Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Global Politics and Socio-Humanities
DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2024.19154

Associations, Journals, and the War of Resistance: A Study of the Chinese Political Construction Society

Junyi Xu

Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, China
XJY_NUS@163.com

Abstract. Since modern times, political academic associations devoted to discussing China's political reconstruction have emerged in large numbers. After the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War, in response to the government's call for "national resistance and state-building," the number of such organizations grew further. Among them, the Chinese Political Construction Society (CPCS) was a representative example. Through its periodical Political Construction, government elites and patriotic intellectuals within the Society expressed their ideas and opinions, hoping to contribute to the nation's political reconstruction. From its inception, the Society and the editorial office of Political Construction offered extensive advice and suggestions concerning the National Government's political and economic affairs—especially on implementing the New County System and stabilizing prices in the national economy. Although many of the articles lacked detailed empirical data or suffered from problems such as incomplete or falsified local information, which rendered some proposals impractical, and although the Society itself eventually dissolved under mounting political and economic pressure, these limitations do not obscure its historical significance. During the Second Sino-Japanese War, the members of the Chinese Political Construction Society responded enthusiastically to the government's call and explored, through the medium of Political Construction, the ways to achieve the goal of "resisting the enemy and building the nation."

Keywords: Chinese Political Construction Society, *Political Construction*, political reconstruction, Second Sino-Japanese War

1. Introduction

In modern China, political academic associations played a crucial role in promoting ideological discourse and proposing policy recommendations. During the War of Resistance, the number of such organizations and publications multiplied, and their engagement with national and social issues became increasingly frequent. In recent years, international scholarship has also paid significant attention to these wartime academic associations and their political publications, resulting in a large body of research that can be broadly categorized into three main types.

Upon examination of prior scholarly discourse, an emergent focus locates itself upon singular political-academic affiliations and their associated serial publications. An illustrative exemplar is Wang Jinhui's disquisition on the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association. The ventured exploration critically examines both evolutionary trajectories and intrinsic political attributes therein observed. Postanalytical inference yields insight into the pivotal hoist that the periodical *Sino-Soviet Culture*

© 2026 The Authors. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2024.19154

endowed in arousing wartime patriotic fervor. From these precedents, one may deduce methodological implications useful to this treatise [1].

In divergent avenues of inquiry, scholars refrain from organizational frameworks whilst emphasizing political journals alone, thus delineating origins along with societal impacts rendered. It appears discernable that numerous endeavors are content-centric, oft scarce in exhaustive critical scrutiny. For instance, Lin Shangbin's exegesis on *Women's Fortnightly* posits a reflective portrayal wherein regional mobilization by the Gansu Women's Comfort Association finds resonance. Its position within the lineage of women's publication in Northwest China reveals significant developmental phases denotative through analysis subject inseparable from said evaluation [2].

Third, some scholars attempt comprehensive surveys of multiple representative political organizations or journals of a particular period, summarizing their general trends. However, these studies often cover too much and lack depth. For example, Chen Siyuan and Feng Yongxiang's research on numerous publications in Qinghai during the Second Sino-Japanese War highlights their mobilizing function in local anti-Japanese activities, yet still falls short of in-depth analysis [3].

Overall, existing research has rarely addressed the Chinese Political Construction Society directly. Only a few mainland scholars—such as Cao Tianzhong, Wang Fengyun, and Liu Jianxuan—have mentioned or cited its journal in passing [4,5]. Thus, the Society, established in 1939, has largely escaped scholarly attention. Founded by figures such as Wei Yifu, Tian Yushi, and Wang Zhuoran, the Society launched the monthly journal *Political Construction* with the stated purpose of "studying political theory and its implementation to complete the political reconstruction of the new China." During the War of Resistance, its members offered original insights into political reform and the realization of the goal of "resisting the enemy and rebuilding the nation." Their activities not only carried strong practical significance but also hold enduring value for understanding wartime politics, economics, and contemporary views of political events. Therefore, an exploration of the establishment, composition, and aims of the Chinese Political Construction Society and its journal Political Construction is vital for understanding China's domestic political environment and social context during the war. Identifying its main areas of concern and distinctive characteristics can also enrich the broader study of political academic organizations and wartime publications.

