peasant Association", and "Decisions on classifying class status in rural areas". With the guidance of the document, furiously land revolution movement was carried out. In 1951, truce negotiation of movement to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea was signed, recovery of production and reasonable adjustment of industry and commerce were performed in all fronts of national economy, "Three-anti and Five-anti Campaigns were conducted, honest of communist party and national cadre were ensured, a group of corruptive officials were cleared, a great deal of people that made mistakes were saved, most of cadres were educated, and proletarian dictatorship was then further consolidated; unlawful act of illegal capitalist were also beaten, education of lawful operation was implemented among industrialists and businessmen; it was also a kind of social reconstruction movement with transforming social traditions, setting up new social mode of clean and devoted, hardworking and plain-living in the whole parties, society. China began to perform the first five-year plan of national economy since 1953, and rapidly developed state-owned economy and expanded planning economy that was the objective demands on smoothly implement the first five-year plan. In this plan, there was a reflection of national economy planned, and proportionally harmonious development, giving priority to the development of heavy industry with concentrated strength, and meanwhile developing light industry, agriculture, transportation, commerce and cultural and educational science undertakings. Secondly, principle of being practical and realistic was adhered, objective possibility of national economic growth was correctly estimated; thirdly, independent, self-reliance and foreign assistance were insisted; fourthly, relationships between accumulation and consumption were correctly handled, production was developed properly with improvement of people's life. During the first five-year planning period, on the basis of guarantee for people's long-term and fundamental interests, construction was implemented in a great scale, priority was given to develop heavy industries, production development and labor productivity were therefore greater improved, people's life was improved accordingly and tangible benefits were realized in people, positivity of people's construction of socialism was



improved. In the serious grain purchase and sale, especially the policy of state monopoly of the purchase and marketing was adopted that reassured people, balanced the demands between urban and rural areas, and ensured the smoothly implementation of urban and rural areas' socialist reconstruction in new China, capitalist industry and commerce was peacefully reconstructed by national capitalism. After basically completing socialist reconstruction and smoothly realizing "First Five-year plan", rural cooperation was rapidly developing, rural collective ownership was set up, socialist reconstruction of handicraft industry was basically fulfilled, public-private joint management in all walks of capitalism industry and commerce was realized, and system of planning economy was established. Just as Felix Green said in "Waken China", the country was moving forward at incredibly speed, on this aspect, China's achievement surpassed that of other regions. At such a development speed, however, China emerged left-leaning impatience. Under the goal and slogan of catching up with Britain and surpassing America, reversion appeared to guiding policy of economic construction in 1958, "Great Leap Forward" and "People's Commune Campaign" were launched, which resulted in seriously imbalance in agriculture, light and heavy industries proportions of national economy and tight supply in the overall social commodities, grain and other materials, intensification of contradictions between supply and demand, styles as boastfulness, confused orders issuing and compelling orders exerted a profound harm; and people's commune campaign was also a typical experiment-anxious transition in productive relations, which mingled with "Great Leap Forward" in productive construction and commonly formed main parts of Chinese Communist Party's impetuously advancement in guiding construction of republic in this period. This exerted negative effect on China's rural construction and agricultural development for a long time, and people's living standards were greatly reducing. Three years' "Great leap forward" caused serious difficulty that party had to make great adjustment in all practicing aspects on the basis of seriously investigation and study, formulated eight-character policy as adjustment, consolidation, enrichment and upgrading and "60 article" regarding agriculture, and meanwhile carry out initial reorganization of people's commune; this adjustment policy was also carried out in other industries and fronts. Among them, it specially cut down high indicator, shorten heavy industry and fundamental construction front, reduces personnel, and mobilized urban population to go into countryside to supplement agriculture demands so as to make up for the harm that "Great Leap Forward" brought into agricultural and village construction. The impacts of "Great Leap Forward" wasn't effectively contained in politics, however, and mingled with "Left-leaning" in subsequent development. From 1963 to 1965, national economy continued to adjust but fine situation didn't appear, the level in 1957 wasn't recovered, problem of food and clothing among masses wasn't solved. In the three-year adjustment, China vigorously strengthened weak links of national economy and coordinated with sectors, relied on themselves and properly introduced domestic and foreign advance technology in a proper manner, mobilized various

