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抗日战争研究

**STUDIES OF THE WAR OF
RESISTANCE AGAINST JAPANESE AGGRESSION**

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The CPC was a Political Force that Grasped the General Trend of the Times and Promoted the Correct Trend of History during the War of Resistance: The Ideological Enlightenment by Editing Series 2 of *The Renaissance Library* Zhang Haipeng (4)

After the September 18th Incident in 1931, especially after the Battles along the Great Wall in 1933, in order to fight against Japan and promote the establishment of the Chinese United Front against Japanese Aggression, the CPC repeatedly called for the all parties, all factions, all armies and all social groups to “stop the civil war and fight against Japan in unison.” These appeals finally accepted by the December 9th Student Movement in 1935, by the nationwide counter-Japanese national salvation groups, also by Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng, contributing to the Xi’an Incident as major time transition and promoting the establishment of the Chinese United Front against Japanese Aggression. After the July 7th Incident, the CPC promulgated the Ten-Point Program for Resisting Japan and Saving the Nation, actively advised the Central Committee of the Kuomintang and the Provisional National Congress of the Kuomintang, facilitating the adoption of Program for Resisting Japan and Constructing Country. The CPC also set an example for the national democratic politics through the establishment of the democratic regime in the resistance bases. This proves that the CPC is a political force that grasps the general trend of the times and pushes history forward.

The Name and Changes of “the Chinese United Front against Japanese Aggression” of the CPC Sang Bing (18)

International Factors of Warlord Politics: Jin Faction and the Tianjin Customs Incident in 1930 He Jiangfeng (36)

On the Writing of “the Chinese Nation” in the Counter-Japanese Songs Zheng Dahua (55)

After the September 18th Incident in 1931, the Chinese people set off national salvation movement fighting against Japanese imperialist aggression, the songs of counter-Japanese and national salvation were also appeared along with the vigorous rise of the national salvation movement, and were further developed after the July 7th Incident. The writing of “the Chinese nation” or “China” in the counter-Japanese songs eulogized the long history and splendid culture of the Chinese nation; celebrated the Chinese nation’s national spirit of not being afraid of strong enemies, daring to sacrifice and loving peace; emphasized that the Chinese people of all ethnic groups were a community with a shared future in life and death, and showed that the Chinese nation had the heroic spirit of fighting with the invaders to the end. With the rise and continuous development of the counter-Japanese mass singing movements, the writing of “the Chinese nation” in the songs made the concept of “the Chinese nation” spread among the masses. This played a positive role in promoting the wide spread and final formation of the concept of “the Chinese nation” during the War of Resistance.

A Study of the Shibuya Incident in Tokyo in 1946 Bian Xiuyue (67)

The Shibuya Incident happened on July 19th of 1946 in Tokyo attracted high attention from all circles in China. On the advice of the Nationalist Government’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese delegation to Japan made negotiations with the General Headquarters in Japan for nearly a year. However, the outcome of the negotiations varied far from domestic public opinion and the expectations of the Foreign Ministry at the beginning of the Incident. The Shibuya Incident and its results reflect the weakness and helplessness of diplomacy without the backing of a strong country, and also indicate that the

military existence of the United States in Asia will become the main reason for the complexity of post-War international relations in East Asia and the problems left over from the Japanese War of Aggression cannot be properly solved.

With both the Pen and the Sword: the Militarization of CPC Cadres in North China during the Total War of Resistance *Song Hong* (80)

Around 1941, in response to the changes in the war situation, the CPC called for the “militarization of cadres,” emphasizing that all cadres should learn from military affairs and learn the skills to survive in the war environment. However, although some cadres actively studied military theories and skills, some cadres were unwilling to study military, believing that politics and culture were more powerful than military. In response to these problems, the CPC emphasized the combination of military and politics, advocated that military and political cadres learn with each other to promote revolutionary development, and constantly strengthened the leadership of cadres over the armed forces. During the War of Resistance, the militarization of the CPC cadres in North China finally was guided to politics and popular feelings, and successfully avoided problems such as excessive militarization, which reflected the mature fighting wisdom of a political party in the state of war.

Planning and Breakthrough in the Taihang Resistance Base before and after the Victory of the War of Resistance *Zhao Nuo* (93)

Food as the Medium: Chen Kewen’s Banquets during the Total War of Resistance *Li Youfu* (112)

From Domestic Law to International Law: The Legal Application and Historical Significance of the Nationalist Government’s Disposal of Japanese Higher Level War Criminals *Cao Luxiao* (123)

Puyi’s Testimony and Its Prosecution Value in the Tokyo Trial *Gong Zhiwei* (132)

Puyi’s testimony for the Far East International Military Tribunal prosecution is well known to the world, and the core historical materials preserve in archives of the International Prosecution Section and Khabarovsk in Soviet Union. Prosecution had no specific plan to list Puyi as a witness for Japan’s invasion to “Manchuria” in proof stage, not until the Soviet Union sent the interrogation of records to Puyi in Khabarovsk did the prosecution pay high attention. After negotiations, the prosecution asked the Soviet Union to transfer Puyi to testify in court. Previously, due to the imbalance of distribution to forensic works, the situation in Northeast Asia and other factors, prosecution’s evidence for Japanese invasion of “Manchuria” were insufficient, especially lacking key witnesses, so they placed high hopes for Puyi. His evasive answers and lawyer’s sophism and cross-examinations led to the trial to be dilatory. However, the testimony based on his special identity led the prosecution and the defense to discover more evidences concerning the defendant’s personal liabilities, and played an important role for the court to judge the puppet nature of the puppet Manchukuo. The cooperation of Allied powers was the premise of Puyi’s testimony, and his testimony made a unique contribution to the Tokyo Trial.

A Summary of the Multinational History Forum on China and World in the 1930s *Ma Jianbiao, Lu Zhenyan* (144)

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KANGRI ZHANZHENG YANJIU

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