



QK2311057

抗日战争研究

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

3

2023
总第129期

抗日战争研究(季刊)

Studies of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression

· 中国共产党与抗日战争 ·

中共抗战的生态环境解释 李金铮(4)

· 特约论文 ·

如何直面日本对中国的战争话语体系 韩东育(34)

· 专题研究 ·

宗藩之溃:1885 年中日《天津条约》“派兵条款”形成考析 李育民 匡 艳(50)

灾后救济与城市重建:1938 年长沙大火的善后工作 郭 辉(68)

· 青年论文 ·

火线与针线:中共军队的军鞋动员与保障(1937—1949) 梁馨蕾(81)

全面抗战爆发后中英修筑滇缅公路交涉 孙 歌(93)

2023/3

总第 129 期 9 月出版

全面抗战时期鲁苏战区的政治工作

——以政治部主任周复为中心 郝昭荔 (107)

· 学术综述 ·

中国大陆地区抗日战争史料出版综述(1949—2021) 刘 萍(124)

· 会议综述 ·

第二届抗日战争史高峰论坛综述 严海建(146)

第一届中国共产党与延安精神学术研讨会综述 王保存(149)

· 书评书讯 ·

《美国哈佛大学哈佛燕京图书馆藏费吴生夫妇档案汇编》简介 张 生(154)

《近代中外条约关系通史》出版(33) ◇ 《“战时繁荣”:1937—1945 年温州的经济
贸易及其统制》出版(123)

Contents and Abstracts (159)

值期编辑/马晓娟 技术编辑/郭 蕾 封面设计/段 丽

Studies of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression

No. 3, 2023

An Explanation of the Ecological Environment for the CPC's War of Resistance

..... *Li Jinzheng* (4)

Why the CPC could adhere to and develop during the War of Resistance? The ecological environment, namely the interaction between the governments in resistance bases and the natural environment, was an important dimension among many factors. Taking the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei Border Area, the first resistance base behind the enemy lines, as an example, under the premise of its own weak strength, the CPC attached full importance to the understanding, utilization and transformation of the natural environment, and thus formed the basic military form of the resistance bases. Mountain guerrilla warfare was its first choice, which was also a tradition of the Red Army taking advantage of the mountain areas from the period of the Soviet Area. Guerrilla warfare in the plain was initiated during the War of Resistance. It transformed the unfavorable terrain into favorable "mountain areas" by digging ditches, destroying blockade ditches and tunnel warfare. The above two military forms were both relatively independent and interdependent. Mountain areas provided rest spaces for plain warfare, and plains provided food and other supplies for mountain warfare. The resistance bases also took advantage of the weather to carry out guerrilla warfare, including night warfare, warfare of the green curtain of tall crops and reed ponds warfare. For the military supplies and civilian use, they also made use of the resources provided by the natural environment to be self-sufficient. It was in the above interaction of "choosing natural environment" and "chosen by natural environment" that the CPC persisted to the victory of the War of Resistance, and produced the confidence that "man can conquer nature."

How to Face Japan's War Discourse System against China *Han Dongyu* (34)

In the course of Japan's aggression against China, it gradually formed a war discourse system with differences in stages but no difference in nature, that is, the legitimacy statements of expansion with the Japanese "Hua-Yi Order" as the core and the colonial rationalization interpretation in modern times with the European "Treaty System" as the authoritarianism. In addition to its crude reasons for seizing interests, the old ethical agitation in the First Sino-Japanese War and the new logical trap after the end of the Second World War also set a dilemma for people to identify the nature of the Sino-Japanese War and swept away the heavy smoke. The significance of revealing the real device behind the historical appearance is great for understanding historical issues between China and Japan and construction of China's discourse system of the War of Resistance.

The Collapse of Suzerain-Vassal System: The Formation of the "Provision of Dispatching Troops" in the Sino-Japanese Tianjin Treaty in 1885 *Li Yumin, Kuang Yan* (50)

The "provision of dispatching troops" in the Sino-Japanese Tianjin Treaty in 1885 is the most important and the most serious one. China's proposal for dispatching troops and the provision was caused by the issue of withdrawing troops and originated from Japan's ambition to invade Korea. Japan was firmly opposed to China's unique right of dispatching troops, and Li Hongzhang had repeatedly adjusted the plan. As different ideas and principles, the "original" right and the purpose of "equality" were the basis for the respective propositions of China and Japan, reflecting the fundamental differences between the two sides on the Korea issue. Because of the Qing government made "extraordinary concessions," at the end the two sides quickly reached an agreement, forming a "provision of dispatching troops" with "equal rights" for both sides. The provision was an important sign of the collapse of the suzerain-vassal relations between China and Korea in jurisprudence, which gave Japan a chance to do legal preparations for invading Korea by force.