positivity, enhanced vitality to carry out explosive experiments of reform in several economic systems, national economy adjustment task completed before the third session of 1st national congress. In 1965, proportional relation between accumulation and consumption in national economic life basically recovered to normal, financial revenue and expenditure realized balance, market turned to stable and people's life was improved. Shift occurred to strategic focus of national economic construction in three years' adjustment. As international form changed, focus of economic construction shifted and construction of three lines( southwest, northwest and mid-south region) carried out; therefore, when stipulating "the Third Five-year plan", conceive of proceeding national economy in two steps was put forward, that is step one is to establish an independent and rather completed industrial system and national economic system with three five-years' planning timeframe with the aim of reaching advance world level after completing tasks in transitional phase; step two is to fulfill modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense and science so as to promote industry towards the front rank of the world with another three five-years' time frame. In 1966, "Third five-year" plan was implemented comprehensively, and the year was the starting point of the Great Cultural Revolution". Ten years, from 1966 to 1976(the Great Cultural Revolution was over), a great upheaval period in the history of republic, local adjustment was implemented in national economy, however, disastrous impact was caused in republic political and economic construction, people in urban and rural areas were poor, science, education and culture suffered damage, many things waited to be done.

In this period, China's economic cultural construction started from the very beginning, people's life has gradually improved-living and working in peace and contentment, and engaging in socialist construction in spirits. Later, politics, economy, and culture centered on better life of people and moved on track. Due to political causes, national economy could not develop in a normal manner, the situation of many things waiting to be done and people's poor living formed. After that, we set the things right and readjusted national economic policies, reduced fundamental construction in steps, people's life daily use correlated production, energy and traffic construction was implemented in agriculture and light industry, science, education, health and cultural undertakings continued to develop, urban and rural people's living standards were improved. When people could not get sufficient eating, cloth, dwelling in quantity and quality, they could not gain liberation at all, as Marx said. Therefore, construction of recreation culture in the period that reflected in the construction of economy and culture could only be the accumulation of recreation elements and forms, these was people's satisfaction with basic life or the required economic culture to the satisfaction of people's basic life. This could not be considered as the construction of recreation culture.

#### V. RECREATION CULTURE IN CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION AFTER THE FOUNDING OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

In "Common Program" policy paper of the construction of new China, policy and general principles of cultural

education was stipulated, cultural education within the People's Republic of China was new democracy that was ethnic, scientific, public cultural education. It advocated loving our motherland, people, labor, science, and public property were social morality of all national people in the People's Republic of China; we strove to develop natural science, social science, literature and art, sports and health undertakings, protect the freedom of reporting real news as well as develop people's broadcast and publishing undertaking. The "Outline" marked the direction of the cultural construction of new China, showed narrow, professional appeal of cultural construction in national science, sports and health; in addition, social science, literature and art, news report and publication were therefore marked with profession and ideology, which is they were new democracy within the People's Republic of China. With the ideology, social psychology was gradually formed. In the third plenary session of the 7th central committee of Communist Party of China and the Second Session of the 1st Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, as Mao Zedong said, China should steadily move forward in this way — it went through war and reform of new democracy, the boom in national economy and cultural undertakings in future, and available to go into new period of socialism in a steadily and proper manner after all people approved with mature consideration and well-equipped various conditions. Here, it emphasized the importance of culture, and even laid the construction of culture on an important position of national construction. Therefore, in the process of the founding and construction of new China, construction of material culture firmly carried out and centered on people's production and living guarantee. Moreover, system culture is closely connected with economy and politics that guides and restricts construction of economic culture and political culture. Corresponding construction of spiritual culture carried out at the core of the formation and approval of ideology and social psychology. Spiritual culture comprises of value, way of thinking, moral sentiments, aesthetic taste, religious feeling, ethnic characters that cultivated by human social practice and conscious activity for a long time, reflecting people's inner world and hiding in the depth of the whole culture. Reverse thinking and construction of spiritual culture should also carry out on the basis of social practice and conscious activity. The implemented social practice and conscious activity by people under the guidance of Chinese Communist Party had the tracks of new democracy and people as the masters after the founding of new China. This further formed forms of culture that was different from those under previous feudal autocratic system, entered into the inner world of people, hidden in the depth of culture and formed ideological system of new democracy.

