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The CPC's Responses to the Betrayal of the Military and Political Cadres in North China Resistance Base Areas during the War of Resistance Yang Dong, Li Gelin (51)

The cruelty of the war of resistance is well known, so it is inevitable for any Party to have a minority of defectors and traitors. However, the betrayal of military and political personnel in the North China Base Areas of the CPC showed different trends and characteristics in different periods, regions and groups. The defections of a small number of military and political personnel to the enemy were, of course, incompatible with the disciplinary requirements of the Communists and even contrary to the objectives of the Communists. Therefore, the CPC paid great attentions to the methods of dealing with the defectors. In the contradiction and entanglement between the Kuomintang and the CPC in the war of resistance, "defecting to enemy" was almost the expression of mutual recriminations of both sides. The Kuomintang accused the CPC from the angle of the legitimacy of the regime's rule, while the CPC refuted it from the standpoint of the national war of resistance. Because the CPC timely made correct contingency policies and measures to deal with problems, the defection of a few military and political personnel in the North China Base Areas did not affect the historical process of the CPC's Resistance and revolution. On the contrary, the CPC was getting more and more powerful under the encouragement of the spirits of the war of resistance.

The Kuomintang's Works of Arming Civilians in Guangdong under "Military-Civilian Cooperation:" A Case Study of the Guangdong People's Anti-Japan and Self-defense Corps Li Hao (68)**"Showa Trading Company"—A Company Established According to the Order of Japanese Army during the War Guo Xunchun (80)****"War! There is War Everywhere!"—The Second Sino-Japanese War in Goebbels Diary Peter Harmsen (93)**

The complete diary of Joseph Goebbels, the Nazi German Propaganda Minister, was only used by historians in recent years. Previous important articles and books on German politics before and after the Sino-Japanese War have failed to use this historical material. This paper tries to explore the following problem: to what extent the publication of new materials in Goebbels diary will correct the past views about the extent of Germany's involvement in the Far East crisis. The article pays particular attention to Hitler's role in decision-making in 1937, and gives concrete evidence that the German dictator turned to pro-Japanese position, which was actually earlier than previous speculation. In addition, Goebbels diary shows that the influence of Hitler's view of East Asia by Nazi ideology was perhaps far more beyond previous estimates.

Paper and War: Paper Shortage and the Social Responses in Sichuan during the Total War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression Lu Xuming (103)**The Studies on Opium Invasion Policies in the Japanese Academic Circles after the War Wang Meiping (120)****Commentary on *China and the Helping Hand, 1937–1945* by Arthur N. Young Wu Jingping (132)****A Summary of the Seminar on "War Mobilization and China's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression" Wen Yan (138)****A Summary of the Sino-Japanese International Symposium on "Wartime Mobilization in East Asian—Impact and Heritage" Gao Shihua (142)****A Summary of "The Fourth High-level Forum on the Study of the Great Rear Area of the War of Resistance" Gao Xiaobo (147)****A Summary of the Seminar on "Retrospect and Prospect: The Studies of the War of Resistance for Seventy Years" Zhang Yan, Yan Yong (152)****General Table of Contents, *The Journal of Studies of China's Resistance War against Japan, 2019* (157)**