

*The Chinese people will stand firmly on the right side of history and on the side of human progress, adhere to the path of peaceful development, and join hands with the rest of world to build a community with a shared future for humanity.*

— President Xi Jinping, at the commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, September 3, 2025.

*Let us bear in mind the great truth of history: Justice will prevail! Peace will prevail! The people will prevail!*

— President Xi Jinping, at the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, September 3, 2015.

*History is a mirror. Only by drawing lessons from history can the world avoid repeating past calamity. We should view history with awe and human conscience. The past cannot be changed, but the future can be shaped. Bearing history in mind is not to perpetuate hatred. Rather, it is for mankind not to forget its lesson. Remembering history does not mean being obsessed with the past. Rather, in doing so, we aim to create a better future and pass the torch of peace from generation to generation.*

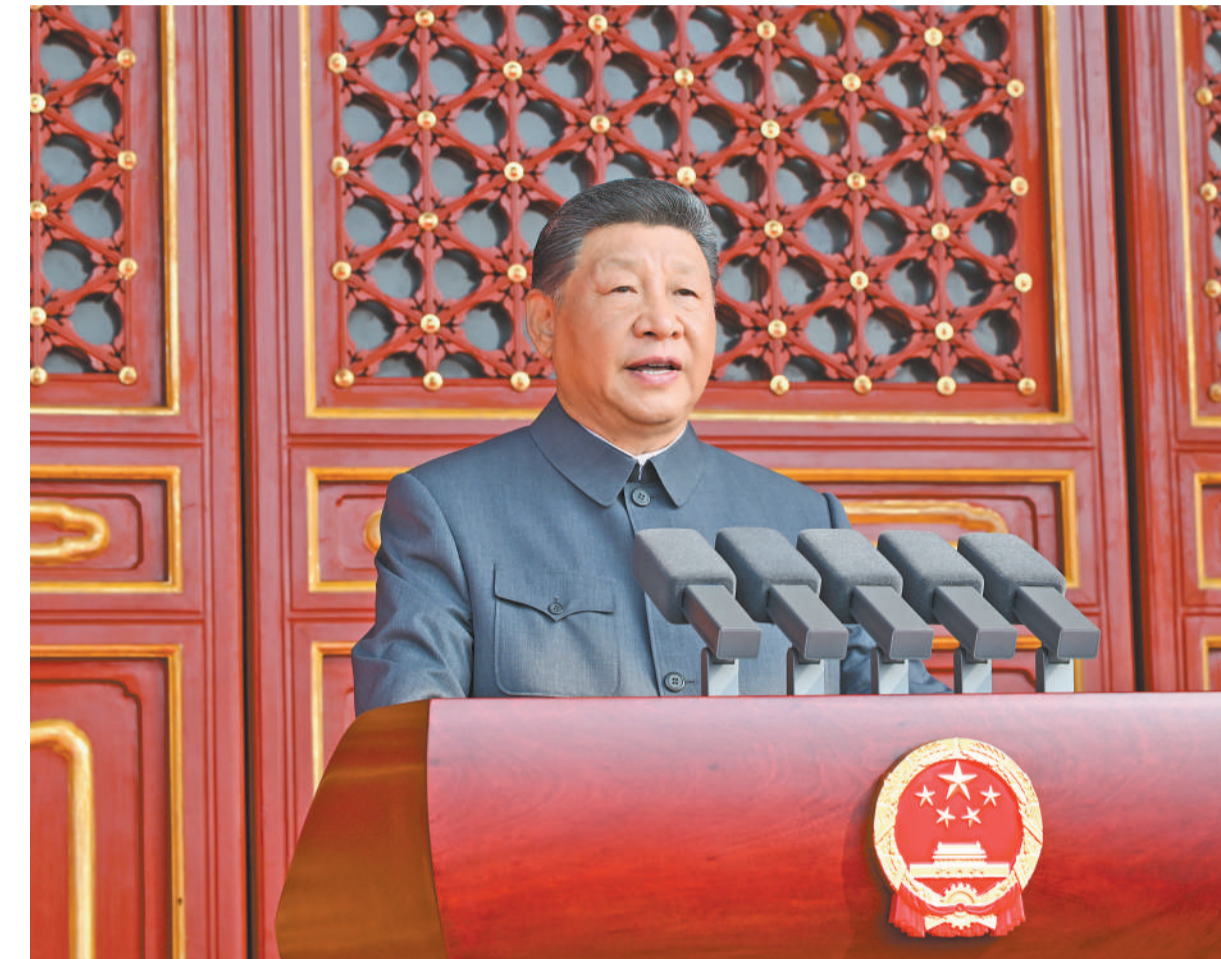
— President Xi Jinping, at the General Debate of the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly, September 28, 2015.

