

Who Defeated the Invading Japanese Army?

Lan Peigang



The Chinese National People's Party (KMT) ruled China during 1927-48. While the KMT was fighting the Japanese invasion a new party started - the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) - with its origin in the Communist International (Comintern) based in the Soviet Union. The Comintern's purpose was to seize power internationally by sowing violent revolution, using the scum of the proletariat to overthrow the bourgeoisie and then dominating the proletariat by dictatorial rule. The CCP in its beginning was like a branch of the Comintern in China and was funded by the Comintern.

To get a foothold in China the CCP made an alliance with the KMT to fight the invading Japanese army, while their real aim was to fight and defeat the KMT and spread their communist rule into China. As the CCP got bigger and stronger they gradually started to favour the Japanese instead of fighting them and so weakening the KMT and eventually fighting the KMT. The KMT eventually lost the battle and had to flee to Taiwan. The CCP then ruled China as a totalitarian regime and falsified its history by claiming that it was the CCP that defeated the Japanese army. What is the true history?



Surrender of Japanese aboard USS "Missouri". General Hsu Yung-Chang, representing China -- under KMT, the National Party, signs the instrument of surrender. General Douglas MacArthur, Allied Supreme Commander, is watching. (screenshot)

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According to historical data, instead of getting involved in the 8-year Chinese war of Resistance against Japan (1937-1945), the CCP fought against the National Government, and seized this opportunity to get bigger and stronger. The history of the KMT- CCP cooperation was a process by which the KMT became gradually annihilated and annexed to the CCP.

It seems that the CCP changed from its former lying that it was the CCP that defended China during the Japanese invasion to it was the CCP and the KMT together who defended China against the Japanese invasion in the eight-year resistance. However, let the history speak for itself.

In 1946 Chiang Kai-shek invited Mao Zedong to Chongqing to celebrate the victory of the war against Japan and to seek a way to solve the issues between the KMT and the CCP. However, he didn't expect that the mainland would fall into the hands of CCP three years later.

Peter Vladimirov was the Comintern liaison officer and Tass News Agency reporter, stationed in Yan'an. He planned to visit the front line between the CCP and the Japanese, but was constantly refused by the CCP. In the end he found out that there were no battles going on between the CCP and the Japanese army at all.

In his "Yan'an Diary" he wrote "Suddenly the political scandal that the CCP gave up many front-line battle fields, and moved towards its borders with the KMT was well known in Chongqing. Many Chinese organizations called for the Special Administrative Region (SAR) and the CCP to unconditionally transfer the army under the control of the National government (KMT). Chongqing angrily criticized the CCP for its shameful betrayal and for giving Chinese land to the Japanese invaders."

Here are two examples of the CCP's betrayal from telegraph recordings at the time:

At the end of 1938, after the battle of Wuhan, the Japanese invasion army clashed with the KMT army and they fought each other at the south-east coast; the Japanese invasion army sustained attacks in the Fujian Region. At that crucial time, under the instruction of Mao Zedong, the headquarters of the Eighth-Route army (CCP) ordered Liu Bocheng to lead most of

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Lan Peigang

the 129th division and the 344th brigade of the 115th division - more than 1 million soldiers to rapidly advance alongside the railway from the southern Taihang Mountains of Hebei via the Yubei plains and north Jidong.

They first attacked the Shandong military garrison of the KMT; the army of Wang Laixian snatched the guns and food of the local militia around Qiu county and other places then attacked the Shandong Provincial Government with the support of Xu Xiangqiang's army and occupied the Shandong Provincial Government on September 14. Afterwards when the Japanese invaded Shandong Province, Liu and Xu fled without a fight, so Shandong Province fell into the hands of the Japanese invasion army. It was Liu and Xu who created favorable conditions for the Japanese invasion of Shandong."

The above is quoted from a telegraph to Chiang Kai-shek, of Jan 1939, written by Chen Honglie, the chairman of Shandong. In this telegraph, he also reported that the Eighth-Route army (CCP) advanced into Shandong with no reason, snatched the guns from the local militia and occupied towns and fields with no regard to local rules. He was asking for ways to punish them.

The Japanese invasion army disembarked at Dinghai on July 15 of 1939, and destroyed most cities of the Zhoushan islands. "At the end of 1939, the Japanese invasion army launched their first attack against Changsha and Guinan. They attacked Zhongtiaoshan more than 10 times, but they were repeatedly repulsed by the KMT's army. However, the CCP's army ruined the anti-Japanese organizations of Shannxi, Gansu and Ningxia Provinces' local governments and set up their Special Administrative Region, issued their own currency, disrupted the financial system and contributed to the ruin of the economic policies under Japanese influence."

In the telegraph from Hu Zongnan to Chiang Kai-shek on Dec.1939 he reported that the Eighth-Route army ruined the national political system and local people's organizations at the east side of Guansu Province, and expanded their own organisations.

