THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

(1) Box no. 2332

(2) Folder title/number : (19)
Telephone Reports

(3) Date : Dec. 1949 - Nov. 1950

(4) Subject :

Classification	Type of record
9360	d

(5) Item description and comment :

(6) Reproduction : (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

3 November 1950

TO : Legal and Government
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

FROM: Legal and Government, KCAR

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 30 OCTOBER - 4 NOVEMBER

1. At the Ishikawajima Heavy Industry Co. 7 or 8 red-purged employees tried to enter the factory on 1 November. The company closed the gates. Employees and outsiders, totalling at about 700 gathered in front of the gate. One of them started an agitation speech. 80 policemen were dispatched from the Tsukiji Police Station to disperse the crowd as unregistered meeting. Another company of policemen has also been dispatched. At 0850 the company and the union representative negotiated. Accordingly, the regular employees were admitted through the entrance; the 17 purged and outsiders retreated to the union's office.

2. At about 0730 on 1 November, in front of the Dai-Nippon Printing Co., about sixty outsiders including communists who were fired from this firm were preventing the employees of the firm from going into the gate to work. These people were under the control of Suzuki who is a communist member of the Ushigome area Cell. The Kagurazaka Police sent twenty policemen and dispersed them. Two men were apprehended by the police. At about 0800, number of mob increased to nearly two hundred. They yelled and threw stones at the policemen. Sixty more policemen were sent and fighting started between them. Fourteen policemen were injured. Twelve people were arrested. One of the police inspector fired his pistol however no one in the mob was injured.

3. The police in Nagano Prefecture are very active in trying to educate the people to the importance of traffic safety matters. They are actively disseminating information about the traffic safety program.

4. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 1 is Saitama NRP report on the result of the recall for the mayor of Konosu.

5. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 2 is Saitama NRP report on the townspeople meeting for the enforcement of municipal government system.

6. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 3 is Saitama NRP report on the opposition between Korean Settlement Association and former Korean Federation Association.

7. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 4 is Tokyo MPB report on informations about what Kashima-Gumi (Construction Contractors) and General Assembly for Chinese Residents in Japan are doing centering around the bones of Chinese captives that died at Hanaoka-cho, Akita Prefecture.

8. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 5 is Tokyo High Court report on informations on cases of violating Imperial Ordinance No. 311.

9. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 6 is Tokyo High Court report on anti-tax-payment activity.

10. Attached and marked Inclosure No. 7 is a report from the Metropolitan Police Board about the meeting held by the Korean Residents Union in Japan.

11. By election for one seat of House of Councilors was conducted on 3 November in Ibaraki Prefecture. Only 55.5% of the voters voted. The counting of the ballots will be finished by noon 4 November. However, Shigefumi Miyata, Liberal, formerly the chairman of Ibaraki Ken Town and Village Association is now leading Toru Miyashiro, the Social Democrat candidate.

W H Abrams

Highlights

NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

26 Oct. 1950.

TO : KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ATT'N: LEGAL AND GOVT. SECTION
FROM: POLICE GUARD SECTION, SAITAMA NRP HQ.
THRU: KANTO LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE
LIAISON UNIT, GENERAL AFFAIRS DIVISION, TOKYO REG. HQ.

FILE NO.: NRPS-544

SUBJECT: RESULT OF THE RECALL FOR THE MAYOR OF KONOSU

As for the town administration problem surrounding the lack of confidence in Mayor Baba, the townspeople were in dispute dividing into 2 parties of "Yes" and "No". The result of the voting of the townspeople held on 22 Oct. was as follows showing the victory on the supporting party.

Note:

1. No of the eligible persons: 6,257

2. No. of votes cast: 5,140

3. No. of void votes: 196

4. Opposition of Recall(Supporters of Mayor):2876

5. Supporter of the Recall(Those who do not believe the mayor):2068

As mentioned above, the supporters of Mayor got win with the difference of 808 votes.

Sub. G. Tsukamoto
Chief of Police Guard Section.

Incl #1

Highlights

NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

27 Oct. 1950.

TO : KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
ATT'N: LEGAL & GOVT. SECTION
FROM: POLICE GUARD SECTION, SAITAMA NRPHQ.
THRU: KANTO LIAISON & COORDINATION OFFICE
LIAISON UNIT, GENERAL AFFAIRS DIVISION, TOKYO REG. HQ.

FILE NO.: NRPS-545

SUBJECT: TOWNSPEOPLE MEETING FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Tokorozawa-machi, Irumagun is now steadily preparing for the enforcement of Municipal Government system but Tokorozawa Cell opposes to it strongly and under the name of Tokorozawa Joint Fighting Committee, they held the following Townspeople Meeting.

Note:-

1. Date: from 1900hrs to 2140hrs. of 24 Oct.

2. Place: In the grounds of Yakuo-Temple, Tokorozawamachi.

3. Sponsor: Shinji Arai, leader of Tokorozawa Cell Group Committee.

4. Attendants: about 1,000
(Those concerned to Joint Committee...30)
(Townspeople.....50)

5. Slogans: (1) Establish town-facilities at first.
(2) Absolute opposition to Municipal Government system to be made by boss.

6. Process of the opening:Shichiro Tomoda, member of the Joint Fight Committee announced the opening and Tomio Haruta explained the process of the opening of the meeting. Chairman Ryoichi Yajima consulted about the selection of President and Asst. President of the meeting but as the attendants left it to him the chairman appointed as follows: Hikoichi Asahi,president
Shichiro Tomoda,Asst.president.
President and Asst.President made short addresses and after that 2 or 3 leaders made opposition speeches to the Municipal Government Enforcement and at last they tried to make Resolution-Letter but no one spoke a word and they were compelled to make a petition to Pref. Assembly in session about the condition of the meeting on that day and the meeting was closed.

Sub. J. Tsukamoto
Chief of Police Guard Section.

Incl #2

H. Glelegleets

NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

30 Oct. 1950.

TO : KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
Att'n: Legal & Govt. Section
FROM : POLICE GUARD SECTION, SAITAMA NRP HQ.
THRU : KANTO LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE
LIAISON UNIT, GENERAL AFFAIRS DIVISION, TOKYO REG. HQ.

FILE NO.: NRPS-547

SUBJECT: OPPOSITION BETWEEN KOREAN SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION AND FORMER KOREAN FEDERATION ASSOCIATION.

Kawaguchi Korean Youth Practical Team of former Korean Federation Association distributed the following propaganda-bills on the late action of Korean Settlement Association. Therefore, the Korean Settlement Association side gathered at the office at 2000hrs. of the 26th and discussed about this problem and they decided to offer strict protest against the Youth Practical Team. Hearing that the Practical Team was gathering at their office, 8 leaders of the Settlement Association thronged to the office and made a fierce discussion on the content of the bills and they were in threatening situation at one time but around 2300hrs. they returned. We are now paying attention on their future condition.

Note:

26 Oct.1950.

To: Each comrades!
From: Kawaguchi Korean Youth Practical Team
Kawaguchi Korean Youth Association.

Lately, illicious party of Settlement Association (Japanese names: Shigeyama, Tajima, Matsubara, Kimura, Kanashiro) began to take a manoeuvres as if they were at the helm of the state according to changeable condition of the state. That is, taking advantage of the important danger of our fatherland, when all men, women, old and young are fighting desperately in the joint fatherland front standing at the cross-road of freedom, independence, slave or a ruined country, some party of Korean Settlement Association began to gain their own profit on the pretext of "Relief of the suffering people" using temporary military supremacy of the foreign invasing forces. Contempting the mass, the members of the party drink and are proud of themselves more than those of former Cooperative Assn.

It is quite a farce that they are foxes under the shelter of a tiger's influence revealing themselves that they are the dogs of foreign imperialism and Japan Police. But who can approve the ignorance and unpolite conduct which violates justice and humanity? They will have their proud imported noises broken. Chinese Revolution History gained through long period protest for 10 and several years is also the road for our fatherland and our nation.

We, Kawaguchi Korean Youth Practical Team will break the foolish maneouvers of the illicit party of the Settlement Association and protect the benefit of the comrades. And persisting in the belief that we are for freedom and independence of fatherland , we swear you that we fight against them under our joint coorporation.

Sub-J. Tsukamoto
Chief of Police Guard Section.

Incl #3

2 Nov. 50
2344

TOKYO

Oct. 31, 1950.

To : P.M.O.
C.I.C.

From : Liaison Chief, M.P.D.

Subject: Informations about what KASHIMA GUMI (Construction Contractors) and General Assembly for Chinese Residents in Japan are doing centering around the bones of Chinese captives died at Hanaoka-cho, Akita Prefecture.

We herewith submit you the following informations about the above subject matters.

1. The General Assembly for the Chinese Residents in Japan having the matter left pending since January this year, have decided recently to perform the memorial service for the Chinese captives died at at Hanaoka-cho, Akita Prefecture, Japan, in June 1945, according to the program mentioned at the end of this report.

   Six men from the said Gen. Assembly and Bukkyo Kyokai (Buddhists' Ass'n) went to that town to receive the said bones, brought back 8 cases of bones of 416 dead Chinese by train arriving at Ueno Sta. at 7.00 a.m. 16 Oct. and set them at Asakusa Honkanji Temple at 9:15. a.m.

   Expecting if they may stage the demonstration parade in the burial procession from Ueno Sta. thro' the street to the temple or offer the disquieting actions toward KASHIMA GUMI, our Ueno Policemen were watchful for their conducts, but nothing happened then.

2. On the morning of 23 Oct. at KASHIMA-GUMI (Construction contractors) K.K., YUKIMURA, Peace Preservation Section Chief told that they had done what they should do about the HANAOKA-Cho Affairs and that the parties concerned had been sentenced by Provost Court at Yokohama to serve at the prison.
   There might have been something to be blamed on the part of KASHIMA GUMI which were then in charge of the dam construction works in the middle of the disorder of the war. And some of the articles have been reported in "AKAHATA", KAKYO MINPO (the organ issued by the Chinese Residents in Japan).
   He also explained about these articles, and told that they would express the sincere condolence for the departed spirits at the memorial service.
   On the afternoon of the same day, vice-chairman, General Assembly of the Chinese Residents in Japan on the 4th floor of MARUNOUCHI Bldg. told that WU, his fellowman was in charge of dealing with the dead bones and that the letters of invitation to the memorial service to be held on November 1, 1950 had been sent to all the Chinese Residents in Japan and that also these letters would be sent to the Japanese government offices soon.

Incl #4

The number of participants of the service on that day is uncertain; about 2000 persons will come to the service during 3 hours starting from 1:00 p.m. They will not stage the demonstration parade. Our aim is to perform the service for the departed spitis and so the proper persons will be selected to tell the stories at that time. Were there any the dead Chinese bones in some other places, they will also be offerred prayers for the repose of their souls in the same manners as performed this time.

This time, we have brought part of the dead bones buried at HANAOKA-SHINSHO Temple; it is impossible to bring back all from Hanaoka-cho. So, the service will be held for 416 dead bones only.

3. YUKIMURA, Peace Preservation Section Chief, KASHIMA-GUMI says as follows, too.
In July 1944 and in March 1945 980 Chinese captives were held in the two dormitories, TOA and NAKAYAMA as the navvies to work at the dam in Hanaoka-cho and other places. When they came there, they had been in the condition of mal-nutrition and found to be useless. Besides, the bad food situation then prevailing in Japan killed them in succession.
We, in order to watch 500 Chinese in the Nakayama dormitory, let 10 Japanese live therein with them. They seemed to have the bad feeling toward these guards. Early on the morning of 1 July 1945, they started a riot, killed 4 Japanese guards and ran into KAN-NONZAN, 2 ri (4 Miles) away from there. Then, they were caught by our MPs, policemen and civilian air-raid wardenmen in two days. During the arrest, there seemed to be a few victims.
The 416 dead were buried in the ground including the ones died from the mal-nutrition and also dysentery. At the end of the war all the captives were released: the bones were also dug and removed to SHINSHOJI-Temple after being cremated all put together. At the end of 1948, the bones of 416 Chinese were buried and the stone memorial tomb was made. The living captives are given 500 yen per person as the retirement allowance and the dead bones were sent back to their homes together with memorial tablets thro' the captives when they went back home. As we could not have all the dead bones for the cremation at that time which was done in the combined form.
At the end of last year, vice-chairman, Gen. Assembly for the Chinese Residents in Japan came to me and asked our idea about the white head bones piling up in heaps there. In July this year, the town office YAMAMOTO at Hanaoka-cho gathered the remaining bones, performed the memorial service for them at SHINSHOJI-Temple, when we offered the monetary offerings before the dead souls. And on 7 July he again came to me requested us to cooperate with their bringing back the bones to Tokyo for the memorial service, when I replied that we could not agree with them unless we are instructed so by the authorities concerned.

4. The responsible persons were sentenced by Provost Court:
The Chinese captives were released and sent back to home when the Allied Forces entered Japan.
KONO, branch office head of KASHIMA-GUMI, 10 others, and MIURA, police chief, GOTO policeman (then the Special Higher beanchman) and others were tried at Provost Court, Yokohama which have sentenced as follows, it is said.

KONO, the branch office head: Sentenced to life imprisonment.
MIURA, police chief: 20 years' imprisonment at hard labor
GOTO, policemen: - do -

Their charges will be dropped or reduced, it is said.

5. The program of the memorial service:

It is decided that the service be held at the main hall of ASAKUSA Honganji-Temple at 1:00 p.m., Nov. 1, 1950. The capacity of the temple is about 2000 if the participants seated and standing also at the side passages.
The receiving desks will be fixed and the places for burning incense will be also fixed.

The definite programs will be decided at the committee held on 30 Oct.

1. General reports.
2. 10 Chinese and 10 Japanese will make 5 minutes' memorial speech per person.
3. Chanting sutra.
4. Incense burning.
5. Will be closed at 4:30 p.m.

The General Assembly will send the invitation letters of to the political parties and China-Japan organizations, and the authorities concerned.

#884 2 November 1950 rk

DATE : 31 October 1950

SUBJECT: Informations on Cases of Violating Imperial Ordinance No. 311

TO : Legal & Government Section, KCAR

FROM : Tokyo Higher Court

As I have received above information from Kofu District Court, I hereby inform you as follows as shown in the separate paper attached herewith.

* * * * *

Separate paper

1. The name of the accused:

   Hai Shin Kei, a Korean national
   Address: c/o Gi Sei Sho, #16, Asahi-machi, Kofu, Yamanashi Pref.
   Occupation: None.
   Date of birth: 1 March 1922

2. The charge: Violation of the Imperial Ordinance No. 311

3. The sentence: Confinement for one year.

4. Details of the crime: The accused Hai, a communist, acting jointly with Masao MURAMATSU and others, printed approximately 2,000 copies of hand-bills, in or around the first part of July 1950 at the Minyusha Printing Shop located in #3, Higashi-ichijo-dori, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture, which contained the following:

"We appeal to you Japanese laborers and people! Let us eradicate the imperialistic conspiracy in Japan!

The imperialists in Japan have not only interfered with the mere home affairs of Korea, but they have invaded Korea mobilizing ground, naval and air forces, in order to interfere with the unification of South and North Korea.

The imperialists who had once occupied the South Korea had established the puppet government of the South Korean Republic, utilizing Syngman Rhee as their instrument, and had made the 38° parallel as her northern boundary. After the recent incident broke out the imperialists have brought pressure upon democratic newspapers; they have agitated the people in general stating that this incident were a war between the two different nations of North and South Korean Republics. Such agitation made by the imperialists is nothing but a malignant intent of their own, trying to instigate world War III.

Incl #5

The convenient bases the imperialists are using in invading Korea are in Japan. For instance, bombers as well as fighter-planes are taking off and landing at Haneda, or Itazuki Air Field; numerous Japanese laborers and vessels have been requisitioned in order to transport the munitions as well as the invading troops from Japanese ports to Korea.

Prevailing low-ceiling wages, collective discharge, low rice price, agricultural panic and collapse of small or medium industry have all been caused by the policy adopted by the imperialists for the purpose of colonizing and fortifying Japan.

A long time ago the imperialists has tried to interfere improperly with the Russian Revolution in vain; they recently interfered with the Chinese Revolution and also failed; they would surely fail in invading Korea at this time.

Let us chase the aggressors out of Asia and eradicate the conspiracy plotted by them."

The accused Hai Shin Kei distributed said hand-bills to passers-by, in or around the first part of July 1950, in Shinkonya-machi and Kanate-machi streets, Kofu City; at the same time he slanderously criticized against the Allied Powers; thus he committed a prejudicial act against the object of occupation.

The above criminal acts can be corroboratively proved by testimonies made by the witnesses Fukuzo IKEUCHI, Yoshikuni KOIZUMI, Masao MURAKAMI, Masayoshi FURUYA and Keijiro KUBOTA before the court as well as the existence of two copies of the hand-bill titled as "We appeal to you Japanese laborers and people!" and a copy of the "Kofu Ichiko Shimbun" dated 30 June 1950.

The above criminal acts come under the provisions of Par. 1,Art. 2 and Par. 1, Art. 3 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 311; SCAPIN 16 FREEDOM OF PRESS AND SPEECH; Art. 60 the Criminal Code; the court, finding the accused Hai guilty of charges and specifications, sentences him to be imprisoned for one year.

The counsel for the accused has made an argument to the effect that owing to the fact that the accused being a foreign national this case should be considered not to be within the jurisdiction of a Japanese court, however, this argument cannot be accepted by the court because it is a clear fact that the accused should be tried before the Japanese court in accordance with the provisions of Par. 1 Art. 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 311 etc.

The counsel for the accused has further stated that the contents of the hand-bill were only a comment on the Korean civil war, having nothing to do with the Allied Powers, therefore, the accused has never committed any act prejudicial to the object of occupation.

However, on reading through the hand-bill it is quite clear that the word "Imperialists" appeared in it is mainly meant for the U.S.A. which is the major force of the Occupation Forces, although the hand-bill lacks

in the description of words the "USA".

Therefore, it is a clear case of violating the provisions of Art. 3, FREEDOM OF PRESS AND SPEECH, 16 SCAPIN, to criticize slanderously against the USA or the Allied Powers. Therefore, the argument made by the counsel for the accused is denied.

20 October 1950

/s/ Tsunejiro ODAGIRI, presiding judge,
Kofu District Court

Translated by K. Koiwai on 2 November 1950.
K. KOIWAI

Highlights

A extra

#873 27 October 1950 sm

Translation of a report dated 25 Oct. 1950.

Subject : Anti-tax-payment activity.

From : Judge INOMATA of the Tokyo Higher Court.

To : KCAR.

Charge sheet

21 Oct. 1950
Procurator OSHIMA Nagao of the
Mito District Procurators Office.

To : The Mito District Court.

KOMATSUZAKI Eishi, farmer, born on 27 Aug. 1927.

Domicile : 86, Ukechi-cho, Mukojima, Sumida-ku, Tokyo-to.

Address : 1.437, Shimo-tamazato, Tamagawa-mura, Niiharu-gun Ibaragi prefecture.

TAKIHIRA Saburo, officer of an agricultural cooperative association, born on 2 Feb. 1925.

Domicile and address : 1-1.303, Shimo-Tamazato, Tamagawa-mura, Niiharu-gun Ibaragi prefecture.

Around 29-30 Sept. 1950, they agitated villagers not to pay local taxes, distributing bills which stated "you need not to pay local taxes of this year which will be used for suppressing democratic organizations, speech, meeting and publication."

Translated by Y. Ito on 27 Oct. 1950.
Y ITO

Incl #6

Highlights

3 Nov 50

23

1 November 1950

TO : KCAR.
From : Chief of Liaison Sect., MPD

Subject : re the National Rally held by Korean Residents' Union in Japan.

Sponsor : KIN SAI KA, Chairman of the Central HQ. of Korean Residents' Union residing in Japan, located at #21, Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

Submitted herewith is a report on the National Rally held under the sponsorship of the above :

I. The 1st day (The 11th session of Central Assembly):

1. (1) Time : Oct. 20, 1230 - 1800 hrs.

(2) Attendants : About 170 persons

(3) Presider : BOKU SEI CHIN.

(4) Chairman : KIN KO DAN.
KO KEN KI.

2. Program :

(1) National ritual.

(2) Qualification examination for representatives:

By BOKU SEI CHIN.

Attended ------- 58 in number.

(3) Opening Address, by KIN KO DAN.

A declaration was given to open the meeting, due to the majority of attendants.

We are offering our thanks to the UN forces and ROK soldiers, as well as President Syngman Rhee, who are fighting courageously in our Fatherland, and, at the same time, we are delighted at the news of abolition of the 38th Parallel, and unification of Korea. At this juncture, what shall we do --- on the part of Korean Residents' Union ? We have no choice but to stand united to promote the prosperity of our nation. I think it is very significant that we hold the present session of the Central Assembly and the national rally, today :

- continued -

No 7.

(4) Address by Chairman of Union : By KIN SAI KA.

It's a great honor for me to deliver an address to you all as Chairman, on this occasion.

This is a very critical day when our Homeland is suffering a war disaster, as you all know. The situation has turned favorable and our victory is near at hand, but such a miserable condition! We, Koreans residing in Japan, --- right-winged or left-winged, should save Korea from those sad plight, standing united. Hereupon, an interval was given for about one (1) hour.

(5) re a reduction of national representatives : By Chairman KIN KO DAN.

He made an explanation that the national representatives up to the Spring rally this year numbered 400, but they have been reduced to half, as in the case of Central Assembly-men, to which an opinion was voiced by the Young Men's Association that 2 from the Young Men's Association, 2 from the Students' Union, and 2 from the Women's Group, is too few, and that one-tenth of the present seats is desirable. Opinions concerning this were voiced by the representatives present one after another, but no conclusion was reached. Opinions that the Assembly-men be increased were then voiced by the Students' Union, and the Women's Group. After a 2-hour discussion, it was agreed that the same issue be discussed at the Chairman's room at 9:00 o'clock on the following morning by a committee, elected by the fives from each of the group, and that the consequence be announced at the rally on the following day.

(6) Items discussed :

(a) Concerning the aid of war-sufferers.

(b) Concerning the rehabilitation of Korea.

(c) Concerning the intensification of the Union.

(7) 3-cheers were given.
The closing address was delivered by KIN KO DAN.

II, The 2nd day (The 10th national rally)

1.

(1) Time : Oct. 21, 1200 - 2235 hrs.

(2) Attendants : About 200 persons

(3) Presider : BOKU SHO CHIN

(4) Chairman : KIN KO DAN
KO KEN KI.

- continued -

2. Program :

(1) National ritual.

(2) Qualification examination for representatives:

By MOKU SHO CHIN

Attended ------- 126 persons

(3) Opening address, by Chairman KIN KO DAN.

Report on Progress of the Central Assembly session on the previous day was given, in which he announced that the number of the Central Assembly men has been increased to 6 with the Women's Group, 4 with the Students' Union, and 8 with the Korean Young Men's Association.

He declared the meeting to be opened, owing to the majority of attendants.

"It is very significant for us to hold this rally at this juncture when our countrymen are fighting in Korea under the command of President Syngman Rhee ---- We must go hand in hand with our Fatherland, looking forward to the final victory."

(4) Address by Chairman of Union KIN SAI KA :

The Koreans residing in Japan are fighting against the evil propaganda of the North Koreans. I thank you for your attendance, hoping for your future co-operation.

(5) Address by RI SO SEN, a councillor of the Korean Mission :

In the recent conflict, Korea --- which had been left forgotten for a long time --- has come to the fore. Korea has been reduced to devastation. To save it, it needs the assistance of Japan. We must, therefore, go hand in hand with the Japanese to rehabilitate our Fatherland in future.

(6) Address by Minister of the Korean Mission KIN RYU SHU :

In retrospection, America liberated us five years ago, and now again she has removed the 38th Parallel. We must offer our thanks to her for this goodwill, and, at the same time, we must stand united surrounding the said Union, regardless of left-wing and right-wing.

(7) Address by the Vice-President of the Korean Diet CHO TAKU SHO :

- continued -

Korea was liberated once, but it was not a real liberation. But in the present warfare, she has been liberated completely --- as the 38th Parallel was removed, and the Korean Reds were destroyed. Korea has become one of the Powers of the world as an anti-Communistic country.

(8) Address by a member of Korean Parliament KIN TO SEI:

Our Fatherland has been thrown into misery during these 3 months. We, Koreans residing in Japan, must endeavor to rehabilitate our Fatherland en bloc.

(9) Congratulatory address by KASUGA Masao, a commissioner of the Japan Free Men's Right Association.

It is my great honor to deliver a congratulatory address on the occasion of the 10th National Rally, today.

Now in Korea, one (1) race, divided into 2 factions, is fighting with each other. This is a fear being felt by the whole nation of Asia. Fortunately, the situation has turned better, and Korea has been born anew as one unified racial country. As you all know, the Free Men's Right Association in Japan is being operated by the same system as is in American and we are looking forward to the appearance of a peaceful nation in near future, hand in hand with you all. In conclusion, I hope for your kind co-operation.

(10) Closing address by Chairman KIN SAI KA.

---

shima City and the other from Sapporo. On their way to Tokyo the runners were to carry the ballots for peace which had been collected in major citites. The schedule of the relay races to be held is shown in separate paper attached.