*We must carry forward the great spirit forged during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, with the determination and courage to overcome all difficulties rather than being overwhelmed by them, to fight, innovate and work relentlessly for national rejuvenation until the final victory is achieved.*

— President Xi Jinping, at a symposium commemorating the 75th anniversary of the victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, September 3, 2020.



## Xi Hails 'Unstoppable' National Rejuvenation at V-Day Commemorations



Chinese President Xi Jinping, also general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, delivers an important speech during a grand gathering to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War in Beijing, capital of China, September 3, 2025. (PHOTO: XINHUA)



Chinese President Xi Jinping, also general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, reviews troops during a grand gathering commemorating the 80th anniversary of the victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War in Beijing, capital of China, September 3, 2025. (PHOTO: XINHUA)

## Remembering History, Cherishing Peace

By Staff Reporters

On September 3, China commemorated the 80th anniversary of the victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War with a spectacular military parade and other activities.

Several international experts told *Science and Technology Daily* that the remembrance of history and pursuit of peace transcend borders and mountains, vividly manifesting the shared human destiny.

Md Altab Hossin, a Bangladeshi expert in China, was deeply moved, particularly by two special moments: Chinese soldiers who had participated in UN peacekeeping operations marching in the rally, their first appearance in a V-Day parade, and 80,000 white doves being released to rise to the sky.

"China's development today was brought with historical suffering and the sacrifice of martyrs," he said. "Precisely because the Chinese know the pain of war so well they cherish peace all the more. China is now safeguarding this

peace through concrete actions."

### **Proud history, confident future**

Francesco Faiola, an Italian scientist at the Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, in Beijing, sat before his computer early in the morning, waiting for the live broadcast of the event to begin. He did not want to miss a single moment.

"As a foreign scholar, watching the live broadcast was a profoundly impactful experience," he said. What struck him most was "the incredible discipline and coordination" and he called the parade a seamless combination of a proud history and a confident future.

For Russian scholar Alexander Shoen, an associate professor at the School of Foreign Languages, Qingdao University, the most moving moment was when veteran witnesses of history received salutes from the younger generation. He described the scene as "not a mere ritual, but a silent yet profound act of inheritance, a transfer of respect and responsibility."

Shoen saw the event as sending a clear message that China firmly opposes any attempts to glorify aggression, distort

history, or revive militarism. It was a call for global cooperation against historical revisionism and militarist resurgence, and to jointly safeguard historical truth and the global peace order.

### **Building consensus, upholding justice**

Recently, some in the international arena have been attempting to downplay or distort the history of World War II (WWII), questioning China's contribution to the global anti-fascist struggle. Many foreign scholars and experts have spoken out in response, highlighting China's significant contribution.

Denis Simon, visiting professor at the Asian Pacific Studies Institute, Duke University in the U.S., emphasized that China's commemoration is both a reflection on history and a demonstration of its will and capacity to cherish and protect peace. "The Chinese people suffered, they resisted, they contributed to global victory and they carry forward a critical duty to safeguard peace today," he said.

He noted that domestically, the commemoration acted as a "spiritual anchor," a moment of unity. Internationally, it was a solemn commitment to peace.

Some Western media have misinterpreted China's V-Day parade as a sign of military expansion. But Simon urged a different perspective: "China emphasizes that it was both a major battlefield of WWII and an essential contributor to the defeat of fascism. This is meant to remind the world that China has long been a pillar in global security, not just a beneficiary of the post-war order."

Frances Mae Owen, an American teacher at the College of Foreign Languages, Ocean University of China, admitted that before coming to China she was unaware of the country's enormous sacrifices and strategic role in WWII. Wednesday's commemoration enabled her to "truly understand this long-overlooked chapter of history."

In her view, the ceremony reflected China's capability and determination to defend national sovereignty and protect world peace.

Faiola shared this sentiment. From his perspective, such commemorations not only remind the world of the bitter lessons of war, but also demonstrate China's resolve as a responsible major country to work with others to maintain global peace and promote common development.

## Chinese Scientists' Devotion under War Fire

By Staff Reporters

During the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, Chinese scientists devoted themselves to national salvation with science and technology as their weapon, achieving remarkable feats in communication technology, agriculture, people's livelihood and basic science.

