

2

1291

尤モ外部ニ對シテハ從來ヨリ同人ハ我方トノ關係ヲ絶對ニ秘シ居ル  
次第ニ付爲念天  
大臣ヘ轉電セリ

外務省

S 1.1.1.0 - 68

2 ( 0002

寫送先

大臣  
次官  
電信課長  
亞細亞  
歐米  
通商  
條約  
情報  
文化  
人事  
文書  
會計

分類 1.1.1.2/4-2 )

1291

昭和6 一二七八一 暗  
幣原外務大臣  
第四一四號  
本官發奉天宛電報  
第二六號  
當地支那側ニ於テハ沈印刷局長（張學良ノ宣傳部長）ヲシテ支那新  
聞記者團ヲ組織シ本日奉天ニ向ヒ出發セシムヘキ旨ノ情報アルニ付  
差當リ貴地方ニ於ケル歐米人方面並ニ右記者團監視ノ意味ニテ「ゴ  
ルマン」ヲ三、四日ノ豫定ニテ本日貴地ニ出張セシムルニ付可然御  
利用相成度シ

北平  
本省  
九月十九日後着

矢野參事官

亞

外務省

S 1.1.1.0 - 68

1 ( 0001

大臣 電信課長  
次官 亞細亞  
通商 條約 文化 人事 文書 會計

(分類 1.1.1.0-68-2)

1291

昭和6 一二八八二 暗

南京 本省

二十日後發  
九月二十日後着

亞

幣原外務大臣

上村領事

第五六〇號

「ニューヨーク、タイムズ」ノ「アーベンド」等「リンドバーグ」飛行ニ關スル通信ノ爲來京中ノ外人記者ハ奉天事件勃發以來再三來訪シ情報ヲ求メタルニ依リ差支ナキ限り情報ヲ與フルト共ニ今回ノ事件ノ原因トシテハ貴電合第五五六號及重光公使ノ宋部長ニ對スル説明ト大體同様ノ説明ヲ與ヘ置キタルカ「アーベンド」外一名ハ最近滿洲ヲ旅行シ日華間ノ險惡ナル感情ニ顧ミ何時如何ナル切懸ケヨリ大事件勃發セストモ限ラストノ印象ヲ得其旨本社ニ電報シ置キタ

S 1.1.1.0 - 68

3 0003

1291

ルカ日本ノ軍隊力遂ニ隱忍シ切レス攻勢ニ出テタル心理ハ自分ニモ良ク了解シ得ト述ヘ尙「ア」ハ至急再ヒ滿洲ニ赴ク意嚮ニテ目下本社ニ電照中ナル旨語レリ尙當地獨逸參事官「ブラツクロウ」及英國總領事モ來訪情報ヲ求メタルニ依リ右ト同様ノ説明ヲ與ヘタルカ日本軍行動ニハ充分釋然タラサルモノアル様見受ケラレタリ  
支、北平、奉天ヘ轉電セリ  
支ヨリ上海ヘ轉報アリタシ

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4 0004

外務省

外務省

1291

特ニ兩人ト密接ナル關係ヲ保タレ隨時適當ナル材料ヲ與ヘラレ充分御利用アル様致シタシ

外務省

S 1.1.1.0 - 68

6

0006

寫送先

(分類) A. 陸軍省  
古伏之記  
孫田

## 計書事

文化 情報 條約 通商 歐米 亞細亞

次官 大臣

電信課長

1291

昭和6  
—  
12964  
暗

本華  
省府

九月二十日後  
九月二十日後

亞情

出淵大使

幣原外務大臣

第二〇九號

滿洲問題ニ付テハ當方ニ於テモ既往ノ貴電ヲ利用シ輿論ノ啓發ニ努メ居ル處從來「紐育タイムス」ニ現ハルル「バイアス」通信及「ヘラルドトリビューン」ニ現ハルル「フライシャー」通信ハ相當各方面ニ於テ重キヲ置カレ居リ特ニ十九日東京發兩通信ハ夫々二十日ノ「トリビューン」「タイムス」ニ掲載セラレ一般ノ注意ヲ惹キ居レルガ兩通信共何レモ穩健且我國ニ對シ大体同情的ニシテ當方面輿論ノ善導ニ資スル所鮮カラズト認メラルルニ付此ノ上トモ本省ニ於テ

外務省

£ 1.1.1.0 - 68

5

0005

記錄

與帶魚巧文飾調

4110

4  
寫送先

大臣 次官  
電信課長  
亞細亞 歐米 條約 情報 文化 人事 文書 會計

1291

分類 1.1.1.0.2-4-2

昭和6 一三二〇二 平 奉天 二十一日後發 亞、情  
幣原外務大臣 本省 九月二十二日後着  
第七一三號 林總領事  
關東廳遞信局長宛電報  
時局ノ爲北平方面ヨリ來奉ノ左記外人記者ハ發電ニ對シ電報料後拂  
ノ特典ナク所持金少キ爲今後通信不可能ノ虞アル趣ヲ以テ右特典附  
與方當館ニ願出テタルニ付必要アラハ遞信省トモ御協議ノ上至急御  
取計ノ上結果回答アリタク外務省ヘモ同様電報セリ新聞記者名左ノ  
通

Martin Sommers (United Press)

外務省

S-1.1.1.0-68

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G. W. Gorman (Daily Telegraph)

D. H. Mueller (Frankfurter Zeitung)

Mrs. L. Errell (Ullstein Press)

A. Mackbaur (Havas Agency)

外務省

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8. 0008

REEL No. A-0105

00:00

アジア歴史資料センター

10  
寫送先

會文人文情條通歐亞細亞  
計書事化報約商米

大臣  
次官  
電信課長

(分類 A. 1.1.0.2/-4-1) 1291

昭和6 一三〇〇六 暗 香港 二十一日後發  
幣原外務大臣 本省 九月二十一日後着 亞  
第七七號 吉田總領事代理  
奉天日支兵衝突事件ニ關シ二十一日「サウス、チャイナ、モウニン  
グ、ポスト」ハ其論說ニ於テ中村事件ト直接關係アルカ如キ筆法ニ  
テ之ヲ「ソーバーン」事件ト較ヘ何レモ中國官憲ノ無能振ヲ暴露シ  
不誠意ノ態度ハ外國ヲ怒ラシメタリト述ヘ滿洲ノ事態ニ付テハ大要  
左ノ通述ヘ居レリ  
滿洲ニ於ケル事件ニ付朝鮮事件張作霖暗殺共ニ未解決ノ今日日支何  
レカ多ク禍ヒサレ居ルヤハ俄カニ斷言シ難キモ最近中國ハ日本ニ對

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 10 0010

外務省

5  
寫送先

會文人文情條通歐亞細亞  
計書事化報約商米

大臣  
次官  
電信課長

(分類 A. 1.1.0.2/-4-2) 1291

昭和6 一三〇九九 暗 羅馬 二十一日後發  
幣原外務大臣 本省 九月二十二日前着 亞  
第一一六號 吉田大使  
今回ノ日支衝突ニ關シテハ當地新聞ハ未タ主トシテ倫敦巴里乃至ハ  
「ユナイテッドプレス」來電ニ基ク記事ヲ掲載シ往電第一一五號ノ  
通區々ナル報道ノ外其後モ我ニ不利ナル記事ヲ散見ス依テ歐米主要  
新聞ノ記事振リモ略想像セラルルニ付テハ至急事件ノ詳細ヲ内外ニ  
公表セラレ滿蒙ニ於ケル支那側ノ不當ナル態度ト帝國政府ノ公明ナ  
ル方針トヲ早キニ及ンテ闡明セラルルコト肝要カト存ス存シヨリノ  
儘

