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中蘇政府ノ抗日合作宣言

ト題スル文書ハ日本外務省出先在華官憲ノ報告ニ基キ其ノ最モ確實ナル
資料ヲ集録シ永久ニ保存スルト共ニ執務參考資料（機密扱）トシテ
外務省情報部ニ於テ印刷シタル「中國共產黨一九三三年史」第五六〇
頁ヨリ第五六二頁マデ、第五六四頁ヨリ第五六五頁マデノ正確ナル抜
萃ナルコトヲ證明ス

而シテ右集録シタル資料ハ右原本ノ完成スルヤ之ハ廢棄シテ保存セズ
昭和二十二年六月二十七日 於東京

氏名

林

邦彦

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テナサレタルモノナルコトヲ證面ス

同

日 於同所

立會人

林邦彦之印

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中蘇政府ノ抗日合作宣言

全中國ノ民衆ヨ、マレーデーニ際シ五口等ハ謹テ全中國ノ勤勞大衆、帝國主義、國民黨ノ血腥ヲ統治、下ニ於ル帶農及都市貧民、迫ラテ中國帶農及對
ニル白軍兵士及帝國主義鬪争ニ參加シ革命學
生ト青年幾百幾千ノ國民黨牢獄中ニ禪禁
セラセ侍ヲ受テアル革命犯人ニ向テ革命的敬意
ヲ表ス、

日本帝國主義ノ繼續不斷攻撃、中國分割危機ノ空前増大、民衆的危機、深化ハ五口等ヨリ中國利益、爲テ鬪フ人々及勤勞大衆ニ向テ、次、宣言ヲ發表セザルヲ得ザラシメタ、目前、情勢、特異ト、日本帝國主義

如何等阻ニルコトヨリ長軛シテ平津區域ニ突入シテヤリ、同

時ニ英帝國主義ガ新疆省ニ向テ攻撃ヲ遂行シ、並ニソノ支配ニ歸セル西藏ノ他、傀儡ヲ通シテ、中國西部區域ノ占領ヲ遂行シワマンテデアル、日本政府ト國民黨ト、間ニ進マラシムル密謀ノ下ニ於テ、蔣介石ハ又モ帝國主義

強盜共トシテ取引ヲ開始シタ、國民黨中央政治委員會秘書唐有壬ハ南京政府ト蔣介石ヲ代表シ、上海ニ於テ秘密裡ニ、日本代表ト談判ヲ行ツタ、蔣介石ハ中國帶農、首斬役——ハ一九三九年ニハ日本軍閥ニ山東、占

領ヲ要求シ一九三九年ニ上海防衛ノ民衆ヲ屠殺スルトモニ北方戦線ヲ拋棄シ、又日本帝國主義ニ熱河侵略、チヤンシヲ與ヘタ、彼等ハ日本帝國主義ト戦ハナイ、ヤリ、賣國

同僚の學問、事業ヲ繼承シテ、西南政府ト福建
軍閥モ亦、日本並ニ他ノ帝國主義我ニ向テ何等及對セズ
彼等ガ最近躍々トナリテ宣傳ニ堪上テ抗日ニ努メカシ
ハ民衆ヲ欺ク鬼話ニ過ギナイ、サウシテ彼等ハ只當地盤
擴張ニ餘念ナク、且テ蘇聯ト中國赤軍ニ向テ挑ミツ、マル
、カ、

蔣介石、汪精衛等ノ賣國賊トモハ最近ニ於テ亦
軍ノ偉大ニ勝利ト前線兵キ、動搖及忿怒ヲ見ルヤ又モ
「刺共即抗日」在テ未肅清前、不評言抗日トテ、武斷的
宣傳ヲ以テ廣汎ナル兵士大衆ノ革命化ヲ阻止シ、マルト
試ミテキル、カカシカレテ、種ノ欺瞞ト威嚇ト決シテ、成功セキ
テハヤクソレト及對ニ自ラ更ニ自台等ノ罪惡ヲ暴露、電路ヲ結

果テ産ムテアリ

我等ハ目前ノ情勢ト我等ノ勝利ト必然性ニ依リ、今年一月ニ於テ
我等ノ提議ヲ更ニク、決シテ赤軍及ソヴェト区ノ勞農ハ日本帝國主
義ハ自知テ抵抗ヲ好ムルモ、下稱セル國民黨ノ泣キ言ヲ踏ミハサヤレハ
ヤシク、我等ハ我等ノ過去ニ於テ提議ニ照シ、積極的ニ日本及一切
帝國主義ノ侵略ニ抵抗スヘキマルト認テ、コレニ依リテ五口等ハ「更ハ
提議ヲ以テ全國ニ宣布スルデアリ、

