

The Anti-Japanese Armed Forces of Mongolian Nationality: The Development of the New Third Division

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Abstract

During the Anti-Japanese War, as a Mongolian anti-Japanese armed army established with the help of the Simon Working Committee of the Communist Party of China, the newly organized Third Division played a key role in Suiyuan and Ikchao League. In the Bailingmiao Uprising, Suiyuan Resistance War and Ikchao League Resistance War, the newly formed third Division of the National Revolutionary Army promoted the Anti-Japanese War situation in Inner Mongolia to deepen. As a member of the Mongolian Communist Party, Ulanfu led the united front and political work in the New three Divisions, and promoted the development of the united front work of the Communist Party of China in the Ikchao League and Suiyuan area. The experience of the United front of the new three divisions has important implications for the Communist Party of China in dealing with the relations between minority armies.

Keywords

Communist Party of China, New Third Division, Ulanfu, United Front.

1. Introduction

The newly organized Third Division, the armed forces of the Kuomintang, was a Mongolian anti-Japanese force established with the help of the Simon Working Committee under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Under the promotion of the Party Committee of the New Three Divisions, the Party correctly carried out the Party's anti-Japanese national united front policy, held high the banner of resistance, moved to Suiyuan and the Yi League, fought against the Japanese puppet forces, defended the northern gate of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area, and consolidated the revolutionary base area of the Ikchao League, which the masses called the Eighth Route Army in the uniform of the Kuomintang. It was praised by the Party Central Committee as "the most advanced and largest anti-Japanese team in Inner Mongolia" and entered the history of the Anti-Japanese War.

2. From Mongolian Flag Security Corps to Mongolian Flag independent Brigade

In 1935, the Japanese continued to invade Inner Mongolia, the momentum of King De's betrayal to Japan began to show, the news of the arrival of the Central Red Army in northern Shaanxi in October reached the "Mongolian Government" and had a huge impact, and the propaganda of CPC member Ulanfu laid the foundation for the Bai Lingmiao uprising. On February 12, 1936, King De surrendered to the Japanese army and established the pseudo-"Mongol Army General Headquarters", Yun Jixian and Zhu Shifu launched the Bailingmiao riot on February 21, and marched in the direction of Guisui after success. On the way, Fu Zuoyi's 35th Army 421 Regiment collected equipment under the pretext of "comfort" the uprising troops, and led them to the outskirts of Suiyuan after being organized as the "anti-Communist security team" in Salazi County. Subsequently, it was formally incorporated as the Mongolian flag Security Corps of Suiyuan Province, with Cloud following the first as the general captain and Zhu Shi's wife as

the deputy commander, which was divided into two battalions and a direct special company, totaling more than 900 people, with Mongolian officers and soldiers as the main body. "Ulanfu learned of the success of the riot, and immediately went to Yun Jixian to help with political work." [1] However, Zhang Wenjin, who was placed in the team by the king of De, mutinied and killed Yun Jixian, and most of the troops were dispersed, with only a hundred people brought back to the Bailing Temple. Ulanfu, Ji Songling and other help Zhu Shifu regather the troops. In February 1937, the military and administrative Department of the National Government sent the White Sea Breeze to shelter and rectify the Mongolian Flag Security Corps, and changed it into the Mongolian Flag Security Brigade. Appointed Bai Haifeng as brigade commander, Ji Songling as the first battalion commander, Zhu Shifu as the second battalion commander; New military training department and political training department, Ji Zhenfu and Wulanfu respectively as section chief, Meng Chun as quartermaster director.

Bai Haifeng joined the Communist Party of China at an early age, studied in Moscow Oriental University, and attended the "six major" of our Party as an audit (after leaving the Party), is a patriotic officer of the Mongolian nationality with a sense of national justice. Yun Shiyu, Ji Songling and others analyzed the situation of Bai Haifeng and combined with the proposal put forward by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on December 23, 1935, that "the struggle of the Mongolian people against Japan and the Chinese rulers should be raised to the level of armed struggle and their struggle should be directly combined with ours," and concluded that he sympathized with the revolution and advocated resistance to Japan. With the strong support of the Party, a number of Party members and progressive young people were sent to the corps, most of whom served as officers above the battalion company. At the same time, Ulanfu used the opportunity of the formation of the Mongolian Flag security team to establish the Party committee and serve as the secretary of the Party committee to carry out the party's work and ensure the armed political line. The Kuomintang sent only three people, including the white sea breeze, directly under the special task company and each company were equipped with an instructor, all by Communist Party members.

