

Def. Doc. #204-G
Appendix VI.

rejected

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A REPORT
on
THE COMMUNISTIC MOVEMENTS
in
MANCHURIA

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The Communistic Activities in Manchuria

About 1917, the Communists of Russia started their campaign of Bolshefying Europe, but on seeing the difficulty of successfully carrying out their campaign at every front, they turned their activities to the east, and beginning with Persia, Afghanistan and India, they began Bolshefying the Far East about the time Siberia was subjugated by Soviet Russia in 1919, and after getting the whole of Outer Mongolia in their clutches, stretched their hand to the Kulum-

Buyer region, and continued active in the propagation of communism along the Chinese Eastern Railway and in such places as Mukden, Yingkow, Antung and Chientao.

The Bolshefication of Manchuria, however, was anything but easy at that time owing to the strict surveillance kept by both the Japanese and Chinese authorities, and their efforts, great though they were, were of comparatively little avail, and their activities seemed for a time brought to a standstill.

The diplomatic complications of 1929 in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway afforded the Third Internationale a rare chance to instigate their Manchuria committees to start an anti-war movement to disturb Manchuria, and when the attitude of the Chinese authorities in the northeastern provinces became infirm owing to the conclusion of the Khabarousk pact, an outcome of the Chinese Northeastern Army having been overwhelmed by the Russian army, the Third Internationale again quickly seized the opportunity to strictly order Chinese Communists to start activities, and succeeded in strengthening their battle fronts in Manchuria by bringing under the control of their Manchuria headquarters the Kaoli, Korean and other communistic bodies formed by Koreans, which had hitherto been quite independent of the Third Internationale, and went ahead with such work as labour movements, Bolshefication of young men, movements for the mutual aid of workmen, anti-Imperialistic movements, military training of communists, and the instigation of soldiers to revolutionary revolts, with the result that the red unrest became more and more apparent in many places in Manchuria.

The Manchuria Incident occurred under these circumstances. Social unrest and disorder are the most suitable conditions for communistic campaigns to gain in, and reactionary elements and revolting soldiers are the easiest to be made a cat's paw of by the Third Internationale.

The Third Internationale, therefore, gave instructions to their committee at Harbin to the effect that Japan's advance to North Manchuria was quite incompatible with Soviet Russia's Far Eastern policy, and that the communists must use every means to force the collapse of the Japanese army by planting communistic elements among the Japanese military organs so as to cause anti-war agitation from within.

We were also informed that the Far Eastern Bolshovik military committee in Vladivostok was inviting Koreans to organize a Baltizer Army with a view to agitating the Japanese army in Manchuria.

On the other hand, the reactionaries opposed to the new State of Manchuria, together with Chang-Hsue-liang's followers, in their desire to cooperate with Soviet Russia for the purpose of overthrowing the State of Manchuria and keeping off Japan, tried their utmost not only to Bolshovify these reactionary soldiers and irregulars but also to instigate the communistic young men to assassinate leading persons and officials of Japan and Manchuria, wreck the railways and attack the cities. The latest overturn of the Japanese military train and the attempt to wreck the Chinese Eastern Railway were but the few instances of their intrigues.

What was most noteworthy, however, was the fact that in January this year they established the so-called Soviet area near Hulin and

Tumuchuan in Kirin province, and organized a red army, which fact makes us believe that the Third Internationale means to guide the movements for Bolshefying Manchuria with this area as their base, just as they do in China Proper with their area in the boundaries of Kianghsi and Hunan as their base.

Moreover, the Third Internationale tried to make their campaigns more effective by Bolshefying workmen in North and South Manchuria.

The program of their Manchuria provincial Committee speaks very eloquently of their dark intentions. The program, calling attention to the fact that the South Manchuria, the Chinese Eastern, and the Peiping-Mukden Railways were very important, that there were large numbers of workmen at Harbin, Mukden, and Daire, and that the great mines at Fushun and Penhsihu had a large number of miners, emphasized the necessity of concentrating every available means on enlarging workmen's associations, solidifying their footholds in factories, unifying the lower classes, and putting their vanguards and overseers under arms for self-defence.