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 9 0009

外務省

シ能フ限り嫌カラセノ態度ヲ執リ居タリ抑モ事件ノ根本タル日本ノ  
 満洲ニ於ケル特殊の地位ニ付テハ諸外國モ之ヲ認メ居ルカ如クナ  
 ルモ其字義明カナラス日本ハ其地位ヲ進メテ併合ニ迄及フヘシト云ハ  
 レ居ルモ政府當事者ハ其困難ナルヲ知リ居ルヘシ若シ中國カ滿洲ヲ  
 政治的ニハ支那經濟的ニハ日本ノ勢力圈トセハ日本ハ満足スヘキモ  
 此満足カ日本軍部ノ勢力ニ打克テ何時迄續クヤ疑問ナリ云々  
 尙右論說中ニ在香港中國人ハ今回ノ事件ハ陳友仁訪日ノ一結果ニシ  
 テ張學良ニ打撃ヲ加ヘ北部將領ト廣東ノ合作ヲ促進セシメントスル  
 モノナル由傳ヘ居ル旨述ヘ居レリ  
 公使ヨリ上海、南京ニ轉報アリタシ  
 公使ニ轉電シ奉天、北平、廣東ニ暗送セリ

外務省

S 1.1.1.0 - 68

11 0011

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同人ハ英語ニ通スルモ日本語ヲ解セス  
大臣、關東長官ヘ轉電シ支ヘ轉報セリ

外務省

0.10

S 1.1.1.0 - 68

13 0013

12

1291

昭和6年A.3.5.0.2.1.1  
外務省  
千原雅作  
米屋人  
ニアリ

寫

昭和6 一三〇八五 暗

上海 本省

廿一日後發  
九月廿二日前着

亞

幣原外務大臣

第五〇四號

本官發奉天宛電報

第六號

當地新聞報記者顧執中廿二日上海發長春丸ニテ排日記者タル「シカ  
ゴ、トリビューン」通信員「チャイナ、ウィークリー、レビュー」  
主筆「パウエル」ト共ニ大連經由貴地ニ赴キ都合ニテ長春其他ヲモ  
觀察致度キ趣ナルニ付願ニ對シ當館ヨリ一般的ノ紹介狀ヲ與ヘ又重  
光公使ヨリ貴官宛紹介ノ名刺ヲ渡シ置キタリ同人指導方然ルヘク尙

外務省

0.10

S 1.1.1.0 - 68

12 0012

滿洲日支軍衝突事  
外務省  
ハ(シ)



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1291

公	信	案	外	務	省
予外務大臣に於て、件に於て聯合通信、渡りえり					
表、公表文等、於て聯合通信に於て、表をセシメ、全格					
多量に於て、國際聯合事務、向て其他各全格、於て					
見、予、砂カラス、正防通、上、大、不便アリ、タ、以、本					
主、姑、早、帝、正、全格、予、外、務、大臣、に、宛、て、電、信、ニ、シ、テ、通、信、ヲ					
各、予、正、大臣、に、宛、て、電、信、ニ、シ、テ、電、信、ノ、輻、輳、ヲ					
際、因、際、ト、シ、テ、海、外、ニ、シ、テ、電、信、ノ、輻、輳、ヲ					

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15 0015

6

A. 1.1.0.21-4-2

次官 1291

情報部

第三課

後算

収入出

検査

公	信	案	外	務	省
昭和六年九月二十日、記、表、					
會計課長					
高裁案					
内務省、予、正、大臣、に、宛、て、電、信、ニ、シ、テ、通、信、ノ、利、用、ノ、件					
昭和六年九月二十日、記、表、					
予、正、大臣、に、宛、て、電、信、ニ、シ、テ、電、信、ノ、輻、輳、ヲ					
際、因、際、ト、シ、テ、海、外、ニ、シ、テ、電、信、ノ、輻、輳、ヲ					

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14 0014

記





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1291

公 信 案  
外 務 省  
三 大 指 之 電 報 一 定 之 旨 令 所 以 他 一 般 對 於 電 報 ト 又  
此 等 電 報 有 力 對 於 海 關 之 治 理 上  
又 及 其 他 有 益 之 旨 令 所 以 他 一 般 對 於 電 報 ト 又  
二 大 指 之 電 報 一 定 之 旨 令 所 以 他 一 般 對 於 電 報 ト 又  
三 大 指 之 電 報 一 定 之 旨 令 所 以 他 一 般 對 於 電 報 ト 又

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21 0021

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1291

公 信 案  
外 務 省  
賞 方  
一 大 指 之 電 報 一 定 之 旨 令 所 以 他 一 般 對 於 電 報 ト 又  
二 大 指 之 電 報 一 定 之 旨 令 所 以 他 一 般 對 於 電 報 ト 又  
三 大 指 之 電 報 一 定 之 旨 令 所 以 他 一 般 對 於 電 報 ト 又

S 1.1.1.0 - 68

20 0020

公  
信  
案

外務省

必安し、之に付外にても外務省に控出さるべし。

如左。

公

§ 1.1.1.0 - 68

22 0022

會計課長



覺書

1291

滿洲事變ニ關シ電報ノ輻輳防止及速達ヲ圖ル目的ヲ以テ新聞聯合社  
通信利用方ノ御指示ニ付テハ左記各項ニ依リ御引受可致爲後日茲ニ  
覺書提出ス

記

一、滿洲事變ニ關シ國際聯盟總會ニ於ケル日本全權、國際聯盟理事會  
ニ於ケル本邦理事並在英帝國大使ニ於テ指定シタル事項ニ付テハ  
新聞聯合社ニ於テ責任ヲ以テ新聞電報トシテ東京本社ヘ打電スル  
モノトス

二、前記ニ依リ指定セラルル事項ハ主トシテ滿洲事變ニ關スル日本其  
他各國全權及理事並國際聯盟事務局ニ於ケル諸種ノ公表事項及英  
國官憲ノ公表事項、英國議會内ニ於ケル論說並英國内有力新聞ノ  
論調ニ限ルモノトス

23 0023

8 1.1.1.0 - 68

1291

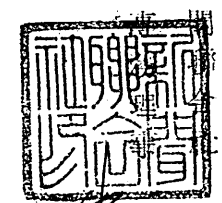
三、右指定電報ハ一定ノ符號ヲ附シ他ノ一般新聞電報ト區分シ新聞聯  
合本社ニ於テ公表スルニ先チ其受信原紙ヲ本社ヨリ外務省ニ送付  
スルモノトス