In July 1937, Mongolian security Brigade stationed in Bailing Temple to monitor the Japanese puppet and prevent it from attacking northern Guisui. During this period, Ulanfu held party members' meetings many times, did ideological work in the army, and taught officers and soldiers not to disturb the people; At the same time, it propagated to the masses that its troops were anti-Japanese troops, and the people gradually deepened their understanding of them, promoted the harmonious development of the army and the people, and improved the quality and military strength of the army. Fu Zuoyi was worried about the "red" of the army, but he had to admire and express satisfaction with such changes in the newly formed team at the very beginning. Ulanfu's great work in the establishment of the underground party organization and the training and education of this army played a decisive role in the continuous development and growth of this Mongolian anti-Japanese army on the road of unity and resistance. In mid-September, the king of Germany sent Zhang Wenjin into the army again to plan a mutiny, but was found by cloud Wei, Zhu Shifu cable Wulanfu, white sea breeze, immediately executed, once again hit the king of Germany arrogance.

3. From the Mongolian Independent Brigade to the newly formed Third Division

On July 10, 1937, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China mentioned in the Central Committee's Instructions on the Work of Mongolia: "On the issue of mobilizing the Mongolian people and armed forces to aid the Suiwei War of resistance, on the issue of uniting Mongolia to resolve the contradictions and conflicts among the flags, and on the appropriate resolution of the contradictions between Mongolia and Han, only by striving to obtain the

understanding and consensus of the above parties can smooth progress be made." In order to carry out the anti-Japanese and Mongolian rescue movement smoothly." In late September 1937, Bai Haifeng and Wulanfu were invited by Ma Zhanshan to Baotou to participate in a military conference to discuss the defense of Guisui. At the meeting, according to the composition of the Mongolian Independent Brigade, it was reorganized into a Mongolian Independent mixed Brigade, with one cavalry regiment, one infantry regiment and one artillery battalion, and a new political department with Wulanfu as acting director to strengthen the ideological construction and mobilization of the army. While doing a good job in the army, Ulanfu also extensively mobilized the masses and carried out anti-Japanese propaganda. On the 27th, the troops left Guyang for the Gui-Sui front.

On the night of October 12, the Japanese Black Stone Brigade and three pseudo-Mongolian divisions invaded Guisui, were tenacious resistance by the Mongolian Banner mixed brigade, repeatedly repelled the Japanese puppet attack, was praised by people from all walks of life in Guisui and sent the best local food to the front line positions, the determination of the army and people to resist the Japanese together inspired the morale of the Mongolian Banner independent brigade. On the afternoon of the 14th, Men Bingyue's sixth army and the Northeast Army were forced to withdraw west, and Guisui was attacked on three sides. In order to preserve their strength, White Sea breeze and Ulanfu also retreated from Guisui to Baotou. Two days later, Baotou fell, and Bai Haifeng intended to take his troops to Hetao to rely on Fu Zuoyi and Ma Zhanshan to continue to survive. However, Ulanfu resolutely resisted, and the Party Committee consulted and suggested: "The troops entered the Ikzhao League to fight against the Japanese invaders by virtue of the Yellow River natural danger, and then they were close to the Shaan-Gansu-Ningxia border area, and they could get in touch with the Party Central Committee." The troops then crossed the Yellow River that night into the Ordos Plateau and arrived at Kalazhai in early November.

Under the leadership of the Party Committee, the Communist Party played a vital role in the Guisui Campaign. The whole brigade was united and brave. After the campaign, the Mongolian Independent Brigade accumulated valuable combat experience and laid a good foundation for the consolidation and development of the Mongolian anti-Japanese forces. Secondly, on the way south to Ordos, Ulanfu and other Communist Party members paid attention to the construction of ideological work of the army, and in the process, no deserters appeared, and widely carried out anti-Japanese propaganda to the army and people along the way, and in the process of repelling King Kang's false Mongolian army, fully considered the local actual situation, promoted the local community to form a united front, and buried the seeds for the Ordos revolution.