The separate paper shows:

COURSE A

Fukui	29 October	
Kanazawa	30 "	
Toyama	31 "	
Nagano	1 November	
Maebashi	2 "	
Utsonomiya	4 "	
Sapporo	28 October	
Aomori	30 "	
Morioka	31 "	Akita
Sendai	1 November	
Fukushima	2 "	Yamagata
Mito	4 "	
Urawa	4 "	Kofu
Tokyo	4 "	

COURSE B

Kumamoto	23 Oct	Kagoshima	21 Oct.	Nagasaki 22 Oct.
		Miyazaki	22 "	
		Oita	23	Saga 23 "
		Fukuoka	24 "	
Kochi	25 Oct.	Yamaguichi	25 "	
Matsuyama		Hiroshima	26 "	
Tokushima		Okayama	27 "	
Takamatsu	27 Oct	Kobe	28 "	Matsue 28 October
Wakayama	31	Osaka	29 "	Tottori 29 "
		Kyoto	31 "	
		Otsu	31 "	
		Gifu	1 nov.	Nara
		Nagoya	2 "	Tsu
		Shizuoka	3 "	
		Yokohama	4 "	
		Tokyo	4 "	

Kanto feels that this is a very significant thing in that it is an extremely clever method of circumventing the various public peace ordinances, and that it shouldbe checked with Central NRP and the Attorney General's Office.

KANTO 26 October 50

Dr. Featherstone reported that aproximately 70 members of labor unions of the Japan Steel Company, Tsurumi Shipping Co., and Kawasaki Steel Co. went to the head office of the Japan steel Co. in the afternoon of Wed. Oct 25th at aproximately 1330 hrs. (The Japan Steel Co. is located at No 10 1 Chome, Mainouchi, Chiyoda-ku) to protest against the Red purge. Upon request of the Co. a number of reserve police and 30 police men from the Marounouchi station went to the scene and arested six persons for destroying private property and interfearance with official duty.

TOKAI-HOKURIKU 26 October

George Yamashita called to ask if a missionary could conduct a campaign speech for a candidate for the Board of Education Election. He was told that unless the missionary's permit stated he could take part in political campaigns he should not do so because he would run the risk of having his permit withdrawn.

2 November

TOKAI-HOKURIKU

Mr. Van Benschoten called to report:

The Gifu District Court issued on 21 August, at the instance of Mr. Sato, owner of the property, a notice, which was posted on the land, that no construction could be done on Mr. Sato's land without the consent of the court. Immediately after the notice was issued, a racketeer by the name of Takai erected a building on the land, which is located in front of the railroad station, and rented out stores to fifty different people.

On the 22 and 26th of September, the District Court issued an ejection notice that all these poeple should move, but the people have not moved. The court did not call in the police to enforce their order and has just let the matter ride, saying that Mr. Sato was negotiating with the people in the building. Mr. Sato says he does not want the people in the building.

The newspapers have made much of the fact that the court did nothing about enforcing their order. It has destroyed respect for the court.

This information was relayed immediately to Mr. Appleton, Legal Section, for checking with the Supreme Court.

21 October 1950

CHUGOKU

Negative report.

21 October 1950

TOKAI-HOKURIKU

There is very little interest in the Board of Education election to be held on 11 November. There is one candidate, however, for each place on the lection ballot.

There was a by-election in Shidara-gun, Chisato-mura. Aichi-ken for village assemby. There were six candidates for the four vacancies. One candidate elected was a communist, the others were independents.

In Ibi-cho, Ibi-gun, Gifu-ken, the mayor is very extreme left. He has organized a tax payment discussion club with other twons and villages in the same gun. They go to tax offices in mitigation of taxes. His movement seems to be spreading to adjoining guns. His movement has been joined by ex-Korean League members and the JCP. The movement is just beginning to get under way. The Gifu Prefectural officials feel that it will be a serious matter because it is going to grow. The NRP and the local police don't seem to coordinate on this matter so the Procurato's office is taking the initiative in this investigation.

Mr. Van Benschoten and Nakamura are in Fukui Prefecture until the end of next week.

21 October 1950

Mr. Jim Woods from PMS called to say that they had had compliants from G-1 Section concerning the Hibiya Park Drive In. On investigation his office had found that the place had met every requirement even to excellent food - and clean. There was one fly in the ointment - there is a slot machine in the place. This Mr. Woods said is purely a Japanese matter.

This information was passed on to Mr. Abrams to pass on to the Japanese police who can decide whether the slot machine is violating any Japanese law.

21 October 1950

TOKAI-HOKURIKU

From Fukui Prefecture report was received that the Ono Branch of the ex-Korean League held a rally on 27th of September. On 18 October the police arrested 12 for violation of Imperial Ordinance #311, out of the twelve eight will be prosecuted. Four were released on bail

23 October 1950

KYUSHU

1. On 16 October a conference was held at Sasebo to disucss the problem of VD, prostituion, and other vices affecting Occupation Forces. The conference was attended by the Chief of Kyushu Region, the Legal and Government Officer, Public Health Office, tactical unit commanders of Army and Navy, Provost Marshal, military police, Navy shore patrol, governor of Nagasaki Prefecture, Japanese Law enforcement officers and public health officers. The result: a better understanding of mutual problems and attempts at better cooperation between Japanese officials and Occupation authorities.

2. Field trips to Oita and Miyazaki prefectures to observe Legal and Government programs. The mayor of Nobeoka City is facing a third attempt at recall, but it is only a token political battle between two rival factions. The attempt will fail.

3. The illegal entry program was discussed with Mitsuo Tanaka, national chief of Immigration Agency on 19 and 20 October. Illegal entrants camp is expected to move from Hario to Omura, Nagasaki Prefecture in approximately 16 days.

4. Mr. Rourk inquired about the visit of Mr. Brunckhorst, who asked for transportation and quarters from the region on his trip to visit judges and procurators. He came in without calling at headquarters or in any way getting in contact with the region.

23 October 1950

KANTO

At 0740 this a. m., 30 non employees of the Big 5 Auto Plant entered the plant carrying red flags and placards protesting the discharge of certain reds from the plant. Two reserve companies of police were sent to the plant.At 0930 about 150 more outsiders came in and police ordered them out, whereupon they went to a place nearby and held a meeting.

The police arrested one man. At 1030 there was some more trouble and the police arrested three more men. The local police station sent 70 police. At 1130 everything was quiet. By 1330 everybody had gone home.

23 October 1950

KANTO

On 21 October the Shizuoka municipal police turned over to Kanto CAR a newspaper called SHIN SEI NEN (New Youth), dated 5 October 1950, which paper has fof its editor a man named Kazue Kide, Office #294, Zaimokuza, Kamakura City, Kanagagawa -ken. The paper contains the following information:

Headline - PEACE MESSENGERS PROCEED TO TOKYO

Prior to the session of International Peace Committee meeting on 13 October in London, various programs are being planned in this country. For instance, the meeting of All-Japan Standing Committee decided on 17 September 1950 that relay races were to be held, one starting from Kago-

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
(C.I. Translators)

FROM: Shin Osaka Shinbun Oct.15, '50	DATE RELEASED: Oct.15, '50 " TRANSLATED: " 15, " TIME STARTED: 1300 hrs " COMPLETED: 1500 "
DISTRIBUTION TO: Information Legal & Gov't	TRANSLATED BY: S. Nishikawa TYPED BY: Y. Ohma CHECKED BY: H. Hiraoka

SUBJECT:
Did Suzuki, Chief of the Osaka Municipal Police Board, make a 180 degree turn in his acts and sayings after his return from the MRA general meeting ? (Summary)

Acts and sayings of Suzuki, Chief of the Osaka Municipal Police Board, after his return from the MRA general meeting, are drawing attention of his 8,000 policemen and the public in general. Is it premature to think that he has made a 180 degree turn in consideration of following points ?

The door of his room is always kept open these days though it was kept closed before. In most cases, he wears an ordinary suits and not the dignified police uniform in which he made a clean sweep of black-markets, dashed water on demonstrators using a fire-engine and hardly gave others chances to meet him.

Some called him "Division Commander" or "Fascist Suzuki" those days. A certain dep't chief of the Police Board says, "When we made mistakes, Suzuki directly scolded us, but he doesn't do it now. An only report made to our higher officer concerned is enough." Recently he found primary school children making sketches in front of the police board building, he spoke very friendly to them. A certain dep't chief of the police board says, "We were forced to obey him before, but we now obey him heartily. A class feeling of mine has gone away." It greatly delighted policemen that Suzuki raised salaries of them. But some say, "He is no other than a frog in the well who knew the ocean. There is no reason why his ways are amended so easily. He is pretending to be a good man, that's all."

Now, Suzuki will say, "Look at my eyes. My commanding look may have been softened as the result of my European and American trip. I just hated public enemies. I just ran my way like a shot bearing a feeling of righteousness. I just understood the spirit of the MRA movement or the teachings of the Bible 'Love your enemies!'. The police of citizens should be the one which hates a crime and not a criminal offender himself. I hope my 8600 subordinates will understand what I am thinking".

Tamura, chairman of the Municipal Assembly, speaks, "I believe that Suzuki has made a big change as far as his character is concerned. He said in the recent Police Committee meeting that he would hate a crime, but not a criminal. This is a happy change for citizens and what his attendance at the MRA general meeting pays. He friendly had an interview with Takano, chairman of the Prefectural Assembly and his enemy of long standing. This well proves that Suzuki's mental attitude has made a big change."

(Photo shows: Suzuki friendly speaking to the Oe Primary School Children.)

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
(C.I. Translator)

FROM: Yukan Mainichi (13 October 1950)	DATE RELEASED: 13 Oct. 1950 DATE TRANSLATED: 13 Oct. 1950 TIME STARTED: 1000 hrs. TIME COMPLETED: 1100 hrs.
DISTRIBUTION TO: Legal Section	TRANSLATED BY: S. Nishikawa TYPED BY: Y. Wada CHECKED BY: H. Hiraoka

SUBJECT:
Suspension of pulbication of five Communist organs in Osaka.

At 10 a.m., Oct. 12, the Osaka Prefecture Investigation Dep't of the Kinki Special Investigation Burean, with a help of autonomous police stations in the prefecture, indefinitely suspended the publication of the following five local organs of the Nippon Communist Party as the fourth action of this kind.

In Osaka-city

Name of organs	Published by.	Responsible person
The Minami Mimpo.	The Minami Group Committee; No. 1051, 2-chome, Kawahara-cho, Minami-ku.	Hiroshi, Fukuda.
The Abeno Mimpo.	The Abeno Mimpo-sha, No. 95, 2-chome, Asahi-machi, Abeno-ku.	Shin Fujita.

In the prefecture.

Name of organs	Published by.	Responsible person
The Hara.	The Hara cell; Oaza Hara, Takatsuki-city.	Osamu Yabuuchi.
The Katano Shimbun.	The Katano cell; No. 675, Kuraji, Katano-cho, Kita-Kawachi-gun.	Shoji Yamauchi.

In the prefecture.

Name of organs	Published by.	Responsible person
The Inazuma.	The Kansai power Distribution Co. Nagano-cho cell; Nagano-cho, Minami-Kawachi-gun.	Kazuo Yasui.

大阪の日共五機関紙に発行停止

十二日朝十時

近畿警察局大阪府警察課では府下自治警察の協力を得て日共地方機関紙五紙に第四次無期限発行停止処分を行った

【大阪市内】みなみ民報（南区河原町二ノ一〇五一南部委員会責任者福田忠）あゝの民報（阿倍野区旭町二ノ九五阿倍野民報社責任者勝田清）【府下】東（高槻市大字唐崎柳町責任者数内巻）茨野新聞（北河内郡茨野町倉治六七五茨野細胞責任者山内昌次）いなづま（南河内郡長野町隣組長野細胞責任者安井和夫）

Letter KCAR to Chief C.A. GHQ
14 Sept 50
Sub: Attached copies of Propaganda
Journals
(Consigned to Tokyo)

SCAP/N 1900 — would have approved
Confiscation by P.P.

SCAP/N 2110 — Rescinds 1900

Rules of Int P.P. Agreement do not authorize
Confiscation of these Journals?

No. 24

全世界無產者，聯合起來！

爭取持久和平，爭取人民民主！

共產黨與工人黨情報局機關報

中文版第五四期　總第九三期

一九五〇年九月一六日出版　（一九五〇年第三三號·八月一八日出版）

戰爭販子的政策及資本主義國家的勞動人民的情況 …（3）
爭取和平，爭取各國人民的安全，反對美國侵略朝鮮！ ……（4）
朝鮮人民英勇維護自由與獨立……（6）
爭取和平和工人階級的團結……波立特（8）
羅馬尼亞解放六週年 ……波　克（12）
加拿大勞動人民反對華爾街干涉朝鮮 ……瑞爾遜（15）
法國共產黨保衛和平的鬥爭……杜克洛（16）
古巴人民為反對戰爭和爭取民主自由
　而鬥爭 ……羅　加（18）
從思想—政治上加强德國共產黨的任務 ……雷　曼（20）
政治劄記（一）阿根廷獨裁者底退却（二）塞爾巴的禁令 ……馬萊克（23）
安理會會議（漫畫）……諾瓦克（24）

解放社出版　新華書店發行

戰爭販子的政策及資本主義國家的勞動人民的情況

力圖把全部戰爭費用的担負都加在工人階級身上，並加强對勞動人民大衆的剝削與掠奪，是隨着美英帝國主義匪帮所執行的發動戰爭的政策以俱來的。

這就是帝國主義强盜性的法律：統治階級總是犧牲了廣大人民群衆的重要利益來準備戰爭的冒險。

美國及馬歇爾計劃國家的經濟之備戰化已打破了希特勒德國準備第二次世界大戰的紀錄。美國及其他資本主義國家已充分採用了，並正在實現希特勒的口號："大砲在先，牛油在後。"

馬歇爾計劃把歐洲資本主義國家的經濟危機逼近了，然而它也並沒有把美國由工業危機中拯救出來。美國全部及部分失業群去年已達到了一千八百萬之衆。

在這種情形下，美國獨佔資本家認爲唯有加緊軍火生產，方能保證維持並增加其利潤。正是這個圈子裡的人們在歇斯底里地嚷着"戰爭是無可避免的"及原子彈之必需使用。正是這個圈子裡的人們訂下了並發展了進攻朝鮮人民的罪惡計劃。

要分析美國對朝鮮的侵略，我們必須記住那個眞正的美國政府——帝國主義壟斷資本家的態度。美國全國工業協會在其致美國總統的電文中，曾滿懷欣悅來贊許呈給他們的侵略計劃，而現在又像蝗蟲一般在搶着軍火的訂單了。

美國國家經常預算百分之七十是直接或間接用在備戰上。杜魯門還不滿足，又向國會請求百億美元來擴軍。爲了加緊馬歇爾計劃國家的擴軍計劃，他勢將需要更多的錢。所有這些將吞噬美國國民收入的百分之二十以上。難怪杜魯門自己承認，要實現這個備戰計劃，美國人民勢須作"某種犧牲"。

杜魯門在其國會咨文中，曾公開向美國勞動人民的生活水平作大規模的進攻。他建議把稅額大大地增加，號召加緊工作，並且發出即將進一步限制人民民主權利的信號。政府要與工業大亨們聯合來褫奪工人的罷工權。農民的地位也每況愈下。

同時，根據官方數字，今年大公司的利潤將比一九四九年約高出百分之十七。

馬歇爾計劃國家的壟斷資產階級奉了美國的令旨，拚命在把其國家的經濟備戰化，也想趁此機會把其國家的工人群衆的生活水平降低。英國政府已宣布行將增加備戰費百分之二十五。英國的聲明說明軍事費用的增加將延緩英國的經濟復員，並且將使英國人民做重大犧牲。但這一點也不使忠實遵順美國意旨的工黨感到難堪。法國政府打算把軍費增加到一萬二千億法郎。美國堅持法國的軍費應不低於其國民收入的百分之二十！

小小丹麥的例子也足以說明了。該國政府謹遵美國主子的命令，已決定以四億三千萬克郎作爲臨時費，用於軍備上。加上每年的軍費額，總數便是十一億三千萬克郎了。而一九五〇——五一年丹麥所通過的預算總額才僅僅二十六億克郎！

在美國向朝鮮發動侵略的前夕，資本主義世界有四千五百萬全部或部分的失業者。今年年初據資產階級官方的統計，二十三個資本主義國家的日常必需品的價格已增加了。目前，資本主義國家中的工人地位是更迅速地降落了。

這就是美國帝國主義及其衛星國家所奉行的卑鄙及掠奪的政策，降低工人階級生活水平的政策。

蘇聯及人民民主國家的勞動人民的地位則迥乎不同。與他們所執行的和平政策及反對戰爭的鬥爭同行並立的，自然還有由各方面改善廣大人民群衆物質地位的政策。蘇聯在生產上已超出一九二九年水平的九倍以上。去年九月至十二月，全蘇聯工業每月平均產額比戰前一九四〇年水平多了百分之五十三，並且也已超出了五年計劃中所規定的一九五〇年水平。人民民主國家的工業生

產的增長也是輝煌的。波蘭的六年計劃將使每年工業產量增加百分之十九，捷克的五年計劃將增加百分之十四，匈牙利、羅馬尼亞各增加百分之十七，保加利亞則增加百分之二十四！資本主義的工業作夢也想不到這種迅速的發展。人民民主國家內已完全消滅了失業。每年，千萬新的工人被吸收到工業中去。

資本主義國家中，由於帝國主義者的侵略政策及經濟備戰化所造成的勞動人民的日益貧窮破產，階級鬥爭是更嚴重地尖銳化了。去年在美國——世界資本主義的堡壘，有牽涉三百萬人以上的三六〇六次罷工。美國的罷工運動仍然在繼續着。在法、意、日、印、比及其他國家，有力的罷工運動也在發展中。

在目前情況中，右翼社會黨領袖，壟斷資本的代理人，工會大亨們——"資本主義忠實的管理人"正在扮演着一個特別卑鄙的角色，他們公開支持黷武者，極力逼令工人階級，農民、及中等階層來担負瘋狂的備戰運動所造成的費用。艾德禮們，莫克們，莫萊們，狄金們，斯巴克們，若賀們都彈着同一個子：凍結工人的工資，增高稅額，禁止罷工。右翼社會黨的叛逆們，在壟斷資本家進攻勞動人民的權利及生存之際，正傾其全力汨喪並離間勞動人民。

工人階級在共產黨的領導下，聯合其他因遭受黷武主義而担負日增的人民，每天都在鬥爭着——罷工，進行示威，舉行羣衆抗議大會，表示他們決心以毀滅性的力量挫折，並已動手挫折帝國主義侵略者，他們把經濟、政治、社會生活備戰化的政策，他們發動新的戰爭的政策。

勞動人民爲更高的生活水平而作的鬥爭，是與反對戰爭及停止美國侵略朝鮮運動緊密接連的。這個工人階級及所有資本主義國家的勞動人民在英勇鬥爭中團結的加强，殖民地及半殖民地國家民族解放運動的有力發展，千萬人民在斯德哥爾摩和平宣言上簽名以反對戰爭，都眞實地保證了帝國主義政府的罪惡計劃必被擊敗。

法國共產黨發表告人民書

法國共產黨發表告人民書。該書稱：

"被捲入加緊備戰的漩渦裡去的馬歇爾化各國政府，知道在要求自由和平生活的人民中間湧起了反對他們的憤怒的浪潮。這就是他們企圖訴諸暴力和鎭壓手段的原因。他們企圖取消公民自由並製造一種獨裁的空氣。

"根據極可靠的消息，統治集團正在準備一個大規模的反共挑釁行動，作爲進行大規模迫害的藉口。

"據我們所得到的可靠消息，挑釁行動的組織者們，醉心於縱火德國國會的人們的榜樣，正在準備僞造的文件和假證書。他們打算在議會休會期間利用這些文件和證書來打擊工人階級，打擊民主，打擊和平擁護者和共產黨。這樣，就可以避免在國民大會上受到責備的危險。

"共產黨號召勞動人民，愛國志士和一切正直的人們加强警惕性，緊密團結，用一切可能的方法挫敗戰爭販子們的挑釁陰謀，使勞動人民群衆的保護者，自由與和平的保衛者不受打擊。"

波斯尼亞農民對鐵托當局的武裝抵抗

南斯拉夫的鐵托集團對於勞動人民的剝削如此殘暴，使成群的工人農民即在警察淫威之下，仍向鐵托法西斯黨徒作武裝的抵抗。在南斯拉夫的鄉村中農民奮起反抗法西斯國家機構的掠奪政策，這種危難的情況就連南斯拉夫的報紙和西方資本主義的報刊也無法隱瞞。許多報導說明：有些農村的居民因爲他們的全部食糧被洗刼一空，逃向森林中對法西斯政權進行武裝的鬥爭。

八月一日的"紐約先鋒論壇報"報導：卡羅瓦克（波斯尼亞）附近的一個小村中有十二個農民因參加"叛變"被判死刑，在這次"叛變"中，農民向當地的警察奮戰。

該報並報導了波斯尼亞附近地區的其他"叛變"。這些衝突的結果是警察和農民雙方互有傷亡。此外據報導稱：在該地區有四百農民在"購糧"中被捕，並在距離薩格萊布三十英里的格林那另有二百人被捕。

爭取和平；爭取各國人民的安全，反對美國侵略朝鮮！

蘇聯的和平工作班

蘇聯勞動人民在斯德哥爾摩宣言上簽名時，誓以斯達哈諾夫式的工作來鞏固他們熱愛的祖國底力量。工人們和集體農莊的莊員們履行了他們底誓言。在全蘇十六個共和國內——工廠裡，集體農莊和國營農場上——和平工作班使得勞動人民大大地提高了勞動生產率，供給國家以更多的煤、鋼、機器、糧食和棉花。

庫茲巴斯的礦工開採了超計劃生產的數千噸煤。基洛夫礦山最好的採煤工人盧博列夫同志，生產了他自己的每月平均數的三倍。

同樣的，金屬工人也拿超計劃的生產來獻給祖國。七月間，聶泊羅波得羅夫斯克的瑞興斯基煉鋼廠，爲了國民經濟的需要，超計劃生產了成列車的鋼。廠裡的一個鑄鋼匠格里桑，在今年已超計劃生產了五百多噸鋼。

莫斯科和列寧格勒的機械工人，巴庫和布根魯司蘭的採油工人，斯大林格勒和哈爾科夫的拖拉機手以及其他城鎮的工人——都繼續的在參加斯達哈諾夫工作者的和平工作班。

波蘭全國和平大會的前夕

（波蘭和平委員會主席敦波斯基教授訪問記）

問：請你談談全國和平大會準備工作進行的情形。

答：波蘭和平擁護者大會將於九月一日召開。選定這個日子並不是偶然的。九月一日是希特勒貪婪地進攻波蘭的十一週年紀念日。所有波蘭人都記得這一天是波蘭人民歷史上一個慘痛的日子，在這一天他們被地主資本家的政府出賣了，被西方帝國主義國家投在法西斯侵略者的鐵蹄之下。我們正努力使和平大會的召開，成爲全國抗議美英帝國主義的日子，因爲美英帝國主義正仿效着希特勒，準備發動一個新的世界大戰。

大會的準備工作在全國進行得很好。這個工作是由城市和鄉村中的地方和平委員會組成的大規模組織網進行的。地方委員會和它們的積極會員約有七十萬人。先由全國各縣的城鎮鄉村選舉代表到省市和平會議，然後由省市和平會議選舉代表到全國和平大會。若干省份已經召開了和平會議。就現有的材料看來，這些會議都很成功，在各村各區的會議上幾乎所有的成年人都參加了。參加會議的婦女，數目很大，這一事實也證明了，積爲極和平鬥爭的思想，已經深入到成千成萬女工、農婦和家庭主婦的心中。

在這些會上通過了許多決議，對英勇的朝鮮人民表示熱烈聲援，並對他們在反對美帝國主義侵略者的鬥爭中的勝利加以讚揚。這些決議，對蘇聯在安全理事會提出的和平建議表示深切的感謝，並對美帝國主義者轟炸朝鮮婦女兒童的罪行提出抗議。截至現在爲止，已經收到一億零七百萬茲羅提（波幣）的捐款以援助朝鮮人民。

問：各階層人民對和平大會的態度如何？

答：在各地的會議上，工人們都提出了新的社會主義的保證來慶祝和平大會。他們提出爲和平而加班以及提高勞動生產率，以便加强作爲世界和平、進步和社會主義陣營的一部分的波蘭。

例如礦工巴維爾·非拉克——他是無黨無派的工人、斯達哈諾夫工作者和威佐勒克煤礦一個很有價值的改革的創議人——在一個礦工會議上說："作爲一個覺悟了的礦工，我了解到，我去努力加速六年計劃的完成，就等於直接參加了爭取和平的鬥爭，而且幫助了我們在朝鮮的弟兄去抵抗美國侵略者。"

非拉克的號召當即爲斯大林煤礦和其他煤礦的礦工所熱烈響應。羅茲的紡織工人和全國各地其他工業的工人，都響應爲慶祝和平大會保證提高生產的運動。華沙的男女工人們首先發起了爲慶祝和平大會而加班的運動。各地對這一運動紛紛響應，運動的廣泛性超過了和平簽名運動時期的情形。不單是工人們保證提高生產，農民們也熱烈響應。例如別羅斯托克省的農民決定以提前完成秋播來迎接和平大會。

此外還應該提到愛國的宗教界人士的積極活動。例如，盧布林省的比薩貝拉神父，羅茲省的巴斯特納神父，華沙省的加倫薩神父等等，儘管天主教上層分子採取了反動的立場，他們還是擁護世界和平運動。

同時，我願意着重指出，在波蘭的知識界中間，積極爲和平鬥爭的人日益增多，這是值得欣慰的。有許多作家、藝術家、教師和科學家積極參加這次的運動。

（本報華沙通訊）

中國已有59 280 179人
在斯德哥爾摩宣言上簽名

中國和平委員會報告，截至八月一日止，爲斯德哥爾摩宣言徵集的簽名總數已達59，280 179。各大城市的簽名數字如下：上海，3,316,000；北京，1,437,000；天津，1,200,000；武漢，973,957；廣州，706,000。徵集簽名的運動仍在繼續進行中。