四、以上各項ニ依リ新聞聯合社ノ取扱フ電報ノ電信料金ハ件名及語數  
ヲ明ニシタル請求書ヲ外務省ニ提出シ審査ノ上之カ支拂ヲ受ケル  
モノトス

右電信料ニ關シ當社ヨリ電信局ニ支拂ヒタル領收證ハ必要ニ應シ  
何時ニテモ外務省ニ提出スヘシ

昭和六年九月二十一日

新



外務大臣官房  
會計課長 松宮 順 殿

24 0024

6 1.1.1.0 - 68

寫送先

會文人文情條通歐  
計書事化報約商米

大臣  
次官

電信課長

1291

(分類 11.1.0.21-4-2)

昭和6 一三一 一四 暗 奉天 二十二日前發 亞  
幣原外務大臣 本省 九月二十二日前着  
第七〇〇號 林總領事  
本二十一日滿鐵囑託「チャールス、キニー」(「キニー」ノ息子ニ  
シテ「紐育タイムス」通信員ヲ兼ヌ)ノ館員ニ對スル談話要點左ノ  
通  
「在奉主要外人ノ所感ハ大体冷靜ニシテ三年前ノ場合ト大差アリ外  
國商人ハ滿洲カ何等カノ力ニ依リ平穩ニ歸シ經濟的發展ノ可能性  
ノ増大スルコトヲ希望スルカ故ニ日本ノ力ニ依リテヨリ良キ秩序  
ノ維持セラルルコトヲ期待シ且斯ル事態出現ノ端緒トシテ今日迄

S 1.1.1.0 - 68

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0026

(記)

外務省

寫送先

會文人文情條通歐  
計書事化報約商米

大臣  
次官

電信課長

1291

(分類 11.1.0.21-4-2)

昭和6 一三一 一四 暗 奉天 廿二日前發 亞  
幣原外務大臣 本省 九月廿二日後着  
第六九八號 林總領事  
事件發生以來北寧線ノ運轉ハ皇姑屯驛ニテ切斷セラレ居リタル處滿  
鐵ハ來奉外人新聞記者ノ便宜ノ爲北寧路當局ト交渉ノ結果發着共奉  
天驛ヲ終點トスルコトニ協定成立シタル旨滿鐵事務所ヨリ通報アリ  
タリ  
尙右ハ軍部トモ了解濟ナル由  
支、北平、南京、天津、香港、漢口、在滿洲各領事ニ轉電セリ  
支ヨリ上海ヘ轉報アリタシ

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0025

(記)

外務省

滿洲日支軍衝突事件  
與滿洲新聞論調  
外口與滿洲爲條件

27

1291

ノ處大体占領ヲ是認シ居レリ

ニ日本カ滿洲ニ對シ領土的野心ヲ有セリトハ信セラレサルカ故ニ占領ノ目的カ那邊ニアリヤ何故ニ滿洲ノ他ノ都邑ヲモ占領セルカ何處迄モ事態ヲ擴大セシメントスルヤハ全ク想像付カス恐ラク日本政府ハ近ク東北當局ニ懸案ノ解決ヲ促カス爲ラント見居レルカ敏捷ヲ以テ鳴ル日本軍隊ト雖モ線路爆破後十五分ニシテ多數軍隊現場ニ到着セルカ如キ占領カ計畫的ナルヤノ印象ヲ與ヘ又事件ノ發端カ支那側ノ滿鐵線破壊ニアリト云フカ如キハ信シ難シトセリ

支、北平、南京へ轉電セリ

外務省

S 1.1.1.0 - 68

27 0027



1291

P

電信寫

1291

昭和6

平

奉天  
本省

九月二十二日 發着

里

幣原外務大臣

林總領事

第七一三號

關東廳逕信局長宛電報

時局ノ爲北平方面ヨリ來奉ノ左記外人記者ハ發電ニ對シ電報料倭拂  
ノ特典ナク所持金少キ爲今倭通信不可能ノ虞アル趣ヲ以テ右特典附  
與方當館ニ顯出テタルニ付必要アラハ電信省トモ御協議ノ上至急御  
取計ノ上結果回答アリタク外務省ヘモ同様電報セリ新聞記者名左ノ  
通

Martin Sommers (United Press)

How

G. W. Gorman (Daily Telegraph)

D. H. Mueller (Frankfurter Zeitung)

Mrs. L. Errell (Ullstein Press)

A. Hackbeur (Havas Agency)

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0029

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28 ( 0028

REEL No. A-0105

0022

アジア歴史資料センター

寫送先

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

大臣  
次官  
1291

(分類) A.1.1.0.21-4-2

昭和6 一三一七一 略 關東廳 本省 九月二十二日後發 情  
幣原外務大臣  
第一一一號  
河相ヨリ白鳥情報部長へ  
奉天事件ノ爲各國新聞記者通信員續々滿洲ニ入り込ミツツアル處事  
件發端ノ模様等ニ鑑ミ現地ニ於ケル内外殊ニ外國通信員ノ指導ハ極  
メテ緊要ナリト存ス然ルニ此點ニ付軍側ハ領事館側ニ打割リタル聯  
絡協調ヲ求メ來ラサル模様ナリ且軍自ラニ幾何ノ用意アルヤ甚タ懸  
念ナキ能ハサルニ付此際陸軍省新聞班等ニ一任スルコトナク外務省  
ニ於テ進テ何等措置ヲ講セラルル必要ナキヤ氣付ノ儘

外務省

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次官  
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大臣  
次官  
1291

(分類) A.1.1.0.21-4-2

昭和6 一三二〇〇 平 奉天 本省 九月二十二日後發 亞、情  
幣原外務大臣  
第七一四號  
來奉外人記者取扱方ニ關シ關東廳遞信局長宛往電第七一三號ノ通り  
依頼シ置キタルニ付可然御取計請フ

林總領事

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昭和6 一三五八八 暗

上海 廿三日後發

本省 九月廿四日後着

幣原外務大臣

第一〇二六號

本使發奉天宛電報第一九號

本莊司令官へ

當方面其他ヨリ多數外國人及民國新聞記者滿洲ニ入り込ミツツアリ

右取扱及材料供給ニ付成ルヘク好感ヲ繋ク等細心ノ注意ヲ拂フハ勿

論彼等ニ對シ隙ヲ與ヘサル様部下ニ充分訓達方御配慮願ヒタシ

大臣、南京、北平へ轉電セリ

重光公使

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昭和6 一三三八六 平

奉天 廿三日後發

本省 九月廿四日前着

幣原外務大臣

第七三四號

外國記者發電後拂ノ件ハ關東廳遞信局限リニテ許可ノコトトナリタ

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電信案

外務省

3.2

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Mueller

ヨリハ未タ何等申出ナク Enell, Nachbaum

ニ付テハ其本社ニ照会中ノ旨ニ依リ

目下

(原議用紙乙)ナ

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10.214-2

1291

7128 號

6月9日 29時18分

電信課長

主任

(起草本紙) 年 月 日

(原議用紙甲) 圖納

件 在泰之外国通信員ノ件

宛 在泰天 林 海 領 事

發 務 務 大 氏

綴 洲 事 變

込 此 際 現 在 用 函 問

與 論 證 矣

平 第 二 一 四 號

電信案

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電信者、照会セル外同者ニ於テ人ヨリ

願出スル際ハ所屬本社ニ照会ノ上遲滞ナク

許可スル方針ニ依リ

Sommers, German

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外務省

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37 0037

ヘキ方針ニテ同地方帝國領事ト聯絡シテ充分努力シ居ル實情ナルヲ以テ政府ニ於テハ同地方ヘノ出兵ハ之ヲナササルコトニ決定セリ將又哈爾濱出兵ニ關シテハ冒頭大臣來電ノ通ナリ  
當方ニ於テハ右ノ次第公使館發表トシテ内外新聞ニ公表方取計タルニ付テハ貴官ニ於テモ必要ニ應シ然ルヘク御利用相成様致シ度シ本電宛先在華各領事、(滿洲ハ奉天ノミ) 及香港。大臣ヘ轉電セリ