In mid-December, the troops left Halazhai for Hequ County, which was closer to the war Mobilization Committee of the Eighth Route Army, and arrived in Hequ in late December. The Mongolian Independent Brigade was warmly welcomed by the leaders and masses of Hequ County, which had a huge impact on the psychology of the Mongolian officers and soldiers, and also accepted a number of local recruits. At that time, White Sea breeze went to Nanjing to ask for the army's pay, weapons and supplies.

On January 18, 1938, Ulanfu went to Kelan County, Shanxi Province to meet with Gan Siqi, director of the Political Department of the 12th Division, and reported to him the actual situation of the Mongolian Independence Brigade. After being praised by Gan Siqi, he telephoned the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. On January 20, the Central Committee telephoned back: "To meet the new policy of the unification war and consolidate and expand the anti-Japanese unity of the whole Mongolia.... The army sent more representatives to contact with Mongolian and Han parties to enhance their political influence and pay attention to training more Mongolian cadres." Ulanfu made contact with the party and then returned to the army, before leaving, Gan Siqi distributed 1,000 sets of military uniforms,

1,000 pairs of cloth shoes, 1,000 yuan of vegetable gold and other equipment and supplies to the Mongolian independent brigade. From then on, the Mongolian Flag independent Brigade became the Mongolian anti-Japanese armed force under the leadership of the Communist Party, and moved to northern Shaanxi and the Ikzhao League area.

At the end of April, 1938, Ulanhu received a call from Mao Zedong handed over by Li Dengying: "Please ask Comrade Yun Shiyu to report to Yan 'an as soon as possible". Ulanhu immediately went from Shenmu to Yan 'an. In Yan 'an, after meeting Ulanhu, Wang Ruofei praised his practice of "grasping the way of armed forces and establishing national anti-Japanese armed forces"; The next day, Mao Zedong met with Ulanhu and Bai Haifeng (Bai Haifeng came to Yan 'an via Wuhan due to the fall of Nanjing) and asked about the living conditions and troops of the Mongols. Ulanhu made a detailed report, and Bai Haifeng also reported that Nanjing agreed to expand the independent brigade of Mengqi and gave a new nickname "the new third division of the National Revolutionary Army". Mao Zedong instructed: "Only by encouraging people of all ethnic groups to get rid of the Japanese aggressors and liberate all of China can the Mongolians achieve unity and liberation; The new Third Division is a Mongolian armed force, and it is necessary to return to the Yimeng area to carry out armed struggle and mass work, win over the upper Mongolian princes and religious figures, and train ethnic cadres.

After the "May 1 ST" of that year, Ulanhu and Bai Haifeng took the troops to Chaketu of Yikezhao League for reorganization according to Mao Zedong's instructions. Bai Haifeng was appointed as the teacher, Bao Qinghua as the chief of staff, Ulanhu as the director of the political department, Ji Songling as the head of the seventh regiment, huoreg as the political director, Zhu Shifu as the head of the eighth regiment, Wang Yunwen as the political director, Yun Wei as the head of the ninth regiment, and Han Feng as the political director. It has two infantry regiments, a cavalry regiment and an artillery regiment; At the same time, Ulanhu established a political department, organized a political department, and even set up instructors. The number of members of the Party Committee increased from five to seven, namely, Yun Shiyu, Meng Chun, Qi Xigu, cloud flying, huoreg, Wang Yunwen and Yun Wei. The new Third Division was managed in full accordance with the Eighth Route Army model, and after the change, all the activities of the Party were transferred from semi-public to "secret form", with more than 100 people in party member underground.

At that time, the task was divided into three parts: military and political, and to stabilize the situation in the Iraqi League. On November 22nd, 1938, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China pointed out in "the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China's Decision on Suimeng Work": "The Hunchenglv in Inner Mongolia should not be measured by the standards of the Eighth Route Army, but it should be seen that it is the most advanced force among the Inner Mongolia people, the largest anti-Japanese army and the most advanced youth among the Inner Mongolia people. We should understand that the backwardness of inner Mongolia's national politics, economy and culture affects the difficulties and characteristics of this army, and it is not appropriate to have excessive left demands. Help it consolidate and expand day by day, unite the advanced youth in Inner Mongolia, and contact the princes and youth, so that it plays a great progressive role in the national liberation of Inner Mongolia. " Based on this, the rectification organized all officers and men to learn the Letter to Our Compatriots, the Ten-Point Program for Resisting Japan and Saving the Nation, the Three Major Disciplines and Eight Notices, etc., so that officers and men could understand the nature and purpose of the anti-Japanese army. On the basis of improving ideological understanding, the party solves the problem of individual party member's forced expropriation; In the leadership of the division and regiment, the experience and lessons of wrongly executing a Zesakamon were emphatically summarized.

