

電信課長

大臣

次官

亞細亞 歐米 通商 條約 情報 文化 人事 文書 會計

寫送先

分類 1.1.1.0.20-3

昭和6 一一五六五 暗 天津 二十八日後發 亞、情
本省 八月二十八日後着

幣原外務大臣 田尻總領事代理

第三〇七號

二十七日ノ大公報ハ汪榮寶ノ朝鮮事件報告書全文ヲ掲載セルカ右ニ
關聯シ二十八日ノP、T「タイムス」ハ中國ニ於ケル屢次ノ排外暴
動ハ政治的背景アリシモ朝鮮事件ニ付テハ斯クノ如キ日本人ノ教唆
ナキコト毫モ疑ナク現ニ汪公使ノ報告モ之ニ觸レ居ラス但萬寶山事
件ニ關スル鮮内新聞報道ノ取締リ不充分ニシテ又平(壤)仁川ニ於
ケル暴動鎮壓ニ當リ地方官憲ノ隨機ノ措置ニ缺クル處アリシカ如ク
右官憲ノ「ネグリゼンス」「インコンビチンス」ノ責任ハ看過セラ

外務省

S 1.1.1.0 - 17 1828

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ルルヲ得ストテ印度ニ於ケル Campaign 事件調査委員會ノ報告ヲ引
用シ論評ヲ掲ケタリ切抜キ郵送ス
支ヨリ上海へ轉報アリタシ
北平、南京、奉天へ轉電アリタシ

外務省

S 1.1.1.0 - 17 1829

0691

懸素

亞細亞局
公信第八四〇號

昭和六年八月廿八日

在天津
總領事代理 田尻 愛

外務大臣男爵 幣原 喜重郎 殿

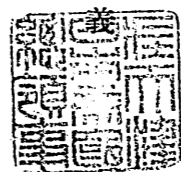
鮮内暴動事件ノ反響ニ關スル件

本件ニ關シ不取敢電報シ置キタルカ本月廿七日大公報所載「汪榮寶
調査鮮案報告」並ニ二十八日「P、Tタイムス」ノ右ニ關聯セル論說
切抜別紙ノ通送附ス

本信寫送付先 公使 上海 奉天 南京

北平（別紙省略）

在天津日本總領事館



別紙添付

昭和六年八月廿八日

S 1.1.1.0 - 17

1830

0692

THE RIOTS IN KOREA.

THERE cannot be two standards of right and reparation for massacre, and foreigners who reside in this country, whether Japanese or of the white races, have a peculiar interest in the rigid observance of public discipline, the punishment of official incompetence, and the exaction of those conditions which tend to prevent mob outbreaks. The resemblance between the Chinese demands as a result of the atrocities in Korea to those handed in by the Powers after the Nanking affair is too close to be escaped. No doubt the Waichiaopu looked up the files and faithfully copied the precedents. The difference is one only of degree. In Nanking foreigners were killed in cold blood and Consulates sacked in pursuance of definite and devilish political aims. The outrages were perpetrated not by mobs in a passion but by soldiers obeying—as the Nanking Government itself claimed—the orders of disgruntled superiors prepared to stop at nothing to embroil Chiang Kai-shek and the anti-Communist faction with the Powers. Nevertheless we held the Nanking Government responsible, though we had to wait a long time to exact satisfaction and finally agreed to a form of settlement which seemed to imply we were as guilty as the assassins.

It may well be that radicals also instigated the riots in Korea. In one or two cases they were certainly involved. But just as we held the Nanking Government responsible though it had actually not been constituted when the occupying force slaughtered foreigners who went out to welcome them, so is that Government fully entitled to hold the Japanese authorities in Korea responsible for terrible fate that befell so many in-

nocent Chinese in that country. Indeed the responsibility is far more direct than in the case of the unconstituted Nanking Government.

A line of demarcation must, in all fairness, be drawn between mere negligence or incompetence, and instigation. In China it has repeatedly been shown that anti-foreign mob outrages possessed a definite political purpose: to seize a Concession, to embarrass political opponents, to inflame the people and seek sustenance from their wrath or shelter therefrom. It was so in the Boxer outbreak, cunningly diverted by the Dynasty against us; and it was so also at Hankow and Canton. Even the provocative actions of the students on May 30 was held suspect. This from of international offence stands in a class by itself. There is no form of condemnation too severe therefor, for it evolves out of the basest treachery and the most cynical disregard of the rights of humanity. The manufacture of incidents by mob action is most heinous, whether used in a purely domestic sense or to encompass the destruction of aliens. When Mr. Gandhi sternly denounced the attempted murder of the acting Governor of Bombay by a student at whose college he was an "honoured guest" while attending a public function, he expressed a sentiment now more than ever important in our closely-knit world.