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會文人文情條通歐亞細亞  
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(分類) 1.1.1.0.21-4-2

外務省

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36 0036

昭和6 一三六〇七 暗  
幣原外務大臣  
第一〇三一號  
本官發在支各領事宛電報  
合第一二五二號  
大臣發本使宛電報合第五九五號ニ關シ  
今回ノ事件ニ關シ政府ニ於テハ事態ノ擴大ヲ防止スル方針ナル次第ハ既ニ御承知ノ通ナリ然ルニ昨今我軍間島哈爾濱ヘ出兵セリト力又ハ出兵セントス等ノ報道頻々傳ヘラルル處間島地方ニ付テハ事態惡化シ投彈放火等ノ事件アリ同地方内鮮人ハ不安ノ餘リ出兵ヲ請願シ居ルモ中國官憲ニ於テモ極力地方治安維持及在留邦人ノ保護ニ努ム

上海  
本省

廿四日後發  
九月廿五日前着

重光公使

亞

滿洲日支兵衛實事要略停刊  
其論三新論調外國英論落奈奈保

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會文人文情條通歐亞  
計書事化報約商米細亞

大臣 1291  
電信課長  
次官

分類 A.1.1.0. 21-452

昭和6 一四〇二六 暗 華府 二十六日後發  
幣原外務大臣 本省 九月二十七日後着 情  
第二四二號 出淵大使  
二十五日東京發A、P、ハ聯合ノ入手セル報道トシテ日本軍ノ鐵道附  
屬地帶ヘ引揚ト共ニ各地ニ「ゲリラ」戰發生シ一日本部隊ハ在留民保  
護ノ爲洮南ヘ派遣セラレ哈爾賓ハ混亂ニ陷レル旨ヲ報シ右ハ二十六日  
ノ諸新聞ニ掲載セラレ世間ノ注意ヲ惹キ居レルガ最近日本軍ノ行動ニ  
關シ兎角聯合ヨリ得タル「ニュース」トシテ大袈裟ナル報道A、P、  
等ニ依リ當方面ヘ傳ハル傾向アリ又襲ニハ「リンドバーグ」千島列島  
不時着陸ノ際モ間諜行爲ノ疑起リタルヤノ聯合通信報道セラレ一般ニ  
鮮カラス不快ノ念ヲ與ヘタル例モアリ旁御如オナキコトトハ存スルモ

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分類 A.1.1.0. 21-424

昭和6 一三七七四 暗 上海 廿五日後發  
幣原外務大臣 本省 九月廿六日前着 亞情  
第一〇三七號 重光公使  
本官發關東長官宛電報  
第四二號  
滿洲事件ニ付外國及民國新聞記者カ續々滿洲方面ニ出掛ケ居レリ其  
取扱ニハ此際特ニ充分注意ヲ加ヘ苟クモ先方ニ宣傳ノ材料ヲ供スル  
カ如キコトヲ避クルヲ要スヘク滿鐵側ニモ此件然ル可ク御配慮ヲ煩  
ハス  
大臣、北平、奉天、天津ヘ轉電セリ

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官 1291

電信課長

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第一二三號

幣原外務大臣

昭和6 一四〇〇一 暗

羅馬 二十六日後發  
本省 九月二十七日 前着

吉田大使

日支衝突事件ニ關スル當方面新聞論調ヨリ觀察スルニ我方トシテハ  
此際貴電合第五八五號及第五六五號ノ如キ的確ナル情報ヲ成ルヘク  
速ニ本邦ニ於テ發表シ之ヲ倫敦華府巴里壽府ニ反映セシメラレ度ク  
又聯盟ニ於ケル芳澤全權ノ主張（壽府發大臣宛電報第六三號）ヲ支  
持スル爲聯盟ノ關與ハ徒ニ支那側ヲシテ第三者ノ干涉ニ依頼シテ直  
接交渉ヲ忌避シ我方輿論ヲ激越ナラシムルノ結果トナリ本件解決ヲ  
速カナラシムル所以ニ非サルノミナラス遂ニハ延テ聯盟自体ノ權威

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此際機微ナル當國輿論ノ善導上特ニ聯合ニ注意ヲ與ヘラルル様致度シ

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省

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(分類 11.1.0.2)

昭和6 一三七九 九 暗

奉天 二十六日前發  
本省 九月二十六日前着

亞

幣原外務大臣

林總領事

第七六〇號

南京政府顧問「トウマス、ミラード」(元「チャイナウイークリー  
レビュウ」持主)二十五日來訪ノ處同人ハ「ゴルマン」ニ對シ南京  
政府ニ對シ直接報告ノ使命ヲ帶ヒ居ル旨内話セリト  
支、北平、南京へ轉電セリ

外務省

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ヲ失墜スルニ至ルヘシト「ライン」ニテ我カ新聞論調ヲ指導シ直  
ニ之ヲ壽府ニ反響セラルル様仕向ケラレテハ如何ガト存セラル  
英、佛、米、獨、露、白、壽府ニ轉電セリ

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人文  
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(分類 A.1.1.0.21-4-2)

昭和6 一四〇七五 暗  
幣原外務大臣  
第一〇五八號

上海 二十七日後發  
本省 九月二十八日前着

重光公使

在米大使來電第二二四號國務省ノ覺書末段ニ關シ民國側力如何ニ「ボ  
イコット」反日煽動等（政府及黨ノ指導ノ下ニ全國ニ亘ル）ニ依リ  
事態ヲ惡化シツツアルカラ各國側ニ徹底セシムルヲ要スヘシ  
南京、北平、壽府、在米大使ヘ轉電セリ

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(分類 A.1.1.0.21-4-2)

昭和6 一四〇四二 暗  
幣原外務大臣  
第四六一號

北平 二十七日後發  
本省 九月二十八日前着

矢野參事官

二十六日「ルーター」通信員ハ中山ニ對シ今回ノ滿洲事件ニ付テハ  
成ルヘク電報ヲ差控ヘ書報トスル様本社ヨリ命令アリ恐ラク英本國  
ニ於ケル財政問題其他ニ付新聞輻湊ノ結果ナルヘシト語レル趣ナリ  
御參考迄

