



华北解放区 交通邮政史料汇编

邮票史卷

华北交通邮政史料整理组

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华北解放区交通邮政 史料汇编

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总 序

《华北解放区交通邮政史料汇编》全套 14 卷丛书,是根据中共中央有关征集、编写党史、革命史、史志的指示精神,在邮电部领导和统一部署下,经过广泛征集史料,查阅有关档案、历史文献、文件及报刊资料等,进行核实审定;同时又得到老交通、老同志们热诚支持,经过广泛座谈和回忆,认真筛选、去芜取精、几易其稿,编纂成书。它实事求是地记述了华北抗日战争与解放战争时期交通邮政工作在中国共产党领导下,艰苦奋斗、排除万难、英勇战斗保证完成任务的史实。从交通邮政这个侧面,概见历史全貌,起到存史、育人的作用。同时为撰写党史、革命史、史志提供华北交通邮政的史料。这是原华北交通邮政工作的老同志们多年来共同的愿望,也是华北交通邮政艰苦创业者义不容辞的历史责任。

中共中央历来十分重视交通邮政工作。在建党之初,就有不少领导同志和优秀党员,在白色恐怖中,精心筹划,创建了党内交通。早在 1925 年,中共中央《关于建立健全党内交通问题通告》指出:“这种工作在组织上的重要等于人身上的血脉,血脉之流滞影响于人的生死。”1943 年中共中央北方局颁布的交通工作条例中明确指出:“交通科工作是与

组织工作不可分离的一部分”，“其本身是秘密工作部门之一。”“交通工作任何党的工作部门都与之有联系，否则各部门即不能使工作决议、指示顺利下达，报告材料迅速反映……在目前又与敌伪情报等社会工作有密切的联系，因此，交通工作又是带有社会工作性质的工作”。这就进一步肯定了交通邮政的性质、地位和作用。1948年，毛泽东主席为邮电报题名：“人民邮电”。1940年，周恩来为国共通邮题词“传邮万里，国脉所系”。这是中央领导对交通邮政的希望与指示，为此，各级党组织始终注意加强交通邮政工作，选拔忠实可靠、坚定沉着、机动灵活、有社会经验的干部、党员到交通邮政部门工作。回顾华北交通邮政战线上的同志们，没有辜负党和人民的重托，他们不怕艰难困苦、不怕流血牺牲，百折不挠地完成了任务。

华北解放区的交通邮政，是随着革命根据地的发展而逐步建立的。1937年“七·七”芦沟桥事变，日本帝国主义者挑起了侵华战争，中国人民奋起抗战。中国共产党及其领导的军队，深入敌后华北广大地区，对日本侵略者展开了你死我活的斗争。从而开辟建立了敌后抗日根据地——晋察冀边区、晋冀鲁豫边区和晋绥边区。（包括原河北、山西、察哈尔、热河、绥远五省及山东、河南的一部分、还有江苏、安徽、辽宁少部分县）成为插入日本侵略者心脏的一把尖刀。八年抗战，各边区人民不怕流血牺牲，毁家纾难，英勇杀敌，取得了抗日战争的胜利。1946年国民党反动派公然撕毁停战协定，发动内战，大举向解放区进攻，华北解放区人民与全国人民一道在中国共产党领导下，进行自卫反击，开始了

空前规模的解放战争。经过三年的浴血奋战，终于打败了号称 800 万的蒋军，推翻了国民党反动统治，人民得解放。1949 年 10 月 1 日中华人民共和国宣告成立，中国人民从此站起来了。