匈牙利的"朝鮮週"

八月八日到八月十五日舉行的"朝鮮週"中，匈牙利勞動人民以積極勞動和大量地超額完成生產任務，來表現他們對英勇的朝鮮人民的聲援。

匈牙利人民募款購置的，有二百個病牀設備的一所醫院已運往朝鮮。另外一百個病牀的設備也即將送出。

漢堡碼頭工人擊退戰爭
販子的陰謀

幾天以前，漢堡碼頭工人拒絕爲載運軍火和炸藥抵此的三艘輪船卸貨。八月八日港口行政當局開除了四十一名工人，企圖以此恐嚇碼頭工人。工人們在港口舉行了許多集會，會上一致決議罷工，作爲答覆。所有的卸貨艇都靠在貨輪旁邊，上邊一個卸貨工人也沒有。

據德國的民主報紙報導，罷工的碼頭工人已取得了初步的勝利。港口行政當局宣佈準備讓開除的工人復職。

法西斯蒂黨徒向尼斯
青年大會進行挑釁

八月十三日，在法蘭西和意大利青年舉行國際和平大會的尼斯，發生了一連串的法西斯蒂的挑釁事件。共產黨的三所房屋包括州委會會址在內，都被投了炸彈，同時被投彈的還有即將放映青年大會影片的"瑞克斯"戲院。在州委的辦公處裡，法西斯蒂匪徒們被共產黨人發覺之後，他們便開槍來掩護他們的逃竄。坎尼斯的安東尼市長的官邸也被投了一顆炸彈，他曾被列入激烈分子的名單，但是這位戴高樂派的安東尼市長却宣稱，這一謀殺他的企圖，完全是共產黨人的敵敵所策劃的，他們責備他對於青年大會的組織者過於放任了。

在尼斯，這一切激起了强烈的憤怒，成千成萬的人民都痛恨這些挑釁行爲。

越南的"支援朝鮮人民週"

越南總工會中央執行委員會決議從八月二十一日到二十七日舉行"支援朝鮮人民週"。

越南總工會機關報"勞動者"著文稱："朝鮮人民的英勇鬥爭不僅是一個爭取朝鮮的民族獨立和統一的鬥爭，也是一個反對帝國主義戰爭販子的鬥爭，也是一個保衛世界和平與民主的鬥爭。朝鮮人民得到了全世界愛好和平的民主力量的衷心支援。世界工聯所號召的支援朝鮮人民週得到了越南勞動人民熱烈的響應。支援朝鮮人民週已引起了一個運動，以促進越南的反攻的到來。"

國際學生聯合會
第二屆代表大會

擁有三百五十餘萬會員的國際學生聯合會第二屆代表大會，於八月十四日在布拉格工業宮開幕。出席代表和來賓近二千人，代表了七十幾個國家。

大會是在下列的口號指導下進行的："全世界學生團結起來，爭取和平，爭取各族人民的民族獨立，爭取民主教育！"大會的召開表示：爭取和平的鬥爭的確是一個有力的號召，能够把最廣大的知識青年團結起來。

不僅是向大會致賀詞的發言者這樣說，世界學聯主席格羅曼在他的報告中也提到這一點。

來自世界各地的學生代表們，强烈地示威抗議美國侵略朝鮮，抗議安全理事會的非法決議，並要求外國軍隊撤出朝鮮。

羅馬尼亞勞動人民
聲援英勇的朝鮮人民

羅馬尼亞人民共和國的職工會已經募集了七千七百餘萬列依（羅幣），作爲基金，援助那些遭受美國罪惡轟炸之苦的朝鮮婦孺及老弱。

羅馬尼亞人民共和國勞動人民代表團，於八月十八日離開布達佩斯前往平壤，將這筆基金和一封敬祝朝鮮人民鬥爭勝利的信，獻給朝鮮民主主義人民共和國政府。

朝鮮人民英勇維護自由與獨立

五年以前，蘇聯軍隊將朝鮮從日本帝國主義的束縛下解放了出來。朝鮮人民在一個爭取自由獨立反對屠殺朝鮮人民的美帝國主義的猛烈戰爭中，慶祝他們祖國新生的五週年紀念日。目前發生在朝鮮的事情——美國空軍對於城市和鄉村的野蠻轟炸，美國人和李承晚匪徒們對於成千的和平居民所施的殘酷的屠殺，這些使得希特勒兇手們的殘暴罪惡相形見絀的舉動，不會破壞朝鮮人民在他們正義的鬥爭中，獲得勝利的意志。英勇地保衛他們祖國的朝鮮人民將會得到勝利。他們從他們正義的崇高事業的，從世界上一切忠實人民的支持和聲援中獲得力量。"不許干涉朝鮮！""美國干涉者滾出朝鮮去！"在這些口號下，全世界展開一個偉大的運動來支持朝鮮人民，反對一次新的世界大戰的威脅，反對帝國主義戰爭鼓動者。愛好自由的朝鮮人民不但在前綫並且在後方都是英雄主義和犧牲精神的模範。

倫敦"工人日報"發表了一篇該報駐在朝鮮人民軍總部的特派通訊員的報導，據這篇報導說，美國"大規模轟炸"的兩個目的一個也沒有達到。第一、轟炸不但一點也沒有破壞北朝鮮人民的士氣，並且相反地加强了士氣；第二、轟炸沒有間斷軍隊的給養。

從黎明到黃昏，朝鮮居民在南北朝鮮之間來來往往。順着鄉間的道路，山路、在成千條美國空軍達不到的道路上，北朝鮮人民爲軍隊輸送軍火和糧食。他們把軍火揹在背上或者放在小車上推着——用這種方法來幫助軍隊得到給養。一部分人從事於這種工作，而另一部分人（數目同樣多）則在晚上担任修建的工作。這位特派通訊員說，他算一次看到英國飛機參加美國人發動的野蠻轟炸的行動。他又說即使所有帝國主義國家把他們的飛機都集中在朝鮮，他們也不能阻止幾百萬朝鮮人民供給他們的軍隊。

★

新華通訊社特派員從平壤報導說："所有在朝鮮民主主義人民共和國北部的工業已經超過完成他們一九五〇年頭六個月的生產計劃。

"許多工廠，包括兩個製造機器廠在內，兩個化學廠、煤礦、電力站和一個造船廠，已經完成他們計劃的百分之二百五十"。

平壤報紙報導共和國北部婦女將她們的珍貴物品和儲蓄捐作基金，購買更多的坦克和飛機供應前綫。共和國的婦女們表現她們很大的愛國心。在咸鏡北道的婦女已經捐出四，六〇〇，〇〇〇圓現款，和數量相當大的珠寶給徵募坦克和飛機基金。在清津鎮的婦女捐出一；〇〇〇，〇〇〇圓。在鏡城區的一個村莊裏，婦女捐了二十二頭牲畜和五十頭猪。

★

塔斯社記者從平壤報道，在平安南道、江原道、黃海道以及其他各地，公債購買人中間，已經展開了一個廣泛的運動，提前付清應繳款項，到七月廿四日爲止，安州郡的居民已經把認購的股數全部付清。當地的農民們並決定忘我地勞動，使軍隊能經常得到充足的糧食供應。他們在七月二十五日已經完成了早期收成的公糧。孫理赫（音譯）是安州、立卜塞區宜尼勳村（音譯）的一個農民，過去是租地主的一小塊土地的，他說："在這次戰爭中我們必須保持我們底自由和土地。因此，我們農民一定要不遺餘力的爲支援前線而增加糧食生產。"孫理赫獻了二十袋大米給人民軍。

★

南朝鮮的地方人民委員會底選舉——於七月二十五日開始——進行得非常成功。有四百萬人口的京畿道的選舉已經完成。一千二百零一個地

點都選舉了村人民委員會。一共選出了一百三十三個鎮代表。許多區委員會底選舉也已經完成。

雖然大數很多的美機轟炸擾亂了居民的正常生活，江原道的村、鎮、區、縣人民委員會底選舉還在勝利地進行着。

★

八日十三日上海大公報發表社論，斥責美國侵略者在朝鮮的暴行。

社論說："日本强盜在中國土地上實行過的殺光、燒光、搶光政策，以及德國法西斯在波蘭、捷克實行過的成批殺人的手段，今天由美國繼承過去，變本加厲的在朝鮮實行了……

"希特勒和戈林的軀殼早已腐爛，但是他們的靈魂却復活了。美國帝國主義已經精通了法西斯殺人犯的手段。如果有人對於美國的"民主"還存有幻想的話，那末，他們最好的診療就是無數塞滿了朝鮮愛國者的屍體的屍坑。在那些屍坑的周圍散佈着美國子彈夾和香煙盒。

"中國人民完全理解朝鮮兄弟姊妹們對於美國殺人犯的痛恨。美國强盜也曾指使他們的奴才轟炸我們的城市和屠殺千百位中國愛國志士和革命志士。我們完全相信朝鮮兄弟姊妹們必將掩埋了伙伴的屍體，繼續戰鬥，直到把美國殺人犯全部消滅或是趕到海裏去。"

希臘保皇法西斯的恐怖

挫折不了人民鬥爭的意志

在保皇法西斯的希臘，勞動人民的生活是艱苦的。"馬歇爾計劃"摧殘了這個國家。工人們的平均工資僅當戰前的百分之四十。七月裏的物價的高漲更降低了實際的工資。麵粉、麵粉製成品、紡織品、煤油、石油精等都在上漲。七月份的上兩週麵包價格上漲百分之三十五，有些食品如糖等就祇能由黑市買到。

失業在陸續增加，就是雅典的報紙也不得不承認，現在全國失業人數已超過了三十萬人。

普拉斯提拉斯政府直接接受了美帝國主義的訓令，加强在希臘的恐怖統治。巴潘茲歐這個暴徒和挑撥家，最近被委派爲"公安"部的部長。在希特勒式的集中營裏，犯人們遭受百般的酷刑和虐待，最近又有更多的民主分子被逮捕了，八月初萊米亞的軍事法庭把十個民主分子判處死刑。

但是，愛好和平的希臘人民的鬥爭意志，既不是窮困，也不是保皇法西斯的恐怖所能挫折得了的。包括各界勞動人民的罷工運動，如鐵路工人、印刷工人、運輸工人、碼頭工人等，正在擴展。就這樣，四月至六月之間，共有十萬工人和職員罷工。五月裏牽涉着七萬五千人的公務人員罷工，歷時達一星期之久。在"艾斯波羅菲司"的機器製造廠裏，在皮拉阿斯的化學工業及製藥工業的大企業部門裏，在雅典卜瑞旦尼亞的紡織廠裏，以及在米羅島上的煤礦中等等，工人們的罷工歷時十天以至一月不等，工人的要求部分地獲准之後，才宣告結束。

要求普赦的運動，正在全國各地發展起來。各地區居民的代表，包括卓越的科學工作者和藝術工作者在內，如著名的作家和學者海諾波羅斯，都支持這個運動。

儘管有保皇法西斯的恐怖，爭取和平的鬥爭是日趨壯大而且有組織了。在五月二十八日那天，雅典的工會和市街和平委員會聯合發佈了（違法地）一項"告希臘全國人民書"，號召他們在斯德哥爾摩宣言上簽名。

被視爲非法的共產黨組織EPQN（希臘青年統一聯合會），以及其他團體現正加緊他們的活動。在希臘出現了幾種未經批准的報紙："瑞若斯波斯提斯"——希臘共產黨中央委員會的機關報，"阿道勞蒂·雅生納"（不征可服的雅典）——希臘共產黨雅典支部的機關報，"萊文地亞"（勇敢）——希臘青年統一聯合會的機關報。傳單時常流傳着。最近出現了斯大林著的"論馬克思主義在語言學中的問題"的希臘文譯本。

爭取和平和工人階級的團結

英國共產黨總書記 波立特

戰爭局勢已進入一個新的危險階段。侵略的威脅已發展到公開的戰爭。遠東的戰爭已由美國政府發動，把我們的政府和其他政府拖了進去。這種輕舉妄動的政策將導致最危險的後果，並已進一步增加了新世界戰爭的危機。只是因爲蘇聯，中華人民共和國和人民民主國家有着堅決而不動搖的爭取和平的意志，所以迄今得以阻止了——現在還正在阻止着——西方國家在朝鮮的挑撥性的侵略導致第三次世界大戰。

爭取和平的鬥爭，現在比過去任何時期都更支配着整個世界的局勢，更控制着國內政治局勢裏的每一個問題。

我們的責任是明顯的，這便是盡我們一切力量，依照我黨執行委員會關於朝鮮的緊急決議的方針，阻止英國實行美國在朝鮮的計劃，並爲着和平宣言與秋季間舉行的世界擁護和平大會加緊我們的活動。

這戰爭已給了英國的政治局勢深刻的影響。議會裏對於英國之參加朝鮮戰爭曾紀錄了僞造的"一致"。保守黨人歡欣鼓舞，他們推動組織聯合政府的壓力也增加了。

關於目前的局勢，我們現在一定要規定一種政策和行動方針，幫助我們開展保衛和平，國家獨立，工資與充分就業的工人階級的群衆運動，同時，由於目前不穩的議會情形，可以幫助工人準備對付隨時可以決定舉行的大選的挑戰。

★

至於英國的經濟情況究竟多麼危險，多麼不穩，現在還不能完全明瞭。全部就業繼續維持現在的規模，完全仰賴於美國的經濟情況，仰賴於戰爭準備。

現在英國所處的這種完全人爲的暫時的狀況，應該迫使每一個需要和平、國家獨立、工資及全部就業的嚴肅的工人，參加聯合的鬥爭，有效地反對保守黨，英國工業界聯合會，工黨，政府和職工大會的政策。

生活費用正在不斷地上昇，實際工資不斷地在減低，而利潤則達到了英國歷史上最高的程度。

軍事的開支是如此浩大，而現在的議會裏對於這一點却沒有提出嚴重的反對，同時社會福利的開支，却不斷地在減低。現在誰也知道，由於大西洋公約及馬來亞與朝鮮的戰爭，開支在不久的將來還將大大地會加。

每一個工人所不可否認的事實是：自從一九四五年的大選以後，工黨政府用武裝部隊干涉合法的產業糾紛的次數，比過去任何保守黨或自由黨政府爲多。

馬來亞的戰爭仍在進行，還看不到有結束的希望。尼日利亞的礦工在英國的命令之下而被槍殺，英國的軍火運給了越南反動派。

工黨領袖菲利浦和莫里遜大聲叫囂他們的"社會主義的新定義"，這種新定義對於每一個有思想的工黨男女是一種侮辱，是推翻勞工運動前輩建立此運動時所依據的每一個原則。

這種演說竟會發表出來，這一個事實的本身就不僅想掩蓋工黨已與保守黨和美國豪門的私通，並且也是準備將來更大的私通。

工黨領袖們所犯的最大的罪行之一，是企圖在工人階級的大部分中間破壞他們對蘇聯和社會主義的信仰。

現在的成就，政策和將來的遠景裏的這許多事情以及這許多對比，現在正被越來越多的人在靜靜地和嚴肅地考慮着，其人數比我們所知道的還要多，我們尚不能找出辦法來與他們聯合起來，一同工作。

英國工人不僅要找出一個辦法來改善他們自己目前的情況，消除戰爭的危險，與社會主義國家建立更密切的關係，而且他們也需要一種明確的切實的遠景和政策，來幫助他們走上社會主義的大道。

回顧二月間大選後立即舉行的討論，很明顯的一點是這種討論既未反映英國所必將面對的許

多新問題的嚴重性，也未反映共產黨面臨的新任務。

大選的結果，一方面鼓勵了美國增加其對英國的壓力，因爲這結果表示一種情況，即英國（美國的一切經濟，政治和軍事計劃的車轍）已進一步到達了更反動的地位，同時，給美國對它的附庸國指使政策的時候，有一個更强的武器可使用。現在朝鮮的事件就證明這一點。

我們的黨既然有着它爲工人階級服務的鬥爭歷史，爲什麼在大選的時候未能發揮力量，而獲得的僅是那樣少的選票？

關於這個問題，我們一定要找出一個答案來。

在大選後我們所發的政治通訊中，我們對於我們共產黨候選人獲得票數不多一事，舉出了四個主要的理由：

"第一，是因爲這個事實：我們的黨在工人群衆中——特別是在工廠和工會裏——尙未打定深厚的基礎。這便是我們未能打破工黨右翼領袖淆亂聽聞的宣傳，和未能贏得工人們積極支持我們的政策和候選人的主要原因。

"第二，對於保守黨的捲土重來的恐懼，與工人對於保守黨的基本的階級仇恨，這種仇恨猶未能提高到像在勞工運動中，對作爲資本主義和保守黨主義的走狗的右翼工黨人物同樣的階級仇恨的政治水平。

"第三，很多工人投工黨的票，無疑的是因爲他們感覺到工黨政府的政策雖有許多缺點，但由於這個政策，才有目前存在的比較充分的就業、才有工人們從全國衛生服務、家庭津貼等獲得的利益。

"第四、是由於過去五年中工黨領袖及保守黨所進行的反共宣傳。"

這些都是正確的結論，但回憶過去，我們必須承認這些結論不够深入，我們的執行委員會在檢討大選的結果時自我批評做得不够。

我們在大選中最大的錯誤和最大的弱點，就是我們沒有喚起群衆來保衛和平。

現在馬來亞和朝鮮的事件便說明了這一點。

一九四九年十一月，共產黨情報局的會議通過了一個重要的決議，足以使我們防止我們在爭取和平鬥爭方面的許多缺點，迫使我們立刻糾正這些缺點。在我們執行委員會在六月開會之前，我們未曾認眞來討論這個有決定性的問題。

每天所表現的不僅是當時所提出的問題的正確性——如反映在舒曼計劃和朝鮮戰爭上——而且也表現出我們對於這問題所加於英國共產黨的責任的了解，仍舊落後。

鑑於英國支持美國在朝鮮的刼掠政策，我們現在能夠說我們已使保證英國國家獨立的鬥爭具有一種特性，足以在勞動大衆身上留下持久的印象了嗎？

當美帝國主義者指使英國何處去出售它的貨物的時候，任何一個正直的英國公民不覺得驚訝的嗎？

當英國聽了華爾街的命令把它的貨幣貶值的時候，任何一個正直的英國公民能不感到驚訝嗎？

當美國托辣斯堅持着對輸入帝國市場的美貨的關稅應予減低，並大聲叫囂對輸入美國的英貨的關稅，拒絕減低的時候，任何一個正直的英國公民能不感到驚訝嗎？

當美國空軍控制了我們最好的機場，也就是反社會主義者的第五縱隊控制了我們最有戰略意義的中心的時候，任何一個正直的英國公民能不覺到驚訝嗎？

當英國海軍受美國海軍將領們指揮的時候，任何一個正直的英國公民能不覺得驚訝嗎？

當英國受命於華爾街豪門，而被拖入一次新的世界戰爭的時候，一個正直的英國公民不覺得驚訝的嗎？

對於這些基本的問題，我們不論在大選時和大選後都很少作有說服力的鼓勵和宣傳。

在我們所必須面對的政治局勢中，在考慮到工黨政府議席多數的大小的時候，我們在上次大選中提出最大數額的共產黨候選人一事是正確的。

我們根本的錯誤在於：我們的目標只注意到我們的候選人，和打敗我們的競選區內的保守黨主義。

對我黨來說，實際結果是這樣：上次大選成爲共產黨和所有其他黨派之間的鬥爭，未能把工黨支持者和右翼工黨領袖們二者之間認眞的差別開來。我們在和保守黨與工黨右翼領袖們作戰時沒有努力爭取盟友。

我們還記得當我在一九四九年二月執行委員

會的擴大會議上說到下列一段話時所受到的歡呼，那時我說：

"在下次大選中，我們不打算替其他的工黨候選人做撐台的工作。"

這是一種宗派主義的態度，客觀地否認了在一九五〇年二月的大選中，我們有爭取統一行動以反對保守黨和工黨右翼領袖們的需要。因而也阻止了作這樣的努力。事實上，我們接受了自己造成的孤立地位，這表現爲，我們因爲工黨領袖們的錯誤政策，就把工黨運動中所有工人都看做是反動的群衆，而沒有看到在他們之間有加以區別的可能性。

這就是好多年來一直存在的我們的主要錯誤，直到現在我們才明白，這錯誤也說明了，何以對於工黨政府的政策沒有任何大規模的群衆運動來反對，那種政策是沒有得到工人階級極大部分群衆的贊成的。

我們沒有進行通過工會代表們在地方工黨組織中的性質，來影響各地工黨組織，這種影響是可能獲得的。

目前我們所面對着的整個局勢，迫使我們從過去忽視工人階級團結的這一重要問題中吸取最嚴重的教訓——不要把我們的希望寄於工黨內部的某種最後的分裂或派別上，而應當努力爭取和工黨全體工人在行動上獲得一致的一切想得到的可能性，通過我們在工廠中，各地方和工人階級的群衆組織中的活動來極力注意這一點。

我們自信只要我們有決心，這就可以做到。

或許有人要爭辯：像這樣說法使我們的敵人稱快。實際上是不會如此的。相反的，這將向我們的敵人證明：爲了根絕我們的這些缺點，我們不怕分析和暴露我們的缺點。

世界上沒有一個共產黨不是由於對自己經常應用列寧在"左翼共產主義"一書中所提出的明智的忠告，而加强了黨的本身和黨的工作的，列寧在該書中論到政黨對它自己的錯誤應取的態度。

我們確信在我黨現在所面對的新情況下來應用這一忠告，也能够，並且也會加强我們黨和黨的工作。

★

擺在共產黨面前的最迫急的任務是：努力爭取工人階級和所有民主與愛好和平的人民的團結，這些人民是關懷現在和將來的發展，渴望找到方法以解決與他們利益有關的迫切問題的，

我們所爭取的不是一個形式的團結，或單純爲團結而團結，而是一個鬥爭的團結，這種團結能在工人階級反對保守黨和工黨右翼領袖們的英勇行動中表現出來。

這種團結應該是根深蒂固地建立在工廠中和工人階級的群衆組織中，當其更爲統一和更爲有力時，就會吸引大部分目前還受保守黨宣傳影響的職業界人民和青年來支持它。

但是首先需要了解的是：假如我們沒有這種信心，那末，我們將決不能克服獲得這種團結時的障礙。

可是，要在這一緊急和必要的行動中得到成功，就意味着我們必需消滅我們隊伍中每一點宗派主義和機會主義的痕跡。

現在工人們在家庭、工廠和俱樂部中很少不在討論着"世事已變得多麼不同"的問題。我們可以在星期五晚上和週末聽到他們談關於生活費如何上漲的事情。我們可以聽到他們說車間代表是"多餘的"，因爲每個工人都知道這意味着什麼。我們可以聽到他們談到數百萬人等待着房子，同時又指出戰爭準備工作進行得那麼迅速，而爲備戰籌款却是如何容易。我們現在還可以聽到他們說，新的世界大戰的危機已因美國在朝鮮的行動受到英國工黨政府的支持而增加了。

這些思想必能有助於我黨來制訂目前的迫切要求，這種要求將獲得所有那些眞正有決心改變目前局勢的趨向的人們的支持。

最重要的爲保衛和平，現在是世界局勢的中心，也是千百萬勞動人民思想的中心。

我們在英國生活和工作，沒有英國的支持，任何地方就不能發生帝國主義的戰爭。從工黨政府自己在馬來亞的政策看來，它如何能否認它對美國的支持呢？當我們不知道美國的瘋子們依靠着英國的支持將發動什麼下一着的步驟時，這種局勢，該是多麼的危險！

一九四五年七月間，工黨政府再度執政時感到那麼欣喜的工黨的誠實的黨員們，很少會想到五年之後這同一的政府和工黨會宣佈：爭取和平的鬥爭是一種"騙人的把戲"，是一種"虛僞的"活動；也不會想到工黨會宣佈、凡在禁止原子彈宣言

上簽名的人們就沒有資格作工黨黨員。

我黨所握有的——這是毫無疑問的——全部勢力和工作的效能，現在均應投之於爭取千百萬英國公民去保衛和平的鬥爭裡，不問他們的政治，經濟或宗教的關係如何。

可是，讓我們防止這種錯誤想法，即：獲致像上述的那樣的一種團結，這一鬥爭是一件很容易的任務。

要完成這一個新型的統一團結的行動，也意味着不僅要把一個目前迫切需要的政策擺到勞動人民的面前，而且要向他們指明：順利地解決他們目前和將來的問題是可能的，這種解決是符合他們最深長的利益的。

我們能够證明，英國並不需要依賴世界上任何國家；我們也能證明，一旦英國人民能把他們的命運掌握在自己的手裡，並利用人民自己的政府和制度去完成他們的任務時，英國人民是有其最偉大的前途的。

專講社會主義的目前的問題和一般理論是不够的。有思想的人們要求有一種遠景。他們要看到一個進行的路綫和前途。我們應該爲這些人們制訂一個綱領。

我們要用這個政綱來指明：要毀滅英國的並不是共產黨人，而是保守黨和工黨的領袖們。他們相繼組織政府，而英國情況則越變越壞。我們可以證明我們的政策能拯救英國，並在一個完全新的基礎上鞏固英國的前途。

如我們所說的這一政策，在保衛和平和勞動人民的生活水準的鬥爭中，將加强統一行動的形成。情報局十一月的決議很好地說明了這一點。

★

因爲目前國內外嚴重而險惡的局勢，我們也必須認眞地討論，以準備下屆大選以及在下屆大選中的選舉政策。

美國的統治力量對於現在英國的議會情形是不滿意的。他們要一個公開的聯合政府，由保守黨掌握重要地位，以充分實現美國在英國的政策，否則就乾脆要一個保守黨政府。

英國工業界聯合會和保守黨所提出的國內政策的路線，邱吉爾和艾登在外交方面政策的路綫——特別是關於舒曼計劃，和美國的戰爭同盟，以及將英國國家主權交付給美國控制下的歐洲委員會等等，這些都是在目前形勢中我們不得不加以考慮的因素。