2. The founding and structure of the Chinese Political Construction Society

In 1939, amid Japan's intensified military offensives and political threats, China entered a state of emergency. Against this backdrop, a group of government elites and patriots responded to national calls to stabilize politics and restore the economy in order to achieve the goal of "resistance and state-building"—the foundation for a strong "New China." With these shared convictions, they began to establish a new political academic association.

2.1. Patriotic action under the expansion of the war

When the Society was founded, China and Japan were already engaged in full-scale war. After the "July 7th Incident" in 1937, although the Japanese Cabinet officially adopted a "non-expansion policy," in practice Japan intensified its military and economic offensives against China [6]. Militarily, the Japanese army rapidly advanced southward, capturing major cities one after another. The National Government's capital, Nanjing, soon fell, and the provisional capital, Chongqing, suffered six and a half years of relentless bombing. To hasten Chongqing's surrender, Japan pursued a policy of "governing China through Chinese collaborators", establishing puppet financial institutions such as the China United Reserve Bank and the Huaxing Commercial Bank to undermine the national currency, causing the fabi to depreciate and prices to soar [7]. In response, Chiang Kai-shek, in his 1937 Lushan speech, called for nationwide unity against the invaders. In March 1938, the

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2024.19154

Kuomintang convened its Provisional National Congress in Wuhan, adopting the *Congress Declaration* and the *Program for Resistance and Nation-Building*, which defined Japan as an aggressor and enshrined “resistance and state-building” as the ultimate national goal. In March 1939, the KMT’s Fifth Central Executive Committee Plenary Session further clarified the tasks of the "second phase" of resistance, calling for a long-term war of endurance [8].

In this context, to the clarion call patriots like Wei Yifu, Gao Xianjian, Wang Zhuoran, and Tian Yushi did respond; they resolved to establish the Chinese Political Construction Society, with intentions rooted in marshaling scholarly insight for formulating constructive advisements on national matters. In Chongqing, February 1939 saw the formation of a preparatory committee established, and March 12 was witness to the inaugural assembly convening at the Chongqing International Friendship Club (Jialing Hotel), where over 120 attendees—amongst whom were several government officials of high standing—gathered [9]. Resolutions of paramount significance during the meeting included the adoption of internal organizational regulations alongside guidelines concerning the formulation of specialized research subcommittees, plus two seminal documents known as the "*Founding Declaration of the Chinese Political Construction Society*" (referred hereafter as Declaration) and the “*Constitution of the Chinese Political Construction Society*” (henceforth termed Constitution). From the Declaration it is discernible that “without resistance, the nation cannot be built; without state-building, the mission of resistance cannot progress,” serving as delineation of principles steering the Society’s aims [10]. Stipulated within the Constitution were elucidations regarding the Society’s directional intent: “to scrutinize political theory and its enactment towards effecting the new China’s political rejuvenation.” Enumerated therein are five cardinal undertakings: “scholarly exploration,” “demographic assessments and statistics,” “editorial endeavors and publication,” “policy suggestion mechanics,” and “experimental schematics,” all punctuated by specified dictates relative to membership criteria, financing channels, and administrative structuring [9]. Through these mechanisms, groundwork in institutional scaffold vertebrate became evident for Society progression.

2.2. Principal constituents and organizational architecture

In the course of the gathering which marked the inception, pivotal roles in leadership were assigned through electoral processes. Ascended to the position of provisional chairman was Wei Yifu, whose stature as a seasoned functionary within governmental circles—with a particular prowess acknowledged in the vehicular sector amidst conflict—imbued him with the capacity for pragmatic advisement concerning the Society [11]. Appointments to other roles such as directorships and supervisory capacities ensued.