华北人民的抗日战争和解放斗争是中国革命的组成部分，华北地区的交通邮政工作与革命根据地其他工作一样，从全局出发，紧密配合，有着长期不畏强敌、艰苦奋斗的历程。

抗日战争和解放战争期间(1937—1948 年)，晋察冀、晋冀鲁豫、晋绥三个边区，是中共中央领导下的三个独立区。晋察冀边区于 1938 年 1 月正式成立晋察冀边区行政委员会，晋冀鲁豫边区于 1940 年 8 月成立冀太联合办事处，即政权组织，1941 年 9 月成立晋冀鲁豫边区政府。晋绥地区，抗战初期为八路军一二〇师驻防地，由党领导的晋察绥战地总动员委员会(战时政权组织)负责抗日战争的动员、组织和领导工作。当时这个地区情况特殊，阎锡山拥兵割据，重兵在握，为所欲为。1939 年冬，阎锡山公开反共，发动“十二月事变”，经过军事较量，阎锡山向抗日根据地的军事进攻被彻底粉碎。1940 年抗日根据地正式建立晋绥边区，成立晋绥行政公署。1947 年冬，华北重镇石家庄解放，华北地区基本上连成一片。1948 年中共中央决定成立统一的华北区，建立了中共中央华北局、华北人民政府、华北军区，三个边区建制先后撤销。华北邮政总局也于 1948 年 8 月在石家庄成立。

华北交通邮政的组织机构，在抗战初期一般是在各级

党委或抗日民主政府设立交通机构,分别执行任务,没有建立统一的交通邮政领导机构,也没有隶属关系,组织分散,业务上没有统一管理。它的主要任务是及时、准确、迅速传达党的指示、文件、报刊等,必要时进行口头传达。还要接待来往执行任务和进行联络的同志,安排他们的食宿,并护送他们秘密通过敌人的封锁线。中央领导如刘少奇、邓小平、陈毅、徐向前、朱瑞、陈光、肖华等都曾由交通员引路护送安全到达目的地。交通员还担负着传送情报、运送军用物资的任务。他们在工作需要时义无反顾投入战斗,取得了不少战果。至于冒严寒、顶酷暑,枵腹坚持完成任务的事迹,则在各地屡见不鲜。以后,抗日根据地逐步巩固与扩大,从边区到各县相应建立了交通邮政机构,建立业务制度,加强交通网络的建设,逐步实现统一管理。1944年10月,晋察冀边区在河北阜平建立了边区交通总局,下辖冀晋、冀察、冀中、冀热辽4个行署区,1945年改建为边区邮政管理局;1941年晋冀鲁豫边区在河南涉县成立了边区交通总局,下辖太行、太岳、冀南、冀鲁豫4个行署区,同年晋绥边区也成立了交通总局,下辖吕梁、绥蒙等区。1946年春,晋冀鲁豫和晋绥分别改建为边区邮务管理总局和邮政管理局。各区逐步实现垂直领导,业务上统一管理,经济上独立核算,建立、健全了邮政通信网络。

日本投降后,为了适应和平建设的需要,各边区及时将战时交通组织转变并健全为邮政组织系统,实行企业化经营,全面发行邮票,实行有偿使用邮政,在为党政军机关服务为主的同时,也面向社会为群众通信服务。由党政交通发

展为人民邮政,这是一个重大的转变。但是,由于蒋介石发动全面内战,解放区的邮政实际上又成为战时邮政。在解放战争初期,国民党部队骄横跋扈,自恃有美式现代化武器,猖狂向解放区进攻,解放区军民同心协力进行自卫反击,不少地区反复进行“拉锯”争夺,形势严峻,战斗残酷,通信联络工作十分艰苦。人民解放军由内线作战转为外线作战,军队大踏步前进,解放区迅速扩大。为适应大规模运动战的要求,有力地支援战争,各边区组织了军事邮政及支前邮局,担负着前后方的通信联系,军队打到那里,军邮、支前邮政就通到那里,地方邮政与军邮密切配合,保证了战时通信任务的完成。

1948—1949年北平、天津、保定、太原等大城市相继解放,人民邮政进行了全面的接管工作。在接管过程中,严格执行城市政策,改造中华邮政,团结广大的中华邮政人员,迅速恢复通信,并准备全国通邮,为建立全国人民邮政创造了条件。