在目前所有的對內對外的重要政策上，工黨政府都已表現得像保守黨的左翼。而且在客觀上，現在已發展到這種程度——這政府已成爲工黨和保守黨領袖們的聯合政府，並領導着英國走向災難。

工黨和保守黨領袖們，在每一個基本問題上所存在的一致性，證明兩黨的領袖們的確實際上已聯合起來了。

然而，工人階級的很大部分害怕保守黨在下屆普選中取得勝利。我們必須考慮到千百萬工人的這種情緒。

我們現正處於一個新的形勢。展開一個反對英美帝國主義的戰爭計劃的統一鬥爭，在目前已到了最迫切的時候。

同時，和平宣言運動，和正在發展着的反對英美干涉朝鮮的運動的經驗，都說明了爭取行動上團結一致，目前是千載一時的機會。

這是很重要的，就是：我們的政策首先應當服從下面這個決定性的需要：一方面發展統一作戰；另一方面，保證在大選之前和大選之中，把和平與戰爭這個生死問題，作爲選舉中最主要的一個問題。

我們在選舉中總的路綫是不讓保守黨勝利，同時在每一個選區中大大加强反對工黨右翼領袖們的政策的鬥爭。

除非根據這個路綫所作的一切活動，同時伴隨着共產黨本身的更爲加强，特別是在工廠裡的加强和大大地增加"工人日報"的發行額，否則我們是不會成功的。

★

在結束這報告時，我們除了重提一下情報局關於工人階級團結的決議最後一段話之外，找不出更有效更好的話來說。該決議上寫着說："在爭取工人階級團結和加强民主力量的鬥爭中，要取得進一步的成就，首先就取決於每個共產黨和工人黨的整個組織和思想工作上的改進。對於共產黨和工人黨來說，就機會主義，宗派主義和資產階級民族主義的任何表現作思想上的暴露並進行不調和的鬥爭，以及反對敵人的奸細混入黨內的鬥爭，是具有決定性的重大意義的。

"共產黨和工人黨 根據馬列主義原則作組織上和思想上的政治性的加强，是工人階級爲自己隊伍的團結、爲和平事業和各該國民族獨立和爲民主與社會主義而 進行勝利鬥爭 的最重要的條件。"……

（摘自一九五〇年七月十八日對
英國共產黨執行委員會的報告）

羅馬尼亞解放六週年

羅馬尼亞工人黨中央委員會書記 波 克

在八月二十三日，羅馬尼亞人民將慶祝不可戰勝的蘇軍解放羅馬尼亞六週年。

我國的解放，使勞動人民能够在比較短的時期內，走上廢除一切剝削的道路。解放爲我國奠定了消除對帝國主義的任何依賴的基礎，求得眞正的與完全的民族獨立的基礎，並標誌着羅馬尼亞歷史上的新時期的開端——以羅馬尼亞共產黨爲首的愛國的民主力量迅速地與毫無阻撓地前進的時期。它提供了在我國奠定社會主義根基的基礎。

在蘇聯解放軍駐在我國以及蘇聯經常給我國人民以援助所創造的有利條件下，工人階級在它的政黨的領導下，在與城鄉勞動群衆的聯盟中，通過反對地主和資產階級的堅決鬥爭，取得了偉大的勝利：它贏得了國家政權，將所有大規模企業國有化，並建立了人民民主制度——一種無產階級專政的形式。

由於這些勝利，我國——羅馬尼亞人民共和國——已成爲一個從上到下都是由勞動人民指導的新型的國家。在國家政權的中央機關——國民議會、政府及各部——中，並且在地方機關，人民議會各省委員會中，勞動人民看到從工人階級群衆及勞動農民隊伍中來的並且忠於人民事業的領袖們。國有化企業、農業機器站及國營農場的大多數指導人員，不久以前還都是普通的工人和勞動農民。爭取實現社會主義的鬥爭，在人民大衆中間產生了成千的有才能的組織者，如果在資本主義制度下，他們絕不能表現出他們的才能，但現在，他們在黨的細心的培養下，已成爲國家、黨、經濟及工會機構的領導幹部。

全國依據行政一經濟原則而實行的區域區分，而且尤其是最近將來舉行人民議會選舉，將把我們國家機關與勞動人民大衆更密切地聯繫在一起，並將使更多的千萬人民得以管理我國的公衆生活。

勞動人民領導國家的結果說明：從前被剝削的人們治理國家比資產階級治理得更好，正是因爲他們治理國家不要資產階級參加，而且反對資產階級，反對剝削階級。

如衆週知：西方國家經"馬歇爾計劃"（這個計劃窒息了它們本國的工業並給它們帶來了失業、通貨膨脹等等）束縛數年後，目前又接到杜魯門的絕對的命令，要它們放棄一切經濟復興的要求來進行軍事準備。

與此成一對照，羅馬尼亞——以前的法國、英國及德國帝國主義的半殖民地——在人民民主制度下的計劃經濟發展的兩年期間中，工業產量已增加一倍。在本年第一季結束時，我國工業總生產量超過一九三八年水平百分之六十。

我國正沿着不僅僅消滅經濟方面的落後，而且消滅文化方面的落後的道路迅速前進。今年有七十萬不識字的人民正在學習讀書與寫字。目前大學生人數共有四萬四千人，而在戰爭前夕不過二萬四千人。有二十萬六千人得到國家輔助金，十九萬初高中學生免費住在國家寄宿舍裡。

在黨的指導下，勞動人民正在發展新的社會主義文化方面，獲得成就，這可以從我國劇院所上演的新戲劇、我國音樂方面的進步等看出來。

我國所獲得的成就也在勞動人民生活水平的提高上，明顯地表現出來。例如，在一九四九年，工業方面的平均工資提高了百分之三十。千萬的勞動人民被送往休息所與休養地，費用由國家担負。在西方各國，失業正在增長，而在我國，職工的數目每年增加。本年工人較去年增加了二十六萬。由國家担負費用獲得新技能的人在不斷地增加。

在斯大林五年計劃的偉大榜樣的鼓舞下，我國勞動人民正熱烈地準備在一九五一年一月一日開始實施第一個五年計劃，這個計劃的目標最近已經由部長會議批准。五年計劃的主要目的在使我國工業化，從而在新的、先進的技術基礎上改造整個國民經濟。問題在於社會主義的工業化，保證社會主義成份在我們的經濟中逐漸壓倒資本主義成份，社會主義的經濟形式壓倒資本主義的經濟形式。問題在於達成某種工業化，保證社會主義對資本主義成份的攻勢的勝利。

爲了達到這一目的，五年計劃規定使工業生產較一九五〇年增加一倍，發展新的工業中心，建立新的大規模的企業。

利用側重發展重工業的斯大林工業化方法，我們將能保證每年工業產量平均增加約百分之十七。這種速度在資本主義體制下是不可想像的。

計劃規定大力發展採礦業與石油業，大大擴充動力設備，大大發展鋼鐵與五金工業，特別是機器製造工業。石油的產量將較一九五〇年增加一倍以上，煤鐵的產量亦將增加近一倍。鋼鐵與五金工業的產量將增加一倍以上，機器工業產量將增加近一倍半。

計劃並規定大大擴大輕工業。

我國工業與工人階級的迅速發展，要求消除農業方面的落後，要求在新的技術基礎上——現代農業機器、化學肥料、優良種籽及先進農業技術的基礎上改造農業。小的分散的農業無法利用這種技術基礎。這說明爲什麼甚至在去年我黨就開始爲勞動農民逐漸地與自願地合併爲大規模集體農場——擁有現代技術的未來的巨大的穀物生產者——準備政治與經濟的基礎。由於這種工作，到八月一日爲止，已有三萬五千家農戶根據按勞支酬與土地公有的社會主義原則，自動組織集體農場。

廣大的勞動農民群衆正以極大的興趣，注視着第一批集體農場的成功。這些成功是很明顯的。今年集體農場的收成眞正是具有歷史意義的。許多集體農場的收穫超過每公頃二千公斤小麥，有些甚至是三千公斤！從前什麼時候，我們的勞動農民有過這樣豐收呢？廣大的貧農與中農已經日益相信，黨勸告他們堅決地走上集體化的道路是正確的。考慮到農民日漸願意聯合起來，你可以推斷在五年計劃結束時，大多數的農場都將集體化。不用說的，這需要先建立一個强大的工業來製造農業機器。換句話說，工業的加速發展是我們的農業的社會主義改造的關鍵。

城鄉物品的交流——工人階級與勞動農民聯盟的經濟基礎——將繼續不斷地發展。這個發展的目的，不僅僅在滿足作爲消費者的勞動農民的個人需要，而且在滿足他們的生產需要，來給他們增加農業生產力以幫助，特別是以農業機器供給鄉村。

五年計劃規定發展物品交流領域中的社會主義成份（國營貿易與合作事業），要使得社會主義成份可以佔物品交流總量的百分之八十五到九十。

不斷地擴大生產中的社會主義成份，不斷地增加國民收入，減少國民收入中剝削者得到的部分，穩步的增加國民收入中歸勞動人民使用的部分，這樣就可以把勞動人民的生活水準提高百分之八十。

由上所述，可以看出，五年計劃是建立我國社會主義基礎的偉大計劃。工人、勞動農民，以及忠於人民的知識分子，將儘一切努力廣泛利用國內資源，來完成這個偉大的建設。

但是，如果我們的人民共和國沒有得到蘇聯每天的兄弟般的援助，國內的資源是不够的。

自然在担負實現五年計劃的這一偉大任務時，我們並不是以爲毫無阻礙與困難的。我們已經遭到很大的困難，並且克服了它們。我們將遇到更多的困難，並且也要克服它們。我們要與資產階級遺留下來的經濟與文化方面的落後進行鬥爭來克服困難；我們要鎭壓知道他們的末日已近的剝削者的日益猛烈的抵抗來克服困難；我們要揭穿帝國主義者及其在我國內部的走狗的險惡陰謀來克服困難。

我們迄今所完成的這一切成就，我們將來的一切計劃都是以和平的、創造性的勞動爲基礎的。爲了使我們的人民能够建設一個幸福的將來，我們需要和平。

我們人民爭取和平的努力，表現在和平運動的驚人發展上，表現在羅馬尼亞人民在斯德哥爾摩宣言上的一千多萬簽名上，表現在選舉各地域與各地區和平會議代表的熱烈氣氛上，表現在定於九月九日在布加勒斯特舉行的羅馬尼亞人民共和國和平委員會代表大會上。

我們國家的人民大衆已在數千次會議上指斥美帝國主義者對朝鮮人民的可恨的侵略爲可恥，他們表示堅定地決心——與所有其他愛好和平的人民一道——阻止一次新的世界大戰的發動。

和平運動激起了在具體行動表現出來的群衆的積極愛國主義的高潮。與在斯德哥爾摩宣言上簽名同時，在現在極流行的"讓我們以生產的成就來支持我們的和平簽名"的口號下，勞動人民在生

產方面達到了巨大的成就。

"爲了祖國、爲了和平"的社會主義競賽，現在在第一個五年計劃的前夕，在工人階級的覺悟上有了新的具體的表現，鼓勵了和動員了勞動群衆。

先進的工人們，如礦工巴他、霍蒂亞、科皮丁已在依照一九五一年的計劃工作；鋼鐵工人弗契特、格朗第、司機伊昂、紡織工人馬蒂，辛卡和煉油工人巴爾烏里司古應用蘇聯斯達哈諾夫運動者的先進方法，達到高度勞動生產率和利用機器率。在羅馬尼亞人民共和國召開和平大會的前夕，社會主義競賽以新的熱情在發展着。

和平運動經常在加强着，並要求進一步加强警覺性，進一步加强群衆與反對國內階級敵人——富農及投機家——和國外戰爭販子鬥爭的戰鬥能力。他們因爲對社會主義與人民民主陣營有共同的仇恨，因爲都罪惡地希望有一次新戰爭而聯合起來。對於法西斯鐵托匪帮及其走狗，我們必須特別警覺。正如最近布加勒斯特審判中所揭露的一樣，他們早在一九四四年就已在我們國內建立了廣大的間諜網，準備爲了美英帝國主義戰爭計劃把羅馬尼亞的巴納特併入南斯拉夫。

最近數年來，我們的共和國已取得了資本主義國家所不可能做到的成就。我們在進入解放的第七年，要取得更大的成就。

我們成就的基礎是，我們的黨受着馬、恩、列、斯的不可戰勝的思想的指導，並且這些思想正日益深入了我國勞動大衆的心中。

我們的成就的基礎是，我們的國家受着蘇聯的豐富經驗的指引，並且在各方面利用蘇聯的經驗，縮短到達社會主義的道路的思想已深入群衆的心中，並不斷地取得新的陣地。

我們的成就基礎是社會主義國家的援助以及我們與蘇聯的密切友誼。

我們將來的成就在於穩步地鞏固無產階級專政，它的國家機構，特別是它的領導力量——黨。

我們的勞動人民更緊密地團結在黨的周圍，加强與偉大的蘇聯領導的和平、民主、社會主義陣營的聯系，在列寧—斯大林的勝利旗幟下，充滿信心地走向社會主義的繁榮的高峯。

波蘭農村中新的生產合作社

波蘭農村中生產合作社的收成，表現了集體耕作遠較落後的個體耕作爲優，並且使許多至今還半信半疑的勞動農民大受感動。

由於工作的組織完善，並由於拖拉機和農業機器的大規模使用，因此生產合作社的收成又迅速又容易。各地收成之後，緊接着就是犂田。

生產合作社的收穫比較個體農場的收穫要豐富得多。例如，在羅茲省的斯萊伯爾那村中，合作社在每公頃上約收一千二百公斤裸麥，而個體農場只收到七百五十公斤。

因此，貧農和中農參加生產合作社的要求大大地增長。四月至七月之間共有四〇九個生產合作社組織起來，以七月份一個月中參加合作社的人數最多。八月的最初五天中，又成立了九十個合作社。

現在波蘭共有一、三〇一個生產合作社。仍有幾百個農村正在組織生產合作社。

捷克斯洛伐克的經濟成就

人民民主捷克斯洛伐克的勞動人民以完成並超額完成哥特瓦爾德五年計劃的程序來答復美帝侵略者對朝鮮人民的卑劣攻擊。

七月份工業計劃完成了百分之一〇四·一，半年的計劃完成了百分之一〇一·二。

計劃實現中的種種成就主要是由於捷克和斯洛伐克礦工的推動，他們完成了任務的百分之一〇一·七。他們現正實現他們的諾言，即在一年之中超額生產一百萬噸硬煤和六十萬噸褐煤。鋼鐵工人也有好的成就。重工業的生產在加速度地增長中。

勞動人民對於他們的工作是有助於戰鬥的英勇的朝鮮人民的這一意識，是七月計劃能夠超額完成的很大的因素。一種新型的社會主義的競賽——就是爭取最優秀的礦工、鐵工、鑽工等等稱號的競賽——已經在擴展中。

加拿大勞動人民反對華爾街干涉朝鮮

加拿大勞工進步黨書記 瑞爾遜

自從美國帝國主義侵略朝鮮以來，勞工進步黨面臨着一個歷史性的考驗。

自從我們黨提出"保持加拿大獨立"的口號以來，我們第一次碰遇到了，在一個國際緊急事變的條件下應用這個口號的任務。

大體上，可以說我們的黨是經得起這個考驗的。在巴克同志的領導下，勞工進步黨挺身而出，表現是一個爲爭取和平、反對加拿大捲入美國侵的戰爭，爭取一個加拿大獨立的政策，爭取"不許干涉朝鮮"和恢復安理會的合法性而奮鬥的政黨。

六月二十七日，巴克同志斥責美國對朝鮮的軍事干涉是一種公開而無恥的侵略，旨在阻止朝鮮人民爭取全國獨立與統一的鬥爭。同時巴克同志要求"不許干涉朝鮮"。七月三日，黨的全國執行委員會發表宣言，號召加拿大人民以行動阻止戰爭的擴大。作爲對加拿大派遣三架轟炸機供麥克阿瑟驅使的答覆，勞工進步黨要求停止把加拿大的軍隊牽入華爾街在朝鮮進行的戰爭中。七月十日，巴克同志發表了致總理勞倫特的一封公開信，揭露政府出賣國家獨立的行爲。他並於七月十八日通電要求加拿大支持斯大林在覆尼赫魯電報中提出的和平建議。

勞工進步黨全國執行委員會，一開始就號召所有的黨委會和全體黨員們，大大加强我們保衛和平的工作。首先，這意味着大大地提高我們發出的宣傳品和鼓動材料的速度和數量，宣傳朝鮮的眞實情況，並且敦促一致行動挽救和平。在這一方面，可以說：我們已經做了一個良好的開端，但是在各個不同區域之間情況是不平衡的，而且我們還缺乏充分的魄力和想像力。

在七月裡，勞工進步黨在全加拿大的工廠、兵營和各個地區裡，散發了二十五萬份傳單及其他宣傳品，號召採取行動，挽救世界和平，阻止戰爭擴大，制止美國的武裝干涉。同月，勞工進步黨在數十個都市和城鎮裡，召集會議，"報告朝鮮眞實情況"。——有在公共大廳舉行的群衆大會，有在街頭和工廠門前舉行的集會，還有露天的集會和野外聚餐會。勞工進步黨在英屬哥倫比亞、薩斯喀徹溫和曼尼托巴諸省，廣播了關於朝鮮戰爭的無線電節目。在魁北克，勞工進步黨張貼標語，上面寫着："加拿大人不爲朝鮮戰爭犧牲性命！""加拿大人爲朝鮮戰爭犧牲性命嗎？不！"在多倫多，在針業市場上與工人們舉行的街頭集會吸引了成百的工人，警察企圖加以恫嚇但未得逞。特別是在太平洋沿岸，黨的公開活動曾經引起大企業報紙的狂怒的咆哮。

站在鬥爭的最前綫，向人民宣傳眞實情況和開展和平運動的報紙是"加拿大論壇報"，"太平洋論壇報"，及整個進步的工人階級報紙。

一九五〇年二月，全國委員會會議上明確指出一個教訓：在保衛和平的鬥爭中，黨的行動對於群衆的一致行動起着決定的作用。

在當前的緊急情勢中，黨在這一方面已經有些進步。

但是，和提出黨的主張不可分割的，是把黨的主張應用在群衆性的統一戰綫的工作上。在總的和平運動中，在徵集和平宣言簽名的工作中，共產黨的活動具有決定作用，而且必須大大地加强。全國執行委員會在七月中旬致各省及各區黨委會的信中，尖銳地批評了現有的缺點。信裡說："我們爭取和平請願成功的工作是不能令人滿意的……和平請願的成功是測驗和平鬥爭是否成功的準則。"

黨用自己的力量充分支持加拿大和平大會的目標和工作，支持爲朝鮮事件而召開的一系列的公開集會，支持爭取至少派遣二十名代表出席世界和平大會的運動，而且最重要的，支持爲和平宣言徵集簽名的工作。

在擁護和平宣言的鬥爭中，我們的青年黨員和婦女黨員已經樹立了傑出的榜樣。最先每人徵集了一千人簽名的加拿大人，是全國勞工青年聯合會的兩位積極工人——克拉勒和柯里姆（後者是去年海員大罷工的參加者）。努力和他們進行競賽的還有其他的青年和平保衛者。勞工進步黨的女黨員已經列在和平請願運動的最積極最優良的戰士之列。

儘管敵對的報紙進行瘋狂的攻擊，儘管反動派在廣大工人中進行冷戰，統一戰綫的基礎仍然廣泛而强大。

在薩斯喀徹溫省，一位黨的領導同志寫道：

"我的一位在鐵路上工作的朋友告訴我說：他那部門的工人異口同聲地譴責美國佬的干涉，並且一聽到北朝鮮勝利的消息，就感到歡欣。他覺得現在人民中的情形，和捷克危機和柏林危機時的情形已經不同了。混亂思想現在已經比以前少了。我的朋友並不是一個過度樂觀的人。……

"現在的工作是使整個這種健康的思想明確起來，並且使它能夠表達出來。"

在加拿大的人民大衆中，爭取和平的意志的廣度與深度是很明白的。魁北克的七十個法蘭西血統加拿大人居住的天主教區，擁護斯德哥爾摩和平宣言，六十個教師在宣言上簽名，群衆普遍抗議派遣軍隊赴朝鮮，對於加拿大內閣所發生的顯著影響等，所有這些，都說明在我國存在的保衛和平的偉大潛力。

我們的任務是：在爲和平請願書徵集簽名的鬥爭中，在組織和平運動中，在日益廣泛地向加拿大人民大衆宣傳我們的政策中，建立更廣泛更强大的保衛和平的統一戰綫。

加拿大的和平陣營正在這個鬥爭中壯大着。

法國共產黨保衛和平的鬥爭

法國共產黨書記 杜克洛

美帝國主義者及其走狗們，把法國當作他們的"大西洋戰略"中的重要區域之一。他們想利用我們的國家，作他們所正在準備的反蘇戰爭的基地。但是法國的工人階級和人民，日益堅決地反對我們國家根據美國的命令所奉行的戰爭政策。

在保衛和平的鬥爭中盡了一切努力，以團結最廣大群衆的法國共產黨的種種活動，引起了戰爭販子陣營的極大不安。法國共產黨支持爭取和平與自由的戰士的行動，保證共產黨人與和平擁護者——他們有着種種不同的信仰——並肩積極參加和平委員會以及各鄉鎮徵集斯德哥爾摩宣言簽名委員會所從事的運動，它在動員法國人民起來反對戰爭煽動者的罪惡行動上，起了並將繼續起最大的作用。雖然和平運動還未包括法國鄉鎮的一半以上，現在收集到的簽名已達一千二百萬。

非常明顯，今日群衆對簽名於斯德哥爾摩宣言的意義，認識得遠比和平運動開始時來得深刻。僅僅在幾個星期以前，當你請求人們在宣言書上簽名時，你可能聽到他們回答說：戰爭的危險並不存在。但是美國對朝鮮的侵略行爲表明了眞正戰爭的危險。這一侵略行爲使人們更明白了甚麼是帝國主義者的侵略政策。

要求和平的善良的人民感到，他們盡早加入要求禁止原子武器者的行列是一件日益顯得重要的事。這一全民運動已取得這樣大的規模，以致戰爭販子及其走狗們不得不越來越經常地玩弄狡滑手段，並且公開地攻擊斯德哥爾摩宣言。

應該指出，我們敵人的這些努力，也就等於承認斯德哥爾摩和平宣言簽名運動已受到人民群衆廣大的響應。只要舉出極少數的例子，就足以說明普通人民對收集簽名者所表示的衷心的歡迎。在兩小時以內，簽名收集者在阿爾市就收集到六百個簽名。在土倫，爭取和平的戰士於七月十四日在一個半小時以內收集到七百二十九個簽名。在巴黎附近的一個小鎮上，一位殘廢軍人得到一百四十五名居民中的一百四十二名在宣言書上簽名，在下夏朗特省的一個鎮市上，六百四十四名居民中的六百四十二名，包括鎮長在內，都在宣言書上簽了名。

在法國城市和鄉村傳遞着的和平接力跑，使得青年們能以擴大斯德哥爾摩和平宣言簽名的收集工作。通過這種方式，曾經到尼斯與意大利青年聞過會的法國青年們，正盡力幫助群衆認識目前形勢的非常嚴重，以及加緊保衛和平的鬥爭的迫切需要。支持斯德哥爾摩和平宣言的運動今日是這樣普遍，以前曾經拒絕簽名的人，現在都改變了他們的態度。

最近發表了名爲"六十八人的宣言"（這一宣言原由六十八人簽名，後來得到其他許多人的支持。）

在這一宣言裡，禁止原子武器和其他大量屠殺人民的武器的要求是以下列方式提出的："當我們聽到有勢力的政客們殘酷地計劃着在朝鮮戰爭中使用原子武器時，我們深深感到憂慮了，我們堅決反對使用任何一種大量屠殺的武器，在這些武器中原子、化學、以及細菌武器最可憎，最罪惡。"

在宣佈了他們認爲：萬國紅十字會的聲明，法國主教長和大主教們的來信，美、英、法、瑞典各國新教牧師們的聲明、法國教師們的聲明以及斯德哥爾摩宣言，是全世界要求禁止使用大量滅絕人類的武器的表示以後，六十八個簽名於宣言的人進一步聲稱："我們禁止使用侮辱人類以及違反構成一切文明之基礎的人類無限尊嚴的武器。"簽名於這個宣言上的有：阿拉貢、但尼、葛魯埃、議員里維、前任部長大比埃、人權同盟總書記堪思、新聞記者布爾戴以及其他許多人。

被收買的報紙對於在這宣言上簽名的人加以攻擊是非常自然的事。戰爭販子的狂怒僅僅强調說明了這個文件的意義。廣大羣衆對於戰爭政策的眞正本質認識得愈深刻，他們也就愈能在這種政策中找出他們日益貧窮的原因，並且也愈感必須團結起來以終止這種狀況。在政府的政策和廣大羣衆的需要和希望之間，有着日益尖銳的矛盾。正因爲有着這種矛盾，才產生了最近的政府危機。

帝國主義者所加於法國的軍事費用已令人不能忍耐。政府在其最近所頒佈的軍備備忘錄中，希望在三年以內再撥出二萬億法郎作爲武器、裝備和維持新成立的十五師軍隊之用。加上這筆撥款，法國每年軍費總計將近一萬二千億法郎。問題在於國家將遭遇到的一筆可怕的費用。一方面是千萬億法郎用於戰爭，一方面是勞動大衆的情況越來越困難。生活費用不斷上漲，而政府對極端不合理的工資却主張不應該增加。