The Third Internationale also sent a large number of red officers to Harbin soon after the settlement of the diplomatic complications of 1929, and have them now working in the Chinese Eastern Railway and other institutions that they may at once take up arms in any emergency, and at present the members of the armed Russian Communistic organizations along the Chinese Eastern Railway number 5,700 and are equipped with machine guns, pistols and rifles.

It is a custom with the Third Internationale to propagate their ism first, then to form communistic organizations, and lastly when they have become somewhat influential, to start rioting, wholesale

or local as the case may be, as has been the case in China proper, Europe and India.

In Manchuria, too, their movements seem to be pursuing a similar course.

It is now clear as daylight and admits of no controversy that the activities of the Third Internationale are not only a great menace to the peace, order and welfare of the people and the realization of the noble ideal of turning Manchuria and Mongolia into a Utopia for all nationals, but quite detrimental to the interests of Manchuria and Japan, and of all the other nations as well!

A Diagram Showing
The Distribution Of Chinese Communists
in
Manchuria

The Chief Executive
Committee
Of Chinese Communists
(Shanghai)

The Provincial Committee
For Manchuria
(Mukden)

The Special Committee
For East Manchuria
(Yenchi)

Members are stationed
in principal parts
of East Manchuria

The Special Committee
For South Manchuria
(Mukden)

Members are stationed
in each prefecture of
South Manchuria, but
their number is not
definitely known

The Special Committee
For North Manchuria
(Harbin)

Three members are
stationed in each
prefecture of
North Manchuria

An Outline of Communistic Activities in
Various parts of Manchuria Since the Out-
break of the Manchuria Incident
(September 1931 - December 1931)

Mukden

1. Manifestos and bearers thereof were discovered.
2. Some Chinese Communists were arrested.

Haichuen

Manifestos were discovered.

Dairen

Manifestos were discovered.

Kirin

Manifestos were discovered.

Harbin

1. Bombs were thrown at the Imperial Japanese Consulate-General and other buildings.
2. Manifestos were discovered.

Chientao

Manifestos of various descriptions and programs were discovered.

An Outline of the Communistic Activities in
various parts of Manchuria since the outbreak
of the Manchuria Incident
(January 1932 - March 1932)

Harbin

1. Some propagandists stole into the Northeastern provinces.
2. Orders were issued by the Moscow Government to the Committee at Harbin to take positive measures against Japan; and the Comintern instructed the Soviet organs in China to propagate anti-Japanese agitation.
3. The North Manchuria Anti-Imperialistic League held a mass meeting protesting against Imperialism, and circulated their literature.
4. Funds for propagating communism were collected from the Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway.
5. Literature protesting against the entry of the Japanese troops into Harbin and urging their ousting was posted by the Harbin Comintern.
6. Handbills protesting against the new state of Manchuria were strewn by the Chinese Communistic Young Men's League.

Various places

1. Anti-Japanese propaganda was carried on by radio, press, and every means available by the Soviet Communists.
2. A Communistic organ was formed and a campaign for the propagation of theirism was conducted by the management of the Manchuria provincial committee.
3. Soviet Russia was energetically active in the east of Kirin province, aiding the Chinese and Korean Communists, organizing the Soviet system, Bolshefying the anti-Kirin troops, and supplying them with arms and munitions.

Vladivostok

The Bolshevik military Committee
plotted to disturb the rear of the
Japanese army

Additional Remarks.

Since the beginning of April, Communistic movements have been gaining in vehemence to a degree almost amounting to ~~terrorism~~, and the communists have been busily engaged in such plots as shooting Japanese policemen, wrecking railways, attempting surprise attacks on Harbin, and supplying the anti-Kirin troops with arms and munitions.