外務省

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機密第三号ノ號

昭和六年九月二十八日

在桑港

總領事 若杉

要

外務大臣 男爵 幣原 喜重郎 殿

満洲ニ於ケル日支衝突事件ニ關スル説明書頒布ノ件

今回ノ満洲ニ於ケル日支軍隊衝突事件發生以來支那側ノ惡宣傳及無稽ノ新聞報道竝無知ナル米國記者等ノ評論ニ依リ一般米國人ノ對日感情

在桑港 日本總領事館

昭和六年九月廿六日接受

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電信課長

(分類 1.1.1.0.21-4-2)

外務省

昭和6 一四一九二 暗

上海 九月廿八日後發

幣原外務大臣

第一〇六二號

九月廿日發行「ジャパントイムス」満洲號十部接到セル處此種材料ハ今後ナルヘク多數御送付相成様致度シ

重光公使

情

満洲國五軍部對日支衝突事件ニ關スル説明書頒布ノ件

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ニ頗ル不利ナル影響ヲ及ホス懼アルヲ以テ幸ヒ當地「パシフィック、ニユース、サービス」通信社ヨリ本官ノ聲明書ヲ求メ來レルヲ好機トシ不取敢當座思付ノ諸點ヲ略記シ別添寫ノ通聲明書ヲ作製頒布セシメ置キタルニ付御參考迄茲ニ送付ス

尤モ此種日本官邊ノ聲明又ハ論文等ハ各地新聞社又ハ通信社ノ政策上及其日ノ紙面ノ都合ニ依リ往々掲載セラレス又ハ一部ノミ掲載セラルルヲ常トスルモ其ノ掲載セラルト否トニ不拘言論界各方面ニ對シ滿洲ノ事態ニ關スル真相ト我方ノ所信ヲ豫メ知悉セシメ置クコトハ今後益滿洲問題カ世界論議ノ焦點トナルヘキニ鑑ミ此際緊要ノコトト思考セラル

就テハ今回ノ如キ火急ノ場合到底出先官憲ニ於テ正確滿足ノ論文作製

シ兼ヌルニ付本省又ハ然ル可キ筋（假令ハ國際聯盟協會、同文會又ハ「ジャパン、タイムス」社）ニ於テ滿洲ニ於ケル我權益ノ基礎タル事由、條約關係ノ大要、政治經濟上ノ關係、滿鐵ノ經濟的及文化的意義乃至外國ノ類似ノ例證トノ比較（例ヘハ米國ノ巴奈馬、ポトリコ及玖馬ニ對スル關係ノ如シ）ヲ略述シタル論文又ハ簡單ナルパンフレット式調書（成ルヘク簡單ニシテ一般公衆ニ分リ易キ様記述スルヲ可トス）ヲ日、英、佛文各別ニ準備シ夫々各館ニ配布シ置

本信寫送附先

在米大使

and she has now put up an investment of about one billion seven hundred million yen in gold in that region and, if the Government and private properties in the leased area be added, it amounts to 2,147,000,000 yen in gold. I think the American people are in a better position to realize the importance that Japan attaches to the peaceful and friendly relations with the Chinese people in Manchuria in the light of the American interests in her Caribbean possessions and dependencies, which are far less important in the viewpoint of national life as compared with Japan's concern in Manchuria as the frontier of her national security. We wonder who can assume the responsibility for the protection of our treaty rights and interests and what countries are prepared to give us a guarantee that there would be no menace to our lives and property in Manchuria, where thousands of bandits are always ready to endanger the peace and order of that region, not to speak of the constant anti-Japanese agitations fostered even by the Chinese authorities.

However, as the Japanese Cabinet decided on September 19th to localize the incident and instructed the commander of the Manchurian garrisons to make every possible effort to prevent aggravation of the situation, I believe that the incident will be settled by the direct negotiations between China and Japan and, as soon as the menace to Japanese lives and property is removed, all detachments now left at certain points outside the railway zone will be entirely withdrawn. Under these circumstances there is no question of violating the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the Nine Power Treaties or the League Covenant. The matter is merely of the nature of a local incident and certainly not "war." The incident, therefore, does not call for the intervention either of the League of Nations or of a

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third power. It is only the proper duty of a government to protect the rights and interests legitimately enjoyed by a nation or individuals. The endeavors of the Japanese Government are to guard the South Manchuria Railway against the wanton attacks of either the regular troops or bandits in that region.

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1291

THE MANCHURIAN SITUATION

by Kaname Wakasugi,  
Consul General of Japan, at San Francisco.

In view of the grossly exaggerated reports and misleading presentations on the Manchurian situation circulated in various quarters of this country, the public is entitled to know more about the facts, and not biased opinions, regarding the situation.

The hostilities which have attracted wide attention in this country were precipitated by the Chinese troops in Mukden who destroyed a portion of the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway and attacked our railway guards. In order to forestall the imminent danger that threatened the Japanese lives and property along the entire railway zone of about seven hundred miles on account of the tense feeling between the Japanese and Chinese created by the incident as well as by the long continued anti-Japanese agitation fostered by the Chinese in Manchuria, the Japanese troops were compelled to take emergency measures to protect the Japanese nationals along the railway zone and disarmed the Chinese troops at necessary points, leaving the administration of peace and order in the hands of the local Chinese authorities under the supervision of Japanese troops.

The constant accusations and attacks by certain writers and orators, voluntary or involuntary, on the Japanese attitude in Manchuria, are founded on their ignorance or erroneous interpretations of the facts. If Japan had harbored territorial ambition and desired to annex the territory or monopolize the interests in Manchuria, as often alleged, she need not have waited for the present incident to carry out such a plan, because she could have done so even at the time of the Russo-Japanese war twenty-five years ago or on many other

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previous occasions. It is absurd to say that Japan, in the present incident, has taken advantage of the internal disorders in China or international troubles of other countries to accomplish her long prepared scheme. As a matter of fact, if Japan had intended to do so, she could have taken advantage of more unfortunate conditions in China as she had suffered from even worse conditions than the present for many years.

Before the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 Manchuria was closed even to the Chinese themselves under the military control of the Czaric Russia. As a result of the war Japan has succeeded from Russia, in 1905, with the consent of the Chinese Government, all treaty rights on the South Manchuria Railway and its zone constituted of an area of 1,400 square miles as compared with the entire area of Manchuria stretching over 384,000 square miles, and in these is included the right to station troops of about 15,000 along the railway zone for its protection. By virtue of an agreement concluded between China and Japan in the same year nearly twenty cities and towns in Manchuria were opened for international trade and residence. Indeed, it was Japan that caused China to open Manchuria to the outside world and not to close her "open door." No one can deny that the present progress in Manchuria is mainly due to the improved and efficient operation of the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway. It is naturally to be understood, therefore, that Japan, conscious of its importance for her national security and desirous of the maintenance of the "open door," entertains grave concern regarding the conditions of peace and order in Manchuria. Japan fought her greatest war with Russia in Manchuria for the security of her national existence, which cost her more than one hundred thousand men in blood and two billion yen in treasure,