Regarding cultural construction in new China, Chinese Communist Party constructed it since the period of anti-Japanese war, for example, it based on resistance base, made propaganda on Party Constitution in various forms and exercised them in practice; among them, and anti-Japanese united front organization, cooperation of Kuomintang and Communist Party against Japanese and other specific actions, all drove conscious activity into the feeling of people with practical activities and had approval formed in people's

psychology; in the liberation war period, ways as expropriating the local tyrants, distributing lands, organizing mutual-aid group and cooperative were implementing the thought of communist party governing for the people into practice, challenging governing idea of feudal autocratic society with the differences in practical action, breaking through curse of traditional grade and autocracy, gaining people's support and help, forming general social psychology, guiding people's action and finally resulting in Huaihai Campaign victory by Huaihai people's cart. After the founding of new China, our party and country clearly pointed out political goals —the People's Republic of China was a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class. In specific practice, Chinese communist party guided people to carry out recovery, adjustment and construction in reality that many things waited to be done, especially fundamental construction centered on people's production and life, such as slogans of "See Daqing as a model in industry, Emulating Da-Zhai on Agriculture", there were description of the passion that industrial development and farmland reconstruction in China. Until transformation of development in 1976, fundamental construction was then slower. Recent three years' construction, however, the heavy industry began to take shape, irrigation and water conservancy reconstruction have modeled. Among them, loosen occurred to political culture in other aspects of culture due to construction of political culture, but great breakthrough and innovation was made in culture, art, sports and others. The innovation and breakthrough centered on political transformation, such as exploration of model opera of revolution, implementation of exercises between classes and working, learning at evening school and elimination of illiteracy, all represented differences compared to previous society. Particularly, enacting and implementation of "Marriage Law", realization of monogamy, clearance of brothel and reconstruction of whores set up new styles and features of socialist culture, formed new ethics, manifested superiority of socialist political system. But, there were crudeness in the process of construction of new socialist culture, emphasis was represented in "cracking four-olds", "having a preference of socialist grass to capitalist sprout", "Condemn Lin Biao and Confucius", "object to deny oneself and return to propriety". These campaigns broke crystalline substance of many cultures without dialectically absorbing essence of traditional culture to serve constructed new culture system. But all cultural construction reflected in the characteristic of such a social structure as socialism and serves the structure.

There were new breakthrough and development in the construction of recreation culture in the cultural construction during this period. The period, however, may not be regarded as construction of recreation culture. Only construction of socialist culture built the foundation of culture for construction of recreation culture. Reasons were that all recreation cultural elements or our presently considered recreation form and contents were neither for recreation nor serving recreation. They were additions to development of social culture. In addition, people remained lived with lower standards, their problem of food and

clothing didn't solve, people's inner hope contradicted to real life, physiological demands were imbalanced to spiritual ones. However, the additions would show their specialty of recreation culture as society and people developed, which set up higher platform for the construction of recreation culture.

