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Selection of National Revolutionary Army's Standard Weapons before the Outbreak of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, 1928 – 1935 *Gao Xiang* (4)

Before the War of Resistance, the performances of National Revolutionary Army's were poor and the models were confused, urgently needing the central government to make unified standards. At the end of 1928, the Bureau of Ordnance of the Ministry of War was established and its Designing Department was responsible for the selections of standard weapons. In June 1932, the Bureau of Ordnance organized the first conference on standard weapons. However, due to the haste of the conference, it only got some theoretical achievements, and the standard weapons they selected were not adopted by the Ministry of War. After the conference, relying on the aid of Germany and its own efforts, and starting from standardized production, the Bureau of Ordnance successfully copied a batch of foreign weapons, and laid the production foundation for standard weapons. At the end of 1934, the Military Commission organized the second conference on standard weapons and issued preliminary review opinions. In January 1935, a conference on military system was held, and the third group finally determined the standards of all kinds of main weapons used by infantry. However, the selection of artillery standard weapons was unsuccessful due to weak production basis and backward horse administration.

The Ministry of Education of the Nationalist Government and the Universities and Colleges Remained in Shanghai during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression *Han Shu* (27)

After the outbreak of the War of Resistance, most universities and colleges moved to inland. However, due to the existence of the concessions in Shanghai, in the early period of the War the universities and colleges in Shanghai generally moved to the concession, only a few moved to inland. The Ministry of Education of the Nationalist government supervised and managed the remaining universities and colleges in Shanghai through various channels and exercised educational sovereignty in the "isolated island." However, due to the constraints of the "isolated island," the Ministry's decrees were often difficult to be really implemented. During the War the national funds for higher education were seriously short, and the relationship between the Ministry of Education and the remaining universities and colleges in Shanghai was even more fragile. After the outbreak of the Pacific War, the Japanese troops occupied the concessions and the communications between the Ministry and the remaining universities and colleges in Shanghai were almost cut off. Because of their different natures, the universities and colleges made quite different choices in the face of the pressure of Wang Jingwei puppet government to register.

Comforting the Living and the Dead: The Establishment of the Nanjing Nationalist Government's National System of Sacrificing Loyal Martyrs *Wang Yuhui* (44)

The Establishment of the Nanjing Nationalist Government's National System of Sacrificing Loyal Martyrs experienced three periods. From 1927 to 1932, the government put forward a preliminary plan of sacrifice system for martyrs. The martyrs in the shrine were mainly those died in the 1911 Revolution and in the Northern Expedition. From 1933 to 1937, the government continued to promote construction of the system, and the former plans were expanded. It was proposed that "the martyr's shrine be set up in all counties," and the types of "martyrs" in the shrine were increased, for example those died in the battles with Japanese invaders and "suppression of the Communist Party." However, the practice of the system was limited, and a national construction wave was not appeared. From 1938 to 1945, a whole set of regulations from construction, sacrifice, public memorial ceremony, day-to-day management to statistical survey was set up, and the goal of "generally setting up martyr's shrine" was also realized to a great degree in the government's jurisdictions, forming a kind of sacrifice covering all martyrs (mainly the martyrs died in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression) since the 1911 Revolution recognized by the Nationalist government. The Nationalist Government's National System of Sacrificing Loyal Martyrs was really established and intensified. To some extent it changed the chaos of sacrificing loyal martyrs in the early Republic of China, and referred to the unified form of sacrifice in the Qing dynasty. Because of the characteristic of "accumulation" in activities of sacrificing martyrs, the shrines covering all martyrs had a nature of integration. Although they mainly sacrificed martyrs died in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, they were not Anti-Japanese martyr's shrines in general sense.

Armed Puppet: A Glimpse into the Guard Force of Wang Jingwei Puppet Regime

..... *Ye Ming* (63)

Wang Jingwei puppet regime's own force was its guard force. The development of the force experienced three stages from the Guard Brigade, the Guard Division to the Guard Army, with good equipments among all puppet armies. From the process of the emergence, development and extinction of the guard force of Wang Jingwei puppet regime, it can be seen that Wang Jingwei puppet regime tried to build up an armed force under its control as the foundation of the regime's existence. This was the instrumental aspect of its armed forces. However, every process of the force's establishment and development was subject to Japan's overall China policy, especially were influenced by Japan's policy towards Wang Jingwei puppet regime. Therefore, the armed forces of Wang Jingwei puppet regime could only survive under Japan's control, which inevitably had a nature of puppet army. During modern times, military forces were always playing an important role in Chinese politics. However, the process of establishing, developing and disappearing of the guard force of Wang Jingwei puppet regime shows that even if they were armed, they could not get rid of the puppet characteristics.

Taihei Association, Military Trade and Japanese Army's China Policy

..... *Guo Xunchun* (83)

Taihei Association was a common term in the history of Sino-Japanese relations in the early 20th century. The emergence, development and disappearance of the organization were driven by the Japanese Army's China policy. In 1908, against the background of competitions between Japan and Germany in China's arms market, the establishment of Taihei Company was promoted by Japanese army. During the 1911 Revolution, against the background of the Japanese Army's separatist policy towards China, Taihei Association acted as a tool for Japan's national policies toward China. In 1917 and 1918, against the background of the Japanese Army's arms alliance, military alliance with China and its policy of assisting Duan Qirui, Taihei Association played a role of linking Terauchi cabinet's policies toward China. By examining the activities of Taihei Association in Japan's arms trade policy towards China in the early 20th century, we can discover the main clues of the Japanese Army's China policy during the period.

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