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From War to Post-War: The Formation and Evolution of the Total War System in East Asia

..... *Kubo Toru* (4)

The total war system of East Asia in the 20th century was formed in Japan and China during the Sino-Japanese War and World War II. In order to launch the war of aggression, Japan adopted policies of building the wartime economy and generally mobilizing the national spirits, which affected its colonies. The Chinese government, in order to resist against aggression, tried to build the wartime economic system and mobilize citizens, and also made efforts to undertake constitutionalism and democracy. The wartime system of Southeast Asian countries ruled by Japan during World War II, such as Indonesia, was one of the elements that contributed to the post-war national independence. After the end of World War II, in Japan, the wartime plans and the controlled systems were applied to post-war reconstructions, and still exerted influences after the wartime economy system had been removed. In China, the wartime controlled economy was temporarily interrupted after the end of World War II and then recovered again. Later, under the leadership of the People's Republic of China, after the outbreak of the Korean War, and in order to build a strong wartime system, the government chose the road of completely implementing controlled and planned economy.

The Allocation, Selection and Discipline of the Rural Grass-roots Cadres of the Communist Party of China in Backstage Areas: A Case Study of the Rural Cadres in Tainan Area of Shanxi Province before and after the Victory of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression

..... *Yang Kuisong* (14)

American writer William Hinton, in his book *Fanshen*, describes the post-war land reforms in Zhangzhuang, Lucheng County, Shanxi Province, which he had personally experienced. He clearly noted: "The dictatorship of the landlord class has been temporarily replaced by a group of young peasants who used to have no land or little land." These cadres, who crawled from the sludge of the old society and had the mark of selfishness of the peasants, with low knowledge and abilities, being often easy to go astray in the pursuit of enjoyment and abuse of power. William Hinton therefore asked: could they abandon the privileges gained by leadership and lead all the poor to stand up, and get Zhang Zhuang out of the desperate situation of the past? "If they don't have such insights and abilities, then who has?" Obviously, this is a problem that must be faced and solved for the CPC that maintained to rural revolution for a long time.

Cash Transportation of the Nationalist Government before and after the Outbreak of the Total War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression

..... *Pan Xiaoxia* (28)

Around 1937, in the face of a possible large-scale Sino-Japanese war, the nationalist government made plans in advance and launched financial mobilization. Among them, the financial mobilization of the nationalist government did a lot of works about funds, the most superficial and core part, needed by the war. Large-scale internal and external cash transportation prevented Chinese finance to suffer losses to the maximum extent after the outbreak of the total war, forming a situation of financial firmness and foreign exchange stability at the beginning of the war. These virtually laid the foundation for the establishment of government credibility and social confidence in the early days of the total war. However, to a great extent, the action of the nationalist government to transport cash, bonds and silver was passive. The internal movement of cash and bonds and the external transportation of silver, the priorities of silver transportation in different areas, basically depended on the next specific goal of Japan's aggressive war. The nationalist government failed to make an overall plan for the transportation of those things.

Politics in Celebration: The 2600 Years of the Japanese Era and the Occupied Areas of China

..... *Xie Ren* (38)

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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.

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