#### VI. INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE AFTER THE FOUNDING OF NEW CHINA

After Chinese people gained victories in anti-imperialist and feudalism struggle and people's liberation war as well as established the new China, nature of nation shifted to socialism, subsequently politics, economy and culture also changed, China took a clear-cut stand to be confrontational to nation of capitalism but allied and friendly with nation of socialism; While the international condition changed from international cooperation between America-led imperialism camp and the Soviet Union-led peace and democratic camp in the second World War to mutual stalemate and cold war. In the background, to establish new pattern of independent diplomacy, Mao Zedong put forward policies of "Start all over again", "Invite guest after cleaning the house" and "One-sided". On October 1st, 1949, minister of foreign affairs, Zhou Enlai released official letters to all countries, respectively informed government of all countries with "Notice of Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China" and declared that government of the People's Republic of China was sole legitimate government, any governments of foreign countries that were willing to adhere to principles as equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect of territorial integrity, we were willing to establish diplomatic relations with them. Subsequently, China established diplomatic relations with 17 countries. In addition, there were 8 countries recognized the People's Republic of China. Subsequently, America-led Imperialism countries began to implement block and control in China. With regard to this, China and the Soviet Union strengthened cooperation, and the later became reliable ally of the former in the world that provided various assistance for China's construction and, strengthened strength for fighting for world peace and confronting with imperialism, while also emerged China learning from the Soviet Union in politics, economy, culture, science and technology, sports and health. And meanwhile, China positively cleared economic force of America in China, and maintained new China's independent and active roles in contemporary international relations. Especially, in the 1960s, America continued to adopt a hostile attitude towards and isolate China, while Khrushchev of the Soviet Union began to pursue hegemonic policy of dominant world through cooperating with America, the relations between China and the Soviet Union became worsen. In the period, there occurred movement to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. In 1966, comprehensive breakage occurred in relations between China and the Soviet Union, the later withdrew all experts in China and ran around assistance project in China. In such a world background, mutual communication between China and the world was closed, but leaders of new China's government pulled together, bore pressures at all aspects, internally performed independence and self-reliance, carried out fundamental construction, developed heavy industries, successfully

launched hydrogen bomb and developed nuclear submarine; externally, it took initiatives to strive to exchange with nations of different social nature, and develop relations with some developed capitalism countries and established diplomacy. However, after the beginning of the great Cultural Revolution, mistakes were made in diplomacy as disrespect of international conventions, having rude behaviors, occurring diplomatic disputes with over 30 countries. As a result, China's diplomatic image was damaged and foreign affairs went into trouble. Subsequently, new China utilized other ways to proactively implement recovery. China's lawful seat in the United Nations was recovered. Through table tennis diplomacy, relations between China and America somehow changed. The two signed "China-US Joint Communiqué". Improvement of relations between China and America facilitated establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. In 1970s, there were 39 countries established diplomatic relations with China. Mao Zigong's theoretical view on the third world, in particular, played a rather important role in the positioning of China in the world, and also built foundation for China in its subsequently handling with international relations. In the conflict relations as split and unity, ideological differences affected deepen exchange in culture, precaution and cooperation that overturned and being overturned marked the selection of society. In the standpoint of new China, Chinese people's rights and position, security and development were focused, and interests of Chinese people was core and emphasis thereof.

After the founding of new China, cultural exchanges were not frequent, systematic and complete in the background of changes in international relations. With the support and help of the Soviet Union' socialism camp, from which system of culture, science and education introduced were rather completed one that provided important help for the restorative construction of new China, enlightened on Chinese people and played the role of fundamental platform. In China and foreign exchange, the influence of construction of recreation culture was prominently in sports activities and sports competitions, training theories and methods that introduced from the Soviet Union has realized ionization thoroughly until 21st century. But the expression of these cultures in China always centered on political service that didn't construct for the construction of recreation culture, reflected the embarrassment of the construction of recreation culture and was also its inseparable part, a foundation for making "People" recreation" possible.

#### VII. CONCLUSION

Recreation subject was the core of construction of recreation culture, whose outcomes of "humanization" were politics, economy and culture; these factors' development degree in turn reacted upon and educated the recreation subject. In 30 years since the founding of new China, construction achievements as politics, economy, culture and international contacts were not the construction of recreation culture. They only built platform for recreation culture and were bases for subsequent construction of recreation culture.

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