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辯護局書證第二〇四號ノ4

附屬書第六

滿洲に於ける共產黨運動に關する報告

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一 一九三一年九月より十二月まで

二 一九三二年一月より三月まで

滿洲に於ける共產黨の活動

一九一七年頃ロシアの共產黨はヨーロッパ赤化の運動に着手したが各方面に於て其成功を収める事の困難なるを看取りて其鋒先を東に轉じ、ペルシア、アフガニスタン、インドを手始めとして一九一九年シベリアがソビエツト、ロシアに征服せられた頃極東の赤化を開始した。外蒙全

部を其手中に収めた後、呼倫貝爾（ホロンバイル又はコロンバイル）に觸手を伸ばし更に東支鐵道沿線並に奉天、營口、安東及同島の各地に共產黨主義の宣傳を活潑に續けた。

然し滿洲の赤化は日支兩國官憲の監視が嚴重であつた爲當時は決して容易でなく、彼等の努力は非常なものであつたけれど比較的僅かな效果しか收める事は出来ず其活動は一時停頓したと思はれた。

東支鐵道を纏ぐる一九二九年の外交紛争（譯註張作霖軍の東支鐵道占領を見たる露支紛争）は第三インターナショナルに對しその滿洲委員會を喚起して滿洲の擾亂を旨指す反戰運動を起させる絶好の機會を與へた。そして支那の東北軍（譯註張作霖軍）がロシア軍に壓倒せられた結果として、ハバロフスク協定が締結せられた爲東北三省に於ける支那官憲の態度が軟化した時に第三インターナショナルは忽ち機會を捉へ中國共產黨に嚴命して活動を開始せしめ從來第三インターナショナルとは全く關係の無かつた高麗共產黨、朝鮮共產黨其他朝鮮人の組織する各種の共產主義團體を第三インターナショナル滿洲東部の支配下に收める事によつて滿洲に於ける其

戦線を強化する事に成功した。かくて労働運動、青年層の赤化、職工互助運動、反帝國主義運動、共產黨員の軍事教練、兵士に對する革命的反亂の使喚等を行つて活動を續け其結果滿洲の多くの所に赤化の不安が益々明らかになつて來た。

滿洲事變はかかる情勢の下に起つた。社會的不安と秩序紊亂とは共產主義運動にとつて利用すべき最適の條件であり、反動分子（譯註、滿洲新國家運動に對する）と反亂的傾向を有する兵士とは第三インターナショナルにとつて其手足とするのに最も容易なものであつた。

それ故第三インターナショナルは在ハルビンの委員會に指令を發し日本の北滿進出はソビエツト・ロシアの極東政策と相容れざるものであり、共產主義者は日本軍機關の間に、共產主義的分子を扶植し内部から反戰的行動を起さしめて日本軍の崩壊を來すの外無からしむる様にする爲にあらゆる手段を用ひて努力せねばならぬ旨を傳へた。

又在ウラジオの極東ボルシェビキ軍事委員會は在滿日本軍を煽動する目的でバルチザン軍を組織するよう朝鮮人を誘つて居るといふ情報もある

つた。

一方に於ては滿洲の新國家に反對して居る反動分子並に張學良の部下は滿洲國を倒し日本を驅逐する目的を達する爲ソビエツト、ロシアの協力を熱望して之等の反動的兵士及不正規軍を赤化せしむるよう全力を盡して試みただけでなく共產主義の青年を使喚して日滿の指導的人物及官吏を暗殺せしめ鐵道を破壊し都市を襲撃せしむるよう努めた。最近起つた日本軍用列車顛覆事件及京支鐵道破壊計畫の陰謀のほんの數例に過ぎない。

最も注目すべき事は本年一月彼等が吉林省虎林及突木泉附近に所謂ソビエツト地區を建設し赤軍を組織したといふ事實である。此事は我々をして江蘇、湖南兩省に於けるソビエツト地區を根據地として支那本部の赤化運動を行つたのと丁度同じやり方で第三インターナショナルは此地區を根據地として滿洲赤化の運動を指導しようとして居ると信ぜしむるものである。

