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# 抗日战争研究

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# 抗日战争研究(季刊)

The Journal of Studies of China's Resistance War Against Japan

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# The Journal of Studies of China's Resistance War Against Japan

No. 1, 2021

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**At the Age of Thirty the Future of This Journal is Promising** ..... *Gao Shihua*(4)

**The Studies on the History of China's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression in Japan during Past Thirty Years** ..... *Qi Jianmin*(5)

From 1991 to 2021, the historical views and methodology of the studies in Japan on the History of China's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression changed significantly. Japan has begun to realize the origin of the War and post-War reconciliation according to a long term, and the focus of the War responsibility's investigation has changed from Japan's wartime leaders to Japan's War responsibility for Asian countries. The historical view of the Asia-Pacific War emphasizes the aggressive nature of Japan's War against Asian countries. The narration of the War has changed from emphasizing only to be "victim" to the emergence of consciousness of "victimizer." The researchers not only compared the war mobilization systems between China and Japan, but also made investigations in China to expose the Japanese Army's harm to the Chinese people. The main objects of military history studies have changed from military headquarters and national leadership to front-line battlefields and ordinary soldiers. Of course, these changes do not mean that the replacement of old and new historical views and methodologies has been completed, which is only the beginning of a transformation and the emergence of new trends. In Japan, misconceptions about the War are still stubborn and need to be continuously cleaned up.

**Changes of Time and Historiography: The Rise and Development of the Studies on the History of China's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression in Taiwan**

..... *Su Sheng-hsiung*(25)

Since 1973 the studies on the history of the War of Resistance in Taiwan have been deeply influenced by the changes of time and can be divided into four stages. In the first stage the studies started with the promotion of official policies. Since 1973, because the Taiwan authorities called for researching the modern Chinese history, scholars began to explore the history of the War of Resistance. In the second stage the studies showed a trend of diversified development with the openness of the authorities. With the lift of the martial law by the authorities and the death of Jiang Jingguo before and after 1988, and with the lift of political taboo of Taiwan's democratization, the openness of archives and entering of more scholars in the field in the 1990s, the studies developed pluralistically. In the third stage the studies gained important achievements under the leadership of authorities. In 2008, Taiwan experienced transition of political parties again, and the once-silent studies of the history of the War of Resistance reached its peak under the official advocacy. *Academia Historica* collected articles of Taiwan scholars and published *New History of China's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression*. It is a milestone. In the fourth stage Taiwan scholars carried out joint studies according to thematic plans. Since 2016, the official encouragement has stopped, and the society maintains publication of the historical materials of the War of Resistance and related academic activities. The Humanities Research Center of Chengchi University and the Institute of Modern History of Academia Sinica continue to promote the studies of the history of the War of Resistance through thematic plans and joint researches.

**The Development and Adjustment of the Fifth Division of the New Fourth Army after the Battle of Henan-Hunan-Guangxi** ..... *Sheng Chaicai*(43)

**Non-staple Food Acquisition by the Kuomintang Soldiers in the Wartime and Civil-Military Relations—Centered on Chongqing Garrison** ..... *Li Zhe*(55)

During the War of Resistance, the Kuomintang armies faced poor survival conditions, and the soldiers had poor nutrition. The key factor was the influence of insufficient non-staple food, and the situation of Chongqing Garrison was an epitome. Under the influence of supply modes, regional prices and other factors, it was difficult for the troops of Chongqing Garrison to obtain non-staple food. Therefore, the lower level officers had to contact the local governments to get subsidies frequently, while the military and political authorities introduced requisition and purchase measures and organized a series of supply agencies. However, the measures introduced by all parties did not solve the problems, and the disturbing behaviors such as "forcefully getting vegetables and cutting trees" took place frequently, which had significant impacts on

the relationship between the troops and the local people. Looking back at those measures, the “localization” reform was not reasonable, and the attempt to admit non-staple food into logistic supply at the end of the War of Resistance was ideal, but it was difficult to carry out completely. In the absence of a guaranteed supply of materials, it was difficult to avoid harassment of local people by troops. However, the serious situation in Chongqing Garrison was also related to the special military and social situation in the region.

**The Mu Guangzheng Incident and the Political Changes in Shanxi Province after the September 18th Incident** ..... *Zhao Yanjie* (69)

**The Individual Experience of Lushan Training and the Grass-roots Echos — Centered on Huang Tirun** ..... *Xiang Haonan* (79)

**Further Discussion on the International Responses to Japanese Bombardment in Nanjing in 1937** ..... *Gao Jia* (93)

In the early stage of the Total War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, the Japanese army used its superior aviation power to bomb Nanjing, the capital of China, on an unprecedented scale, which aroused the widespread concerns of the international community. When the Japanese began to bomb Nanjing, the United States, Britain, Germany, France and Italy jointly delimited “non-bombing areas” to safeguard their own interests, and advised Japan to restrain its bombing behavior, but was rejected by Japan. Then the Japanese navy asked diplomats and expatriates of other countries to leave Nanjing by force and intensified their indiscriminate bombing. After a short twist on the departure of American Ambassador Jason from the embassy, the situation of the United States and other countries unanimously protesting against the Japanese bombing of Nanjing was formally formed. In spite of the opposition of other countries, the Japanese army continued to carry out indiscriminate bombing of Chinese cities, which eventually led to strong protests from governments and public opinion of the United States, Britain and some other countries. Taking advantage of the international community’s protests against the Japanese bombing, the Chinese government urged the League of Nations to adopt a resolution condemning the Japanese bombing atrocities, resulting in a diplomatic situation in favor of China. Although the Japanese bombing of Nanjing did not last for a long time, it had profound impacts on all parties concerned.

**A Study of the Repatriation of Japanese Prisoners and Nationals in Guangzhou** ..... *Zhang Chuanyu* (113)

**Introducing American Medicine: How Peking University Took over and Reformed the Puppet Peking University Medical College after the Victory of the War of Resistance** ..... *Zhang Meng* (126)

After the victory of the War of Resistance, how to make use of the teachers and equipments left over from the period of Japanese and puppet regimes to set up a medical education center for North China had become an urgent problem for the Nationalist government to solve. The Ministry of Education appointed Peking University to initiate the reception and transformation of puppet Peking University Medical College. At first, in order to eliminate the influence of Japanese medicine, Acting President Fu Sinian continued to employ teachers of the Peking Union Medical College to set up a new Peking University Medical College. Later, President Hu Shih actively sought for American assistance, learned the model of the Peking Union Medical College, extended the school system, and established graduate education. After the completion of de-Japanization by introduction of American medicine, Peking University Medical College successfully rose to a top medical education institution in China, laying the foundation for the development of Chinese medical science after 1949.

**Hero, National Subjugation and National Traitor: Narrative Transfer of Drama about An Sung Jin before and after the 1911 Revolution** ..... *Zhang Huifang* (139)

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**Experiences Come from the Truth: Comment on *Difficulties and Responses: A Study of the Chinese Communist Party’s Measures of Having Better Troops and Simpler Administration during China’s War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression* by Ba Zengqiang** ..... *Qi Xiaolin* (156)

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主管单位：中国社会科学院

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