The inflammatory propaganda against Japan put out by Chinese agitators who are of all people the most irresponsible and mendacious directly accused the Japanese of instigation. That is a charge of the utmost gravity. But we have no doubt whatsoever that it was utterly untrue. And we are glad to note that there is no mention of it in the official report ten-

dered by the former Minister to Tokio. The Japanese have never sought to gain a point or to seek vengeance through such abominable methods as these. In all the protracted series of anti-Japanese outbursts in this country since the War the Chinese residents have resided and carried on their occupations in Korea without let or hindrance, in peace and security. No doubt temptation existed all along, and equally without a doubt it was put aside as unworthy of the Japanese. We trust that in the settlement of this affair the Tokio Government will require a complete disavowal of these irresponsible and malicious defamations.

On the other hand, negligence and incompetence there must have been, and those responsible ought not to be spared. Public order must be maintained wherever it is challenged by the mob. No prejudices must corrode our sense of justice and discipline in such matters. The British District Magistrate and the Police at Cawnpore were not spared in the findings of the Commission of Enquiry into the appalling riots and slaughter there. The report was written in terms of the utmost candour:

"The great tragedy throughout the worst days of the riot was inadequate appreciation of the situation by the local authorities, their ignorance of the happenings inside the Indian quarters, and consequently their failure to protect the lives and property of the people."

The millions of Asia, whether in China, Korea, or in India, cannot be allowed to run amok. The responsibility that falls on the constituted authorities is severe. Allowance must be made therefor. But the more difficult their task the greater must be their alertness and their preparedness. No doubt there was provocation in the case of the Korean outbreak as a result of the action of the Chinese at Wanpaoshan. It is equally

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certain that this provocation was exaggerated beyond all wisdom, right or necessity by reports in the native Press, normally subjected to the severest censorship by the Japanese authorities. We have accused the Chinese Authorities over and over again of similar negligence in the control of the Press whenever a dispute with foreigners arises, though the papers are kept under an iron heel in domestic affairs.

But the greater blame attaches to the inadequate measures taken when the disorders began. When the Police did take drastic action the storm ended immediately in the larger centres. The case of Heijo, cited by the Minister in his report, is a particularly glaring example of the consequences of official incompetence. The Chinese Chamber conveyed their apprehensions to the chief of police. He directed them to take certain precautions, indicating his recognition that danger of trouble existed. He also gave assurances that effective measures would be taken to protect the Chinese residents. Yet when the mob ran amok that same night, and massacred innocent people right and left till dawn next day, the unarmed Police had to look on helplessly. The officer at Jinsen who refused to take action because he lacked orders from his superior exposes the fundamental and notorious evil of a system which is all discipline and no initiative.

The magnitude of the disaster that fell upon the peaceful Chinese community in Korea is not easy to realise. Certainly it was one of the most shocking exhibitions of mob barbarity in recent history. Nothing is to be gained, and much to be lost, by hivering over reparation. It is hard enough to secure reparation in China. It would be impossible if satisfaction is denied in this case.

S 1.1.1.0 - 17 1832

0694

△京城 於七月三日午後十時左右發生僑商房多有鮮人投石擊毀門窗玻璃等事...

△釜山 自七月四日午前集各民團代表、轉達鮮民憤慨...

△元山 元山鮮人仇殺案，於七月四日發生，當時由揚州...

△新義州 七月七日晚，鮮人投石擊毀門窗玻璃等事...

汪榮寶調查鮮案報告

汪歸京後密呈外部之原文 汪榮寶調查鮮案報告...

△仁川 七月三日午前二時，有華人數十名在仁川外里地方向華人理髮店...