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館事領國帝本日ルトアシ在

新聞ノ宣傳ト覺シテ虚報ヲモ傳フルニ至リクルカ  
其割合ニ新聞論評ハ穩健ニシテ未カ日本ノ位置ニ  
對シテ非難ヲ加フルニ至ラハルハ既報ノ通りナリ  
唯之等新聞報道中英米煙草會社ノ米人三名カ日本  
軍ノ銃彈ニ倒レタリ等ノ報道ノ如キハ甚カ面白カ  
ラホレ印象ヲ一般ニ与フルモノト思惟セラレ居リ  
タル折柄本件ニ関スル中電訓並帝國政府ノ声明書  
等ヲ接到シタルニ付不取敢該声明書ニ別紙甲拂書  
翰相添一各新聞社其他関係ノ向ニ夫々送付シ置キ  
タリ 即チ右書翰中ニハ曰ク軍衝突事件ハ感興的  
報道ト支那側ノ巧ミナル宣傳ト相俟テ事實ニ遠キ  
誇大虚妄ノ報道流布セラレ居リ 例ヘハ米人殺害  
事件ノ如キ何等根據ナキモノニシテ又曰ク本軍ガ

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 55 0055

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1291

昭和六年九月二十八日

館事領國帝本日ルトアシ在

普通 第二六〇號  
昭和六年九月二十八日  
在シアトル  
領事 内山 清  
外務大臣男爵幣原喜重郎殿  
滿州ニ於ケル日支軍隊衝突事件ニ  
關スル誤報是正方ニ關スル件  
今次滿州ニ於ケル日支軍隊ノ衝突事件ニ關スル志  
地方新聞報道振及論評ニ關シテハ本月二十五日附  
拙信普通第ニ五四號ヲ以テ報告ニ置キタル通り  
本件ハ在地方ニ於テモ相違大誤報ニ報道セラレ又

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 54 0054

56

1291

在シアトル日本領事館事

滿州諸都市占領云々ノ報道ノ如キモ著シク事實ヲ  
誇張セルモノニシテ實際ニ於テ日本軍ノ大部ハ  
滿鉄附屬地又ハ其附近ニ駐屯シ居レル等、莫ク特  
ニ闡明セル者ニテハ、ハルビン、スハルビン、ハル  
ビン、インヂン、エンサール紙ハ別紙ニ附切被、通り  
正ニ完ナル本官ノ説明ヲ掲載スルト共ニ目下在  
滿日本軍隊ノ數ハ朝鮮ヨリ、補充兵四々餘名ヲ  
加算スルモ條約規定ノ範圍内ナルコト及日本ハ  
滿州ニ於テ何等領土ノ野心ナキコト等ヲ聲明書中  
ヨリ摘記スル所アリタリ  
別紙新聞切抜き並ニ官書摘要切抜き送報告ス  
本信字送付先  
在米大使 桑港 紐育、ホーランド 各領事

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 56 0056

1291

Taken from the  
Seattle Post-Intelligencer

September 26, 1931.

## JAPAN DENIES 3 AMERICANS WERE KILLED

Consul Here Makes Public Of-  
ficial Declaration From To-  
kyo On Manchurian Strife

Reports that Japanese troops shot three Americans of the British American Tobacco Company in Manchuria are "quite groundless," Kiyoshi Uchiyama, Japanese consul in Seattle said yesterday, in making public an official explanation of the Manchurian situation issued by the Japanese cabinet.

Uchiyama blamed propaganda from China and Berlin for dispatches attributing sinister motives to the Japanese in their Manchurian operations.

### Protect Selves

The official cabinet statement said Japan acted to protect the interests of its nationals in Manchuria only when Chinese troops destroyed tracks of the South Manchuria Railway near Mukden.

After disarming Chinese soldiers garrisoned in neighboring localities, the statement said, Japanese troops were in the main withdrawn within the railway zone. While 4,010 men were sent from Korea to join the Manchurian troops, the garrison is still within treaty limits, it is contended.

"The Japanese government harbors no territorial designs in Manchuria," the statement says.

S 1.1.1.0 - 68

57 ( 0057

REEL No. A-0105

0037

アジア歴史資料センター



1291

Dear Sir:

As already reported, the recent clash between Japanese and Chinese troops in Manchuria originated from the destruction of the track of the South Manchurian Railway in the vicinity of Mukden at 10:30 p.m. on September 18, by a few hundreds of Chinese soldiers under the guidance of the Chinese military officers.

As to the movement of the Japanese troops, however, exaggerated news is being circulated and many alarming rumors as well as false reports prevail, for example, such as the report that the Japanese troops have already taken or are going to take possession of every city in Manchuria. However, the truth is that the Japanese troops are mostly remaining in the South Manchurian Railway zone and its vicinity. Some telegrams from Berlin have spread such a fabulous report as the killing by Japanese bullets of three Americans of the British American Tobacco Company which report is quite groundless.

Due to sensational news stories and to the skillful propaganda coming from China, the purpose of which is to arouse popular interest, these exaggerated and unfounded rumours are taken for granted as if they were established facts.

With a view to correcting these false impressions, our Government has issued the statement herewith attached which speaks for itself.

Hoping this statement will serve to explain the present status of the incident,

Sincerely yours,

Kiyoshi Uchiyama  
Consul for Japan.

S L.L.O - 68

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0058

REEL No. A-0105

0038

アジア歴史資料センター

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1291

ヲ刺戟シ居ル處當國新聞界三大系統ノ一ナル「スクリツプス、ハワ  
ード」系新聞ハ多ク支那側宣傳ヲ滿載シ其社説モ支那側ノ見地ニ左  
右セラレタルモノノ如ク著ク我方ニ不利ナル論調ヲ示シ居ルカ殊ニ  
九月二十三日The China Institute of America's Committee 上海委員ヨリ發  
電セル顧維鈞、顏惠慶其他上海支那新聞主筆、大學々長等ノ署名セ  
ル長文ノ檄文ヲ「スクリツプス、ハワード、ニュースペーパー」社版  
權ノ下ニ同系諸新聞ニ發表セルカ如キハ其ノ著キ例證ナリ、之ニ反  
シ「ハースト」系新聞ニ於テハ今回ノ事件ヲ極メテ輕微ニ取扱ヒ同  
紙從來ノ主張ナル國際聯盟加入反對ノ爲僅ニ時折今回ノ事件ニ觸レ  
ルニ過キサルノミナラス同系新聞著名ノ評論家「ワリスベーン」ノ  
如キハ既電ノ通却テ支那側ヲ擁護セル評論ヲ試ミタル程度ニ止マリ

S 1.1.1.0 - 68

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0060

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REEL No. A-0105

0033

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1291

A. 1.6.0.21-4-2

今次滿洲ニ於ケル日支軍隊衝突事件發生以來當地米國新聞紙上支那  
各地ヨリノ通信及米國各地ニ於ケル反響等連日掲載セラレ一般民心

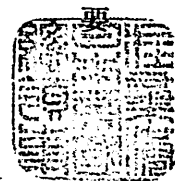
滿洲事件ニ關スル新聞通信及論調ニ

對スル觀測報告ノ件

外務大臣 男爵 幣原 喜重郎 殿

總領事 若杉

在桑港



機密第三〇九號

昭和六年九月二十九日

情報部

第一課長

昭和六年拾月拾六日接受

BI

S 1.1.1.0 - 68

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0059

アジア歴史資料センター

6/ 1291

一見奇異ナル對照ヲ示シ居レリ

尙A、Pカ比較的の日本ニ不利ニシテ杜撰ナル情報ヲ支那又ハ歐洲方面ヨリ發電シ居ルハ我聯合通信社トノ關係ニモ鑑ミ特ニ注意ニ値スト思考セラル

右今日迄ノ情勢何等御參考迄前記支那側宣傳文切抜相添報告申進ス

本信寫送付先

在米大使、在紐育總領事

B11

S 1.1.1.0 - 68

61 0061

REEL No. A-0105

0040

アジア歴史資料センター

62 San Francisco News, Sept 23, 1931

1291

## CHINESE LEADERS APPEAL TO U. S.; INVOKE KELLOGG PACT TO HALT JAPANESE INVASION

Protest Filed With Secretary of State Stimson,  
Senator Borah, of Foreign Relations  
Committee and American Press