Gao Xianjian and Wang Zhuoran emerged victorious in their candidacies for directors—the former distinguished by his sway in pedagogical and cultural arenas, whilst the latter underscored his allegiance to nationalistic ideals through significant advocacy towards the Society’s mission [12]. In the realm of oversight, individuals from government ranks such as Shi Lianfang, Counselor at the Ministry of the Interior, and Gao Bingfang of the Finance Ministry, occupied positions. Such selections infer an intrinsic relationship between the Society and formal governance structures. The occupational demographics depicted (consult Figure 1.1) further denote this intertwining:

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2024.19154

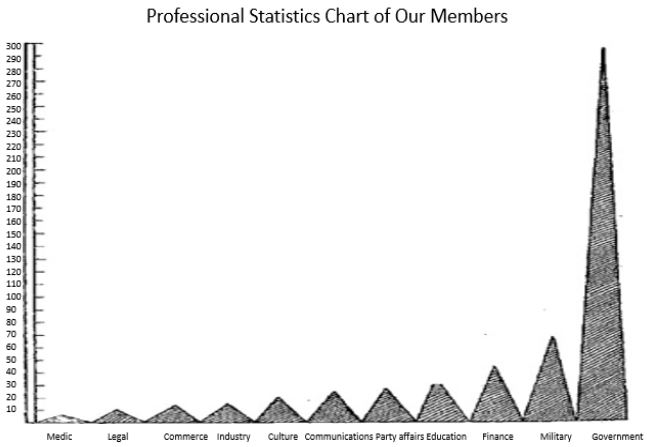


Figure 1. Professional composition of members of the Chinese political construction society (1941) [13]

As evidenced in Illustration 1.2, operational schema of the Society encapsulated domains inclusive of General Affairs, Organization, Research, together with Implementation Divisions, under which resided eleven specialized research panels. At its nucleus stood the Research Division, tasked with articulating critiques, propositions, and treatises apropos contemporaneous issues [9].

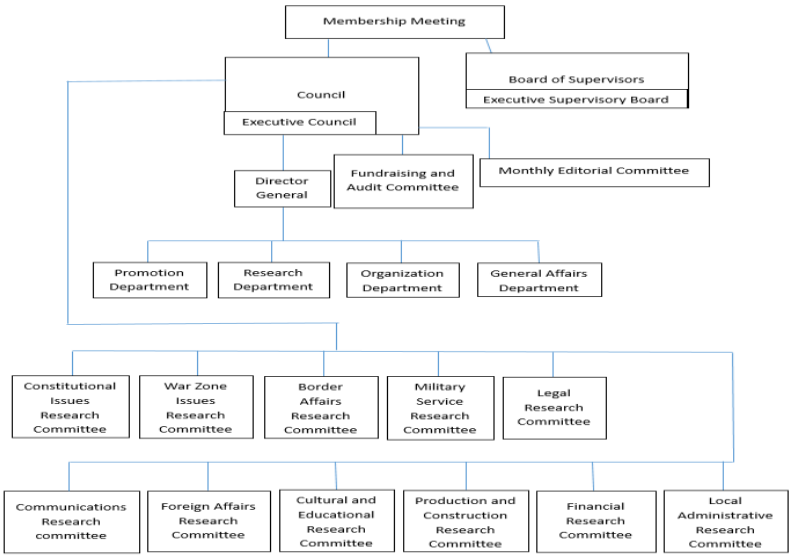


Figure 2. Organizational structure of the Chinese political construction society [13]

Erected centrally in Chongqing was the Society's head office, alongside satellite entities instituted in cities including Xi'an and Lanzhou. A systematic approach in communication and reportage flowed freely between the principal office and its territorial offshoots [14].

Conclusively, diversity characterized the tapestry of the Society's membership, weaving in officials, academia representatives, intellectual scholars, and citizens aligned with patriotic ethos across divergent societal tiers—a tapestry furnishing it not only extensive conduits for intelligence but also a robust platform for wielding influence. Withstanding scrutiny for both political nuance and real-world applicability, proposals showcased by the Society derived strength from this intricate composition and disciplined organizational fabric. Dissemination on a national level trans

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2024.19154

prominently via publications like "*Political Construction*," facilitating members' nation-wide distribution of scholarly insights.

3. A crucial medium of operation: the founding and circulation of the Society's journal

When the Chinese Political Construction Society (CPCS) established *Political Construction*, it placed great emphasis on the professionalism and efficiency of the editorial team—factors that largely determined the quality of the journal's content. From the outset, through meticulous planning of the editorial structure and the solicitation of submissions, the journal was able to promptly address and analyze pressing issues in politics, economics, diplomacy, and education. This allowed Political Construction to maintain remarkable sensitivity to current affairs throughout the War of Resistance.