名)以爲憤憤憤憤。遂中暴動。我駐各地領事。一經得信。立即要求該地官吏派兵彈壓。並要求加派武裝軍警出動。而此時朝鮮總督及政務總長正當新舊更迭之際。總督府無負責之人。再四要求。不肯及時下令武裝或派兵制止。以致各地辦法參差。號令不一。而平壤地方遂成其古未聞之慘狀。日政府無論如何解釋。決不能辭其責任。而朝鮮總督府及一般日本新聞。尙藉口於萬寶山事件中國軍迫鮮境成此舉。一似此大朝鮮暴動。其責任當由中國官吏負之者。其顛倒事實。實出情理之外。故特研究此項事件責任之所在。第一不可不精查萬寶山事件之真象。茲將在濟南所查萬寶山事件始末摘要陳列如左。

一、肇事之原因
華人都永德組織稻田公司。租安三姓德源姓張姓之荒地五百畝。開闢稻田。雇用朝鮮人爲之工役。訂有契約。呈請長春縣政府批准。縣政府對此事尙可。行。須將章程呈報國庫核辦後。方准照辦。又該公司僱用之韓人。不得過二十人。乃都永德認爲已得官准。又轉租地於韓人沈連澤等九人耕種。招集韓人二百八十餘名。進行開工。挖溝引水。破壞民田。經過二十餘里。直至伊通河。人民起而反對之。阻止韓人工役。日本領事田代昨日曾前往保護韓人。不令停止工役。我方亦派警前往保護華人。此交涉之所由起也。

二、交涉之經過
長春萬寶山人民。既阻止韓人。備挖溝引水。韓人持有日警勢力。不肯停工。當時由長春市政府備周處長玉柄。與日本田代領事。提議交涉。斯時駐遼寧日本領事。張主席時尙未接。到吉林省政府關於此案之報告。乃與林總領事口頭約定。兩方先將警隊撤。而日本迄未撤退。且將警隊人進行挖溝。經周處長玉柄與田代交涉。口頭書面。往返磋商。始終無效。

三、日本方面之現狀
現在韓人挖溝引水已完工。業引水入田。日警在馬。哨口。佔據民房兩所。架設軍用機房三十九架。應日本國旗。並架設機槍四架。又。馬警三人來往巡查搜索。在馬家哨口附近四五里內。不准華人行走。萬寶山附近之現狀。已似入於日本佔領地帶內之狀態。

四、中國方面之現狀
萬寶山華人會經一度聚集。爲之煽動。經日警開槍。射擊。幸無傷亡。又經我方警察勸止。韓領事亦由北京返遼。斯時吉林張主席由北平返遼。林總領事亦由東京返遼。研究再行交涉。張主席力電調交涉特派員韓德來遼。林亦電請吉林石射領事來遼。使韓與石射。均返吉林。約在吉林或哈爾濱談判此案。但石射前曾自願調停此事。曾提出四條件。(一)賠償華人損失。(二)支給韓人本年生活費。(三)許可韓人在長春自由居住。(四)省

政府認可明年使韓人種稻。但此四條。已經省政府表示不能接受。林總領事亦曾聲明前此所提出之條件。均作罷論。照以上所陳。所謂萬寶山事件者。祇有韓人以日本勢力爲後盾。壓迫華人之事實。絕無中國官吏何等壓迫韓人之舉動。所有日韓各報種種宣傳。全屬有意誣毀。發動謠言。此不惟中國方面而然。一則即日本官報。亦未嘗不知其非事實。如平壤道廳對於朝鮮人之公告。均聲明此種新聞。多係無稽之談。然則朝鮮新聞。多係無稽之談。有原因結果之關係者。其爲無理。不辯自明。此項交涉之關鍵。日方主張一切由彼按照國內法辦理。檢舉也。預審也。防止再發也。救濟也。一切自行發動。自行辦結。而我方則主張用國際交涉。道欽也。懲因也。保障將來也。賠償損害也。一切皆須以雙方同意行之。此中紛歧之點。全在責任問題。責任問題明了。以上各節。自可迎刃而解。照現在調查各節。此項責任。完全屬於彼方。而我方絕對無絲毫責任之可言。所有一切交涉辦法。自有國際通例。早在大部洞鑿之中。應根據既定方針。切實進行。以期必勝。至繁實身。實使任。有保護僑民及增進彼此親善關係之責。茲於在國領土以內發生此種巨變。竟致多僑胞無辜慘死。不能不深患事。更使將來彼我關係益生隔閡。有損榮志。抱恨無已。應請呈請國民政府。准予開缺。以明責任。辱勝感幸之至。謹呈外交部。駐日本公使汪榮寶。中華民國二十一年八月六日。