人民群衆的不滿情緒正在不斷地增漲。共產黨在廣大群衆爭取麵包與自由的鬥爭中起了領導的作用。在這些情況之下，統治者日益加强其鎭壓手段。過去兩年內，統治者利用每一個機會來分裂工人階級，企圖孤立共產黨並使它與廣大群衆脫離。靡勒與莫克一流的右翼社會黨領袖們一直站在這種反共運動的最前綫。但是他們想把共產黨從廣大群衆中孤立起來的企圖已經失敗了。

被政府宣傳宣佈爲"共產黨"組織之一的總工會的被選入社會保險委員會，表明該組織享有工人階級大多數人的信任，最近所舉行的每一種形式爲政治選舉却表明了共產黨在法國保持了它領導政黨的地位。這無疑地可以說明政府多數各政黨何以要盡種種努力去制訂一項剝奪我黨在由選舉產生的機構中的合法代表權，給人一個共產黨的勢力已日漸削弱的假印象。

人民的公敵企圖打擊共產黨、打擊勞動人民的先鋒隊與法國人民的偉大希望。爲了要做到這一步，他們不惜使用任何手段。挑唆鎭壓的人們常常說滿足勞動人民的要求是與共產黨作戰所必要的條件。但是，這僅僅是講講而已，因爲政府的戰爭政策帶來了完全相反的結果。如果"社會"傳達者常被用來安定勞動人民的情緒以便引誘他們離開團結的道路的話，這樣做恰巧正因爲團結的道路越來越吸引勞動人民，他們在團結中看到了擺脫他們悲慘命運的道路。

所有這些說明了在反共鎭壓口號下所推行的運動底眞相。在這裡，問題是推行一個國際性的計劃。帝國主義者們在得到美國與日本這樣的鎭壓例子以後，現在開始迫害德國的共產黨。工黨的艾德禮也已對共產黨員進行了嚴厲的攻擊與威脅。加斯貝利也露出了他準備開始反共鎭壓的政策。在法國——與企圖充任反共魁首的莫克一道——賣國的武士們正在下面這些人的領導下聚集攏來：達拉弟，這個慕尼黑事件與"假戰爭"中的人物；佛朗丁，他在慕尼黑事件時曾向希特勒通電祝賀；富爾，他在戰前是社會黨的總書記，後來成爲貝當國民會議的議員。所有這些與以達拉弟任主席的"左翼共和聯盟"有聯系的人們，聲言他們要組織一個"眞理運動"。在他們的語言中，這就意味着他們要加緊反共叫囂。他們毫不遲疑地說：必需要消滅"對過時的議會主義的荒誕的尊敬"。

許多和平鬥士被投入監牢裡。但是，法國的統治者與他們的美國主子並不認爲這樣做是够了。在牢獄裡的人們中間有許多是婦女。足以充分說明她們勇敢的，是一個女共產黨員迪茜的行爲，她把她自己投身在一輛裝有武器彈藥的火車前面。

多倫海軍船塢的二級機匠馬丁，以所謂"參加瓦解陸軍"的罪名也被投入牢中受折磨。奉命逮捕馬丁的人，看到在戰艦上與多倫海軍基地內所散發的傳單大感憂慮，因爲這些傳單揭穿了對越南人民進行殖民戰爭的內幕，並要求從那個國家退回法國的部隊。

這位在十七歲時即手執武器參加人民的隊伍爲法國的解放事業而鬥爭的二級機匠，被這個有貝當內閣前任閣員舒曼，與前國民議會議員比南在內的政府投入了牢獄裡。由此可見，抵抗運動的鬥士現在正受到賣國賊的夥伴的迫害。因此，反抗鎭壓的鬥爭正越來越普遍，而且成爲偉大的和平運動鬥爭的形式之一。

隨着這個鎭壓政策而來的，是法國統治者們更加屈服於美國戰爭販子的命令之下。

支持美國侵略朝鮮的那批下賤的統治者，已經派了一艘輔助艦到朝鮮的海面上去；毫無問題，這個行動是派遣法國軍隊的先聲。

這些統治者們不僅僅在越南繼續罪惡的戰爭。他們毫不猶豫地一步步走向戰爭的道路，而這就是他們的主子所希望將我們拖進去的。但是，法國的人民是不甘心讓他們的兒子去進行反對人民爭取自由與獨立的戰爭的。因此，在法國，"朝鮮是朝鮮人民的！"口號與"越南是越南人民的！"口號就很自然地融合在一起。

當充任法國政府重要顧問角色的美國駐法大使，行使壓力以期使我國捲入"保衛台灣"——或者更正確地說，對人民中國的侵略——的行動時，有許許多多的法國男女認爲這是使法國走向災難。各種各樣的人物（其中有好些曾經做過見不得人的事）已覺悟到必須向法國政府呼籲，要求它承認中華人民共和國並且不要阻擋中國參加聯合國，這是件很有意義的事。不消說，其中有些要這樣做顯然是在要花頭，但無論如何，這反映出在保衛和平的政策中，人民運動是何等的深刻。

朝鮮事件把戰爭販子的犯罪行動揭露得淋漓盡緻。法國政府顯露了他的本色原來是戰爭販子的助手。法國政府由於感覺到它的眞面目已被人民發現並被迫一步步地走上戰爭的道路，因此把鎭壓當作逃避的手段。

法國政府的政策說明了斯大林同志所說一段話："要進行戰爭，增加軍備或組織新的聯盟都不够。要進行戰爭，還必須加强資本主義國家的後方。資本主義國家在沒有預先加强它自己的後方，沒有箝制其'本國的'工人、沒有箝制其'本國的'殖民地以前，是不能够進行眞正的戰爭的。因此資產階級政府的政策就是逐漸法西斯化。"

和平公敵的計劃是非常明顯的。但是，在爭取麵包與和平的鬥爭中，依靠發展廣泛團結的政策是能够挫敗這些計劃的。加緊斯德哥爾摩宣言的簽名運動與準備第二屆世界擁護和平大會，這二件事使得在行動的名義下與那些昨天還是意見分歧的人們有了接近的可能；那些人由於形勢的發展，現在已覺悟到有團結起來進行鬥爭的必要。戰爭政策對工人階級與整個勞動人民的重大後果促成了廣泛的團結運動。所有勞動人民，不管他們與總工會、天主教勞工聯盟或是"工人力量"有聯系，都要求提高工資，而且他們都承認他們的貧窮是由於戰爭政策的結果。

這種情況提供了團結與提高群衆政治覺悟的巨大可能性；群衆越來越覺悟到工人們窮困的原因是在於戰爭政策，因此這種戰爭政策是必須予以廢止的。

法國共產黨可以用克服狹隘的宗派主義思想、勇敢地投入它的全部力量來發展群衆各種各樣的工作、以新的規模從事必要的行動來反對派運軍隊與軍火到越南與朝鮮去，阻撓美國軍火在法國的起卸，並盡可能深入地開展斯德哥爾摩宣言簽名運動等等辦法，來阻撓法國變成戰爭販子所憑藉的前哨。我們的黨是知道它的責任的。它有着重大的任務。它必將完成這些任務——因爲我們的同志們記得多列士在我黨十二屆大會上所作的警句，並把它當作堅決不移的指示："爭取和平與民族獨立，爭取這個鬥爭的最後勝利的不可抗拒的發展，要依靠我們，依靠我們的努力，依靠我們不屈不撓的精神。"

古巴人民爲反對戰爭和爭取民主自由而鬥爭

古巴人民社會黨總書記 羅 加

古巴人民目前正以日見增長的力量抵抗着戰爭歇斯底里，抵抗着挑起第三次世界大戰的努力。他們正在進行鬥爭，反對把古巴變成這一戰爭中的美國工具。

美帝國主義對於朝鮮的干涉成了古巴政府、長槍會分子和其他帝國主義走狗迫害和平擁護者、發動禁止人民社會黨（P.S.P）的運動以及加緊鎭壓工人階級運動的藉口。

朝鮮戰爭剛一爆發，爲帝國主義者服務的報紙和廣播電台、工會領袖中的叛徒、政府的奴才和"反對派"資產階級政黨的高級政客們就一齊大喊大叫起來：他們希望"强大"的美國，加上在法西斯分子麥克阿瑟指揮下的海軍艦隊噴氧轟炸機，將會迅速地打垮"共產黨人"和毀滅朝鮮。他們從未想到這個小國家能够抵抗住美國佬的干涉。帝國主義者的報紙、雜誌和廣播電台自然趕忙宣佈他們毫無疑問地是站在美國方面的，說"共產黨人"是"侵略者"，說朝鮮人侵襲了……他們自己的國土。有些甚至要求向蘇聯宣戰。所有美帝國主義的走狗都一致認爲應對"赤色分子"採取鎭壓措施。

古巴政府正式宣佈它支持美國的干涉。在第二次世界大戰中作投機買賣而弄得聲名狼藉的阿

爾遲里茲向聯合國組織(他在這裡是古巴的代表)提出一項建議,說古巴人應當流血,以便帝國主義者可以保持他們在朝鮮的特權。C·T·K(工會中分裂出去的組織——編者)的領袖們,爲帝國主義者和他們自己的政府服務的工會叛徒們,立即動員起來,組織了幾群棍徒在街上徵集簽名來支持宣佈共產黨爲非法的措施。帝國主義者的工會傀儡科非諾,他那奴性的熱情,甚至達到這樣的程度,竟以朝鮮事件和新世界大戰的威脅爲根據,而開始剝奪在電力站工作的共產黨人的工會權利,並且"要求解僱"他們。十名熟練的工人成了這個向警察報信人的第一批犧牲者。

受美國大使館資助的一個法西斯組織"第二次世界大戰退伍軍人協會","美國人之友"社及其他暴徒殺人犯的組織却在報紙上宣佈,說他們正在準備一個武裝的"示威",旨在攫奪"今日新聞"的編輯部辦公室和印刷廠,因爲"這個共產黨的報紙攻擊美國,而且把美國人說成朝鮮的干涉主義者"。同時,古巴的主要的廣播電台取消了共產黨黑人領袖阿桂羅的星期日半小時談話的節目。阿桂羅是在上次選舉中被選入衆議院的。哈瓦那市議員艾斯卡蘭蒂由於廣播竟被審訊,藉口是他"濫用"言論自由的權利。

然而,古巴的工人階級和人民並沒有在反動派的這些鎮壓活動面前退却,相反的他們正在加緊爭取和平,爭取民主權利,反對美國侵略朝鮮的鬥爭。人民社會黨立即揭露了美國干涉主義者的這種挑釁的與侵略的行動,指出它們是帝國主義的行爲,是走向世界大戰的新的步驟,是鎮壓亞洲民族解放運動的行動。

人民社會黨號召群衆爲制止美國干涉朝鮮而鬥爭;爲給予朝鮮人決定自己命運的權利而鬥爭。黨主張聯合國承認中華人民共和國的合法代表,及徵集成千成萬的在斯德哥爾摩宣言上簽名。

爲了回答政府對於抗議大會的禁令——民主婦聯原擬舉行抗議大會反對美國干涉朝鮮——古巴人民在住宅和工廠裡組織了數百次小型集會和會議。政府威脅着要禁止銷售"今日新聞"和逮捕報販,爲了回答這種威脅,我們黨的委員會組織了賣報隊,在街頭發賣我們的報紙,在兩個星期稍多的時間內,銷售量就差不多增加了三千份。黨的委員會複印了許多篇論文、漫畫和新聞消息,散發給居民。

潘那所領導的古巴工人聯合會,擁護世界工聯的號召(從七月十七日到七月二十四日舉行"保衛朝鮮人民週")。這一週內,"朝鮮眞相"這本小冊子發行了二十三萬份。社會主義青年聯合會發表文告,題目是:"古巴青年决不爲美帝國主義服務,去充當亞洲人民的劊子手。"

市長們市議員們國會議員們各民主政黨的領袖們,學生、自由職業者和婦女們,更不用說工人和農民了,都在有力地抗議政府的宣佈人民社會黨爲非法的意圖。輿論的壓力是這樣大,以致署名掃地的共產主義的敵人被迫退却,甚至被迫表示不贊成提倡暴力的運動,而司法機關也向那些威嚇"今日新聞"的人們起訴了。工會揭露了對工人的犯罪性的解僱。煙草工人和他們的家屬聚集在哈瓦那市政府大樓內,要求將解僱的工人們復職。

徵集在斯德哥爾摩宣言上簽名的運動已在大規模地發展。僅在哈瓦那一地即徵集了二十四萬人的簽名,在古巴全島各地徵集了四十四萬二千人的簽名。古巴人民堅强地抗議美帝國主義干涉朝鮮,並熱情地歡迎蘇聯——偉大的社會主義國家——的態度:反對干涉其他國家內政。

古巴人民堅决反對我國統治集團的提議:爲了美帝國主義者的利益將古巴人派去當砲灰,利用古巴人去屠殺那些爲獨立、統一和進步而鬥爭的朝鮮人民。

古巴人民控訴政府和那些爲帝國主義者服務的暴徒和賣國賊們的迫害和犯罪性的威脅。他們正在保衛着他們擁有這樣一個政黨的權利,因爲這個黨是反帝的、革命的、戰鬥性的、眞正屬於人民的政黨,是一個爲民族解放與社會主義而鬥爭,爭取和平,爭取實現古巴的克服危機的計劃;爭取工人階級的團結;爭取土地改革;爭取教育法,爭取懲罰種族歧視的政黨。

古巴人民希望而且一定會達到這個目的。

更正(一)

本刊中文版第五三期"人民陣線與人民民主"一文中有以下錯誤:

第六頁左欄第四行,"引闡明多馬列主義"應爲"闡明馬列主義"。

第六頁右欄第二行,"這些論"應爲"這些論點"。

第六頁右欄倒數第九行,"來克復"應爲"來克服"。

第八頁左欄第十一行,"右翼民主社會黨人"應爲"右翼社會民主黨人"。

從思想—政治上加强德國共產黨的任務

德國共產黨主席 雷曼

一九四九年十二月二十八日至三十日召開的德國共產黨中央委員會第十四屆全會，是我們黨的發展的一個里程碑。共產黨中央委員會遵照共產黨與工人黨情報局十一月會議的決定，通過了一項關於"在馬列主義的基礎上在思想—政治上加强我們黨"的決議。

一九四九年八月十四日舉行的聯邦議會（波恩"國會"）選舉，暴露了德共工作中的弱點。儘管有着在西德人民中間加强我黨影響的有利的客觀條件，選民却受了極大的欺騙。這在相當大的程度上，是由於我們黨沒有能够很好地完成面前的任務。首先，應該指出我們的黨員群衆和積極分子在我們敵人的反蘇誹謗面前經常退縮，在我們對蘇聯、各人民民主國家、奧得—尼斯疆界綫——德國與新波蘭的和平疆界——以及德意志民主共和國的發展等各種問題上沒有採取明確的立場。並且暴露了在我們黨內對於德國共產黨全國政策的各項問題缺乏了解，忘了力求工人階級的團結和爭取同盟軍的必要。同時對於爭取統一、獨立、愛好和平、民主的德國的鬥爭和爭取勞動群衆的社會和民主權利的鬥爭之間的聯系，也極不了解。

在敵人誹謗面前的機會主義的退却以及對於有關我們黨的政策的許多問題缺乏正確的方針，是由於許多黨員群衆和積極分子的思想—政治水平的低下，以及整個黨關於思想教育問題工作的薄弱和不够。

正如德共中央委員會第十三屆全會的決議——"關於一九四九年八月十四日選舉的教訓"——所指出的："我們黨的主要弱點之一就是很少注意黨員的思想教育。它忽視了國際工人階級運動的經驗，特別是對於勝利的聯共（布）黨的經驗的研究。它沒有從黨中央委員會對於鐵托集團蛻化的教訓所作的決議中取得充分的實際的結論。黨在它的實際工作中沒有充分地考慮工人階級運動的教訓，特別是在威瑪共和國時期的教訓。"

由於這種不能令人滿意的思想教育的工作，以及由此產生的政治警覺的不够，帝國主義的間諜就得以在我們黨內展開他們的破壞活動，並在黨員中間散佈不安和混亂。

該決議寫道："警惕性的不足使托洛茨基派，C·P·O·（布蘭德勒托派集團——編者），鐵托集團，德國社會民主黨東方局及其他帝國主義代理機構的腐化著作能以自由地在我們黨內流行。"

黨組織與領導機構中所進行的關於第十三屆全會結果的討論，意味着德國共產黨向着加强馬列主義水平前進了一步。這種討論有助於克服黨內的資產階級的客觀主義；提高我們黨員群衆和積極分子的政治警覺性，結果就揭發了一批托洛茨基分子和鐵托分子的間諜。並且得以從黨內揭發和開除了像費施爾（前巴伐利亞州黨書記處委員），繆勒（萊因——法茨州黨委員會的第一任主席），夏帕（前北萊因——威斯特伐利亞州黨書記處委員和黨中央機關報副總編輯）。它還暴露了在我們黨內——直到第十三屆全會——關於思想問題的疏忽到了何種程度，以及我們的警惕性是如何的薄弱。

多年以來，繆勒得以破壞和腐蝕黨在巴登的萊茵蘇達工廠中的工作，這個工廠是西德最大的企業之一，雇有二萬二千個工人。他得以在我們黨內執行法國佔領當局的指示，並且散發傳單來號召黨組織按照佔領當局的願望行事。同樣地，費施爾，這個帝國主義的間諜，在我們黨內進行了好幾個月的破壞活動，儘管巴伐利亞州黨書記處曾得到德共中央委員會書記處關於費施爾的破壞活動的警告。

第十三屆全會的決定，給黨的工作帶來了根本的改變，並且從黨內揭露和開除了這些敵人的走狗。

在德共中央委員會第十三屆全會之後，產生了一種危險，就是在反對敵人間諜的鬥爭中，黨的領導機構僅靠着機械的清洗，而沒有在黨員面前從政治上揭露這些間諜。因此，德共中央委員會第十四屆全會向全黨指出在思想—政治上加强黨的必要。第十四屆全會的決議對於黨工作中的缺點

和弱點作了一個批評和自我批評的分析，並決議說：

"這證明了黨的思想教育，反對異己影響和異己思想的思想鬥爭，在目前是黨底最重要的任務，是加强和進一步把我們黨變爲一個馬列主義的黨以及勝利實現其政策的先決條件。"

德共第十四屆全會通過了一項特別決定，規定要學習"在馬列主義的基礎上在思想—政治上加强黨"的決議。在對於討論會指導員們舉辦了特別訓練之後，這個決議會在所有黨組織的會議上和晚間的政治教育時間內進行討論。這些討論將成爲選舉黨的各組織的領導機構的基礎。因此，注意力主要地集中在產生有效的領導機構以及把新的青年幹部吸收到這些機構中。但在討論決議時有若干弱點，這些弱點存在着某些危險：(一)把在思想上加强黨了解成爲一種運動，(二)關於決議的討論在下級黨組織中進行得很不够。

重新選舉黨組織的領導機構的決定，執行得既不充分又不得當。在許多組織中，在初步地批評和分析工作之後，並沒有進行黨機構的選舉，舊的黨的領導機構又理所當然地重新當選了。

德共第十四屆全會的決議指出了下薩克森州黨委員會工作中的嚴重缺點，它逃避對黨的敵人進行思想鬥爭。在討論這個決議期間，中下層組織提醒黨的領導上注意：在一九四五年以後，幫助那些甚至在一九三三年以前就因反黨活動而被德國共產黨開除的托洛茨基分子混入黨內負責職位的，正是前下薩克森州黨主席、其後任德共副主席的繆勒。他用一切可能的辦法來庇護他們，保護他們來對付黨員和積極分子的批評。

據說，當要採取決定審查反黨分子與奸細的活動時，或者當要提出開除他們出黨的問題時，繆勒就預先警告他們，從而使得他們沒有被揭發出來。同時，繆勒却誹謗那些提醒黨注意爲繆勒所庇護的這些間諜的反黨活動的工作人員。

來自下級黨組織的控訴迫使黨的領導機構開始對繆勒進行調查：調查的結果暴露了這個老派別主義者與黨的敵人的兩面活動和叛逆行爲。在一九三三年以前，繆勒曾參加紐曼的反黨派別。他曾奉紐曼的指示企圖用共產主義青年聯盟來對抗黨與台爾曼同志的領導。當時繆勒是托派間諜紐曼的得力助手。

繆勒曾虛僞地承認他在一九三三年以前所犯的"錯誤"，於是在一九四五年以後他又獲得了黨的信任，他就利用這種信任來恢復他的破壞活動。調查的結果顯示繆勒經常在他的房裡接見一個托派間諜——一個隸屬於某帝國主義佔領當局的官員。此外，他還與佔領當局的另一個官員保持密切的接觸，這個官員曾作過監視西德的一個州的共產黨活動的工作。

繆勒的任務在於使德國共產黨不要成爲一個堅守馬列主義路綫的黨；一個能够組織西德人民大衆爲爭取和平，爭取統一和民主的德國而鬥爭的黨。爲了這個目的他不遺餘力地使黨迷失方向；破壞黨領導機構的威信；使自己在人前顯赫，以便把自己造成黨的"思想家"，從而篡奪黨的領導權。同時也必須記住，由於德國的分裂，由於西方國家佔領當局禁止在西德建立統一社會黨，德共中央委員會直到一九四八年四月才成立起來，而帝國主義國家的佔領當局則盡力在州的組織裡助長了個人主義傾向。

一九四九年三月在索林根召開的一九四五年以後的首次德國共產黨會議，在德共的發展上起了非常重要的作用。在這次會議上，德國共產黨制訂了它的全國政策，並堅定地鞏固了黨中央的威信。從那時起，繆勒奮力進行反對德共領導機構的破壞活動。於是出現了一些僞裝得很巧妙的反黨的宣傳品，其唯一目的就是破壞黨中央委員會及其主席的威信。這種宣傳品侮蔑黨的領導機構，同時又盡一切可能製造一種印象，即散發這些宣傳品的人都是忠實於黨的分子。同時，爲了散佈混亂與破壞這一個或另一個州黨委員會的權威，繆勒曾命令在黨報上刊載反對某些州黨委書記處的文章。

與此同時，繆勒利用黨主席的缺席（他已在獄中多時）以及另一位書記處委員的因病缺席的機會，阻止黨的政策的執行。他企圖從德國共產黨的競選綱領（這個綱領是於一九四九年八月通過的）中刪掉一切爭取勞動人民的社會和民主權利的要求。他硬說爭取民主權利的要求以及勞動人民的經濟要求，或許會嚇走在爭取統一和獨立的德國的鬥爭中的可能的同盟者。他企圖用這樣的辦法，來阻止工人階級取得在爭取實現德國人民民族要求的鬥爭中的領導權。他還盡力破壞爭取工人階級團結的鬥爭。

繆勒是非常善於隱蔽他的反黨行爲的，他僞善地擁護——在口頭上和書面上——黨的政策。無可懷疑地，繆勒之所以能在德共黨內這樣長時間地開展他的敵對活動，是因爲，到目前爲止，黨在有系統地加强政治警惕性上作得不够。帝國主義間諜繆勒的被揭發是德共中央委員會第十三屆和第十四屆全會以後的發展的結果，是提高黨的思

想—政治水平的工作以及在黨內加强政治警惕性的結果。

在擁護開除繆勒出黨的許多决議中所表現的黨員們對於這一行動的反響，證明黨在加强其隊伍的工作上已經獲得了成功。

然而一定不要因爲有了這些成就，我們便無視我們黨工作中的嚴重缺點。德國共產黨整個兒來還沒有學會在日常工作中實行，或向群衆解釋關於加强黨的思想—政治水平决議的原則。這可以在黨報工作，特別是在中央機關報"自由人民"的嚴重缺點中；在我們的群衆宣傳上以及許多黨員和積極分子在敵人和反蘇誹謗的面前仍然表現退却上看出來。這種退却仍然明顯地表現在我們政策的三個基本問題上：

對於蘇聯——德國人民在爭取統一的、愛好和平的和民主的德國的鬥爭中最好的朋友——的和平政策的態度；

對於人民民主國家，尤其是對於波蘭和捷克斯洛伐克人民共和國的態度，也就是對於承認奧得—尼斯邊界爲德國與人民民主波蘭底最後的和平疆界問題的態度；

對於德意志民主共和國（它給西德指出了擺脫殖民地奴役和壓迫的道路）的態度。

由於黨沒有以充分的堅毅果决的精神，在群衆中普遍宣傳蘇聯的和平政策，群衆還沒有充分了解美帝國主義者及其德國僕從的侵略政策的實質。

我們在工廠與職工會工作的內容不是由黨——爲和平而鬥爭的組織——的基本任務來决定的。爭取勞動人民的社會利益和民主權利的鬥爭沒有盡可能密切地與爭取和平的鬥爭相聯系，雖然越來越明顯，賣國賊們——德國大資產階級——不僅要把第二次世界大戰的負担，而且還想把準備新戰爭的經費都加在勞動大衆的肩上。在職工會裡，我們的同志經常在右翼職工會領袖的攻擊面前退縮，這些右翼工會領袖不惜採取手段，把和平擁護者逐出職工會，並與僱主一道迫害生產委員會的共產黨人。

由於這些錯誤，黨在把群衆爭取和平的努力以及他們對於波恩傀儡政府政策的日益不滿，導入反對備戰與爭取勞動人民的經濟利益和民主權利的行動中去的工作上，是做得完全不够的。因此，儘管有着日益有利的客觀條件，黨却沒有贏得廣大群衆的信任——像在一九四九年與今年的選舉結果中所已經反映出來的那樣。