3.1. The editorial office and the editorial committee of *Political Construction*

Following the founding of the CPCS, the monthly journal *Political Construction* was first issued in June 1939. To advance the goal of "resisting the enemy and building the nation," the Society articulated three guiding principles for its inaugural issue: 1. To explore political reconstruction plans suited to the new China through the study of national history and comparative political institutions; 2. To promote political transparency and progress in national governance; To ensure that all branches of political reconstruction developed in balanced coordination with the needs of the war effort [10].

As elucidated by the roster of inaugural editors, the journal found its administrative helm predominantly overseen by chief editors Tian Yushi and Gao Xianggao. Notably, Tian Yushi (established in 1904) completed his studies at Beijing College of Law and Political Science and assumed the role of councillor within the Executive Yuan [11]. Parallelly, Gao Xianggao (born in 1905), having been educated at Yenching University with subsequent academic pursuits in the United States, accrued considerable editorial experience across various newspapers and periodicals; later he delved into scholarship concerning journalism and Taiwan's taxation chronicles [15]. Inference allows one to deduce that their prowess in the realm of journalism fortified their capability to stringently maintain superior editorial benchmarks and content quality control.

An Editorial Committee comprising 21 members was constituted by the Society alongside the aforementioned chief editors, envisioned to provide supervisory equilibrium in the editorial continuity. The presence of Wei Yifu, Jiang Shuge, Fang Dong, Wang Zhuoran, among others, characterizes said committee. Predominantly officials, these individuals were entrenched within governmental brackets and wielded considerable sway over both bureaucratic and societal domains. Observing Jiang Shuge (arising in 1907), a Manchu lineage descendent educated at Tsinghua University who concurrently held authorial responsibilities whilst attached to multiple publications alongside his Executive Yuan tenure, another such illustrative case materializes [16]. Meanwhile, Cui Jingbo (establishing footing in 1897), associated academically with the London School of Economics, contributed as Deputy Director in the Department of Direct Taxation under the Ministry of Finance and emerged foremost within China's fiscal study pioneers [17]. An insightful recount commends upon Wang Jiazhen (beginning in 1899), Keio University's educational product out of Japan, whose career escalated to Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs entailing diverse diplomatic stationings [15]. Amongst this compendium of editorial constituents lies solely Yin Wenjing, Peking University professorial staff, unattached from government alignments. Manifestations thus render palpable the tenuous yet unmistakable interrelation tethering the Society's fabrications with state machinations.

3.2. Thematic concentrations and contributors to *Political Construction*

The monthly periodical "*Political Construction*" encompassed within its pages three preeminent sections—namely, Special Issues, Monographs, and Translations—which spanned disciplines as

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2024.19154

varied as politics, economics, diplomacy, and culture. Distinction was attained through contributions from an array of experts across these fields, thereby endowing the journal with a rich intellectual foundation.

Organized by the editorial cadre, Special Issues found their genesis in articles authored by Society members, invited specifically to ponder upon noteworthy occurrences witnessed in the preceding month—a reflection both succinct and germane. More expansive in scope were the Monographs, representing themes enmeshed in diverse contributors' explorations:

Preponderant among them, Politics and Law manifested itself as a category wherein discourse by Shi Lianfang (9 treatises), Chen Baixin (4), and Guo Zongfu (3) unraveled dimensions such as central-government dynamics, county-level governance, alongside personnel-system intricacies manifest.

Economically inclined realms saw You Qimin (8 compositions perhaps) and Kong Xiangxi (4) elucidate aspects like taxation processes, grain regulation, also local fiscal-policy stratagems through wartime economic mobilization lenses since it can be gathered these discussions exhibited that guiding principle.

In Education and Culture lay examinations by Huang Liquan (3 works noted) and Wang Zhuoran (1 precisely), who deliberated educational roles vis-à-vis wartime exigencies contrasted against regional development demands—they engaged critically with policy frameworks therein affected.

Diplomatic narratives articulated by officials holding stature—in this instance, Hu Qingyu together with Wang Lixi—undertook analysis concerning relationships involving ally nations such as Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union; meanwhile adversaries like Japan juxtaposed Germany receive scrutiny indeed shown via articles offered.

Intricacies of International Affairs particularly relating directly toward the War of Resistance visibly emerged, with emphasis placed upon Japan exceeding twenty article proportions alone [18].