1835 0697 1.1.1.0 - 17

外秘第二三三。號

昭和六年八月二十八日

警視總監 高橋守雄

寫

内務大臣 安達謙藏殿

外務大臣 野村吉三郎殿

大阪兵庫山口各府縣長官殿

關東朝鮮各警務局長殿

對外同志會ト黑龍會系滿鮮問題國民

同盟トノ聯携運動ニ関スル件

首題ニ関シテハ本月二十二日外秘第二二八三拜既

報ノ処去ル二十六日午後六時ヨリ兩團體ノ下記幹

部十五名赤坂區青山南町六丁目青山會館ニ於

テ協議会ヲ開催シ對外同志会ノ石光卓臣ヲ座

長ニ推シ左記ニ項ヲ協定シ午後九時三十分散會

セルカ之ニ依リ今後其運動益々活氣ヲ呈スルニ至

ルハク嚴重視察中

出席者 對外同志会

石光卓臣 白田金一 内藤順太郎 外六名

滿鮮問題國民同盟

池田弘 (滿洲問題解決同盟主宰者) 佐々木天山

小山田劍南 外三名

協議決定事項

一 對支問題ノ與論ヲ喚起スルシメ聯携ニテ來ル九月

七八日頃大会ヲ開催スルニト

S 1.1.1.0 - 17

1837

S 1.1.1.0 - 17

1836

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其日時場所ハ進テ協定ス
ニ右大会ニ於ケル決議案ハ別記ノ通り可決ス
右及申(通)報候

S 1111.0-17 1838

0699

REEL No. A-0064

0435

アジア歴史資料センター

決議案

國際常軌ヲ脱セル支那ノ革命外交ハ愈々出テ、愈々暴
ヲ極ム爲メニ日支關係ハ日ニ益悪化シ支那官民ノ我國家
及國民ニ對スル暴慢非禮ハ益々増長シ或ハ條約無視
トナリ、或ハ在滿鮮人壓迫トナリ或ハ在留邦人ニ對ス
ル暴行トナリ或ハ日貨掠奪ノ行爲トナリ遂ニ殘忍
暴戾ヲ極メタル中村大尉ノ虐殺トナル。彼ノ輕侮的
態度ヤ又シ今ヤ挑戰的態度ハ隨所ニ實現シ其
底止スル所ヲ知ラサルニ至ツテハ我國民ハ尚忍ブヘキ
カ。由來平和ヲ愛好スル我國民ハ共存共榮ノ大義ニ
則リ隱忍自重、以テ彼レノ反省自覺ヲ促シ来リシモ
忠言ハ却テ耳ニ逆ラヒ、好意ハ却テ輕侮ノ種子トナ
リ以テ今日ノ大勢ヲ馴致シテ我國家威ハ傷ケラシハ我
國權ハ蹂躪セラレトス

S 1.1.1.0 - 17 1839

0700

事既ニ茲ニ至ツテハ穩健平和退嬰卑屈ノ手段ハ兩國
ノ國交ヲ正常ニ恢復スル所以ニアラス彌縫苟合ハ東
亞永遠ノ平和ヲ庶幾スル所以ニアラス時局打開ノ鍵
ハ斷手トシテ彼ノ非違ヲ匡正シ正々堂々トシテ我主張
ヲ貫クニ我實力ヲ發動行使スルニアルノミ。即チ
一、目下木村滿鐵理事ト奉天當局ト交渉中ニ爲スル

鐵道ニ關スル交渉ハ運賃及連絡協定、爲ノ打通線
及吉海線ノ如キ滿鐵平行線ノ布設並ニ北寧線ト
瀋海線ノ連絡ヲ承認セントスルモノ、如シ。果シテ
然リトセハ此交渉ハ將來ニ大ナル禍根ヲ胎スモノ
ナルノミナラス、此ノ如キ條約違反ノ問題ハ政府自
カラ其衡ニ當ルヘキモノナリトス故ニ斷然之ヲ中止
スルコト