在党的领导和群众的支持下,华北交通邮政战线的同志们,在战争年代发扬了党的地下交通和苏区邮政的光荣传统,出色地完成了党的通信和支援战争的任务。在对敌斗争中创造了许多惊心动魄、可歌可泣的英雄业绩。如武装交通队,昼伏夜出,大智大勇,神出鬼没地越过敌人封锁线;有紧急任务必须白天过路时,他们乔装打扮,机智勇敢地通过敌人关卡;军邮跟随部队连续行军作战,始终保持了前后方的通信联系;各地邮政为配合地方开辟新区,通信先行成为党的耳目;以及遇到各种自然灾害(特别是水灾),都保持了

通信联系不断。通向敌占的北平、天津、保定等城市党的秘密交通，机智勇敢，以合法身份或利用内线关系，蒙混敌人的盘查和特务跟踪，一次又一次地胜利完成党的通信联系和护送干部的任务，在配合城市工作上发挥了重要的作用。交通邮政人员为党的事业，人民解放事业作出了重大贡献，也付出了重大牺牲。据不完全的调查统计，在执行通信任务中全华北有 858 名通信战士献出了宝贵的生命，不少的同志是在与敌人战斗中牺牲的，如北岳区阜平县楼房交通站被日军包围，突围战斗中 7 人牺牲。冀中区津南邮局在大庄子被敌包围，坚持战斗 13 天，最后 10 人牺牲。太岳区平遥交通局梁奔前在敌人“扫荡”时因销毁文件耽误，未能脱身而被捕，敌人用尽各种酷刑和利诱，她守口如瓶不泄露一点机密。最后高呼抗日和革命口号英勇就义。冀中区交通站甄小混不幸被捕，敌人残酷刑审，他铁骨铮铮，岿然屹立，面对凶恶的敌人豪迈地说：“要命有一条，其他不知道！”冀鲁豫区平汉路上磁县秘密交通站万天瑞以开店作掩护担任过路的交通联络，不幸被捕，坚决不暴露机密，视死如归，高呼口号而壮烈牺牲。交通邮政战线上牺牲的烈士们，不愧是中国共产党的好党员，人民的好儿女，他们是中华民族的骄傲！

今天，我们回忆过去的这段历史，有责任也有必要把八年抗战和三年解放战争中交通邮政方面的斗争历史加以整理，编纂成书，以献给参加过这一伟大斗争的同志及人民群众，并慰藉千百万革命烈士的英灵！

历史证明了党的交通与战时邮政，是党的工作组成部

分,哪里有党的工作,哪里就有党的交通。历史的经验值得汲取,邓小平同志说,要用历史教育青年,教育人民。也就是要向青年和人民进行关于中国近代史、中国革命史和中共党史的教育。因此,我们编写《华北解放区交通邮政史料汇编》是为了总结过去,面向现在,面向未来,以历史服务于现实。

《华北解放区交通邮政史料汇编》,是按照抗日战争与解放战争两个时期和当时的行政区划建制,即以边区、行署区为单位进行编写,共计十四卷。即:晋察冀边区、北岳区、冀中区、冀东区、冀热察区、晋冀鲁豫边区、太行区、太岳区、冀南区、冀鲁豫区、晋绥边区、华北区、华北军邮、华北邮票史。

《华北解放区交通邮政史料汇编》的编写、是遵循实事求是的科学态度,坚持写史要真实的原则。不溢美,不掩过,如实反映历史的真实情况,对历史资料力求“存真求实”。在编写过程中,同志们确有“下笔千斤”之感,从始至终,兢兢业业,尽了自己最大的努力,不少同志不辞劳苦带病坚持工作。由于当时处于战争环境,而今又年代久远,虽经到处查阅历史档案(约二千多万字)资料难免有阙如;虽经数百位老交通、老同志的回忆核对难免不准,但对重大问题、重大情节力求核实清楚,凡因条件所限,目前仍难以弄清的,即加以说明。

现在已进入信息时代,信息不灵就意味着失败。今日之邮电通信更牵系着国之命脉,民之生计。我们希望这套丛书能为当前投身于社会主义现代化建设的同志们,特别是为

邮电战线上的同志们提供借鉴,能为研究交通邮政史的同志们提供史料,能给人们以继续前进的力量。今天,我们进行有中国特色的社会主义建设,进行现代化邮电建设,所面临的新问题,很难在既往的历史经验中找到现成的答案。我们要以史为鉴,从中获得规律性的认识,在坚持四项基本原则,坚持改革开放的斗争实践中,推动人民邮电事业的发展!