更に第三インターナショナルは南滿及び北滿に於ける職工の赤化によ

つて彼等の運動を一層効果あらしめようと試みた。

第三インターナショナル滿洲地方委員會のプログラムは彼等の腹黒い意圖を非常に雄辯に物語つて居る。此プログラムは南滿洲鐵道、東支鐵道及京奉鐵道が非常に重要である事、ハルビン、奉天、大連に多数の職工が居る事、海嶺及本溪湖の大鎮山には多数の職夫が居る事に對して注意を喚起し工人會の擴大、工場内に於ける地盤の確立、下層階級の統一、先遣反動に當る者の自衛の爲の武装を強調した。

第三インターナショナルは又一九二九年の外交紛争の解決直後ハルビンに多数の赤色士官を送り今では一朝事ある時は直ちに武器を執り得るよきに東支鐵道其他の機關内に働かせて居る。現在東支鐵道沿線に於けるロシア共産黨の武装組織の数は五、七〇〇に達し機關銃、拳銃、小銃を裝備して居る。

第三インターナショナルの慣例的手段は先づ最初に其の主義を宣傳し次に共産主義的組織をつくり最後に多少の勢力を得た時に支那本部、ヨーロッパ、インド等の例に見るやうに其場合々々に應じて大々的又は

地方的な騷擾を起すのである。滿洲に於ても亦彼等の運動は同じ様な筋道を辿るもののものである。

第三インターナショナルの活動が大眾の平和、秩序及福祉並に滿洲及蒙古を以て凡ての動向の基にしての理想國たらしめんとする崇高な理想の實現によつて大なる脅威であるだけでなく滿洲及日本並に他の諸國の利益を同じ敵に對するものである事は今や白日の如く明白であり且つ争ふ餘地の無い筈である。

滿洲に於ける中國共產黨分布表

中國共產黨中央執行委員會（上海）

滿洲地方委員會（奉天）

東滿洲特別委員會（延吉）

東滿の各要衝に委員を駐在せしむ。

南滿洲特別委員會（奉天）

南滿各縣に委員を駐在せしむるも其數詳ならず。

北滿特別委員會（ハルビン）

北滿各縣に委員三名を駐在せしむ。

滿洲事變勃發後、滿洲各地に於ける共產黨活動概況

一、一九三一年九月より十二月まで

奉天 一、宣傳文並に其携行者を發見す

二、中國共產黨員數名逮捕せらる。

海上 宣傳文を發見す。

大連 同上

吉林 同上

ハルビン 一、日本總領事館其他の建物に爆彈を投ぐ。

二、宣傳文を發見す。

間島 各種の宣傳文及プログラムを發見す。

三、一九三二年一月より三月まで

ハルビン 一、宣傳員數名東北各省に潜入す。

二、モスコワ政府よりハルビン委員會に對し積極的反日手

手段を採る可き旨命令し且つコミンテルンより在支ソ

ビエツト各機關に對し反日煽動の宣傳をなすべき旨を

指令す。

三、北滿反帝國主義聯盟大會を開きて帝國主義に抗議し宣傳文書を頒布す。

四、東支鐵道ソビエツト系従業員より共產主義宣傳書を徴集す。

五、日本軍のハルビン入城に反対し其殲滅を奨めたる文書ハルビンのコミンテルンにより掲示せらる。

六、中國共產黨青年聯盟滿洲新國家反對のビラを撤布す。

其他地區

一、ソビエツト共產黨員ラジオ、新聞其他あらゆる手段を用ひて反日宣傳を行ふ。

二、滿洲地方委員會の手により共產黨機關を組織し主義宣傳の運動を行ふ。

三、ソビエツト、ロシア吉林省東部に於て熱心に積極的行動に出で、中國共產黨及朝鮮共產黨を援助し、ソビエツト組織をつくり、反吉林軍の赤化を圖り之に武器彈藥を供給す。

ウラジオストク

ボルシエビキ軍事委員會日本軍の後方擾亂を計畫す。

附記

四月初以來共產黨の運動甚だ活潑となり殆んど脅嚇主義とも

いふべき程度に達し其意を更に振りに日本警官の拒絶、鐵道破壊
ハルビン急造計畫、反吉が軍に對する武器彈藥の供給等に從事し
つつあり。