二、打通線及吉海線ノ布設ハ明治三十八年十二月ノ日

S 1.1.1.0 - 17 1840

清善後條約ニ關スル秘密協約第三條ニ違反スルモノ
ナルコトヲ支那政府ニ自覺セシメ右兩線ヲ日本政
府ニ引渡スコトヲ要求シ其交渉成立スル迄通遼
馭及吉林馭海龍馭ヲ我軍力ヲ以テ閉鎖スルコト
ニ北寧線ト瀋海線トノ連絡モ亦前項同様協約違反
反ナルカ故ニ即時其切斷ヲ要求シ若シ此要求ニ
應セサル場合ニハ日本政府ニ於テ之ヲ實施スルコト。
四、吉會線ノ布敷ハ明治四十二年九月問島ニ關スル日清
協約第六條ニ依リ決定シ、既ニ多額ノ前渡金ヲ
交付セルニ係ラス在再以テ今日ニ至ル迄其實現ヲ
見サルハ東三省當局ノ詐偽的行為ニシテ斷シテ黙認
ス可ニアラス。速ニ其實行ヲ迫リ若シ要求ニ應セサル
ハ日本政府ニ於テ直ニ實行ニ着手スルコト。
五、洮昂線及吉敦線ノ工事費不拂ニ屬スルモノハ速ニ

S 1.1.1.0 - 17

1841

0701

短時日ヲ期シ其支拂ヲ要求ス其實現スル迄該鉄
道ヲ日本政府ニ於テ管理スルコト。
六、商租權ハ大正四年五月締結セウシタル日支條約
第二條ノ明示スル所ナリ、故ニ速ニ其實現ヲ期ス
ルコト。
七、三矢協約ヲ取消シ捕縛拘禁シアル鮮人ヲ直ニ日
本官憲ニ引渡シ且ツ在滿鮮人ノ安住及耕作ヲ
保証セシムルコト若シ要求ニ應セサルトキハ日本政
府ニ於テ自由ノ行動ヲ採ルコト。
八、排日貨ノ取締ニ關シ、支那政府ヲシテ責任ヲ負
ハシムルコト、若シ要求ニ應セサル場合ハ日本政
府ニ於テ自由ノ行動ヲ執ルコト。
學校用教科書中ヨリ排日記事ヲ削除セシムル
コト。

S 1.1.1.0 - 17

1842

九司法制度及警察制度完備シ且ツ其運用ノ完全ナル迄治外法權ノ撤廃ヲ承認セサルコト。

一、中村大尉ノ虐殺ニ関シテハ少クモ左記ノ條件ヲ提出シ且ツ其實行ヲ監督スルコト。

(イ) 下手人ノ死刑
(ロ) 所屬團長ノ罷免及將來軍職ニ就クヲ許サハルコト

(ハ) 北望局長ハ部下全軍隊ヲ整理セシメ其面前ニ於テ日本政府代表者ニ謝罪スルコト、

(ニ) 損害賠償ノ請求、

(ホ) 將來ノ保證、
上其ノ他條約ヲ無視セル一切ノ不法行為ニ對シテハ

嚴重ナル處置ヲ執ルコト、
以上諸條項ニ関シ相當期間内ニ支那側カ満

足解決ノ誠意ヲ示サル限リ目下懸案中ノ通商條約高議ヲ中止スヘシ

右決議ス

昭和六年九月 日

對 外 同 志 會 日

S 1.1.1.0 - 17

1844

S 1.1.1.0 - 17

1843

0702



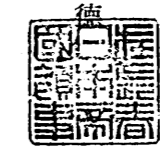
結

駐長春日本領事館

機密公第三六五號

昭和六年八月二十九日

在長春
領事 田代重



昭和六年八月二十九日

外務大臣 男爵幣原喜重郎殿

中國記者ノ萬寶山現地視察ニ關スル件

中國記者ノ萬寶山現地視察ハ其後暫ク中絶サレ居リタル處去ル二十三日上海時事新報特派記者何西亞、上海大陸報 (The China Press) 旅行記者鄭鈞及ヒ上海申時電訊社特派員黃天鵬ノ三名ハ長春市政籌備處外交科員周武祥並ニ在長春漢字新聞大東報社長富鈔年ノ案内ニテ馬哨口ニ至リ伊通河堰止個處附近ノ撮影ヲ爲シ同日日暮歸長ス尚ホ同人等ノ當地滞在ハ四日間ニテ其間中國側各方面ヲ訪問シ事件ノ資料ヲ蒐集シタル形跡アリ

