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What is the Use of Mass Organizations? —A Debate in 1944 *Huang Daoxuan*(4)

The revolution of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) had always stressed the importance of relying on the masses. During the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, the mass line became one of the three magic weapons of the CCP's revolution. Mass organizations were indispensable drivers of the implementation of the mass line. Mass organizations played different roles in different periods. In the early stage of the War, the mass organizations helped the CCP to open up the situation rapidly and form a sphere of influence. In the middle period of War, they cooperated with the Party and the governments to promote the works of all base areas to the in-depth development. In the end of the War, the status of the mass organizations gradually decreased with the strengthening of the CCP's control to the society. At this time, the discussions within the CCP over whether the mass organizations need to be preserved highlighted the embarrassment of the status of the mass organizations and the subtle differences for the weight of the mass organizations in the minds of different leaders.

The Logic of Grass-roots Mobilization in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region during the War of Resistance *Zhou Zuwen*(15)

Reading and Acceptance to *On the Protracted War* in the CCP's Resistance Base Areas *Jin Bowen*(28)

The Evolution of Teachers' Salaries in the National Universities during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression *Niu Li*(44)

During the total War of Resistance, the salaries of university teachers experienced significant changes. At the beginning, the salaries of university faculties were reduced, and maintained at a low level with single source. In order to improve the life of teachers, the government issued subsidy policies one after another after 1940, among which the living subsidies and food vouchers were the most representative ones. The war subsidies narrowed the salary differences between different grades of teachers, but the salaries of professor group had no satisfactory increase. This resulted in discontents among professors and gave rise to a reward policy mainly for senior teachers. During the War, various allowances gradually exceeded the salary incomes, composed the main body of teachers' salaries, and became the basic guarantee to maintain the life of university teachers in the late period of the War. We should not over value the salaries of university teachers in modern China, but rather presenting the real living situation of university teachers based on objective historical facts.

Daily Hygiene of the Eighth Route Army Soldiers in North China during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression *Song Hong*(61)

The daily hygiene of the Eighth Route Army soldiers in North China during the War provided concrete examples for understanding the CCP's management of the army. Daily hygiene problems were not only related to the health of soldiers and the clean environment they lived in, but also to the combat effectiveness of the CCP army. It was also one of the contents of the Eighth Route Army fighting with the Japanese army. Therefore, on the one hand, the CCP focused on the individual health of soldiers and trained soldiers to form the daily health habits. On the other hand, it improved the management of environment and public health, and thereby strengthening the relationship between the army and the people. In the process of improving soldiers' daily health, the CCP took a variety of measures of mobilization and education, which to the greatest extent reduced the resistance. The implementation of soldiers' daily health measures had laid an important foundation for strengthening the combat effectiveness of the CCP army.

The Development and End of the Chinese Government's Diplomacy toward Italy during the War, 1937 – 1941 *Cai Zi*(77)

The Establishment of the Export Trade Control System of the Nationalist Government at the Beginning of the Total War of Resistance *Li Zhongqing*(89)

A Further Study of the Relationship between Military and Political Circles in Guangdong Province, 1944 – 1945 *Wang Yingjun*(103)

A Study of Dohihara Kenji and the North China Incident *Ishitoya Tetsu*(117)

After the September 18th Incident, Japan accelerated its aggression against North China. In the process of staging the North China Incident by the Japanese army in 1935, Dohihara Kenji, as the representative of the Kwantung Army and a "China Hand," played an important role. First of all, Dohihara Kenji advocated the policy of separating North China from China. He always took actions under the guidance of the Japanese Kwantung Army and the Central Headquarters of the Japanese Military Army during the North China Incident, and to some extent also had cooperative relations with the Japanese North China Garrison Army. On the issue of winning over Song Zheyuan, Dohihara Kenji took advantage of Song's attitude of self-protection and compromise, and adopted the strategy of applying both hard and soft. This technique was inherited by the North China Garrison Army, and finally leading to the outbreak of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident in 1937. As for the North China Incident, Dohihara Kenji was both the policymaker and promoter of overall strategy, and the implementer, being the most important person. The exploration to Dohihara Kenji's activities before and after the North China Incident will help us to understand the continuity and complexity of Japan's strategy of invading China.

"Enemy Aircrafts Being Clowns:" The Air Strikes of the Sino-US Air Force on Japanese Shipping in the Late Period of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, 1943 – 1945 *Xiao Mingli*(136)

Due to the innate lack of natural resources such as coal and iron, Japan had relied on coal and iron sand from mainland China to supply its heavy industrial production before the War of Resistance. This phenomenon did not change after the outbreak of the Pacific War. Therefore, the Sino-US air force officially launched air strikes on Japanese shipping off the Southeast coast and inland waterways of China since the autumn of 1943. Although the losses of the Japanese merchant ships were not as heavy as expected, the air strikes of the Allied Army coincided with an important stage of Japan's iron and steel production plan, and more importantly, a series of chain reactions that led to the paralysis of the shipping system caused by air attacks, resulting in a sharp decline in the volume of coal and iron ships in the occupied areas. All these led to the collapse of Japan's war production system and promoted the defeat of the Japanese army on the battlefields. Therefore, the Sino-US air force's bombing of Japanese shipping had also made a certain contribution to the victory of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. The air strikes on Japanese shipping launched by the United States from China's bases and the role of the Chinese air force played in the process also show that the academic circles need to rethink China's position and role in the Second World War, and should give more positive comments on them.

The Times Value of Kato Shuichi's *Song of Sheep* in Present Time *Xiong Shue*(155)

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