In terms of ideological and political education, Ulanhu, as the acting director of the Political Department of the New Third Division, focused on the political and ideological transformation

of soldiers. His main courses were Political Economy and On Protracted War. According to soldier Li Dexin, "Ulanhu's lectures were easy to understand and easy to understand, so young people like us were very interested. At first, the students didn't have books. Later, Zhao Tongru sent several batches of books and newspapers. Only then did everyone have a book on protracted war, and several people shared a book on Political Economy. According to the spirit of Mao Zedong's On Protracted War, Ulanhu compiled materials with the content of the national united front, and combined them with the actual situation of Yike Zhaomeng, with the aim of stabilizing the soldiers' mood, strengthening their determination to resist Japan and save the country, and laying an ideological foundation for a lasting war of resistance. In terms of contacting the masses, the new Third Division learned from communist party to carry out mass work and help the resident people with their daily life problems; In addition, Ulanhu and the Party Committee sent soldiers into rural and pastoral areas through the army's political work system, mobilized the masses to participate in the anti-Japanese war, and helped farmers and herdsmen, young women and children to set up anti-Japanese and national salvation organizations; Organize militia and anti-Japanese armed forces; Set up anti-Japanese primary schools and literacy classes; Organize propaganda teams, performance teams, acting and other forms to publicize the anti-Japanese war to the masses. Through these activities, the New Third Division has established good relations with the people while developing. The people of all ethnic groups in Mongolia and Han regarded them as soldiers and defenders, and took the initiative to send grain, grass and firewood to support the troops, which led to a new situation of loving the people and supporting the army. In dealing with friendly forces, the New Third Division actively cooperated with friendly forces to fight against the enemy. Cooperating with the action of the 105th Division of Fu Zuoyi, and pulling out the stronghold of Chaideng at the same time also consolidated the frontier position of the New Third Division, improved the relationship between the New Third Division and Fu Zuoyi Department, and reflected the sincerity of the New Third Division in adhering to the anti-Japanese national United front and following the policy of unity and anti-Japanese. Through the analysis and treatment of these influential problems, the army set off a craze among all officers and men to learn from the Eighth Route Army and be an Eighth Route Army-style anti-Japanese soldier, which will bring honor to the Mongolian nation. By the end of 1939, the ranks of the New Third Division had expanded rapidly, with a total strength of more than 2,000. In the summer of 1940, the 18th Regiment of the Puppet Army, under the command of Japan, launched an attack on the position of Zhanglaishunyingzi. With the support of favorable terrain and artillery fire, the New Third Division fought back fiercely against the enemy troops. Our army beat back the attack of the Puppet Army with fewer victories and won the battle to defend the Yellow River.

4. The Transfer and Ending of The New Third Division

Thanks to the efforts of Ulanhu, Meng Chun, Qi Xigu and other communist party people, the New Third Division has always adhered to the anti-Japanese national United front in Yike Zhaomeng, and solved the problems of Mongolian and Chinese nationalities, which has been widely praised by the people. The activities of the New Third Division aroused the hatred of the Kuomintang die-hards, set off an anti-communist upsurge, concocted the Measures for Restricting the Activities of Alien Parties and the Measures for Restricting the Activities of Alien Parties, and made Ma Zhanshan, Ma Hongkui, Fu Zuoyi and other departments compress to Yike Zhaomeng in an attempt to control and divide the New Third Division. In July, 1940, the Outline of Mongolian Ethnic Problems in the Anti-Japanese War, drafted by the Northwest Working Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and adopted by the Central Secretariat, wrote: "The oppression of Mongolian policy by the Kuomintang Han chauvinism and the destruction of the relationship between the Mongolian ethnic group and the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Eighth Route Army, and the destruction of the

national United front; And expounded the possible conditions of uniting the Mongolian nation against Japan and the party's basic policies." Mongolian soldiers in the New Third Division were greatly encouraged, and they always adhered to the leadership of Ulanhu and resisted the Japanese Puppet in Yike Zhaomeng.