成安玉

General Introduction

A Corpus of Historical Data on Communications and Posts of North China Liberated Areas is a series of 14 books that were compiled in line with the instructions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) to solicit and compile the Party's history, revolutionary history, and historical records and under the unified leadership of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPT). To compile the series, historical material was solicited widely; files, historical documents, newspapers, magazines and other literatures and publications were consulted and verified; while veteran communicators and postal workers were called together to hold forums and recall the past, who gave us an energetic support. The material collected was screened, and the manuscript was revised several times. As a result, the books record authentically the historical facts that under the leadership of the CPC, the communicators and postal workers struggled arduously, fought bravely and surmounted all difficulties to fulfill their tasks. From the aspects of communications and posts, the books present a survey of the overall history, which can serve as a vehicle of the history and an education to the broad masses. At the same time, they provide historical data to compile the Party's his-

tory, revolutionary history, and historical records. This is a common aspiration and an unshakable historical duty of the pioneers blazing a trail in communications and posts of the former North China Liberated Areas.

The CPC Central Committee always attaches importance to communicative and postal work. In its early days, the Party sent many leading and outstanding members to set up communication system within the Party in white terror. As early as in 1925, the CPC Central Committee pointed out in its "Circular on Setting up and Perfecting Communication System within the Party" that "this work is as important as arteries and veins in human body for an organization, and their flow or stagnation affect a man's life and death." In 1943, the North Bureau of the CPC Central Committee issued rules and regulations for communication work that reads: "It is unseparable with organizing work" and "Communication sections are one of the departments of clandestine work." "The communication work links up every departments of the Party, without which resolutions and instructions of various departments can not be transmitted to lower levels and reports can not be collected rapidly... At Present, the communication work is closely linked with the information work of the enemy's activities and other social works, so that communication work is a part of the social work." These confirmed further the nature, position, and role of the communications and posts. In 1948, Chairman Mao Zedong wrote an title for the newspaper, *People's Posts and Telecommunications News*, and in 1940, Zhou Enlai wrote down an inscription for the opening of postal service between the areas controlled by

the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, which reads "Ten Thousand *Li* Postal Road as Arteries and Veins of the Country." This is the expectation and instruction of the leaders of the CPC Central Committee to communications and posts, according to which the Party organizations in various levels always paid great attention to strengthening the work and sent outstanding cadres and Party members to shoulder the tasks. Trustworthy, firm, calm, quick-witted and with rich social experiences, these comrades were never unworthy of the people's and the Party's great trust, and they feared no hardships and sacrifices in fulfilling their tasks in spite of all setbacks.

The communications and posts of the North China Liberated Areas were set up gradually along with the development of the revolutionary bases. In 1937, the Japanese imperialists provoked the Logouqiao Incident, and then the war to invade China. The Chinese people rose in the War of Resistance, and the CPC and the army led by the Party penetrated to the vast areas of North China behind the enemy lines and waged a life-and-death struggle with the Japanese aggressors, thus set up the anti-Japanese bases as a sharp knife sticking into the hearts of the Japanese invaders. These bases were Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei, Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan, and Shanxi-Suiyuan border regions including the former Hebei, Shanxi, Chahar, Rehe, and Suiyuan provinces, a part of Shandong and Henan provinces, and some counties of Jiangsu, Anhui, and Liaoning provinces. During the 8 years, the people of these border areas were not afraid of shedding blood and losing homes, and they fought bravely and won finally the victory over

the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression.