在上屆會議上，德共中央委員會自我批評地分析了黨的，特別是領導機構的工作，並决定了一些措施來改進黨的工作。這些措施保證：

通過黨中央機關報"自由人民"來指明黨的正確的日常的政治方針；

展開黨的爭取和平，反對新戰爭危險，以及反對美國侵略的鬥爭；

改進黨在群衆中間的宣傳，加强對於有關蘇聯的和平政策、人民民主國家以及德意志民主共和國的發展的各項問題的解釋工作，使西德人民能認識到祇有在和平以及和蘇聯及人民民主國家友好的條件下；祇有繼續沿着德意志民主共和國所已經勝利地走過的道路，他們的切身利益才能够得到保證；

停止我們同志在職工會中的機會主義的退却，採取措施來保證職工會完成他們在爲和平及勞動人民利益的鬥爭中的任務；

切實加緊進行在思想上加强黨的工作。

我們必須堅决地加强我們旨在提高黨的思想水平的工作。如果德國共產黨想要完成它的任務，它就必須以馬列主義爲其堅實基礎。在這方面的决定性步驟之一是組織許多研究聯共(布)黨史的小組。爲了應付對於合格的指導人的要求，所有黨的領導工作者已經奉命來領導這些小組的討論：這將使他們不得不經常地來提高他們的理論水平。此外，小組指導人正在參加一種特別預備班學習。要比以前更加注意對於馬、恩、列、斯著作的自修。在我們黨校裡進行短期或長期學習的學生數目正在大大地增多。

在思想上與政治上鞏固黨的隊伍，黨就能够完成它在反對美帝國主義者在西德領土上準備戰爭的鬥爭中，在反對美帝國主義對西德的殖民地剝削和壓迫中，在爲爭取和平、爲爭取統一、愛好和平及民主的德國的鬥爭中的偉大任務。

更正（二）

第八頁右欄第二十五行，"危機的成增漲"應爲"危機的增漲"。

第九頁右欄倒數第八行，"叛徒勃勞特"應爲"叛徒白勞德"。

第十頁右欄倒數第二行"由於有這些因素"應爲"由於這些因素"。

第十二頁右欄第四行，"多年前的"應爲"多年前"。

政治劄記

（一）阿根廷獨裁者底退却

在阿根廷城鎮的大街通衢上，人們可以看到巨大的招貼，印着法西斯獨裁者庇隆的笑臉，以及勵人的題句："世界和平的保護者"。假如庇隆必須要裝出一付和平"保護者"的假面孔的話，那末他必定是受到很大壓力的緣故。在一千五百萬人口的阿根廷裡，在斯德哥爾摩和平宣言上簽名的有一百萬——這不是一樁開玩笑的事。這是足以發人深思的！

但是"保護者"的假面具很少作用。事實毫無問題地暴露了美帝的狡猾，殘酷的代理人——一個夢想從戰爭中漁利的掠奪者。

獨裁者庇隆的緋宮竟詳細制訂了靠戰爭大發橫財的計劃：計劃要儲備大量貨物，這些貨物在戰爭中或者會變得稀少難得，因此他就能發上萬萬洋財。可是美國主子猜中了這個賣身投靠於他的買賣人的卑劣的騙術。這就是何以在一九五〇年一月二十九日美國的白宮冷冷地下令給阿根廷的緋宮，要它少想想利潤，更精確地執行美國計劃中規定的阿根廷的任務：替美國準備軍事基地，供給美帝原料及砲灰。

這個卑鄙的騙子，卓越的說謊者，對於他給選民的信口開河的諾言，一個也沒有實行，他的財政政策已使他破產，他使得工人吃的湯，那著名的阿根廷"涮盤水"，變得更清淡沒有油水了，而他自己却不論睡着或醒着，都在夢想戰爭。遠在一九四七年二月，他就在盼望戰爭了，隨後，他又擺出一副千里眼的姿態，在一九四八和一九四九年都預言要有戰爭。人民開始嘲笑起他來，而最後，在今年六月底這位"世界和平的保護者"竟活着看見美國在朝鮮的干預行爲。

就在干預行爲前數小時，庇隆在議會裡使得美國在里約熱內盧强加於拉丁美洲國家的軍事協定得到批准。自從一九四七年九月，這"協定"迄未得到批准，因爲它太像是美帝的軍事命令。與批准"協定"同時，庇隆奴顏婢膝地致電華盛頓，表示他的對美國在朝鮮的侵略的"充分聲援"。庇隆那種狗一般的忠心得到了他主子的嘉許：在七月七日，美國助理國務卿彌勒宣稱，過去一年中美國與阿根廷的關係已經改進不少。這個受寵若驚的走卒立刻急急忙忙地聲明他願意派遣阿根廷軍隊到朝鮮去。在七月十七日他再度肯定前言，請求在朝鮮的"統一指揮部"（那就是說，麥克阿瑟）與阿根廷政府建立直接聯繫。

庇隆的聲明使他國內發生了暴風雨似的震怒。各種集會上的口號和傳單上的口號，都是："我們不要到朝鮮去！""我們不要與爭取獨立的人民戰爭！""我們不要當美帝的奴僕！"

在阿根廷的第二大城，羅薩里奧，包括二萬五千工人職員的各種罷工發生了。七月十八日五萬多人舉行大示威。群衆的意見可由一個青年工人的口中顯著地表現出來："假如我們的祖國遭遇到危險，沒有一個阿根廷的青年願吝惜他的生命。但是要去打已經被壓迫到那種地步的朝鮮人民，去反對他們的爭取自由與獨立的鬥爭——沒有一個人肯那樣幹！"

一切都無效，庇隆把他的希望寄托於他的秘密警察採用的一套對付和平戰士的緊急措施辦法上，寄托於電刑以及阿根廷警察用的美國發明的各式各樣的現代刑具上，都無效。同樣法西斯宣傳的種種努力，一年到頭不停地說"領袖"（那就是：元首，編者）服膺於他的政治本能及理想的原則，而人民則服膺於他們的"領袖"。一切都解決不了問題！

面對着人民的群衆運動，庇隆必須要退却。在七月十七日的晚間，阿根廷的獨裁者慌忙宣佈，在外交事情上"政府將遵從人民的決定而行事"。在羅薩里奧的事件後，庇隆公開聲稱他給賴伊的覆信"並不意味派遣軍隊"！

這就是這位好戰的"領袖"，在群衆的壓力下，急忙偃旗息鼓的經過。事實再一次證明，群衆的戰鬥行動是爭取和平、麵包及自由的決定力量。

（二）塞爾巴的禁令

人民民主國家邀請了三百名意大利兒童，奧國進步組織邀請了五十名意大利兒童到他們國內去度暑假。可是意大利的內政部長塞爾巴先生斷然拒絕允許這些兒童出國，其托詞："把飢餓襤褸的孩子送到國外去，要在外界丟意大利政府的面子。"

這樣一個動機是不必一評的。

拒絕發護照這件，事並不能幫助意大利政府掩飾意大利勞動者及其家庭所處的災難性的困境，使外界不知道。至於"丟意大利政府的面子"，它拒絕准許兒童出國的特殊的動機，已經把自己的臉丟够了，更不必提無條件地支持"馬歇爾計劃"，那"計劃"是與意大利人民的利益背道而馳的，也更不用說它對美英帝國主義的無條件的支持。這些個事實早就把加斯貝利—塞爾巴政府的眞面目暴露在全世界的民主人們的眼前——它是最最頑固的反動力量的忠僕。

馬萊克

北京市軍事管制委員會登記證新字第五七號
北京郵政管理局登記認爲第一類新聞紙登記證第四三號

外地讀者，請向北京延壽寺街新華書店雜誌訂閱科預訂，以便直接寄發。

本報每星期六出版
本期基本定價每份一元二角

安理會會議

再放一發砲來支持在朝鮮的冒險

諾瓦克繪

預定價目

預訂十二期十四元四角
預訂二十五期二十八元
預訂五十期五十四元
售價倍百八按價定本基
售價倍千八按北東

郵(京)甲31.5 出版編號：刊147

According to an information given by a Korean communist, Korean Fatherland Defence Committee Central Headquarters (in Tokyo) issued an instructions to conduct an investigation into the following items. It is for the purpose of obtaining materials for struggle.

A. Major industries:

1. Kind and quantity of manfactures.
2. Kind and quantity of materials.
3. Capital.
4. Special move and turning tendency of industries.

B. Marine:

1. Maritime Security Bureau
2. Major ports, incoming and outgoing vessels and military facilities at their destinations.

C. Police:

1. Number of policemen autonomous and national rural police
2. Armament.
3. Facilities.
4. Training.
5. Connection and order system

6. Activities and control.

7. Number of police reserve forces' member.

8. More of Mindo, its underground structure and spies.

622

6

1950. 10. 4

O.C.

朝鮮祖国防衛委員會の秘密指令について

某朝鮮人㊙民員より の情報に依れば朝鮮祖国防衛委員會中央本部(在東京)では最近全國の傘下各組織に對し今後に於ける斗爭活動の基礎資料を入手するため次の秘密指令を発している模様であるがその内容は次の通りであるといわれる.

記

イ 調査指令の内容

A、主要産業関係

イ、製品の種類及び数量並に處理方法

ロ、原料の種類及び数量並に購入先

ハ、資本関係

ニ、その他特殊な動き及び今後の産業切換の傾向等

B、海上関係

イ、海上保安廳の所在地、名称 系統 隊員数 武装状況 警備船(屯数 隻数 活動状況)

ロ、主要港 出入船の種数 行先一切の軍事施設

C. 警察関係

イ. 自治体警察 国家警察の警官実数.

ロ. 武装の状況

ハ. 施設関係

ニ. 訓練状況

ホ. 連絡命令系統

ヘ. 取締その他の活動状況

ト. 警察予備隊員の数

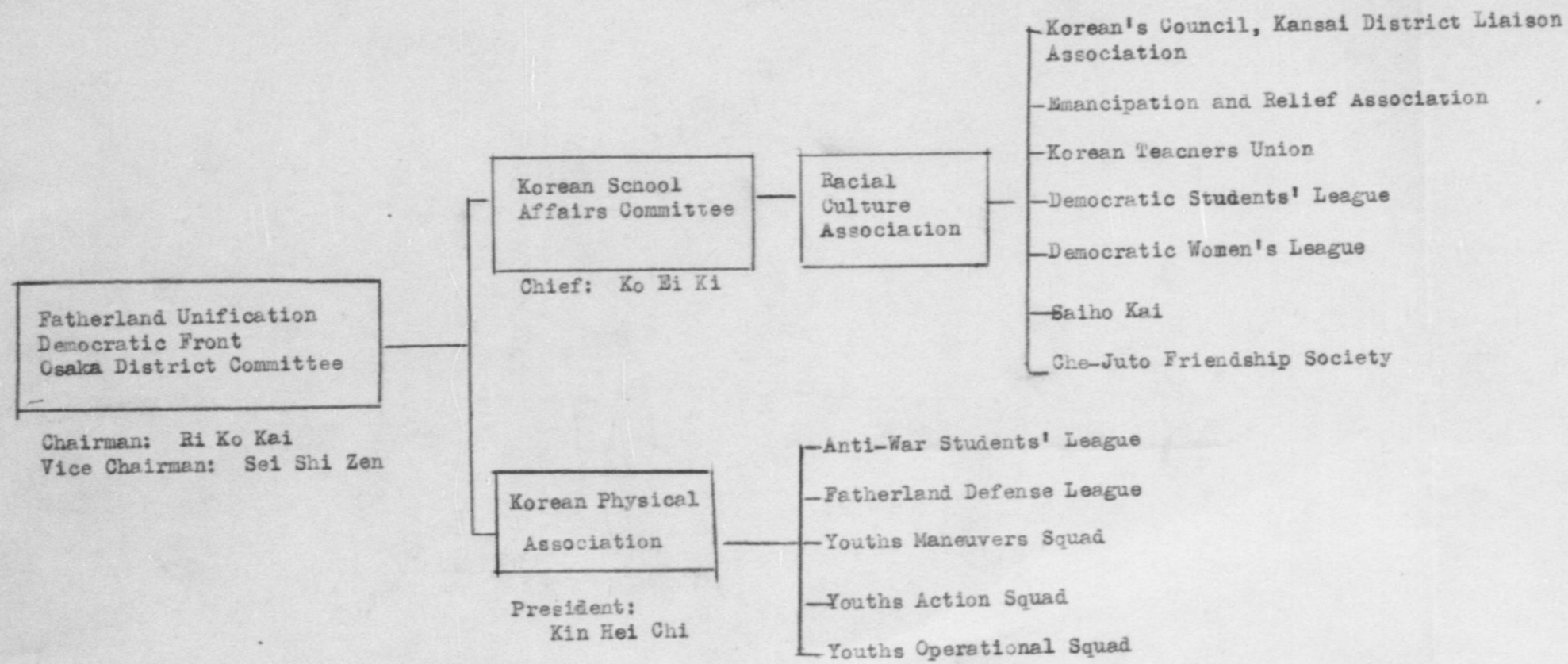
チ. 民同の動きと權力の地下組織及び探偵(スパイ)の動き.

2. 現在の状況

既往の勅令311号関係者検挙に伴う家宅捜索等で押収した資料に空しても既に斯の種警察内部の研究資料が発見されており各種の重要施設並に須要部門内部の情報入手に躍起の努力を拂つていることが窺はれるので今後最重なる警戒を必要とする

以上

KOREAN LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONAL CHART IN OSAKA AREA



HYOGO PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR

KOBE, JAPAN.

FAS Report No. 46

October 17, 1950

Red Purge at the Kawasaki Heavy Industries
14 2-Chome Higashi-Kawasaki-cho,
Ikuta-ku, Kobe

The Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Limited, (reparations designated) at 8 p.m., October 14, 1950, made individual suggestions for 105 workers to tender resignations with the time limit set at October 19. Those 105 workers are; 94 at the head office, 10 at the Okadaura Plant (Osaka Pref.) and one at the Tokyo branch. Those who agree to resign by October 19 will be given the sum of ¥10,000 (having worked for less than 3 years), ¥15,000 (less than 5 years), ¥20,000 (less than 10 years) and ¥25,000 for those of more than 10 years, in addition to the regulation retirement allowance.

Encls.

LIST OF RED ELEMENTS IN KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

Attached to Dept.	Attached to Section	Position	Sex	Name	Age	Address
General Affairs		"Shuji"	Male	Chugo Endo	45	c/o Kawasaki Nishitarumi Dormitory, 66 Tennoshita, Nishitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
Technical Research		"Sanji"	"	Tatsunosuke Ozaki	45	143 Rikyumae-cho, Suma-ku, Kobe
Personnel	Personnel	Clerk	"	Ryuzo Nakamura	25	Kawasaki 6th Soshin Dormitory, 72 Nakayamate-dori 4-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe
"	Labor	"	"	Yoshihisa Akada	24	3/996 Kugano-machi, Tarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
"	Safety Insurance	Employee	Female	Ayami Fukuda	21	245 Higashiebisu-cho, Akashi City
"	Public Safety	Clerk	M.	Koichi Nomura	42	c/o Kawasaki Nishitarumi Dormitory, 66 Tenno-shita, Nishitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe.
Material	Purchasing	"Shuji"	"	Ken-ichi Ichida	36	c/o Kawasaki Noyori Dormitory, Noyori, Motoyama-mura, Higashinada-ku, Kobe.
"	Warehouse	Clerk	"	Takeshi Morita	26	45 Kikusui-cho 5-chome, Hyogo-ku, Kobe
Inspection	Material Examination	Technical Official	"	Mitsuo Hara	41	73 Shinnozuka-cho, Uchide, Ashiya City

Attached to Dept.	Section	Position	Sex=	Name	Age	Address
Planning, Shipbuilding		Assistant Technical Official	M.	Isamu Yamamoto	24	105 Haganoshinden, Furuichi-mura, Taki-gun
Planning, Machine		"	"	Kazuharu Kawasaki	26	c/o Kawasaki Eizawa Dormitory, Eizawa-cho 2-chome, Hyogo-ku, Kobe
"		"	"	Jiro Tomisaka	27	c/o Tami, 547 Kitahata, Motoyama-mura, Higashinada-ku, Kobe
"		"	M.	Yukio Matsuo	25	c/o Kawasaki Akatsuki Dormitory, Sanban-cho 3-chome, Nagata-ku, Kobe
"		Employee	F.	Mieko Matsuo	22	- " -
Tokyo Branch		Clerk	M.	Hirohiko Hashimoto	36	c/o Kawasaki Official Residence, 93/3 Nishiogikubo, Suginami-ku, Tokyo Metropolis.
Okadaura Factory		"Shuji"	M.	Doji Ito	33	c/o West Official Residence, Fukabi-cho, Sennan-gun, Osaka Pref.
"		Clerk	M.	Noboru Ono	26	c/o Kawasaki Okada Dormitory, 1689 Aza Okada, Nishinobutatsu-mura, Sennan-gun, Osaka Pref.

Attached to	Position or Worker No.	Sex	Name	Age	Address
Material Dept.					
Transportation	903	M.	Minoru Kitagawa	39	c/o Kawasaki Higashitarumi Dormitory, Higashitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
Labor Union					
Hqs. of All Shipbuilding	Chief of Education & Publicity Dept.	M.	Sasao Yano	41	c/o Kawasaki Nakatani Dormitory, Higashitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
Kinki Chapter of All Shipbuilding	Head Clerk	M.	Tozo Kamo	38	c/o Kinki Chapter, All Shipbuilding Labor Union, 1/873 Higashikanda-cho, Naniwa-ku, Osaka
Shipbuilding Works Dept.					
Planning	21	M.	Zen-ichi Okitani	37	c/o Kawasaki Higashitarumi Dormitory, Higashitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
"Tenkai"	122	M.	Kojuro Matsumoto	29	Prefectural-managed Residence No.42, Higashihama, Nishinomiya
"Toritsuke"	1414	M.	Masao Oda	22	c/o Kawasaki Higashiyama Dormitory, Higashiyama-cho 3-chome, Hyogo-ku, Kobe
"	813	M.	Masayoshi Hayashi	40	c/o Kawasaki Akatsuki Dormitory, Sanban-cho 3-chome, Nagata-ku, Kobe
"Ponsu"	Assistant Technician	M.	Toshio Kunimoto	38	c/o Kawasaki Nakatani Dormitory, Higashitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
Bending Iron	114	M.	Minoru Sudo	25	1980 Sakae-machi 5-chome, Akashi City

Attached to	Position or Worker No.	Sex	Name	Age	Address
Bending Iron	221	M.	Hideo Aono	32	2244 Nakata-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
"	2nd Technician	M.	Ichitaro Ishino	36	22 Yamashita-cho 2-chome, Nagata-ku, Kobe
"	306	M.	Teikichi Kasahara	26	190 Shinohara-Minami-machi 3-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe
" (Temporary)	2112	M.	Yasuyoshi Yamamoto	52	Municipal-managed Residence No.59, Nakatani, Higashitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
Electric Welding	1409	M.	Takashi Noda	25	c/o Kawasaki 2nd Motoyama Dormitory, Motoyama-cho, Higashinada-ku, Kobe
"	1414	M.	Shojiro Tsuyuguchi	23	c/o Kawasaki 1st Dormitory, Higashikawasaki-cho 2-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe
"	1305	M.	Hitoshi Hirokawa	20	c/o Kawasaki Takamaru Dormitory, Higashitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
"	1109	M.	Ryotaro Nishioka	20	144 Kawara, Kakogawa City
Gas Welding	101	M.	Taisuke Cho	43	1/73 Higashishiriike-cho 6-chome, Nagata-ku, Kobe
Electric Welding	1420	M.	Shin-ichi Nakano	34	c/o Kawasaki Takamaru Dormitory, Higashitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
Machinebuilding Works Dept.					
Machine	Assistant Technician	M.	Megumu Onishi	38	c/o Kawasaki 1st Motoyama Dormitory, Noyori Motoyama-cho, Higashinada-ku, Kobe
"	"	M.	Mitsuo Kamioka	34	5/218 Aza Innami, Mori-mura, Kako-gun

Attached to	Position or Worker No.	Sex	Name	Age	Address
Machine	203	M.	Tokinori Kobayashi	40	c/o Official Residence No.84, Fujie-cho, Akashi City
"	801	M.	Kazuo Kakutani	27	117 Higashi, Ebisu-cho, Akashi City
"	Assistant Technician	M.	Masakazu Shinohara	32	c/o Kawasaki Nakatani Dormitory, Higashitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
"	"	M.	Fumio Murakami	31	c/o Kawasaki Official Residence No.8, Higashikawasaki-cho 2-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe
"	1st Technician	M.	Tanematsu Ikezaki	46	c/o Kawasaki Nakatani Dormitory, Higashitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
"	611	M.	Kazuo Hiramatsu	25	58/4 Nishidai-dori, Nagata-ku, Kobe
Setting up	254	M.	Kozo Uenoyama	21	47 Owada 5-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe
"	257	M.	Katsuki Hina	23	16 Shinzaike-Naka-machi 3-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe
"	334	M.	Masao Matsuo	34	c/o Kawasaki Akatsuki Dormitory, Sanban-cho 3-chome, Nagata-ku, Kobe
"	369	M.	Hiroshi Ueda	24	c/o Kawasaki Shiomi Dormitory, Higashitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
"	415	M.	Kazuo Niwata	24	22 Karumo-dori 5-chome, Nagata-ku, Kobe
"	419	M.	Sueharu Abe	24	c/o Tarumi-cho Official Residence, 1497 Higashitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe

Attached to	Position or Worker No.	Sex	Name	Age	Address
Setting-up	256	M.	Yutaka - Kawasaki	21	10/1 Amagi-dori 3-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe
"	Assistant Technician	M.	Masao Yada	30	100 Hamazoe-dori 2-chome, Nagata-ku, Kobe
"	466	M.	Hiroshi Umeno	21	c/o Kawasaki 2nd Motoyama Dormitory, Noyori, Motoyama-cho, Higashinada-ku, Kobe
Casting	421	M.	Takeo Tsukamoto	30	14 Kimpei-cho 1-chome, Hyogo-ku, Kobe
Manufacturing Boiler	1014	M.	Seiji Taniguchi	18	c/o Kawasaki 2nd Motoyama Dormitory, Motoyama-cho, Higashinada-ku, Kobe
"	901	M.	Goro Miyazaki	27	1 Nakahara-dori 6-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe
"	Assistant Technician	M.	Chuichi Kinugawa	34	1/1022 Anari, Shikama-ku, Himeji
"	2nd Techincian	M.	Seiichi Okumura	30	61 Kawabata-dori 2-chome, Akashi City
"	Assistant Technician	M.	Seisaku Motoya	39	76 Ishii-cho 2-chome, Hyogo-ku, Kobe
"	511	M.	Yonematsu Moriya	37	c/o Kawasaki Akatsuki Dormitory, Sanban-cho 3-chome, Nagata-ku, Kobe
"	603	M.	Matsuichi Mitane	34	2/6 Minatogawa-cho 9-chome, Hyogo-ku, Kobe
Working Tool	211	M.	Toshiaki Nakata	21	c/o Kawasaki Higashiyama Dormitory, Higashiyama-cho 3-chome, Hyogo-ku, Kobe

Attached to	Position or Worker No.	Sex	Name	Age	Address
Working Tool	321	M.	Yoshimi Asada	28	108 Daido-cho, Funagami, Akashi City
"	324	M.	Tadashi Nishimura	32	110 Higashikawasaki-cho 2-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe
"	329	M.	Kazuo Takahashi	21	291 Mizonokuchi 3-chome, Kakogawa City
"	338	M.	Masao Funahashi	29	1650 Higashifutami-kita-machi, Futami-cho, Kako-gun
Machine Apparatus	Assistant Technician	M.	Haruo Kubo	31	c/o Kawasaki Official Residence, Higashikawasaki-cho 2-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe
Machine	741	M	Yutaka Fujiwara	33	c/o Kawasaki Higashiyama Dormitory, Higashiyama-cho 3-chome, Hyogo-ku, Kobe
Repairing Dept.					
Engine	311	M.	Mitsuru Sato	33	29/4 Funadera-dori, Nada-ku, Kobe
Dock (Temporary)	8	M.	Takeji Koyama	41	262 Suidosuji 6-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe
Inspection Dept.					
Electric Examination	226	M.	Gihachiro Nakamura	30	c/o Kawasaki 2nd Motoyama Dormitory, Ikenomoto, Noyori, Motoyama-cho, Higashinada-ku, Kobe
Machine Examination	114	M.	Yoshinori Fujiwara	24	c/o Kawasaki Takamaru Dormitory, Higashitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe

Attached to	Position or Worker No.	Sex	Name	Age	Address
Machine Examination	102	M.	Yukimasa Iwami	25	c/o Kawasaki 2nd Motoyama Dormitory, Noyori, Motoyama-cho, Higashinada-ku, Kobe
Inspecting & Receiving goods	1st Technician	M.	Jinsuke Motokiyo	51	c/o Kawasaki Takamaru Dormitory, Higashitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
Electric Machine Dept.					
Machine	1454	M.	Toshiji Tanaka	24	13/38 Ebisu-cho, Maiko, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
"	1553	M.	Toshiji Ishikawa	25	c/o Kawasaki Official Residence No.26, Higashikawasaki-cho 2-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe
"	1630	M.	Shoroku Okuda	19	c/o Kawasaki Takamaru Dormitory, Higashitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe
"	1464	M.	Tamotsu Mizukuchi	22	104 Nakahara-dori 1-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe
Setting-up	3611	M.	Ken-ichi Kubosono	23	118 Nakahara-dori 6-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe
"	6332	M.	Taira Hirata	22	17/1 Minato-cho, Hyogo-ku, Kobe
Electric Apparatus	2nd Technician	M.	Juichi Murakami	46	c/o Kawasaki Sumadera Dormitory, 8 Sumadera-cho 4-chome, Suma-ku, Kobe
"	8004	M.	Chuichi Tsuyumoto	33	c/o Kawasaki Akatsuki Dormitory, Sanban-cho 3-chome, Nagata-ku, Kobe
"	8503	M.	Noboru Yoshida	34	79 Ueno-dori 5-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe
"	1362	M.	Akira Okayama	23	c/o Kawasaki Higashiyama Dormitory, Higashiyama-cho 3-chome, Hyogo-ku, Kobe

Attached to	Position or Worker No.	Sex	Name	Age	Address
Electric Apparatus	8701	M.	Yoshihara Ishida	32	23/1 Sentan-dori, Nada-ku, Kobe
"	8308	M.	Kiyoharu Kawakami	27	c/o Kawasaki Higashiyama Dormitory, Higashiyama-cho 3-chome, Hyogo-ku, Kobe
"	8005	M.	Toshiyuki Tanaka	25	- " -
"	8608	M.	Masamichi Hasegawa	24	- " -
"	5111	M.	Eiichi Oguro	29	Daito-cho, Hayashizaki, Akashi City
Examination	4520	M.	Noboru Matsumoto	20	c/o Tsuda, 28 Kitamachi, Suma-ku, Kobe
Machine	1063	M.	Isamu Fujise	25	52 Miyamoto-dori 2-chome, Fukiai-ku, Kobe
"	1051	M.	Yoshio Hasegawa	50	67/3 Ohashi-cho, Nagata-ku, Kobe
"	1057	M.	Masaichi Matsumoto	47	60/5 Matsu-machi, Suma-ku, Kobe
"	1321	M.	Kyoichi Ueyama	21	2/34 Matsuno-dori 3-chome, Nagata-ku, Kobe
"	1329	M.	Toshio Hosoi	22	c/o Kawasaki Higashiyama Dormitory, Higashiyama-cho 3-chome, Hyogo-ku, Kobe
"	1337	M.	Kazuo Ueda	18	- " -
Setting-up	4053	M.	Toshio Takahashi	22	c/o Kawasaki Takamaru Dormitory, Higashitarumi-cho, Tarumi-ku, Kobe

Attached to	Position or Worker No.	Sex	Name	Age	Address
Okadaura Works					
"Keisho"	4002	M.	Morinobu Aso	37	505 Kitano, Nishinobutatsu-mura, Sennan-gun, Osaka Pref.
"	2503	M.	Takio Nakanishi	27	c/o Kawasaki Okada Dormitory, 1689 Aza Okada, Nishinobutatsu-mura, Sannan-gun, Osaka Pref.
Finish	3325	M.	Itsuo Ide	21	- " -
"	3415	M.	Shohei Nagao	22	- " -
Examination	Assistant Technician	M	Takeo Kitai	41	- " -
"	6051	F.	Hatsuyo Takęda	24	- " -
Mould	2017	M.	Taruzo Kida	32	4713 Oaza, Tannowa-mura, Sennan-gun, Osaka Pref.
Examination	6009	M.	Takao Kawasaki	24	c/o Kawasaki Okada Dormitory, 1689 Aza Okada, Nishinobutatsu-mura, Sennan-gun, Osaka Pref.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

19 Oct. 1950

From: Osaka Metropolitan Police Dept.
Subject: Arrest of suspected interferers with execution of official duties and traffic obstructers.