### ANNEXING MANCHURIA DECLARED TOKIO'S AIM

Document Charges Nippon Government With Taking  
Advantage of World Preoccupation Over  
Economics to Seize Region

By Scripps-Howard Leased Wire

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Chinese leaders today issued an impassioned appeal to the American government and people to aid the cause of international peace against Japan, which was accused of a breach of the Kellogg peace pact. A cablegram from the China Institute of America's committee in Shanghai, addressed to Secretary of State Stimson, leading newspaper organizations and Chairman William E. Borah of the Senate foreign committee, the Chinese leaders of business, education and business accused Japan of "trying to do what it did in 1915."

"At that time, with the world at war and engaged with other than far eastern problems, Japan 'imposed the infamous 21 demands upon China,' the cablegram declared. Now, with many nations, including China, preoccupied with serious problems, Japan is taking advantage of this preoccupation 'to attempt the annexation of long-coveted territory belonging to a friendly neighbor.'"

#### Violation Charged

Japan's action in Manchuria the past few days was called a violation of the Kellogg peace pact to which Japan was a signatory and which was designed to forestall wars of aggression.

The message follows:

"In the cause of peace and justice among nations we, the undersigned, in all solemnity direct the attention of the government and of the people of the United States to the flagrant violation of the Kellogg peace pact by the imperial government of Japan. Without any justification or provocation whatsoever the Japanese army attacked and occupied the city of Mukden on Sept. 19. Since then they have bombarded and occupied cities and towns from Mukden to the Korean border, visiting destruction upon the helpless and innocent civilian population.

#### Loss Unknown

"The extent of the havoc wrought upon the lives and property of the people of that region of China is as yet unknown and may remain so indefinitely, since all communications have been cut by the Japanese armies of occupation."

"This wanton act of invasion and destruction was first excused by the Japanese on the flimsy ground that the Chinese soldiers tore up sections of the railroad tracks belonging to the Japanese-controlled South Manchurian railway. Since then the Japanese have offered at least two other alleged causes of the initial clash which occurred in the southern suburb of Mukden. They changed the first cause from tearing up some tracks to the bombing of a railroad bridge by those soldiers."

#### Provocation Denied

"Now reports from Tokio report 'responsible Japanese officials' saying that instead of any tracks or bridges being destroyed by Chinese troops the real cause leading to the invasion of China by the Japanese army was the fact that some Japanese 'hot headed' junior officers acted on their own initiative and precipitated the clash because they took exception to the 'weak kneed policy' of their superior officers and their government vis-a-vis the northeastern provinces of China."

"It is the firm conviction of the undersigned that Japan is trying today what it did in 1915. When the nations of the west were struggling in the throes of the World War, Japan imposed the infamous 21 de-

mands upon China. While the nations of the west today are confronting one of the serious problems affecting their economic stability and while China is preoccupied with the work of providing relief for the millions of starving victims of the recent floods and with the conduct of campaigns toward suppression of Communist activities Japan again takes advantage of China's misfortune and preoccupation to attempt the annexation of long-coveted territory belonging to a friendly neighbor.

"The systematic and sudden attack upon and occupation of an extensive area of Chinese territory by Japan's armies are conclusive and irrefutable evidence of a premeditated plan of conquest by Japan which belies the Japanese excuse that their action was provoked by an alleged offense, which had taken three forms in two days."

"The perpetration of such an outrage upon an unoffending nation by Japan is a clear and unmistakable violation of the terms of the Kellogg pact to which Japan is a signatory. Unless the provisions of this pact can curb the territorial ambitions of a powerful country against a weak neighbor, it is impotent as an instrument to preserve peace among the nations of the world."

#### Appeal to U. S.

"We appeal to the government and the people of the nation which sponsored this great proposal that has been endorsed by and is binding upon the most important nations of the world to exercise their influence and leadership in the cause of international peace."

"Signed, Wellington Koo, former minister to the United States and England; Hu Shih W. W. Yen, former prime minister and newly appointed minister to the United States; P. W. Kuo, Ministry of Industries; Hollington Tong, managing editor China Press; T. B. Chang, publisher China Times; Chang Kian Gau, managing director Bank of China; Chang Polling, president Nankai University; Herman Liu, president Shanghai University; David Yui, chairman China Council Institute Pacific Relations; James Yen, director mass education movement; Shih Liang Tsai, managing director Shuh Pao; E. K. Moy, manager foreign staff Kuo Min News, and G. S. Lieu, attorney."

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S 11.1.0 - 68

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0062

REEL No. A-0105

004

アジア歴史資料センター

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先

(分類 A.1.1.0.2/-4-2)

大臣 次官 電信課長  
會文文人情條通歐亞細亞  
計書事化報約商米

1291

昭和6/一四七一四 暗 巴里 二日後發  
幣原外務大臣 本省 十月三日前着 亞  
第二七六號ノ一(至急)  
滿洲諸地方ノ情報排日運動ノ發展等(例ヘハ貴電合第六七四號乃至  
合第七四三號)ハ其都度御電報ニ接シ適宜利用シ居ルモ當方ニテ發  
表セル情報ハ外部ヨリハ何等爲ニスルモノノ如ク解セラレ且當方面  
支那側ノ反對宣傳ヲ惹起スル虞アリテ面白カラス之ニ反シ東京ニテ  
政府ノ「コンミニケ」トシテ英文ニテ發表セラレ又支那側ヨリ出  
ツル虛報モ其都度貴地ニテ打消サレ何レモ通信社ヲシテ政府ノ公表  
トシテ報道セララル事トセハ通信ノ價值ヲ高メ效果遙ニ大ナルニ付

外務省

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 64 0064

寫送先

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(分類 A.1.1.0.2/-4-2)

大臣 次官 電信課長  
會文文人情條通歐亞細亞  
計書事化報約商米

1291

昭和6/一四五八八 暗 北平 一日後發  
幣原外務大臣 本省 十月二日前着 亞  
第脫號  
本官發奉天宛電報?  
第六四號  
貴電第四九號ニ關シ  
一行ハ二日午後五時二十分新民府着ノ筈  
外務大臣、公使ヘ轉電セリ

矢野參事官

外務省

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 63 0063

記録名 滿洲日支軍衝突事件  
滿洲日報記者會  
滿洲日報記者會  
滿洲日報記者會

滿洲日報記者會  
滿洲日報記者會  
滿洲日報記者會  
滿洲日報記者會

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會文人情條通歐  
計書事化報約商米

亞細亞

次大臣  
官 1291

電信課長

分類 A.1.1.0.2/-3)

