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The Advance, Retreat, Promotion and Demotion of Cadres in the Chinese Communist Party's North China Base Areas during the Stalemate of China's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression Zhao Nuo (4)

After the War entered into stalemate, the internal and external situations of the CCP's North China base areas changed a lot and cadres in the areas were facing severe tests. This situation greatly affected the advance and retreat of cadres and caused a serious problem of losing cadres. Although the local Party organizations promoted and supplemented a group of grass-root cadres, the opportunities for them to be promoted continuously were limited because of policy constraints. This led to structural contradictions for the advance, retreat, promotion and demotion of cadres. Against this general background the balance between loyalty and ability, class status, social networks and some other factors exerted important influences on the advance, retreat, promotion and demotion of the cadre group in North China base areas, and in certain degree changed their collective feature and internal structure.

A Preliminary Study of Operational Guidance of the General Staff Headquarters during China's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression Ye Ming (28)

The most important duty of the General Staff Headquarters was operational guidance during the War. Operational guidance and implementation were to make abstract strategic thoughts into specific actions. Militarily the operational guidance has two kinds; broad sense and narrow sense. Broad sense operational guidance points to the transformation of military strategy thoughts, and narrow sense operational guidance points to the transformation of field strategy. The General Staff Headquarters needed to carry out the military strategy of protracted war of attrition, and at the same time it needed to transform field strategy into operational plans and supervised the implementation in field operations. However, thought the Kuomintang army established protracted war strategy, they faced various difficulties in the implementation process. As a result they could not take initiatives in every field operations in the center stage battlefield and widely criticized by people. In the Battle of Henan-Hunan-Guangxi the Kuomintang army lost thousands miles of lands and got heavy loss. This article will explore the operational guidance of the General Staff Headquarters, realize their specific process and analyze problems of the operational guidance through individual cases. These will help us to deeply study China's military during the War, understand every lines of the operational guidance, and make relatively accurate evaluations to the military commands in the center stage battlefield.

Development Process, Armament and Combat System: The Troops with the US Armament in the Kuomintang Army in the Late Period of China's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression Chen Mo (47)

After the outbreak of the Pacific War, China and the USA started comprehensive military cooperation. The early two troops with the US armament were the Chinese Army in India completely received the US armament in 1942 in India's Ramgarh and the Expeditionary Force partially received the US armament in 1943. In 1945 the Ministry of Military Administration issued A establishment of 1945 and armed six Armies in China with the US armament according to the establishment. The changing American factors affected the development tracks of the Chinese Army in India, the Expeditionary Force and the six A Armies. Because the three troops with the US armament had different establishments, and the quantity, quality and ratio of the US armament were also different, therefore their operational capabilities were different. Their operational capabilities also originated from the operational systems introduced by Americans. Good training, relatively reliable logistics, fire supports from land and air were also important factors to ensure them to give full play to fighting capacities.

Fiscal Expansion and the Transition of Tenancy System during China's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression: Taking West Region of Sichuan Province as an Example, 1937 - 1945 Zhang Yang (68)

After the outbreak of total resistance against Japanese aggression, China's important tax areas were occupied and the



revenues decreased. The Nationalist government had to increase the amount of currency to cover the deficit and led to hyperinflation. In order to effectively control grains and increase revenues, the Nationalist government began to carry out the policy of collecting land tax in kind since 1941. During the eight years of the War, it carried out the policy for five times, and the land tax of Sichuan province almost accounted for 1/3 of the total amount of land tax in the Kuomintang controlled areas. Landlords were the main bearers of the land tax, and the policy of collecting land tax in kind damaged their incomes. However, landlords also used methods of increasing land rents, increasing deposits and decreasing discounts to shift the burden to peasants. This damaged the land incomes of tenants and caused extensive tenancy disputes. During the War, the proposition of the government's ownership of land incomes drastically increased, and the basic pattern of distributing land incomes had changed. Landlords and tenants competed for the remaining interests, leading to the deterioration of landlord-tenant relations. The rural areas behind frontline gradually became flashpoint with accumulation of contradictions.

National Mobilization, Racial Discourse and Borderland Governance: The Political and Social Transformation of Yi Nationality Area Belongs to Ningyuan Prefecture of Xikang Province during the War, 1937 – 1945 *Zhao Zheng* (86)

A Preliminary Study of Japanese Foreign Ministry's Policies of Sending Students to China in Modern Times, 1871 – 1931 *Tan Hao* (100)

The Transformation of Japan's Colonial Institutions to the Asia-Pacific Region during the War—Centered on the Establishment Process of “the Greater East Asia Province” *Zang Yunhu* (114)

The Historical Reflections of Germany and Austria *Arnold Suppan* (125)

During the World War Two, the German people had been presumed to have “collective guilt,” and “German Phobia” had spread in all European countries. After the War, the question of “what's wrong with the German people” caused hot discussions in German society. “Remembering history and learning lessons” deeply affected the political operation modes of Germany and Austria. Though many German and Austrian people were also harmed by the War, they could not discuss. In the 1950s the West German and Austrian people still avoided to talk about Hitler, and the East German people thought they were righteous Communists and were always struggling with “Fascists” during the War. After the end of the Cold War and reunification of Germany, the negative effects caused by the problem of refugees after the War have gradually disappeared, and filling memories, creating concepts and explaining history with them have become the key for politicians to win future with history. For young people of Germany, Hitler belongs to the remote past. From 2004 to 2013 all countries in the Middle and East Europe had successively joined the European Union, and also affected by several political and financial crises, people's nostalgias have disappeared.

Review and Prospect of the Studies on Japanese Army's Indiscrimination Bomb Massacres in China during Past 40 Years *Wu Guanghui, Pan Xun* (137)

One More Ironclad Proof of Japanese Invaders' Atrocities in China—Collections and Translations of Rare Documents of Japanese War of Aggression against China Kept in Yale University Library by Yue Feng, et al *Xie Bizhen* (145)

Papers on the History of the Ryukyu Islands Has Been Published *Gao Yingying* (148)

A Summary of the Academic Conference on “Modern Chinese Music, Musicians and Patriotism” *Huang Jing* (150)

There are Many New Ideas and the Future Can be Expected: A Summary of The Fourth Young Scholars' Conference on China's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression *Wang Feng, Jiang Pei* (153)

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