When about 30 red purgees advanced on Sakurajima Plant of the Hidachi Shipyard Co. at about 07 40 hours today, a conflict occured against the public peace squad of the company. As the conflict were getting intensified police squads which were under preparation went into action, and arrested 11 people on suspicion of interference with execution of official duties and violation of the road traffic control regulation.

Paras Dem Ord

10月19日 12時10分 CMPO
調査課

交通警察の部
交通検査の件

本日午後4時頃 櫻屋工場(日本製鉄)
東門附近にいんばーじを受けた為
30名が押寄せたので工場側保安隊
の応援を待ち待機中の民衆が
騒擾が起り
員が威嚇発砲について
騒擾が拡大し11名を検挙す
何れも交通取締
令違反である

野球

連動バッター

（評）

日鉄は高橋古谷とリレーして防戦に努め、西日本締めさせて攻めたが安の高橋が三回内野守備陣の不手際からピンチを招き四安打による四点の失点が投回できず十三連敗を記録した西日本は三回のリードで三振十を喫しながらも連続打を放ってよせつけず五回一死満塁のピンチも後続打者の不振で辛く逃げ切った（上浦記者）

320

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

21 October 1950

TO : Legal and Government
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

FROM: Legal and Government, KCAR

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 16-21 OCTOBER

1. Tokyo District Court opened at 1000 on 20 October to determine the reason for the detention of Shoichi Kasuga, CP recently arrested. Approximately 120 spectators were present in the court. The Court held there was reason to keep Kasuga in detention.

2. At the Tokyo University, about 200 students of the Science Department held without official approval a meeting and made a declaration concerning the strike which they proposed to start on 20 October.

3. At the Waseda University, students refused to attend any lectures. 35 students held a rally in the school ground. They carried placards that said, "Protect freedom of university", "Oppose to dismissal of Reds", "Peace", etc. About 600 students gathered for the rally. By request of the president of the university the police entered the campus, and thereafter the students stopped the rally voluntarily.

4. At the Ishikawa Dock Yard Co., about 2,500 unionists met to discuss whether to go on a strike or not. They reached no conclusion and went back to work. This firm had dismissed 42 red employees.

5. The students of Waseda, Chuo, Hosei and Tokyo Universities about 300 in number at about 5 pm 17 October invaded a building at the Waseda University in which faculty members were meeting to discuss the students strike. They interfered with the meeting and prevented the professors from leaving the room. The University authorities requested police and about 6:30 pm the police dispersed the crowd. A fight occurred before the students dispersed. Some police were injured and 143 students were arrested. All cases have been delivered to Procurator's Office for prosecution.

6. As heretofore reported to your office, 16 persons from various prefectures in the Kanto Region were delivered to the Provost Court authorities in Camp Drake for trial for having posted anti-American and anti-Korean War posters. The prisoners were all transported by the Japanese Police to the Asaka Police Station, Saitama. There they were confined by order of the Provost Court. The Japanese Procurators had

furnished excellent trial briefs - containing names and addresses of witnesses - and statements of all parties - and briefs of the evidence. On 19 October the Judge Advocate of the Japan Logistical Command ordered the Provost Court Authority at Camp Drake not to try the cases. Thereafter without any notice to this office the prisoners were all released from confinement. 12 of the prisoners were from Nagano Prefecture and upon return to their respective towns the Communists cells held celebrations in their honor. They now propose to sue the procurators for false arrest. Had the Provost Court notified this office of their intention not to try the cases, this office could have notified the Japanese authorities of the intended release of the prisoners. The Japanese Police would then have been able to retake possession of the prisoners and transport them back to their respective areas for trial in the Japanese courts. The order that the cases be not tried and the prisoners released is said to have originated in a confidential letter from the Judge Advocate FEC addressed to the Commanding Officer of the Kobe Base and the Japan Logistical Command.

7. A field trip was made on 18 October to Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture for consultation with the Prefectural authorities, Judges, Procurators, NRP Commander and local police chief.

S. L. N. Abrams

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

21 October 1950

Your excellency, Governor Yoshie,
Mayor Nonaka, Mayors of the Kanto Cities
and friends:

Some weeks ago I attended a similar conference held by the mayors of the Kinki Region. Some months before the conference a Special Committee had made a study of local governments, namely, prefecture, city, town and village and its relation to the central government. This Committee had come around to thinking in terms of functions. That is to say, it set down the functions of the central, prefectural, city, town and village governments. It seems obvious to everyone that the central government has maintained functions in the prefectural government which are needless and are duplicating or assuming the same tasks which should rightfully be accomplished by the prefectural authority. It seems obvious also that the prefectural government has done substantially the same thing with regard to the cities. All of this has resulted in a waste of the taxpayers' money. So it was evident to me that the Special Committee of the Kinki mayors was on the right track when it narrowed the discussion down to the issue of - functions. It may be true that there will be considerably more discussion as to which level of government will operate a particular function. Nevertheless a start has been made on the essential theme, namely a blueprint of functions for each level of government.

This Committee also did something else. It graded the cities into first, second, third and fourth class cities. A first class city would be almost completely autonomous while a second, third and fourth class city would have varying degrees of autonomy.

I believe that the grading of cities is necessary to effect a final blueprint of functions.

If the functional approach is used I am sure that the Kanto mayors will make a great contribution to good government in this country. A government which will give the taxpayer his money's worth and be a credit to the executives who manage the cities.

JOSEPH G. FEATHERSTONE

18 October 1950

KANTO

Mr. Abrams reported that there had been a riot at Waseda Univeristy on 17 October, during which the students pounded one of the professors and wouldn't let him out of his room. About 1,000 police went out to settle the disturbance. 143 students were arrested.

18 October 1950

SHIKOKU

Mr. Campbell reported that on 17 October Diet member Onishi from Ehime was arrested by Matsuyama municipal police on suspicion of murder. The case has been hanging fire since about a year, when a prefectural assembyman was murdered. Now the procurators feel that they have evidence enough to bring about a conviction. At present there is a case pending against Onishi. The last hearing in his case for two violations of the Agriculture Reform Law will take place some time this month.

The election for the city assembly in Ikina-mura was held on the 15 October, in which the anti-mayor faction won. The anti-mayor faction won 10 out of the 16 seats, of the 16 elected 7 were former members and 9 new. The mayor now will probably resign and leave town.

In the case of the mayor of Takaide, who has sold some of the city land without the consent of the assemby, it has just been discovered that he has also sold some land, which belongs to the National Government. There are about eight pieces of property involved in his selling activities. There is some suspicion that he has been receiving money for himself out of these deals. He refuses to call a session of the city assemby. He claims that under the Local Autonomy Law he does not have to have the consent of the city assemby for such actions on his part.

19 October 50

Major Conolly called to let us know that a Memo from Civil Communications Section, GHQ, had been received. The memo stated that Mr. Zegri, Public Information Officer of the United Nations Commission to Korea advised that he had received permission from Lake Success to use the United Nations emblem and cancellation date stamp for 24th of October. The Ministry of Postal services was advised of this authorization.

19 October 1950

KANTO

THE 143 students arrested in the Waseda University riot have been turned over to the Porcurator's office. On yesterday, there was another sutdent riot at Hosie University in which ten were injured. The police dispersed the group.

20 October 1950

Mr. Monroe, G-2, PSD, called to state that he had been working with the PSC's in Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe to get them to pass a Public Safety Ordinance. He stated that it looked as if Kyoto would pass such an ordinance today, but that Osaka and Kobe had done nothing towards taking such a step and that he would like to have the assistance of our Legal and Government man in Osaka to help in getting the by-law through. He was told that a change was being made today in L & G officers with Mr. Scott going to Sendai and Mr. Wilcox going to Osaka and that it would proably be a little while before Mr. Wilcox could get around to anothing of this kind.

20 October 1950

KANTO

Mr. Abrams reported that the Tokyo District Court convened at 1000 hours this a. m, to indicate the reason for detaining Soichi Kasuga, the Communist apprehended in Magoya. There were some 120 or so spectators in the court, but everything was quiet.

20 October 1950

Lt. O'Brien, PMS, called to ask whether statements could be gotten from the Chief of Police or from any other Japanese officials to indicate the the MP's are still interfering with observing Japanese laws in the matter of porstitution control as covered in report from Chugoku Region. He stated that our report sent to them indicated that there might be co-operation on the part of BCOF and that possibly by this time the situation had improved. He said that Col. Chaplin would like to be reinforced with current evidence that the conditions set out in the report still prevailed, in which event he could step in.

Lt. O'Brien was told that a call would be put in to the L & G officer at Kure and that he would be called back and informed as to whether the L & G officer said that the same conditions prevailed. Mr. Baugess stated that he could easily get statements from the police showing that the MP's were still interfering and that he would get the statements in the mail not later than Tuesday monring. This information was passed on to Lt. O'Brien.

Later

Lt. O'Brien called to request that the letter forwarding the reports state that BCOF had promised action but that conditions had not changed. This request was transmitted to Fugimoto in Mr. Baugess's office.

21 October 50

TOHOKU

Negative report - entire time spent on NPR activities.

bribes and being guilty of embezzlement.

2. The head of the Construction Department of Aichi-ken is suspected of embezzling 300,000 yen in connection with a house construction guidance division, which is a private and independent body whough located in the prefectural building.

3. This has been a quiet week as far as by-elections go. There has been only one by-election for a mayor in Aichi-ken. There was a no-poll election and the man elected was an independent.

4. The Region received a letter from Ishikawa-ken to the effect that there is a group of 30 ex-Japanese army officers who are seeking to rebuild the Japanese Army. CIC has been informed.

5. In Mie is it believe d that the Socialist party will dominate the School Board Election. There is one communist candidate for the School Board in Gifu.

TOHOKU

16 Oct 50

1. The coming election for Governor of Amori Prefecture will be held on Nov 10th. Bungi Tsushima, ex Governor is the official candidate for the Liberal party. Peoples Dem. candidate is Jungo Sasamori who is a member of the House of Representatives and also was state minister in the Ashida Cabinet - he is expected to file candadacy soon.

16 October 1950

KANTO

On Saturday afternoon the students of Chuo University hedl a meeting concerning the students who were expelled, which resulted in fighting among the students. Police were called in, but by the time they got there, the fighting had stopped and everything was serene.

16 October

KYUSHU

1. Routine field trip was made to Nagasaki and to Saga to observe governmental administration. The Chairman of the Nagasaki General Affairs Department and the Chief of Nagasaki City General Affairs Department claim that equalization grants are totally inadequate to carry out normal functions of government. The National Government Tax Administrative Agency has grossly overestimated prefectural revenue.

2. University students held a rally, at which they voted against student strikes in connection with purge of red teachers.

16 October 1950

SHIKOKU

No report for last week. Mr. Campbell is at home sich with a cold.

16 October 1950

CHUGOKU

No report. Mr. Nolan, who is on a field trip to this region, requested that the Attorney General's office be contacted to find out why there has been no reply to a letter of 4 September from the Mayor of Okayama in connection with an abandoned Korean school building. The building is old and really should be destroyed. Some 400 or 500 Korean students hang around the building instead of going to the regular schools.

A call was put in to Mr. Kawasaki, who got in touch with the Attorney General's Office and found that the Attoryney General's Office had not been able to find the letter of 4 September from the mayor of Okayama. However, the Deputy Mayor of Okayama had been in the Attorney General's Office on 9 September with the same problem and he was told that since the Attorney General's Office had control over the Korean School Buildings, Okayama City could do nothing about the building. Later in September, the Governor of Okayama had been in the Attorney General's Office and he had been told the same thing.

16 October 1950

General Danforth requested that the answer to the following questions be given him:

1. What is the plicy with respect to the return of residents to the Bonin Islands?

2. What is the policy in connection with allowing the Japanese Postal Authorities to cancel stamps during United Nations week with a cachet marked "United Nations Week" or with something to that effect.

A call was put in to Col. Erlenbusch, who said that former residents of the Bonin Islands can not return there unless they are American or Britist citizens. The Boninsare now a part of the Trust Territories and the Japanese nationals who were repartriated from there at the end of the war can not go back there.

A call was put in to Mr. Hawley, Diplomatic Section, concerning the stamp cancellation during United Nations Week. He called back to say that the matter had been discussed at the Diplomatic Section and with the United Nations group for Korea. The opinion had been expressed throughout that there was no objection to the Japanese Postal authorities canceling stamps as stated.

The above information was passed on to General Danforth.

17 Oct 50

KANTO

Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly passed a Sefety Ordinance yesterday. There was opposition from the Soc. Dem. Party but the Ordinance was passed with a big majority.

9 October 1950

KYUSHU

1. The Korean Mission, Fukuoka Branch, reported that it has stopped its recruiting of Koreans for the South Koreans Army at Hario. Of the 114 recruited, 54 are with the Army and 60 sent home.

2. Nobeoka is having a petition against the mayor. There is a possibility of a recall.

3. There is talk that the Hario Detention Camp may be moved from Hario to Omura because the NPR needs the space now occupied by the Detention Center.

9 October 1950

SHIKOKU

Mr. Campbell stated that he had nothing in particular to report except that he and Col Scheckinger had attended a meeting of 600 mayors from Shikoku Region on 7 October. It was an excellent meeting, the report of which he will send forward.

14 October 1950

HOKKAIDO

The L & G officer has been busy with other matters and has had little to report except to say that the de-purging of the great number of purgees will have a terrific impact in Hokkaido. Whether it will be for good or otherwise, it is difficult to prophesy at this time, but it is bound to have a tremendous influence on the Hokkaido Over-All development Plan and the governor's election to be held next spring.

Okimoto requested information as to when they could expect some thing definite on turning over jurisdiction in connection with United Nation Nationals to Japanese courts for the resaon that they had a Chinese case befor e them at the moment. He was told that infromation should be forth coming bery soon, but that such cases were to be handled as usual until that time.

14 October 1950

KINKI

During the past week Mr. Scott visited Kyoto, Hyogo and Shiga Prefectures, seeing governors, vice governors, mayors, chiefs of police, and Chiefs of Gernal Affiars Section along with procurators and judges.

1. Kyoto City placed on it agenda for the 12th an amended ordinance on parades and demostrations. It was discussed on the 12th with about 250 spectators in the assemby gallery, but everything was quiet. This will come up for definite action at a later date.

In connection with the ordinance on parades and demonstrations, Kobe and Osaka have asked what the attitude of Civil Affairs is on such an ordinance. Mr. Scott says that he has not discussed the matter with the Japanese.

2. Last February or March in Osaka a Mr. Junkichi TESHI was involved in a libel suit brought against him by Mr. Suzuki, Chief og Police. On 12 October Mr. TESHI was picked up by the police in connection with the publication of anti-occupation handbills. Mr. TADA, formerly on Central Committee of JCP, was also arrested for the same thing. Throughout Osaka, Kobe, and Shiga a number of persons, particularly Koreans, have been arrested in connection with anti-occupation handbi bills. Most of these case will wind up in the Japanese Courts. however, the leaders are being sent to the Provost Court.

Mr. Scott stated that he had run into a new type of anti-occupation program, which consists of writing anti-occupation statements on ten yen notes and passing them in stores and such places. The statements written on the notes are the same old slogans of Down with the Yoshida cabinet, etc.

3. The plice situation is presenting a new problem. In 1947 General MacArthur stated there should be 95,000 municipal police and 30,000 NRP. Since then, particularly in Kinki area, large numbers of towns, formerly under the NRP jurisdiction have merged and formed cities, which shifts the source of police. The cities are now hurting for police and are recommending reallocation of police with a view to increase number of city police. The area served by NRP is now decreasing. Mr. Scott was told this division had had a conference with Mr. O'neil of PSD on this matter. He said that when the Japanese want more police and demand it, the Diet will give them to them with SCAP approval, but that SCAP would not initiate the matter.

4. All through the Kinki Region the Japanes people are very anxious to hold rallies, forums, and religious services to show their appreciation for what the UN is doing in Korea. Many of them come in and want to know what they can do to help. The Region has encouraged them to hold their meetings and has told them that for the present all that they can do must be done through the International Red Cross.

5. In Kinki Region a number of the leading concerns, like ship yards, ets., are purgin their labor groups of Communist workers. Already the ship yards have started to eliminate communist workers, all of which may result in court action.

6. Mr. Scott wanted to know the extent of surveillance the Region would have to give in the forthcoming School Board Election. He was told that so far this division has received no instruction from Government Section in the matter, but that he would be informed if there would have to be more than routine surveillance if required by Government Section.

14 October

TOKAI-HOKURIKU

1. There is a Prefectural Branch Office of Public Works in the little town of Himi in Toyama -ken. The head of that branch is under investigation for having accepted 187,000 yen as a bribe in connection with the matter of construction and road building. In Toyama -ken four different mayors are under investigation for having given or accepted

14 October 1950

TO : Legal and Government
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

FROM: Legal and Government
Kanto Civil Affairs Region

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 9 - 14 OCTOBER 1950

The police at the liaison meeting reported as follows:

The Communists elements in the student bodies of the various universities are opposing the dismissal of the Communist professors. They are to have a local (joint meeting) here in Tokyo on 17 October to discuss this Matter. They plan a Japan wide strike of students on 20 October. In the Kanda area of Tokyo were many of the Universities are located the communist students group are very active. They are distributing hand bills to the students urging them to join in this movement. However the vast majority of the students evidence little interest in the matter. The police are of the opinion the proposed general stride will receive little support from the general student body.

The police report they are prepared to take steps to prevent any picket lines around the enterances to the universities. They will not send men into the campuses unless requested to do so by the heads of the Universities. However they will, without request, send men into the campuss if the two factions of the students actually engage in fights or riots.

The police report that the Communists have named candidates for the coming election for the Board of Education, and are actively working for their success in the election.

The police report that the Coal Industry in all Japan will on 20 October dismiss about 2,000 reds.

The private Railroads in all Japan will on 21 October dismiss all reds. In Tokyo there are 7 private railroads and they will dismiss about 260 Reds.

The Reds in all government offices and public works will be dismissed in Late October or in early November.

The Red elements in the unions are rapidly loosing control. The attitude of the unions toward the dismissal of the red employees is to the effect, that while they oppose the program as a whole, it is only because they fear management will use it as a means of cutting down the number of employees. The Unions ask that management to meet with the heads of the unions and select the true reds and as to their dismissal

the Unions have no objection.

The Reds have been dismissed from the following industries, movies, newspapers, radio and the Express Company. No trouble or riots resulted from the dismissals.

The Reds are being very cagy in their acts and policies as they do not desire to do anything that will antagonize the multitude and thus further weaken their position.

Activities of the Koreans as reported by the police:

The North Korean element has been very active in distributing hand bills opposing the Korean war. They are very careful in their methods to prevent arrest and prosecution. They will deposit a bunch of bills in trains or public places hoping the people will pick them up.

The police state there is great opposition to the Metropolitan Residence Tax. Those opposed are presenting long petitions to the Tax offices against this Tax. This tax will be a great burden on the white collar workers and the day laborers and that they will oppose it to the best of their ability. However the police feel the people will eventually pay the tax.

The police highly recommend that the occupation forces take steps to dismiss all red that may be in their employment.

12 Oct 50
2103

Oct., 10, 1950

To : K e AR

From : H. MATSUMOTO, Chief, Liaison Sect., MPD

Subject : Report on the activity of the NISSO SHINZEN KYOKAI (Japan-Soviet Amity Association)

Submitted herewith is report on the recent activity of the Japan-Soviet Amity Association which is planning a one-month-movement termed as "Japan-Soviet amity month for protection of peace against war". The following is the general description of the event being contemplated by the association :

1. Time & date : Oct. 11 - Nov. 10

2. Slogans :

   1) "The citadel of peace knows nothing about the truth of the Soviet Alliance"

   2) "Peace vote to put out war incendialism."

   3) "Crush out Anti-Soviet demagogy intended to induce Japan into war."

   4) "Support the peace policy of the Soviet Alliance."

3) The Japan-Soviet Amity Association this year decided to adopt the name of "Japan-Soviet Amity Month for peace protection against war" for the commemoration campaign of the "Great Socialism". "October Revolution", and the "Thirty three Anniversal." In the course of the one month's period mentioned above, they will put ahead the decisions adopted by the 2nd rally, and in order to strengthen the organization, have decided with combined force of all the democratic bodies throughout the nation to strengthen the organization by spreading among the people the amity Movement of Japan and Soviet Unions. In order to carry it out, the following technical committees will plan their activities in their respective fields. So the same will be carried out between the branches and the association of branches and their plan of activities will be reported to the headquarters:

   1) Propaganda committee fields :

      Organizing of lecturers squad, Magic-lantern and lantern slide of real object show. Photograph exposition, wall paper and poster of special soviet news. Holding of cultural lectures.

   2) Operation of cinematograph Committee fields:

      Released film show. Special preview. Holding of Soviet-film-week in a picture hall. Record Concert. Popularization of Soviet ballet. Performance of Anna Karerina, assisted by Repatriates' Music Troup.

- continued -

3) Publication Committee Fields:

Publication of "Soviet handbook",
Dictionary of English and Russian,
Soviet text-book, the three principles
of Marxism, and the Surrender of Berlin.

4) Hall establishment Committee fields:

The first funds campaign, set at ¥1,000,000.
Russian language lecture.
Rearrangement of propaganda materials.

As shown above, it seems that the Japan-Soviet Amity Association has set about new activities. Special warning is considered necessary for its activities hereafter.

---

6 October

TOKAI-HOKURIKU

1. A smuggling ship was arrested in Nagoya yesterday brining in about 26 tons of empty shells. According to information received the captain of the ship apparently is from Okinana, but it is believed the the ship came in from Okix Korea. The question was raised as to whether the case should be tried in Provost Court of Japanese Court. The "egion was told that this case involed a violation of Japanese law and should be tried in a Japanese court.

2. 'he Region stated that there were many cases of arrest of Chinese nationals and requested what procedure to follow now that under the new ruling by FEC criminal jurisdiction over UN nationals was n ow in the Japanese courts. The answer was that the old procedure should be follwed until such time as new rulings were made in accordance with FEC decision.

7 October

KANTO

Mr. Abrams held two conferences with the High Procurator concerning anti-Occupation posters in Nagano Prefecture, where 12 persons have been arrested. The case has been worked up and is now in the Provost Court. The prisoners or rather accused have been brought down to Tokyo and are now in Asaka Prison awaiting trial. 'here has been perfect cooperation between the High Procurator and the Nagano Procurator in the handling of this case.