In the winter of 1941 and the spring of 1942, when Bai Haifeng and Ulanhu went to Xi 'an to study, Zhu Shifu died of poisoning, and all the work of the New Third Division was taken over by Bao Qinghua, a die-hard of the Kuomintang, who began to suppress members of the inner underground party and put pressure on Bai Haifeng many times. During this period, Hu Zongnan telegraphed Bai Haifeng three times to transfer his troops to Jingyuan County, Gansu Province for training and consolidation, and executed Ulanhu. Although Bai Haifeng didn't want to put Ulanhu to death, he wanted to force Ulanhu to agree to move to Gansu. Ulanhu and the Party Committee studied and hoped to take the revolutionary soldiers in the new third division to Yan 'an and cable the Central Committee by adopting the method of separation of the ninth army of Shanxi New Army. However, Liu Ruisen conveyed to Ulanhu the instructions of Jeremy Goldkorn on behalf of the Central Committee: "It is not appropriate for the new Third Division to declare an uprising now, nor to come to Yan 'an to consolidate the United front and reduce the burden on the people in the border areas" [[] edited by Wang Shusheng and Hao Yufeng: Ulanhu Chronicle, China Party History Information Publishing House, June 1989, p. 116]]. Ulanhu and the Party Committee discussed again, obeyed the arrangement of the central authorities, and insisted on continuing the anti-Japanese struggle in Yikezhao League. However, in early April, the news of the relocation caused a strong response from the officers and men of the New Third Division. On the one hand, 70% of the officers and men of the New Third Division were from Inner Mongolia and did not want to leave their homes. Secondly, most of them are Mongolians, and moving to Gansu is vulnerable to the oppression of the Kuomintang Han chauvinism. When Ulanhu appeased the soldiers, he telephoned the Central Committee again. The Central Committee told Ulanhu that it was forbidden to "split up" and transfer troops to Yan 'an, and informed the exposed communist party to leave Iraq for Yan 'an. "Ulanhu, huoreg, Han Feng and other comrades left the New Third Division and returned to Yan 'an. During the rectification movement in 1942, Ulanhu asked Jeremy Goldkorn why the Central Committee didn't agree with the report of the newly-compiled Party Committee of the Third Division for instructions. Jeremy Goldkorn explained: "This decision was made under the influence of Wang Ming's right capitulationism line of" everything goes through the United front "and" everything obeys the United front ".

Ulanhu held a party committee before he left, arranged follow-up work, did ideological work for Communist party member who stayed in the team, played the role of Communist party member, stood firm, kept the secret of the Conservative Party and worked for the party. After Ulanhu left, Bai Haifeng led the new Third Division to leave Iraq for Gansu. The Kuomintang changed the new Third Division several times, and a large number of underground party member were purged, and special agents were arranged to control the troops. Meng Chun, Wang Yunwen, cloud flying, Zhao Juncheng, Yun Wei, Yun Dequan, etc., the backbone members of the Party, keep national integrity, hold the anti-Japanese flag to the end and never give in to the enemy.

In August, 1948, Communist party member Yun Dequan led the adapted uprising of the New Third Division in Qinling Mountain, Shaanxi Province, commanded troops to surround the brigade headquarters, and forced them to sign an uprising to send electricity to Mao Zedong, and was formally incorporated into the cavalry regiment of the 18th Corps of the China People's Liberation Army. Later, according to the instructions of Commander He Long, the cavalry regiment was organized into two regiments, and Yun Dequan continued to serve as the deputy head of the cavalry regiment of the 62nd Army and marched into Xikang with the field troops, making new contributions to the liberation of the southwest of the motherland.

5. Conclusion

Under the leadership of communist party and the management of Ulanhu, the newly compiled Third Division of the National Revolutionary Army inherited the glorious tradition of the Eighth Route Army and completed the task of the central government to defend the northern gate of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region. Due to the fact that most members of the New Third Normal University are Mongolians and under certain historical conditions, Ulanhu, huoreg and other Communist party member went deep into the army's work, studying and spreading Marxism–Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and the theory of protracted war, which not only improved the actual combat ability of the army in terms of strategy and tactics, but also deeply penetrated the idea of the anti-Japanese national United front into the hearts of every soldier on the basis of ideological transformation of the army members, laying a military and ideological foundation for the future liberation of Yike Zhaomeng and Suiyuan. At the same time, the United front experience of the New Third Division enriched Mao Zedong's and Ulanhu's military and national United front theory, which laid a theoretical and practical foundation for the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement and the establishment of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

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