### **Breakthroughs amid war**

It was the philosophy of Yan Jici, one of the founders of modern physics in China, that without science, a country cannot survive. Yan organized the arduous relocation of the Institute of Physics from Beijing to Kunming in southwest China, and focused on optics research and production, as optical equipment was much needed in military communication and medical instruments.

Under his leadership and aided by physicist Qian Linzhao, the Institute of Physics manufactured hundreds of high-powered microscopes, crystal oscillators, military range-

finders and telescopes and other equipment. They also invented a new radio transmitter frequency stabilizer, which greatly improved wartime telecommunications.

In Leshan, Sichuan province in the southwest, chemist Hou Debang developed a new method to make soda, replacing the costly Solvay process. Hou's innovation reduced the required paraphernalia by one-third and lowered the cost by 40 percent. It increased the salt utilization rate to 96 percent, and at the same time converted production waste into fertilizer.

This breakthrough contributed to the growth of industry and livelihoods during wartime, and offered the world a new way of soda ash production.

### **Safeguarding people's wellbeing**

Zhou Yao, a founding father of Chinese entomology, pioneered the biological pest control method of "using insects to control insects." He used parasitic wasps to subdue the wheat midge, a formidable wheat pest, and saved tens of millions tons of wheat in the Yellow River Basin.

During the war, the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia region, which had a weak industrial foundation, lacked daily necessities. Qian Zhidao, a chemist, went to Yan'an in Shaanxi to build the Zifanggou Chemical Factory. The factory produced bullets and grenades as well as matches and soy sauce to meet the daily need of the locked-down area.

China faced severe challenges in the medical and health sector as well. To conquer the crisis, scientists stepped forward. Medical virologist Tang Feifan conducted research on vaccines and sera, and developed the typhoid vaccine.

Agronomist Luo Dengyi discovered that the rose hip, a wild fruit in Guizhou in southwest China, had a high vitamin C content. He promoted the use of the rose hip as a substitute for vitamins to address the nutritional deficiency among the people.

### **Precious spiritual heritage**

From Hangzhou in east China to Zunyi in the southwest, from overseas to the Loess Plateau, from Beijing to

Kunming, the indomitable Chinese scientists proved that while instruments can be destroyed and school buildings blown up, their spirit would never fade. Nor would the spark of education be extinguished.

The technological exploration during the war laid the groundwork for the post-war development. Tang Feifan's penicillin research and the subsequent efforts of microbiologist Tong Cun and other scientists enabled China to master the technology to make antibiotics.

The Institute of Aeronautics of Tsinghua University conducted research on timber in southwest China and its experience in wind tunnel construction laid the foundation for the development of China's aviation industry.

The cultivation of specialists also had a profound impact. The scientists who grew up during the war became the "backbone" of the New China. Their patriotism, optimism and pioneering innovation continue to influence and encourage generations.

## Editorial

# Carrying Forward Great Spirit of Resisting Aggression

Edited by WANG Xiaoxia

The victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression marked China's first complete victory against foreign aggression in modern times and reshaped the national psyche. It was a historic turning point as the Chinese nation began to transition from decline to rejuvenation.

The great spirit forged during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression remained a powerful source of inspiration, driving the Chinese people to overcome difficulties and obstacles in their quest for national rejuvenation.

A special formation marched through Tian'anmen Square during the military parade commemorating the 80th anniversary of the victory, showcasing 80 honorary banners of the heroic units of the resistance war against Japanese aggression, bearing the glory from the past.

Their spirit, deeply integrated into the national spirit, has inspired generation after generation of Chinese to forge ahead and make achievements, honoring the martyrs.

Today, China has become a pillar of world peace and stability. A series of unmanned intelligent and anti-unmanned equipment used on land, at sea and aerially show-

cased China's new combat capabilities in new domains. Advanced equipment such as hypersonic missiles, air defense and strategic missiles demonstrated China's confidence in safeguarding peace.

The great spirit of resisting aggression also illuminates the future.

At present, China is in a crucial period of realizing national rejuvenation. On the way forward, there will be all kinds of foreseeable and unpredictable risks, challenges and setbacks. To combat them, China will have to constantly draw strength from the great spirit.

Only by persistently pursuing development on the foundation of self-strength can China win the future.

To build China into a great modern socialist country in all respects, the self-reliance and strength in science and technology plays a key role.

To build China into a country strong in science and technology by 2035, the great spirit of resisting aggression must be carried forward with determination and courage to overcome all difficulties. Breakthroughs must be made in core technologies, and greater self-reliance and self-strengthening in science and technology must be accelerated.