下條條下ニ中國赤軍ハ如何ニ武裝隊伍トシテ戰爭作戰時協定ヲ訂シ、日
本帝國主義ノ侵略ニ對テ準備ヲ有ス、

一、即刻ニソビト区域ノ攻撃ヲ停止スルコト

二、即刻ニ民衆ノ民主的權利(集會結社言論出版)ヲ或自由ト政治犯ノ釋放
等ヲ保証スルコト

三、即刻民衆ヲ武装シ、武装的義勇軍隊ヲ創立シ、以テ
中國ヲ保衛シ、至ニ中國、独立、統一、領土保全ヲ爭ヒ
取ル。

28

On April 15, 1933, the Central Provisional Government of Soviet China and the Revolutionary and Military Committee of the Red Army announced a declaration of anti-Japanese collaboration under joint signature. They especially presented three conditions for a compromise to the National Government.

These were (a) immediate suspension of attacks against the Soviet areas and the Red Army; (b) immediate granting to the people of the democratic freedom of speech, publication, assembly, association and demonstration; (c) granting of freedom to organize and arm an anti-Japanese volunteer army. The full text of the declaration is as follows:

The Declaration of Anti-Japanese Collaboration by the Government of Soviet China (April 15, 1933)

People of all China! On the occasion of May Day, we pay revolutionary homage to all the working masses of China, to the workers, farmers and people of the cities who are under the bloody administration of the imperialistic nationalists, to the White Army soldiers who have been forced to oppose the workers and farmers, to the revolutionary students and youths who are taking part in the struggle against imperialism and to the revolutionary prisoners who have been locked up and tormented in hundreds and thousands of Kuomintang prisons.

The continuing attacks of Japanese imperialism, the unprecedented enlargement of the crisis of territorial division and the intensification of danger to the masses have made it imperative for us to issue the following declaration to the people fighting for the benefit of China and to the working masses:

The features of the present situation is characterized on the one hand by the fact that Japanese imperialism has invaded the Peiping-Tientsin area with big strides with nothing to stop it, and on the other hand, by the fact that British imperialism is making an attack upon Sinkiang Province and is carrying on the occupation of the western regions of China, through the intermediation of Tibet and other puppet states already under the control of the British Empire.

By secret negotiations between the Japanese Government and the Kuomintang Party, Chiang-kai-Shek has started dealings with the imperialistic burglars. Tang Yu-Jen, secretary of the Central Political Council of the Party, as a representative of the Nanking Government and Chiang-kai-Shek, has had a secret talk with the Japanese representatives at Shanghai. Chiang-kai-Shek, the leader of Chinese laborers and farmers, requested of the Japanese militarists in 1929 the occupation of Shantung. In 1931, he committed the wholesale massacre of inoffensive people of Shanghai, abandoned the northern front and further gave the Japanese a good chance to invade Jehol. Not only did they not fight against Japanese imperialism, but they continued the work of their traitorous colleague, Cheng Hsueh-liang. The south-western

Government and the Fukien military cliques also did not oppose Japan and its imperialism. The slogan, "Northward Resistance Against Japan", which they have recently been propagandizing with might and main is nothing more than a fairy tale to deceive the people. They are primarily absorbed in the enlargement of their sphere of influence and are challenging the Soviet Union and the Chinese Red Army.

The traitorous rascals, Chiang-kai-Shek and Wang Ching-wei, noting the recent great victory of the Red Army and the unrest and indignation among the front line soldiers, have again hung up such militaristic propaganda slogans as "To purge the Reds is to resist Japan", "Before the purge, no anti-Japanese movement", etc., and are endeavoring to prevent the soldiers and the masses from turning to revolutionary action. However, such deception and threats can never be successful. On the contrary, it would rather serve to expose their own sins and short-comings.

In the face of the recent situation and the inevitability of our future victory, we must repeat our old proposition made last January and blow away the lamentations of the Kuomintang which says, "the Red army as well as the workers and farmers in the Soviet area obstruct the effectiveness of the resistance against Japanese imperialism." In the light of this proposition, we recognize the need to resist Japan and all imperialistic aggression. By so repeating, we shall be proclaiming and disseminating our proposition again to the whole nation. Under the conditions as stated below, the Chinese Red Army is prepared to enter into an operational agreement with any armed force and to resist the invasion of Japanese imperialism.

- A. The instant suspension of attacks upon Soviet areas.
- B. The immediate protection of the Democratic Rights of the People (Freedom of assembly, association, speech, publication and demonstration and the emancipation of political criminals)
- C. To wrest back China's independence, unity and territorial integrity and thereby protect and preserve China by immediately arming the people and creating armed volunteer corps.