Additionally observable is that under occasional inclusion, thematic meanderings traversing transportation conduits, civic enterprises—even elections plus frontier phenomena—found articulation, courtesy frequently of influential officials, including Wei Yifu, Sun Ke, beside Chen Cheng. Notably noteworthy too: Translations culled primarily pertinent ideologies from politically cognizant countries bound integrally amid China's wartime scenarios involving Japan, America, Britain, lines coinciding transitionally with 20th-century's geopolitical topography [9]. Herein Zhang Tingzheng (6 conveyances), You Qimin (6 undoubtedly), coupled in tune with Wei Tefu (5 conversions), arose salient beleaguered transposers extraordinaire.

In summary, judging from the professional and social backgrounds of the editorial and contributor groups, the majority were officials from central government agencies, followed by local administrators, and finally independent intellectuals. Although the Society never explicitly defined its relationship with the state, this composition effectively imparted an official tone to the publication. While providing policy suggestions of practical significance, the journal also served the implicit function of disseminating the government’s ideology of “resisting the enemy and building the nation” to its readership.

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2024.19154

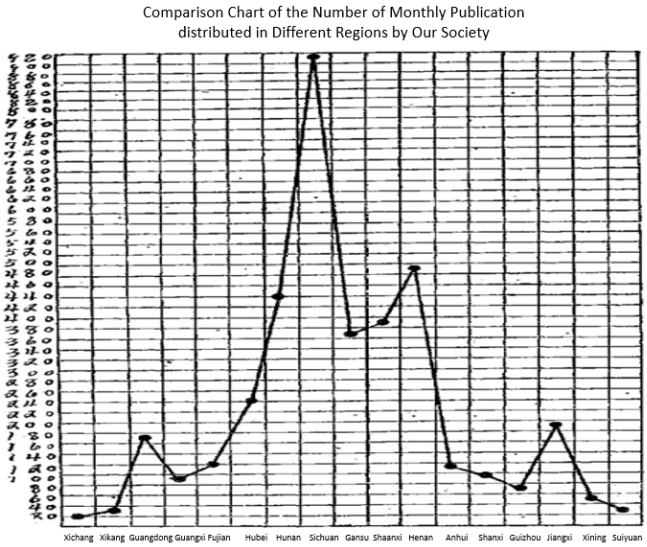


Figure 3. Comparison chart of monthly publication distribution across regions (1939–1940) [13]

As shown in Figure 2.1, the distribution of the journal was concentrated mainly in the Sichuan–Chongqing and Henan regions. This geographic limitation significantly constrained the Society's social influence and hindered its interaction with local audiences. When readers in other regions were unable to access the Society's latest publications in time, both the dissemination of its mission and the transmission of government ideology were weakened. Consequently, as wartime conditions deteriorated—with the worsening economy and loss of personnel—the dissolution of the Society became only a matter of time. Nevertheless, through Political Construction, the members of the Society provided valuable policy-oriented commentary on current affairs. These writings illuminate not only the intellectual pursuit of wartime scholars in China's "rear area" to achieve the ideal of "resisting and rebuilding the nation," but also the political thinking and patriotic consciousness of government officials and intellectuals during the Second Sino-Japanese War.

4. Nexus between societal constructs and wartime contextualities

Since its establishment, the engagement of the Chinese Political Construction Society (CPCS) with immediate events was imbued with a purpose—guidance for both governmental entities and societal constituents aiming inevitably. Political affairs, economic matters, diplomatic endeavors, along with affiliated subjects, inextricably intertwined were addressed within *Political Construction*, the journal deemed official by the Society itself, with domestic and international circumstances forever mirrored therein. Nationwide political and economic trends, assiduously monitored by editors and contributors, resulted frequently in proposals proffered to expedite triumph in the War of Resistance it must be noted from this instance. Thus, does further scrutiny of the publication unveil interactions displayed by the Society amid national crises reflective of politico-economic situations transformed through warfare spectrums.

4.1. Responses to political change

Launched in 1939, *Political Construction* set out "to study political theory and its implementation in order to assist in the political reconstruction of the new China" [18]. Although the journal covered multiple fields—economics, diplomacy, transportation, education—its dominant focus during the war remained the analysis of political change and shifts in power. The journal's own adjustments often

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2024.19154

coincided with major national political events, reflecting the profound imprint of real-world politics on the Society.