In 1946, the Kuomintang reactionaries brazenly tore up the armistice agreement and attacked the liberated areas in a large way. The people of the North China Liberated Areas together with the people of the whole country rose in self-defence and staged the War of Liberation on an unprecedented scale under the leadership of the CPC. The Chinese people fought a bloody battle for three years, defeated the so-called 8 million Kuomintang forces and overthrew the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang. On Oct. 1, 1949, the People's Republic of China was inaugurated and from then on, the Chinese people have stood up.

The struggle against Japanese aggression and for liberation of the people of North China was a part of Chinese revolution, while the communications and posts of North China were like other work of the revolutionary bases that went through an tortuous course. The messengers and postmen taking the interests of the whole into account, worked arduously and closely and fought bravely the ferocious enemy.

During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation (1937-1948), Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei, Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan, and Shanxi-Suiyuan border regions were separated and independent ones directly under the CPC Central Committee. The Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei Border Region set up its Administrative Committee in Jan. 1938, while the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan Border Region, its political power, the Jitai Joint Office, in Aug. 1940 and its government in Sept. 1941. The Shanxi-Suiyuan Border Region was stationed by the 120th Di-

vision of the Eighth Route Army in the early days of the Anti-Japanese War, and the Shanxi-Suiyuan General Military Mobilizing Committee (a wartime political power) was responsible for the mobilization, organization, and leadership of the Anti-Japanese War. At that time, the area saw a special situation that Yan Xishan did what he wished to relying on his massive forces in his sphere of influence. In the winter of 1939, Yan opposed the Communist Party openly and launched the "December Incident." After military actions, the people and the Red Army smashed thoroughly Yan's forces attacking the anti-Japanese bases and set up officially the Shanxi-Suiyuan Border Region and the Shanxi-Suiyuan Administrative Office. In the winter of 1947, Shijiazhuang, a city of strategic importance, was liberated, and the anti-Japanese bases in North China were joined together. In 1948, the CPC Central Committee decided to set up the unified North China Liberated Area, North China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, North China People's Government, and North China Military Region, while the organizational systems of the 3 border areas were dismissed. The North China Directorate General (D. G.) of Posts was also set up in Shijiazhuang in Aug. 1948.

In the early days of the Anti-Japanese War, the North China communicative and postal organizations were separated ones under the jurisdictions of the Party committees and anti-Japanese governments in various levels. These decentralized organs had their own tasks respectively and no unified business management. Their main tasks were to transmit timely, accurately and rapidly the Party's instructions, documents, newspapers and magazines, and

some times oral messages should be passed if necessary. Their tasks included also to be hosts of the liaison comrades and those to and fro as well as to make arrangement for their board and lodging and escort them through the enemy's blockade lines. Under the convoy of the messengers, many leading members of the CPC Central Committee went through the enemy's blockades and arrived their destinations safely. These leaders included Liu Shaoqi, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yi, Xu Xiangqian, Zhu Rui, Chen Guang, Xiao Hua, and others. The messengers shouldered also tasks to pass intelligence and convey military supplies. In critical situation, they threw themselves into fight without the least hesitation, and won considerable victories. To accomplish their tasks, the messengers had to brave bitter cold and intense heat and stay their stomachs, which were the common occurrences. In the late days, the anti-Japanese bases expanded and consolidated gradually. At the same time, communicative and postal organs and their business systems were set up, the construction of communication network was strengthened, and the unified management was carried out. In Oct. 1944, the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei Border Region set up its D. G. of Communications in Fuping, Hebei Province, that controlled over Hebei-Shanxi, Hebei-Chahar, Central Hebei, and Hebei Rehe-Liaoning administrative regions. At the end of 1945, it was renamed the postal administration. In 1941, the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan Border Region established its D. G. of Communications administering the Taihang, Taiyue, South Hebei, and Hebei-Shandong-Henan administrative regions. In the same year, the Shanxi-Suiyuan Border Region also formed its own D. G. of Com-