At the beginning of 1940, the Japanese launched a second campaign towards the Chinese and cleared up the threat of the fifth theatre forces in Hubei Province, Zaoyang and Yichang. Then they assembled six army divisions and aviation brigades to attack Zaoyang and Yichang - it was called the Battle of Zaoyang-Yichang in history. The army Full General of the No.33 army, Zhang Zhizhong (1914-1940), was heroically martyred in Hubei Yichang Nanguadian on May 16; the CCP army commander Hulong took this chance to attack the west side of Shanxi,

Who Defeated the Invading Japanese Army?

Lan Peigang

caused the KMT's army commanded by Sun Liangcheng and Gao Shuxun to retreat and provided the Japanese invasion army the chance to construct transportation lines into the north of China and speed up the invasion of the Japanese into China.

On May 20, 1940, the KMT general, Yan Xishan sent a telegraph to Chiang Kai-shek complaining that the Eighth-Route (CCP) army took the opportunities of his army being attacked by Japanese, to attack the west of Shanxi, again speeding up the Japanese invasion of China.

According to the statistics, during the anti-Japanese war, the High Command of the National Party (KMT) received more than 395 official telegraphs, complaining that the army of the CCP attacked the individual war theatre of the KMT, which had a very negative impact on the war situation.

List of the main Destructive Campaigns the CCP and its army carried out during the Anti-Japanese War:

Sep. 1937 - Established many military posts and civic administration localities in the Shanxi province; sent more than 10,000 CCP cadres, disguised as soldiers to infiltrate the KMT army.

1938: - 1. Abolished and re-grouped the KMT army into CCP's column. The CCP army commanded by Helong eliminated the anti-Japanese KMT army guided by Zhang Yinwu reducing the resistance against Japanese troops in North China.

2. The CCP's 129th division commanded by Liu Bocheng moved out of Dongyangguan, while fighting the Japanese, leaving the KMT to be surrounded by the invasion Japanese army near Linfen.

1939 - The 120th division commanded by Helong attacked the KMT army at the JiZhong plain. It set up the CCP's Jiangnan and Jiangbei headquarters and continually attacked the KMT army. It incited the 10 jagged missions in Jiangxi province to defection and informed the Japanese invasion army of the KMT's further plan to attack the Japanese army, which directly led to the strategic defeat of the KMT's army.

Who Defeated the Invading Japanese Army?

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Further attacked the KMT's army commanded by Sun Liangcheng , Gao Shuxun at Hebei province; attacked and occupied the Shandong provincial government.

The new Fourth Army of the CCP furiously attacked the Han Deqing's army controlling Jiangsu province in Oct. trying to destroy it.

1940 - Attacked the army commanded by Zhao Shaoquan at Shanxi in August; kidnapped two regimental commanders which almost resulted in the complete collapse of Zhao's army; attacked the 98th Corps of Wu Zhiming's army while the Japanese army was furiously attacking the Zhongtiao Mountain. This led to Wu's division to be completely surrounded by the Japanese invasion army and for Wu to die heroically on the battlefield as a martyr.

1941 - During the occasions of the KMT army of Jiangsu rotation, the new Fourth army assembled seven regimental troops to besiege the 40th division of the KMT; more than 5000 soldiers of Air Marshal Li Shou Wei died there as martyrs, known as the famous " The New Fourth army event"; politically infiltrated the hinterland of China; speculated on commodity prices; increased social unrest and made the financial situation of the National Government worse.

1942 - Launched the Yan'an Rectification Movement; strengthened its political control.

1943 - Demanded the National Government to admit, all the regimes and armed forces set up by the CCP during the anti-Japanese war with the National Political Council in order to restore the New Fourth army and asked to be expanded by another four corps and 12 divisions; initialled the Stilwell Event; indirectly contributed to the American erroneous assessment of the Asian situation; and finally led the Americans to sign the secret treaty to betray the interest of China at Yalta.

1944 - Signed a secret treaty with the Japanese invasion army and launched a parallel motion to attack the KMT army with the Japanese invasion army and took this opportunity to grow its own power. At the same time, demanded the National Government to grant five corps and 16 divisions to be designated to the CCP's army; asked for the overhaul of the Supreme Command

Who Defeated the Invading Japanese Army?

Lan Peigang

and requested the deployment of the KMT army.

All this historic material proved that instead of getting involved in the 8-year anti-Japanese war to defend China, the CCP targeted the KMT government during that period of time and was most opportunistic to grow its own power. It also proved that the history of the KMT-CCP cooperation is a history by which the CCP annihilated and annexed the KMT.

After his experience for half a century, Chiang Kai-shek is critical to the CCP's claim of "cooperation tactics" that it frequently uses; his conclusion to deal with the CCP is: "No contact, No negotiation and No compromise".