The most salient feature of China's political landscape at the time was the upheaval triggered by the Sino-Japanese War. After occupying Nanjing in 1938, the Japanese launched the Battles of Wuhan and Guangzhou and bombed Chongqing. The CPCS, established in March 1939, had planned to publish its inaugural issue the following month, but the printing house was destroyed in an air raid; publication was postponed until June [19]. In March 1938, the Kuomintang's Provisional National Congress adopted the *Resolution on the Program for Resistance and Nation-Building*, calling for national unity. Chiang Kai-shek advanced the concept of a "second phase" of the war, stressing protracted resistance [6]. Early in 1939, the KMT's Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth Central Executive Committee reaffirmed the resistance line and rejected capitulation [20]. The National Government then moved to reorganize the military, economy, diplomacy, and transportation to gain advantage in a prolonged war. Given this context—and the Society's own objective of "resistance and state-building"—it is unsurprising that the CPCS took an active part in this movement for political reform. The inaugural issue of *Political Construction* captured the era's fervor for reform: the Monographs section covered economics, production, and mobilization, while editor-in-chief Tian Yushi, in "*The Politics of the New China*," affirmed the political progress achieved since the outbreak of the war and called for continued reform [21]. The issue also featured a special topic on the "National Production Conference," underscoring the importance of political reform and productive development for sustaining a long war.

In sum, founded in 1939, the CPCS and its journal emerged amid a turbulent period. As Japan shifted from a "quick-victory" strategy to a combination of political inducement and military assault, the National Government rallied the nation to resist and pressed for political reform. Society members likewise threw themselves into political reconstruction; discussions in *Political Construction* on building efficient governmental institutions and strengthening ties between the center and the localities gradually became central themes.

4.2. Debates on the new county system

Confronted with Japan's continued offensives, local reconstruction and mass mobilization became the top priorities of "resistance and state-building," and thus a natural focus of the CPCS. *The Program for Resistance and Nation-Building* adopted by the KMT's Provisional Congress in 1938 proposed the New County System, grounded in Sun Yat-sen's doctrine of county self-government. The National Government believed county-level reform was essential to rectify disorganization and poor administrative coordination, thereby mobilizing the populace to win the war [22]. Given the reformist climate and official backing, the Society's close attention to the implementation and progress of the New County System is readily understandable.

In September 1939, the National Government promulgated the *Outline for County-Level Organizations*, specifying the basic institutions, revenue sources, subordinate bodies, and concrete functions of county administration, with a nationwide rollout planned over three years [23]. The Society viewed these measures optimistically, predicting they would solve local governance problems [24]. By 1940, however, two major obstacles had emerged—finance and personnel. Financially, the reform required substantial funds, while county revenues remained limited and depended largely on legacy land and agricultural taxes [25]. Society members proposed rationalizing old taxes and introducing new ones to meet funding needs. In personnel terms, the Executive Yuan estimated that more than 11 million additional administrators would be needed to fulfill the reform's requirements, making manpower shortages acute [26]. The Society advocated a "new policy, new personnel" approach: retrain incumbents in the new system while cultivating, from the ground up, modern administrators suited to the New County System. By 1943, implementation had proceeded slowly.

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2024.19154

Although Shi Lianfang claimed average achievements exceeded 80 percent, in reality many township institutions existed in name only [27,28]. In May 1945, the Kuomintang's Sixth National Congress acknowledged that after six years the New County System had fallen short, and local self-government remained unrealized.

Overall, while the Society placed great hopes in the New County System and offered numerous proposals, wartime constraints and institutional limitations produced results far short of expectations. This outcome reveals the Society's desire to reshape domestic politics but also shows how its influence was circumscribed by war. Discrepancies between centrally available data and local realities further led to erroneous conclusions, weakening the Society's impact at the grassroots.

4.3. Views on soaring prices

Both the advertisements carried in *Political Construction* and its articles themselves continually reflected the shifting economic situation in China—especially in Chongqing—during the war, together with its repercussions for the Society.