Post-Disaster Relief and City Reconstruction: The Aftermath of the Changsha Fire in 1938

..... *Guo Hui* (68)

Battle Line and Needlework: Mobilization and Support of the CPC Army's Military Shoes, 1937 – 1949

Liang Xinlei (81)

During the war times, military shoes are the basic materials for the soldiers to arm their feet and to make long distance campaigns, and also the key guarantee for the army's fighting capacity. During the total War of Resistance, the CPC mobilized women to make cloth shoes to support the army in various resistance bases in the mode of free conscription and paid duty. During the War of Liberation, on the basis of experiences of previous military supplies, the CPC timely promoted the ordering mode of military shoes in the new liberated areas, extensively mobilized women of all classes to make military shoes, and overcame many difficulties to convey those shoes to front line. As the emotional bond to close the relationship between the military and the people, the military shoes integrating the women in the rear areas holding the needles and threads and the soldiers fighting on the battle lines in front into a strong revolutionary force, and jointly won the victory of the people's war.

The Sino-British Negotiations on the Building of the Yunnan-Burma Road during the Total War of Resistance

Sun Ge (93)

After the outbreak of the total War of Resistance, while Japan pursued its military aggression against China, it also began to cut off China's ties with the world, in an attempt to force the Nationalist government to surrender. In order to ensure the smooth flow of international transportation routes, the Nationalist government began to seek cooperation with the British government and the Burmese government to build the Yunnan-Burma Road. For the strategic need to contain Japan, Britain agreed to cooperate with China in building the Yunnan-Burma Road. However, as the main executor of the construction of the road, the interests of the Burmese government were not exactly the same with the British government. As a result, the construction progress and quality of the Burma section of the road were obviously not as good as that of the Yunnan section of China, and the Nationalist government had to negotiate with the British government. Britain's consideration for the construction of the Yunnan-Burma Road were complicated, not only with the purpose of assisting China to contain Japan, but also with the appeal to safeguard its colonial rule and expand its political and economic interests. In general, Britain took an active attitude towards China's requirements for road construction, and persuaded and urged Burma to improve the quality of the project many times during the road construction process. This enabled the Yunnan-Burma Road to be successfully completed and played an important role in China's protracted resistance.

The Political Works in the Shandong-Jiangsu Theater during the Total War of Resistance: Centered on Director of the Political Department Zhou Fu

Hao Zhaoli (107)

A Summary of the Historical Material Publications on the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression in the Chinese Mainland, 1949–2021

Liu Ping (124)

A Summary of the Second High-level Forum on the Study of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression

Yan Haijian (146)

A Summary of the First Academic Conference on the Communist Party of China and the Yan'an Spirit

Wang Baocun (149)

A Brief Introduction to *The Collection of the Fitches Papers in the Harvard-Yenching Library of Harvard University in USA*

Zhang Sheng (154)

English abstracts translated by Du Chengjun

抗日战争研究 (季刊)

KANGRI ZHANZHENG YANJIU

2023 · 3 (总第129期)

主管单位: 中国社会科学院

主办单位: 中国社会科学院近代史研究所

中国抗日战争史学会

编辑 《抗日战争研究》编辑部
出版 近代史研究杂志社
地址 北京市朝阳区国家体育场北路1号院2号楼3层
邮政编码 100101
电子信箱 krzz-jd@cass.org.cn
电话 010-87420901
国内发行 社会科学文献出版社
北京市报刊发行局
国内代号 82-473

国外发行 中国国际图书贸易集团有限公司
(北京399信箱)
国外代号 Q187
印刷 三河市龙林印务有限公司
刊号 ISSN 1002-9575
CN 11-2890/K
国内定价 40.00元



抗日战争研究



官方订阅

ISSN 1002-9575



9 771002 957234

09>

如有印装质量问题, 请联系调换

电话 010-59366562

万方数据