右報告ス

在長春日本領事館

S 1.1.1.0 - 17 1845

0703

本信寫送付先 在華公使 上海 南京 奉天 吉林
哈爾濱

在長春日本領事館

S 1.1.1.0 - 17 1846

0704

REEL No. A-0064



アジア歴史資料センター

特高秘發第〇八二二號

昭和六年八月二十九日

廣島縣知事白根外介

内務大臣 安達謙藏殿
外務大臣 齋原喜重郎殿
各廳府縣長官殿

萬寶山事件関係文郵送送件

本月二十日附子以下管下廣島市所在廣島
高等師範學校内大中國北平北師畢業校

友宛北平師範學生自治會一名子以下別紙
(譯文)傳知萬寶山事件に對する宣言ト題スル
概文一部ヲ郵送致タル事實アリ内查スルニ
自不同校ニハ中國人留學生四十名在學ニ居
ル又本件ニ關シ自下別紙策動ノ模様ナク
相當注意中ニ有之
右及申(通)報候也

1.1.1.0 - 17

1848

1.1.1.0 - 17

1847

0705

萬寶山事件ニ對スル宣言

(譯文)

0706

帝國主義ノ國際的衝突ハ一日ト甚シク其由部ノ矛盾ニ益々
シリテ其必然的結果トシテ民衆ヲ壓迫スル態度其の極ニ對
シテ其利益ヲ積極的トナレリ
特ニ己ニ早クカラテ滿蒙ハ日本帝國主義ノ支那侵略者ニ唯一目的
物トナルヲ知レリ之ニ依テ其根據地ヲシテ朝鮮ニ積極的
準備セラレ支那人ヲ屠殺スル道義ニ悖ルハ其高麗山嶺邊
界固テアル

元來滿蒙實ハ事件ハ支那朝鮮人ノ私的困難ナリ然レ日本
帝國主義ハ侵略的的政策ニ據リテ之侵略者主義ノ機會
ニ利用シ居レリ
日本帝國主義ハ支那東北侵略政策ハ朝鮮人ヲ滿蒙新
邊ニシテ之ヲ依テ實現セントシテ之ヲ居ル又ニシテ之ハ一度ノ事
件ノ起リテ厚固ナリ

日本帝國主義ハ此ノ事件ニ藉口シテ日本警察官ハ朝鮮
ヲ保護スルノミナラス朝鮮人ヲ屠殺シテ支那人屠殺ヲ積
助遂行シ利用シ居レリ
斯レ計画則政策ハ解有ハ田中ヨリハ良イカ他則之ヲ巧妙ニ殺
人則不法ヲ以テ其政策ヲ實行シ居ルハ過ニサレリ
田中が滿蒙ニ去ルニテ其感憤ヲ實見シテ日本帝國主義ハ曰ク
親善ヲ囑ハルニ支那人欺瞞シ又朝鮮人ヲ保護スル名ノ下ニ

1849 1.1.1.0 - 17

支那人ヲ排斥シテ朝鮮支那人被壓迫且其後ニ高麗ニ勢力
ヲ失逐セシメテ自己ノ政策ヲ實行セントシ在リ親善ナル支那
民衆朝鮮ノ被壓迫同志青年志士謀テ帝口ニ其義ヲ打倒
彼等ノ支那且其侵略者其義深刻化シ日本帝國主義ハ後
政策ハ日本帝國主義ニ依テ之ヲ變化スルヲテハ其根本則
カ之ヲ改革セサルベカラズ

1850

- 一 朝鮮民衆其支那動ヲ中止セヨ。
- 一 支那朝鮮被壓迫民衆起テ、
- 一 全世界被壓迫民衆團結セヨ、
- 一 スハイ日本帝國主義ヲ打倒セヨ、
- 一 日本帝國主義其他一切日本帝國主義ヲ打倒
- 一 帝國主義支那軍閥官僚資本家地主ヲ徹底明掃蕩セヨ
- 一 資本階級の統治反對、
- 一 吾々共同ノ敵帝國主義ヲ倒セ、
- 一 吾々ハ北華國下ニ戰線統一ヲ以テ帝國主義ヲ攻撃セヨ
- 一 全世界被壓迫同志率リ團結セヨ、

北平市立師範學校學生自治會

一九三一年六月三日

1.1.1.0 - 17