From its launch, the journal's price rose repeatedly: from 0.4 yuan at its debut in 1939 to 2 yuan before suspension in 1944, across five rounds of adjustment [18]. Despite efforts to keep prices low, inflation forced multiple increases, page counts shrank from over a hundred to barely twenty, and advertising expanded significantly. Meanwhile, Society members devoted sustained attention to prices. The October 1939 issue discussed government measures such as the *Emergency Measures for Price Assessment and the Prohibition of Speculative Manipulation*; the December 1940 issue judged that prices had reached a most severe stage, attributing the surge to disruptions in financial circulation and the hoarding of idle capital that fueled cornering and rapid price escalation [29,30]. Members identified multiple causes for the inflation: industrial underdevelopment; supply shocks from Japanese aggression; drought in 1940 that reduced grain output; and, after 1941, the government's shift to grain-in-kind taxation. Although policies were introduced—notably the *Emergency Measures for Curbing Hoarding of Daily Necessities* (1941) and price-ceiling regulations (1943)—insufficient personnel training and weak enforcement soon doomed them [31]. To address the crisis, members advanced various proposals. For instance, Wu Mengzuo, in "*State-Run Trade and Prices*," advocated stabilizing prices by establishing state-run emporiums and unifying transport [32]. Yet in the journal's final phase, the Society increasingly confined itself to assessing government policies rather than offering fresh remedies. While the journal did not explicitly state the reason, it is not hard to infer that China's wartime economy had become exceedingly difficult to salvage; incremental reforms could only provide temporary relief, and members no longer had the capacity to devise workable new solutions.

In short, sustained attention to price inflation did not resolve the underlying contradictions, but it did register the Society's concern for social realities and underscored how economic conditions shaped the Society itself—*Political Construction* ultimately ceased publication, and the CPCS dissolved under the combined weight of political and economic decline.

5. Conclusion

Founded in 1939, the Chinese Political Construction Society arose in tandem with the Second Sino-Japanese War and the National Government's strategy of protracted resistance. Comprising elites and patriots such as Wei Yifu and Wang Zhuoran serving in central and local government, the Society's leadership featured a chairman, executive directors, executive supervisors, and a secretary-general; under them operated four departments and ten specialized committees. A dedicated 21-member Editorial Committee oversaw the editing and review of the Society's journal, *Political Construction*.

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2024.19154

Post-1939, the Society's endeavors converged significantly on the New County System alongside escalating concerns over inflation. With respect to county reform, two primary issues were recognized by the Society: strained financial resources locally and an inadequacy of sufficiently trained personnel manifestly arose. The divergences in their proposals from reality reveal a stark chasm between published analyses in theoretical discourse vis-à-vis practical ground conditions whilst subtly insinuating potential alignment with governmental rhetoric dissemination by the Society itself. Concerning economic facets, Political Construction fervently underscored pervasive price inflation. Scholarly discourses remained divided regarding causative factors and corrective measures; observable from this phenomenon is that even as proposed efficacious resolutions faltered in realization imminence, the journal pivoted towards succinct observations pertaining to pricing mechanisms and overarching policy frameworks—this maneuver showing a gradual retreat from engagements concerning economic overhaul efforts notably. Within its academic identity coupled with official affiliations, CPCS exuded explicit patriotically charged externalities. Although enhancing readership grasp of both institutional ethos and central governances, the reach predominantly circumscribed within Sichuan–Chongqing confines propagated limitation regarding broader locality branding thereby intensifying disparities amid formulated societal interpretations versus local authentic truths. Amidst wartime progressions deteriorating economic environments attenuated Society involvement ceasing thereafter eventually altogether notwithstanding these occurrences however significant historical bounties evident from CPCS precedents engaged via political constructions during Second Sino-Japanese War strove toward “resistance-statesmanship” retain profound historiographical relevance deserving further scholarly forensic pursuit indisputably.

