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- Japan's Financial Control over the Occupied Areas of North China, 1938 – 1941**
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In order to control China's economic lifeline and plunder materials, Japan gradually established a financial control system in the occupied areas of North China from 1938 to 1941. In early 1938, Japan manipulated the establishment of puppet China Joint Reserve Bank to issue JRB bonds to replace Chinese national currency. In order to give JRB bonds the international trade circulation function, the puppet North China provisional government implemented the exchange concentration system to control foreign exchange in North China. After 1941, Japan introduced a special Yuan system to regulate foreign trade remittances in North China. Till the outbreak of the Pacific War, the circulation function of the JRB bonds was basically perfect. The JRB bonds became the most important currency in the occupied areas of North China, marking the final establishment of financial control in the region by Japan. With the help of its experience in North China, Japan continuously strengthened the financial control over the “Great East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere,” resulting in great damage to the regional economy.

- The Sino-British Negotiations over the Suspension of Foreign Debts Guaranteed by Customs in 1939** *Peng Xinyu*(44)

- Unsustainable: Free France's Military Intelligence Cooperation with the Nationalist Government, 1941 – 1944** *Ma Yinting*(55)

- Cooperation in Psychological Warfare against Japan between the United States Office of War Information and China, 1942 – 1945** *Chen Jiaqi*(66)

The United States Office of War Information (OWI) was an important agency for the United States to conduct psychological warfare against the enemy during the Pacific War. It established a systematic organization in China's KMT-controlled areas, set up a psychological warfare group to carry out anti-War works, and received support and help of Japanese writer Kaji Wataru (1903 – 1982). OWI also noted the psychological warfare against Japan in the base areas of the Communist Party of China, and made a systematic investigation to its experience in educating Japanese prisoners, and gradually realized that Japanese prisoners could become “weapons” for psychological warfare. However, the Sino-US cooperation dominated by OWI was deeply influenced by the US foreign policies and ideology, and the propaganda for American national image and values loomed in the process of cooperation between the two countries, affecting the US's decision-making and practice of psychological warfare against Japan.

- The Attempt and Failure of the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations to Mediate the Sino-Japanese Conflict during Its Visit to China** *Li Shan*(80)

In March-September 1932, in addition to factual investigations, the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations also tried to seek a solution to the Sino-Japanese conflict. At the beginning of his visit to China, Lytton tried to intervene in the Shanghai armistice negotiations but was opposed by all parties. Since then, the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations was largely guided by the British-led policy of taking Japan's part and recognizing Japan's occupation of the Northeast as a fact, and made it clear that it would not invoke Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations in its report to claim sanctions against Japan. Against the background of the Japanese Army's intensive invasion of the Rehe, the

Nanjing Nationalist government reached a basic consensus with the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations, and made the decision to carry out the Sino-Japanese peace talks by mediation of a third party. The government also made major concessions such as not taking withdrawal of Japanese troops as a condition for peace talks, and establishing an autonomous civilian government in Northeast. On this basis, Wang Jingwei drew up The Draft Outline of Solution to the Northeast Case, and the Nanjing Nationalist government's tendency to compromise with Japan was on the horizon after the cooperation of Chiang Kaishek and Wang Jingwei. However, Japan was determined to continue the established policy of fostering puppet regime in the Northeast and strongly rejected the peace program proposed by the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations and the Nanjing Nationalist government. China's pace of retreat had not kept up with the pace of Japanese aggression. It was in this awkward situation that the proposed program of Report of the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations came out.

A Textual Research on Master Taixu's Letter to Hitler Li Xuetao (97)

In August 1937, the leader of Chinese Buddhism Master Taixu sent a letter to Hitler, the head of the Third Reich. Japan's invasion of China not only brought disaster to China, but also posed a huge threat to Germany's interests. Therefore Germany tried to maintain its power in China. Taixu's letter was sent out in the period with complicated and contradictory relations among China, Germany and Japan. Starting from Sakyamuni as the most outstanding sage of the Aryans, Taixu then put forward his belief in racism, and "The German Ancestral Heritage Society" of the SS headed by Himmler also hoped to transform the Nazi organization with the religion founded by the Aryans. He wished to take Buddhism—Aryan religion as an opportunity to establish contact with Hitler. This referred to the acceptance of Racist ideas and the understanding of Nazi ideology by the Chinese intellectual circles in the Republican China. A comprehensive understanding of historical figures depends on restoring the historical context at that time. Only by reproducing the behaviors of related persons in the complex tension of politics and religion, and judging according to the value standard generated with specific time and space conditions, can we objectively understand the gradual and tortuous process of historical development.

The Nationalist Government's Administration to the German and Italian Missionaries from July to December of 1941 Zhang Le (114)

From Wartime to Post-War: Japanese Officers in the Army of the Puppet Manchukuo Zhang Shengdong (124)

The Nationalist Government's Judicial Punishment of Traitors—An Exploration of Legal Text, Punishment Procedure and Trial Characteristics of the Laws on Punishment of Traitors Lv Xun (136)

During the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, traitors always appeared as a negative example of Chinese nationalist discourse. The Kuomintang government implemented a variety of policies of punishing traitors from 1931 to 1947, but the judicial punishment was mainly from 1946 to 1947. The Special Criminal Cases Litigation Ordinance, a procedural law, provided that cases of non-military traitors should subject to jurisdiction, thus gradually replacing the former method of concurrently trying by administrative organs. This was supported by Chiang Kai-shek, the Chairman of the Nationalist government, and the judicial trial of the traitors' cases underwent a change from abnormal to normal. The nationalist government punished tens of thousands traitors through the judicial organs, exerting far-reaching influences to society. However, there are many problems in the legal provisions, judicial procedures, court trials and other links of punishing traitors, resulting in unfair justice—sometimes inadequate, sometimes too strict. Firstly, the laws were often contrary to legal principles; secondly, there were various loopholes in the procedure; finally, the judgments were seriously interfered by administrative organs. From the national level, this paper tries to analyze the above problems by combing the archives of Executive Yuan, Judicial Yuan and provincial administrative and judicial organs.

A Masterpiece of the Studies on the History of Industry of China's War of Resistance: A Commentary on *The War and Industry: The Evolution of China's Equipment Manufacturing Industry during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression* by Yan Peng Li Zhongqing (147)

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