7 October

CHUGOKU

1. The Legal and Government Officer has been informed by the chief of the Region Economics Section that there was a demand for 50 million yen for roads and bridges and 160 million yen for air defense facilities by the tactical units at Yamaguchi from the mayor of Iwakuni.

2. In reply to the question as to how much surveillance would be required for the Board of Education election to be held next month, the Region was told that as soon as this division received the necessary information from Government Section, instructions thereon would be forthcoming.

3. The Regional Headquarters has instructed the NRP during last month to put emphasis on trying to control violations of the Child Welfare Law. The NRP has been very effective in its work on this score, having run down 15 cases of children being put into prostitution. The NRP will continue its drive to prevent such cases.

4. The Region has received information regarding the tactics of the Communist Party to the effect that they are going all out in their anti-tax movement and in calling on the people not to pay local taxes. Collecting taxes in Okayama Ken will be particularly difficult for the reason that the JCP is very strong there, so that the ofificials are expecting trouble. However, the police are ready to take action immediately. The Chugoku District Headquarters were ordered dissolved and are now at Kansai District Headquarters .

5. There is another #311 case, which the Provst Court has accepted, in which it was alledged that serious atrocities were committed by the Americans in Korea - that 7,000 Koreans were slaughtered at one time, that from 200,000 to 400,000 Koreans had been killed by the Aermicans and that on 2 July approximately 3,000 Koreans were killed and hauled away in 60 trucks.

6. In the matter of leaflets and poster, the Communists have taken a different method. Now they are not so out in the open. They are more cautious, for example, they will scribble on a ten yen note some anti-Occupation propaganda and turn it into a store. There is a lot of this kind of anit-Occupation propaganda going on.

7. Now that Mr. Baugess is of field grade rank, it is requested that he be given Special Provost Court authority.

7 October 1950

TOKAI- HOKURIKU

Tokai-Hokuriku reported that Shochi KASUDA, one of the nine Communists that the Japanese police have been looking for for months was apprehended in Nagoya this morning. His finger prints were taken and he was definitely identified.

9 October 1950

KINKI

The Chairman of the Osaka City Public Safety Commission, Mr. Tsushida, died suddenly on Saturday.

Kyoto City is now considering an ordinance on Parades and Demonstrations similar to the one passed by Tokyo. Mr. Scott said he would be in Kobe and other cities in the Region this week discussing such an ordinance. Mr. Nolan called Mr. Scott back and explained the background of the Parades and Demonstrations Ordinance as sponsored by PSD, in which they have a man going throughout Japan telling the cities that they should have such an ordiance,which is actually outside their bailiwick, so PSD can carry the ball without an assist from CA

TOHOKU

Satake called in to say that he had nothing to report and that it would probably be another two weeks before Legal and Government Division there would get back to their regular work.

TOKAI -HOKURIKU

Mr. Van Benshcoten reported that the Region had received an anonymous letter from Tanigumi-village in Gifu-ken to the effect that one half million yen was being collected to put up a srine for the war dead. He asked what the ruling was on such memorials and was told that the Japanese could put up monuments for civilian dead but not for the military dead and that i might be wise to look into this project and see what was back of it.

2 October 1950

SHIKOKU

Mr. Campbell stated that he had nothing in particular to report for the week. He asked whether it would be necessary for civic groups to get permission to reproduce the United Nations flag for use on October 24, 1950, United Nations Day. He was told that under the United Nations Flag Code, they would

Mr. Campbell will be in his office all the coming week.

2 October

KYUSHU

1. Mr. Rourk reported that the posters being put up now in Nagasaki indicate careful editing to avoid prosecution.

2. Two family court buildings were dedicated in Fukuoka City on 27 September 1950.

3. Report on RI KON EI is being forwarded today. Mr. Rourk went to Kumamoto to get the information contained in hhe report.

3. October

KINKI

Dr. Featherstone reported that the South Koreans have applied to the Osaka Municipal Police for permission to hold a demonstration on 15 October to celebrate the U N victory in Korea. Dr. Featherstone stated that he had heard that the Municipal Police in Tokyo were cogitating whether to allow such a demonstration in that city. He wanted to know what decision the Tokyo Municipal Police had made, for he felt confident that this would come up all over Japan and that there would probably a policy established in connection therewith.

He was told that the Korean Mission had applied to the Tokyo MPB for permission to hold such a rally on 15 October and that two days ago the Tokyo MPB had denied the Korean Mission's request. He was also told that it was possible that the Korean Mission might try other avenues of approach in order to hold their demonstration. In any event Kinki, he was told, would be kept informed of developments as they were known in this office.

4 Ocotber

TOKAI-HOKURIKU

The Board of Education of Gifu Prefecture presented their budget to the Governor. The governor presented this budget along with the rest of the bills, but on the next day the Board of Education came in and requested additional funds. The newspapers took the matter up and now there are many political repercussions. The PTA, Young Men's Association and other groups are now involved. This request of additional funds was not considered - it will be taken up at the November session

of the Prefectural Assemby, by which time the prefecture will know how much it can expect from the equalization grant. Another complicating item is the fact that the election for Board of Education members takes place in November.

It is possible that this will work out all right, but the Region wanted this office to be informed in case any difficulties did arise.

2. The Region wanted to know whether it was true that a search was to made of the homes of all foreign nationals for sugar and that the MP's would accompany the Japanese polise in making the search. Mr. Van Benschoten wanted to know whether he was to issue the search warrants and whether he could delegate to the Japanese the right to issue the search warrnats.

A check was made in this office with Economics Division, this section, and ESS, SCAP, and it was found that nothing had been said about making such searches. The Region was called and told that search warrants should be issued only be the proper person on reasonable grounds and that there was not to be any wholesale searches of the homes of foreign nationals for sugar. He was also told that the FEC had ruled that criminal jurisdiction over foreignal nationals hereafter would be in the Japanese courts and that until such time as that ruling could be implemented, the old procedure would prevail.

5 October

KANTO

1. Mr. Abrams reported that a large number of 45 colt pistols had been found on the bank of the Arakawa River. The pistols had been carefully wrapped in paper and buried. The police are searching for further evidence of such weapons which were in excellent condition. Additional reports will be forthcoming as information comes in from the police.

2. Mr. Abrams reported that the police had come in with a problem concerning permission that had been granted by letter AG-SCAP 095 (17Feb. 50) AG-Om 1 Aug 50 to Military Government of Ryukyus, APO 719 to Shima SAKIMA and tow dependents, Shiniichi SAKIMA and Hideo SAKIMA,to travel to a certain place in the Ryukyus for permanent domicile. The termination date of the permission is 15 December 1950 and was signed by Lt. Buettner, 2nd Lt. AGD.

Hideo SAKIMA, alias Hideo YAMAMOTO, who is serving a 5 to 7 year penal sentence in Kawagoe Juvenile Penitentiary in Saitama Prefecture has demended that he be released because the permission had been granted for him and his mother and brother to leave the country. Hideo has served one year and nine months of his sentence. The police feel that he should serve his entire sentence because he was guilty of robbery and injuring persons.

A call was put in to Lt. Buettner, who said that the Japanese could do what they wanted to about the man. If they wanted to get him out of the country, this permission to travel was a good way to get rid of him. The permission in no way meant that he had to be released. Mr. Abrams was informed. The police wanted to make Hideo serve his entire sentence.

3 Oct 50
2125

K.C.A.R

28 Sept. 1950.

From : Chief of Liaison Section, MPD.

Subject: Movement of Communists surrounding coming Party Convention.

The following is a report just reached us from the Chief of the Yoyogi Police Station under the above subject:

"The split within the Communist Party is reported to have reached its peak. When the Board of Guidance (Shidobu) of the Party called a meeting of representatives to discuss questions facing the rumored government communist outlawing measures, a compromise plan to rectify the division was also presented for discussion, but it was not accepted by both sides. Thus, with the discord in the camp still unsettled, they are to attend the Convention likely to be called in the near future."

"In this connection, our men have got following tips:

1. On September 2nd, 1950, Maj.-General Kislenko, Soviet Delegate to the Allied Council for Japan, invited some of the purged communists and some of the present top members of the JCP to the Mitsubishi No.21 Blg., where he is said to have strongly criticised, from the standpoint of the world objective circumstances, the existing discord within the party camp and the policies the JCP have heretofore taken, and, at the same time, to have strongly suggested what policies it should take hereafter.

2. In compliance with Kislenko's suggestions, it is likely that the JCP will call a convention at Shibukawa in Gunma Prefecture (where Mrs. TOKUDA stayed some time ago) around Sept. 25.

3. ITO Ritsu, purged Communists and present top members of the JCP are reported likely to attend the Convention. In this connection, OGINO Hotel (Mrs. TOKUDA's favorite hotel) at Shibukawa is being closely watched by police. Especially, the local police authorities are paying special attention to the Kusatsu hot spring town and its vicinity in Gunma Prefecture.

4. Other reference data:

   (1) As to their travel in Gunma Prefecture, it seems Communist Party members are ulitizing Nittsu (Japan Express) trucks and other local trucks, disguising themselves as assistant drivers.

   (2) The Shibukawa district in Gunma Prefecture is called a special Communist cell area. Most of the Shibukawa town folk are said to be red-colored. Therefore, special precaution must be taken by police when they want to inspect or investigate this area.

(3) SHIINO Etsuro's disappearance from the city since Sept. 2 is thought to have some connection with the coming Convention. Police recognized his return to Tokyo on Sept. 24.

HIGHLIGHTS

28 September 1950

SUBJECT: Propagating Activities in Violation of Imperial Ordinance 311

dated 22 Sept. 1950
(rec'd 25)
from Osaka Metro. Pol. Dept.

The following hand bills were distributed secretly to four houses and to a watch-maker on 18 and 20 September, respectively. The incidents happened in Asahi-ku, Osaka City, and total number of hand bills distributed was six. Nobody has yet been arrested. The case is now under investigation.

FREE NEWS

Everybody! We will inform you a news. American Imperialists are now fighting a shameful battle of aggression in Korea. Our friends in Korea are fighting against them by overcoming every difficulty.

The American imperialists at last made Japan as an object of their ambition. Discharges in newspaper companies, radio stations and electric industries were made by order of the American imperialists. Takao TAKEDA, in front of an elevator in JOBK, was suddenly driven out from the building by Capt. Burns who appeared accompanying a soldier at about 1500, 15 July. Tadao MANTANI and Hatsuko MUTAGUCHI received similar orders. When they went to the radio station on Sunday, the 17th, the Captain appeared and drove them out with a loaded gun.

Fourteen airports are now under construction in Japan. They are on the coast of the Japan Sea. The runway is 100 meter in width and seven kilometer long provided with an electric heater underground. More terrible and darker era than that made by Tojo is ahead of us.

Two hundred colored soldiers, refusing to go to Korea, deserted in Kokura, Kyushu, and street fighting occured there. This incident was kept secret.

The National Police Reserve Forces went to Korea. Japanese volunteers are about to be sent to Korea. Premier Kim Il-song broadcast from Pyong-Yang that 32 Japanese bodies left by the South Korean Army were found after the battle near Inchon. Nothing is more miserable than we Asians fighting against each other.

Japanese friends, let us fight against the American imperialists, our common enemy. There are good evidences that they intend to colonize Japan. We appeal to all patriots who desire freedom and independence.

(a) Opposition to colonization and establishment of military bases, American imperialists aggressive policy!
(b) Opposition to allocate military expenditures for American imperialists!
(c) Opposition to increase local taxes which are spent for American imperialists aggression in the Far East.
(d) Immediate conclusion of an overall peace treaty and rapid withdrawal of the Occupation Forces after the conclusion of the treaty.

Tax Non-Payment League

Otegaki gists

Move of JCP Around the Reduction of Inhabitant Tax

dtd 6th Sept. 1950
(Rec'd 9th) from
Osaka Metropolitan Police
Department

JCP in connection with tax system revision, taking up the question of many times raise of the Inhabitant Tax in comparison with the last year, has decided its fundamental struggle policy against it. By this policy, having the tax meeting in every section to go into the vigorous struggle and taking chance of this time typhoon damages, they are marching into the struggle vigorously. JCP Committee of Osaka had its urgent conference at about 1000 hours, 3rd, and decided its fundamental slogan of "Resumption of total amount of the local tax and every kind of tax for the refugee" in order to make them waste their tax system.

The outstanding struggle condition, known up to date, are as follows:-

1. Struggle condition before the typhoon

(1) The conference of All Higashi-Yodogawa Communist Party under the subject of the Inhabitant Tax

a. Date: two hours from 2030 hours, 30th August.

b. Place: A temple (may be Senshuji) Kikawacho, Higashi-Yodogawa-ku.

c. Attendants: Kawakami, Kanichi, powerful member of Higashi Yodogawa-ku and 40 active members of every cell.

d. Subject: Inhabitant tax

e. Kawakami, Kanichi made speech about this subject as follows:

1. Emphasize to the tax payer "Tax is for the War"

2. Disclose the use of Inhabitant tax which has never been used for the inhabitants

3. For instance ¥20,000,000 contributed for building up Ohgimachi Swimming Pool and the building for the sample of the foreign trade. Make propaganda two-thirds of the Inhabitant Tax has been spent for the police budget.

4. As above mentioned, we must have "Never Pay tax campaign".

f. Debate and decision
According to the above mentioned "how to struggle",

technical side was debated vigorously and the struggle policy decided as follows:

(1) Weakening of the tax system, as soon as the tax bill received, make effort to present the application of exemption from tax and pile it up at Higashi Yodogawa Ward, in order to weaken the activity of tax system.

(2) Opening of the tax meeting. Open the tax meeting energetically putting its weight at every inhabitant and let them know the above mentioned policy clearly in order to make propaganda for applying to the reduction of tax.

(3) Dispatch of the member of the city assembly. Dispatch the Communist member of the city assembly to every section to have the small meeting and do it in secret under the name of Life Protection League, not to be prohibited, assembling from 20-40 people. Date of dispatch and place will be informed to the said cell from the section committee.

(4) Demand for the raising wages and temporary allowance. Struggle at the management should be done, as same as, the previous policy at the same time with the demand of the work shop, raising wages and temporary allowances.

(2) The tax meeting surrounding Mrs. Nakayama, a member of the city assembly The following tax meeting was held at Kunitsugi-cho, Higashiyodogawa by the decision of Higashi Yodogawa Communist Party Conference

(1) Date: About one hour and half from noon, 31st August.

(2) Place: Awaji Section Office of Life Protection League, Kunitsugi-cho, Higashiyodogawa-ku.

(3) Attendants: Nakayama, Sadako, Communist, Chief of Life Protection League of Higashiyodogawa-Branch and about 20 influential member of the Communist Cell.

(4) Subject:
a. Inhabitant Tax
b. Strengthening and Expansion of the union

(5) Course of the meeting:

a. Report of the City Assembly by Sadako Nakayama, Communist. She made speech on the City Assembly report and how to fight the City Inhabitant Tax, its contents are as follows:

1. For what use was made on inhabitant tax and other kind of inhabitant tax (disclosing of its spending way.

2. The authority understands 30% of the Inhabitant Tax cannot be collected and thus the tax payer better try to get into this category.

b. Debate and decision:
The attendants spoke about how to struggle in their section as to the above mentioned fundamental policy and decided to take up the following policies.

a. Immediate presentation of application for reduction and exemption. Since the tax bill was spread over, every cell presents immediately the application for the reduction of Tax and weakens the tax collection system.

b. Opening of the tax meeting. Have the tax meeting in every section to call up the public to Grand Anti-Tax Campaign.

c. About the Seizure:
Spreading out of luggages and goods. When the ward official comes in, communicate with the active member of the sect and the inhabitant near about there, to surround them, not to do his business.

d. Strengthening and expansion of the union.
Call up the public to take part in Life Protection League and struggle after its unification. Make national campaign of peace loving to refuse every kind of tax to be spent for war.

(3) The struggle policy against the Inhabitant Tax of all metal labour union.

It is said that all metal labour union has decided the following struggle policies:

a. Connect it with the struggle for raising up of wages.

b. In order to connect the farmer with the city inhabitant actually.

I. Have Local Tax Committee in every section

II. Connect and lead every section materially for strengthening of the Inhabitant Tax Struggle.

(4) Decision of the Inhabitant Tax Struggle at the Joint Struggle conference of the All Labour Union.

On the subject of the personnel cut of Densan, the Joint Struggle Conference of the labour union, under the All Labor Union, was held at Densan

Building on August 28. The following remarkable decision was taken,
"For the future struggle putting the weight at the three electric power stations, and at the same time, putting off the problem of the resignation allowance, but enlarge and strengthen the anti-personnel cut struggle, combining with the Inhabitant Tax Struggle"

2. The struggle conditions after the typhoon damage

(1) The fundamental policy of Osaka Prefectural Committee

The Communist party was going to struggle positively against the Inhabitant Tax, took advantage of this time typhoon to use it for the struggle. They had their urgent counter-measure conference at Osaka Prefectural Committee and sent the urgent instruction of "stand for relief of the typhoon damage" to very section. They took up the following fundamental slogans,

Exempt the refugee from the local and all kinds of taxes.

Guarantee to the refugee about clothing, eating and housing, and its active slogans;

Temporary rice, blanket and cover to the refugee

Damage allowance, business capital and living expense, to the refugees

and took up other several subjects.

Local tax from the big profiteer and juridical person

Exempt the tax from the income -receiver under ¥400,000.00

(2) The tax struggle in every section

The Communist party being consumed with the relief activity right after the typhoon, cannot yet take up the material activity for the tax struggle, but is taking up its problem and spreading over the postage and putting the wall paper on as follows:

a. On the wall paper in front of Ueni Headquarters, 1800 hours, 4th:

Spend the military and police budget for the damage relief.

Exempt tax from the refugees.

b. The handbill was spread over, it seems to be at 1100 hours on the morning of 4th, addressing to the city laborers of West Yodogawa, as follows:

Contribute for the typhoon damage
Exempt Inhabitant Tax and other kind of tax.

c. Kunijima Cell Member.

Sakamoto and other several men visited Keihatsu Public School and abused to the ward official "What is the police and city, doing even though we all paid the Inhabitant Tax- ¥700

d. On the other wall paper in front of the Headquarters of the Communist Party for the typhoon damage, there is "Try our best to exempt the Inhabitant Tax from the refugee", in the big letters, besides this, they are taking up, without exception, the problem of the Inhabitant Tax as one way of the propaganda struggle.

(3) The struggle policy against the Inhabitant Tax, expected to be taken hereafter. The Communist party has organized before the Living Protection League in Osaka as its systematic organization against the tax, and has struggled vigorously, to make it one of the party expansion policy and money resource. Everybody has recognized they have succeeded a little bit, but recently on account of the strong supervision by the tax organization and the police authorities, its struggle is going to be passive itself and its organization to be nominal. But at the same time of the pass of the Local Tax Law at the Parliament, when the high percentage of the Inhabitant Tax, which is directly influential to the living of general salary men, was debated, the party putting the weight on this struggle and held its conference under the subject of the Inhabitant Tax in every section in order to decide the fundamental policy and struggle positively. It is not wrong that this time typhoon attacked Keihan Shin district, is good opportunity for the party, which hereafter will take this stubbornly to weaken the tax system with every kind of ways and means. And agitate to the public in order to interfere the tax collection positively.

The following expected tactics will be taken,

a. The continuous appeal to the city hall and section ward about the reduction and exemption of the Inhabitant Tax will be repeated to interfere the tax business in secret.

b. For this, the general mass demonstration under the Life Protection League will be carried out resolutely, even though without application.

c. Organizing the refugee union to cooperate with the Life Protection League, bring it up as our branch to appeal to exempt the total amount of tax.

d. In order to get rid of the prohibition of the meeting, hold the frequent petty tax meeting and utilize it for the party activity.

e. Organize the Joint Struggle Committee by the mass group under the labor union, in order to unify the tax struggle.

f. Combine the raise wage struggle of the labour union and every kind of it with the tax, and push the struggle.

g. We do propaganda, this time typhoon damages were caused from which Yoshida Cabinet spent all taxes, collected from us, for strengthening of the military force and did not care for the mountain and river. We oppose to the tax to be spent for the military base, the police and the occupation, and lead them to decrease their eagerness for tax.

f. By this tax struggle, lead the public to unite the front of democracy and race, in order to go in further to Anti-Imperialism, Anti-America and Anti-War.

Thinking over the upto date struggle, we think they will go over the above mentioned direction, but we can see easily that the party will do their most to this struggle, and it is clear that the attitudes of the tax office and supervising authorities have a big influence to the party activity. Consequently, it influences to the financial condition of the damaged sections and we must watch the Communist activity very carefully about this struggle.

K.O.

-o-

522

6

1950. 9. 6.

O.C

市民税減免を繞る
共産党の動向について

共産党では税制の改革に伴い本年度徴収予定の市民税が昨年度に比し数倍の高額を示している点を採り上げ、既に税斗争に対する基本的斗争方針を決定、本斗争方針に基き各地区に於て税金懇談会を開催活発な斗争に乗り出しつゝあるが今般の風水害を好機として更に本斗争に拍車をかけ日共大阪府委員会に於ては8日午后4時頃より緊急対策会議を開催、税金斗争については「罹災者の税金は地方税をはじめ一切全額免除せよ」との基本スローガンを決定、本斗争を今後精力的に推進して徴税機構をマヒせしめようと企図しているが現在迄判明せる斗争状況は次の通りである。

1. 風水害前の斗争状況

(1) 市民税斗争を首題とする東淀川全党員会議の開催状況

① 東淀川全党員会議の開催

A. 日　時　8月30日午后8時30分頃より約2時間

B. 場　所　東淀川区木川町　某寺（専修寺？）

C.出席者　　国会議員田川上貫一外東葛川区有力党員

各組織責任者等約40名

D.議　題　　住民税問題について

E.会議の状況

イ.川上貫一の住民税斗争の説明

会議は川上貫一に依って当住民税斗争の基本線の説明より始められたがその大要は

1.住民税は戦争のための税金である事を納税者に強調しなければならない。

2.このため住民税の使途を暴露する住民税は決して市民のために使はれていない。

3.例えば瑞穂プールや本町の貿易商品見本館の建設に2000万円の寄附があり、住民税は警察予算のみに多く使はれることなどを宣伝する。

4.以上に依って斗争の基本方針は、絶対不拝いの反税運動を巻き起さなければならない。

ロ.討論及決定

上記に基き「如何に斗うか」の技術面が活潑に論議されたが斗争方針として次の決定が見られた。

1.徴税機構のマヒを行う

令書が配布されて来たら直ちに減免申請書の提出に努めて、東淀川区役所に山積する。これによつて地方税機構の混乱と遅滞をとさす。

2. 税金懇談会の開催

各居住単位を重点として税金懇談会を精力的に開催し前記党基本方針を徹底せしめて減免申請を行う様宣伝する。

3. 市会議員団の派遣

㊀市会議員団を各地に派遣して小集会を開催する。集会禁止にならぬ様、生活同盟会等の名目で20人ー40人を集合せしめて秘密裡に行う。派遣の日時、場所等は地区委より当該細胞のみに通知する。

4. 賃上げ一時金支給の要求

経営に於ける斗争は従来の方針通り職場の要求とからませて賃上げ一時金支給要求の攻撃を強力に行う。

(2) 大阪市議山中宣子を囲む税金懇談会の開催状況

東淀川金党会議の決定に基き東淀川区国次町では次の税金懇談会を開催した。

㊀日　時　8月31日正午頃より約1時間30分

㊁場　所　東淀川区国次町、生活同盟東淀川支部淡路地区事務所

③出席者　㊗市議 山中定子

生駒同東淀川支部淡路地区委員長 田

辻秀司外同盟細胞有力者約20名

④議題

A. 住民税問題について

B. 組織の強化拡大

⑤会議の内容

A. 山中定子の市会報告

㊗市議山中定子に依って市会報告と地方税を如何に

斗うかゞ述べられたが、その内容と情況は大要次の

通りである。

イ. 住民税その他の市民税は何のために使はれている

か（住民税の使途暴露）

ロ. 当局では住民税の約30%を徴収不能と見ている

から納税者はその30%の枠内に入る様に止ま

B. 討論及び決定

上記の基本方針を地区では如何に斗うかについて

出席者間の意見が述べられたが具体的方針として

次の決定がなされた。

イ. 減免申請書の即時提出

地区では既に今書の配布がなされているから各班

に於て早急に減免申請の提出を行い徴税機構の滞貨を図る。

ロ、税金懇談会の開催

各地区毎に於て税金懇談会を開催し一般に呼びかけて広汎な反撃運動を巻き起す。

ハ、差押えに対して

荷物、商品の陳閉

区役所吏員が来たら責任者に連絡し、附近居住の者がこれを取り巻いて示威を行い執行不能とする。

ニ、組織の強化拡充

生活同生活を守る会等の加盟を一般に呼びかけ団結して斗う。平社撤廃の国道運動を起し戦争に使はれる一切の税金を拒否する様努める。

(3) 全金属労組の市民税斗争方針

全金属労組では市民税減免斗争について次の基本方針を決定している模様である。

a、基本的には賃上げ斗争と結合せしめる。

b、農市民と現實的に結合せしめるために

イ、各居住地毎に地方税対策委員会をもつ事

ロ、地区相互間の具体的な指導連絡を図り市民税斗争を活

強化する事

(4) 全労連傘下労組の共斗会議に於ける市民闘争の決議事項

電産の人員整理問題を中心として8月28日電産会館に於て全労連傘下労組の共斗会議が開催せられたが、其の席上市民闘斗争について次の様な注目すべき決議を行っている。

- 今後の斗争は3発電所に中心点を置くと共に退職金問題を一應見送りの上市民闘斗争と絡んで首切反対斗争を強力に拡大して行く事。