References

[1] Wang, J. H. (2010). A study on the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association (Doctoral dissertation). Central Party School of the Communist Party of China.
[2] Lin, S. B. (2014). Publications that inspired women in the rear to join the Anti-Japanese Salvation Movement—Women’s Fortnightly. Archives, 12, 39–41.
[3] Chen, S. Y., & Feng, Y. X. (2021). Practical implications of anti-Japanese propaganda and public opinion guidance by Qinghai media during the War of Resistance. Qinghai-Tibet Plateau Forum, 2, 73–76.
[4] Cao, T. Z. (2008). The evolution and background of the “integration of government and education” in the new county system. Modern History Studies, 4, 74–91.
[5] Wang, F. Y., & Liu, J. X. (2021). Investigation of academic societies of political science in modern China. Political Science Studies, 3, 89–102.
[6] Institute of Modern History, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. (2011). History of the Republic of China (Vol. 9, Part 1). Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company.
[7] The Second Historical Archives of China. (1990). Selected archival materials on the financial laws and regulations of the Republic of China (Vol. 2). Beijing: China Archives Press.
[8] Zhejiang Provincial Society for the History of the Communist Party of China. (1985). Resolutions and declarations of the Kuomintang conferences (Vol. 2). Hangzhou: Zhejiang Provincial Society for the History of the Communist Party of China.
[9] Conference Report. (1939, June 1). Political Construction, inaugural issue, 114–120.
[10] Declaration of the Establishment of the Chinese Political Construction Society. (1939, June 1). Political Construction, inaugural issue, 1–5.
[11] Liu, G. M. (2005). Biographical dictionary of the centennial figures of the Kuomintang (Vol. 1). Beijing: United Press.
[12] Zhang, J. Z. (Ed.). (2005). A history of the establishment of Chongqing Shaci Cultural District. Chengdu: Sichuan People’s Publishing House.
[13] Zhou, C. (2021). Dictionary of figures in modern and contemporary Chinese higher education. Fuzhou: Fujian Education Press.
[14] Chinese Political Construction Society. (1941). Report of the Second Annual Meeting of the Chinese Political Construction Society. Chongqing: Chinese Political Construction Society.
[15] Xu, Y. C., Cai, H. Y., & Zhou, X. P. (2007). Biographical dictionary of figures in the Republic of China. Shijiazhuang: Hebei People’s Publishing House.

DOI: 10.54254/2753-7048/2024.19154

[16] Zhang, S. (1991). Professor Jiang Shuge. Journal of Xiangtan University, 1, 2.
[17] Li, S. L. (2014). A chronological biography of Cui Jingbo in the study of Chinese fiscal history. Fiscal History Studies, 7, 258–280.
[18] Political Construction (1939, June 1), inaugural issue–Political Construction (1944, January 1), 9(5–6).
[19] Editorial Postscript. (1939, June 1). Political Construction, inaugural issue, 112–118.
[20] Rong, M. Y. (Ed.). (1985). Materials from the Kuomintang National Congresses and Central Committee Plenary Sessions (Vol. 2). Beijing: Guangming Daily Press.
[21] Tian, Y. S. (1939, June 1). Politics of the New China. Political Construction, inaugural issue, 10.
[22] Institute of Modern History, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. (2011). History of the Republic of China (Vol. 10). Beijing: Zhonghua Book Company.
[23] Principles for the implementation of county-level organizational outlines. (1939, October). Ministry of the Interior Archives, Executive Yuan of the National Government. The Second Historical Archives of China.
[24] Promulgation of the county-level organizational outline. (1939, October 1). Political Construction, 1(4–5), 126.
[25] Li, J. C. (1941, July 1). Fiscal problems under the new county system. Local Administration (Fujian Chong'an), 1, 28–35.
[26] Yan'an Current Affairs Research Society. (1961). Politics in China during the War of Resistance. Shanghai: Shanghai People's Publishing House.
[27] Shi, L. F. (1943, February 1). Review of the implementation results of the new county administration. Political Construction, 7(6), 26.
[28] Central Training Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. (1943). Collection of resolutions and important declarations of Kuomintang conferences (Vol. 3). Chongqing: Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.
[29] Planning and management of prices. (1939, October 1). Political Construction, 1(4–5), 129.
[30] Cheng, W. (1940, December 1). Current issues of commodity prices. Political Construction, 3(5), 3.
[31] Lv, J. (2009, August 15). Commodity prices and policy responses of the National Government in the rear areas during the War of Resistance. Reform and Opening-Up, 63.
[32] Wu, M. Z. (1941, October 1). State-run trade and commodity prices. Political Construction, 5(2–3), 21.