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The Origin and Evolution of the Thoughts of Protracted War before China's Total War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression Sang Bing (4)

Before the publication of *On Protracted War*, how did many people in the time talk about protracted war, is the key to understand the connections and distinctions between *On Protracted War* and other protracted war views. Systematic combing the origins and evolution of various ideas of Protracted War can provide a solid foundation for further exploring the historical and contemporary significances of *On Protracted War*. In 1914, Protracted War in the strict sense had emerged in the military field of the Chinese world, based on the examples of the Japanese-Russian War, which included strategic and tactical aspects, and mainly the latter. Since then, Germany had summed up the experiences of World War One and formed military textbooks and military theoretical works, which had lasting and widespread impacts on China's formal military education, including the strategic and tactical aspects of Protracted War. In 1932, when the Battle of Shanghai broke out, the Chinese people unanimously called for protracted resistance against Japan. However, the military theories lacked practical foundations, and the enduring resistance was limited to slogans and spirits, which were formally similar but practically different. By contrast, the strategies and tactics, summed up by the Chinese Communist Party from the experiences and lessons during the domestic revolutionary war, not only rich in concrete, but also practical, playing an important role in the history of the development of the world military theories.

Why Did Mao Zedong Write *On Protracted War* Yang Kuisong (20)

Before and after the outbreak of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, many Chinese people had discussed on problems such as whether China wanted to get a quick victory or take a protracted war, whether China could take a protracted war, and how to fight a lasting war, etc. , and both the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party also had one kind of ideas or another. Why didn't Mao Zedong's *On Protracted War* be published at that time, but a year after the outbreak of the War of Resistance? This article examines the various complex causes of this situation and makes different analyses and interpretations from previous studies.

A Study of the Versions of Mao Zedong's *On Protracted War* Yan Hailiang (34)

On Protracted War is a military book written by Mao Zedong in the spring of 1938, which was later reprinted in some newspapers and magazines, and published a lot of pamphlets. Although *On Protracted War* had many versions, only four of them were most important, popular and influential. Because the various versions before 1949 were published in different years, so there were similarities and differences in the texts. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Mao Zedong revised the techniques and contents of *On Protracted War*, and incorporated it into Volume 2 of *The Selected Works of Mao Zedong* published by the People's Publishing House in March 1952. Some of these amendments were aimed at perfecting the article, while others were influenced by the international and domestic situations. It is helpful to enrich our understandings to the history of this period by exploring the course of version changes of *On Protracted War* and by comparing and analyzing the differences of its text contents.

How Did the Japanese Kwantung Army Come to China's Northeast Region? Gao Shihua (44)

Japanese Army's Protracted War Strategy towards China during Its Total Invasion to China Zhang Zhan (48)

Influenced by World War One, the Japanese Army studied the protracted war strategy and made some preparations in

theories and systems. The “Imperial National Defense Policy” had determined that the Japanese Army’s total war strategy was to give priority to get quick victory, while at the same time taking into account a protracted war. In the overall strategy of the Japanese Army, the United States and the Soviet Union were regarded as the main imaginary enemies, and it obviously underestimated the Chinese anti-Japanese forces in military deployment, lacking certainty in related plans. As a result, after the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, there appeared disputes within the Japanese Army around the Protracted War towards China. In the later practices of war, the Japanese Army misjudged the expected effects of military “quick victory” and political inducements for several times, and when Japan was forced to adopt a protracted war, it could not make up its mind to implement strategic contraction to reduce consumption. The Japanese Army’s protracted war strategic plan underestimated Chinese army and people’s abilities and determinations to fight against Japan, resulting in its passive adjustments due to repeated failures in its predictions. This paper intends to examine the evolution of this strategy.

Several Problems Exposed by the Chinese Army in the Battle of Shanghai—Observation and Reflections Based on the Interior of the Kuomintang Army *Jin Zhixia* (66)

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A Preliminary Study of the Nationalist Government’s Diplomacy to Japan in the Early Post-war Period—Taking Zhang Qun’s Visit to Japan in 1948 as a Clue *Duan Ruicong* (104)

In 1948, the Kuomintang regime was more and more at a disadvantage in the civil war between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, and the US government’s assistance to the Kuomintang regime also became negative. Under such circumstances, Chiang Kai-shek decided to send Zhang Qun to visit Japan in order to obtain assistances from MacArthur and Japan. During the visit, Zhang Qun held four talks with MacArthur and met with Japanese Prime Minister Ashida Hitoshi and other persons in political, economic and cultural circles. After returning to China, Zhang Qun submitted a report to Chiang Kai-shek on his visit to Japan, and made a speech in the Central Broadcasting Station in Nanjing with the topic of *Impressions in Japan*, urging “to adopt a positive attitude towards Japan and establish a positive policy towards Japan.” However, because of the defeat of Dewey, the US Republican presidential candidate expected by the Kuomintang regime, and the steady retreat of the Kuomintang Army in the civil war, Chiang Kai-shek began to consider “starting a new stove.” Zhang Qun’s idea of “regional economic bloc in Asia” also became an empty talk.

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