昭和6 一四七〇八 暗 巴里 二日後發  
本省 十月三日 前着 亞  
幣原外務大臣  
第二七六號ノ二  
尚英米新聞ハ在本邦通信員ヨリ可ナリノ詳報ヲ傳フヘキモ本邦ニ通  
信員ヲ有セザル當地諸新聞ハ「ハバス」ニ依ル外ナク而シテ「ハバ  
ス」モ費用ノ點ヨリ詳報ヲ傳ヘサルヲ以テ政府ノ「コンミニケ」  
トシテ發表セラレタル上當方ニ電報アルニ於テハ當館ヨリ「ハバス」  
ヲシテ「キヤリー」セシムルコトモ得ヘシト存ス  
今回ノ事件ニ關スル當地新聞論調ハ累次報告ノ通概シテ本邦ニ有利  
ナルカ中央諸國及特ニ聯盟關係方面ニ對スル佛國新聞ノ勢力ハ無視

外務省

S 1.1.1.0 - 68

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1291

右様御取計相成度シ（從來ノ情報電報ニ付テモ地名ノ歐字綴ニ關シ  
困難ヲ生スル事アリ著名ナラサル地名ニハ歐字綴リヲ添ヘラレタシ  
（續ク）

外務省

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1291

スヘカ  
ラサル  
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歐大  
使ニ  
郵送  
セリ  
聯盟  
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S 1.1.1.0 - 68 67 0067

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「モントリオール・ガゼット」紙ハ去月三十日ノ紙上ニ「日本ト満洲ト  
ト題シ本書ハ満洲ニ関スル各般ノ事實ヲ記載スルモノニシテ  
時節柄外國人ニトリ興味スル事類ナリトテ内容中諸統計  
ノ一部ヲ紹介シ尚満洲ニ於ケル日本ノ経済的開發及治安  
ノ維持ニヨリ最大ノ利益ヲ浴シタルハ支那自身ナリトスル矣  
等ヲ指摘シ本書ハ日本ノ租借地ノ有能ナル管理者ト  
コトニ付好印象ヲ興フト、趣方ヲ述ベタリ時節柄右何等  
ヲ失テ一述論評切按相添ハ報告ス

記

Dominion of Statistics, Ottawa.  
The Citizen, Ottawa.  
The Journal, Ottawa.  
The Gazette, Montreal.

在加奈陀日本公使館

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 69 0069

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1291

金  
2  
R.  
亞細亞局

情報部  
公第一二五號  
昭和六年十月二日  
在加奈陀  
特命全權公使徳川永正  
外務大臣田代三喜重郎致  
満鉄發行ニ係リ Second Report on Progress in Manchuria  
ト 1930ニ関スル新聞論議報告ノ件  
最近大連満鉄本社ヨリ同社調査ニ係ル首題ノ報告書  
ニ部当館宛送付越タルニ依リ左記ノ通り一部宛同社  
ヨリ添附越ノ同社寄贈ノ日ノ紙片ヲ添ヘ各方面ニ配布  
シタルニ付右満鉄ハ通報方ヲ取計相成度尚送付先中

在加奈陀日本公使館

S 1.1.1.0 - 68 68 0068



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在加奈陀日本公使館

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0070

REEL No. A-0105

0045

**アジア歴史資料センター**

## JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

The South Manchuria Railway has issued an elaborate second report on progress in Manchuria up to the end of 1930, and the numerous facts presented therein are of interest to the outside world at the present juncture because of the differences between Japan and China concerning this territory. The report shows the marked progress that has been made in the last quarter of a century and asserts that the Chinese benefit greatly through the activities of Japan in the leased territory, which is a very small part of the region. Manchuria, it is explained, lies in the northeastern extremity of the Republic of China, and parts of Russian Siberia and Japanese Korea form its northeastern boundary. Its area is about 382,000 square miles, more than three times the size of Japan proper. The population, estimated in 1929 as between 25,000,000 and 29,000,000, is steadily increasing owing to the constant inflow of Chinese immigrants. The natural resources comprise agricultural, mineral and forest wealth. The arable land, about a quarter of the total area, is of fertile soil and many areas are still virgin and awaiting development. After the Chino-Japanese war of 1894-95, the Russians opened up portions of Manchuria by the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway, but a section of this fell into Japanese hands after the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05. This, it is stated in the South Manchuria Railway report, has proved a great factor in transforming Manchuria into a land of opportunity for the world at large, "in co-operation to a greater or less extent with China, Russia and other countries." The Japanese influence in recent years has stimulated the Chinese to new activities, especially as regards railway construction and the development of agriculture. While there has been disorder in other parts of China, there has been peace in Japan's leased territory, until the recent conflict of authority. The presence of the Japanese troops in the limited areas of the leased territory has checked the frequent forays of Manchurian bandits upon isolated settlements, and, besides, has had a moral effect for peace in Manchuria in general. Chinese form the railway guard of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and each year they receive nearly 4,000,000 roubles in pay. Japan expends annually about 20,000,000 yen on soldiers and police. Since 1897 more than 3,700 miles of railway have been built in Manchuria, of which China owns more than half, Russia 1,070 miles and Japan about 700 miles. Foreign capital, including British, is represented in the Chinese lines.

Japan's investments in Manchuria amount to more than 2,000,000,000 yen and 1,000,000 Japanese subjects, including 760,000 Koreans, have their homes there. Manchuria is more and more becoming the chief granary and source of raw material for Japanese industries. It is vital for Japan that peace should be maintained. At the same time it is asserted that the Chinese themselves are the chief beneficiaries from the Japanese enterprise, and Japan claims that the sovereign rights of China are scrupulously observed. A tremendous amount of money is expended annually by Japanese in works and wages, in which tens of thousands of Chinese workers share. The bulk of the money goes into Chinese pockets, it is maintained. The report on progress in Manchuria places Japan in a favorable light as an active agent in leased territory. The details likewise show the possibilities for dispute between the nations concerned, especially China and Russia. Manchuria is a great territory, with tremendous opportunities for enterprise, and Japan evidently has been most active in the recent rapid development.

S 1110 - 68

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支那總領事聲明ノ要旨左ノ如シ  
一、侵略  
九月十八日日本軍隊ハ奉天北大營ヲ襲ヒ奉天城ヲ砲撃シ早朝奉  
天市街ハ入レルカ其後二十四時間以内ニ長春牛莊溝幫子安東ヲ  
占領シタリ一日日本將校ハ奉天市政ヲ掌リ支那市民ニ對シ日本國  
旗ノ掲揚ヲ強制シ拒ム者ハ死ニ處スヘシト爲セリ  
日本軍カ二十四時間内ニ比嶋ノ二倍ヲ占ムル南滿洲ノ各戰略的  
地點ヲ占領シタル事實ハ斯カル不當ナル軍事行動力豫メ謀計セ  
ラレ居タル確證ナリトス  
五日以内ニ日本巡洋艦ハ天津胡蘆嶋上海廈門南京ニ到達シ陸戰  
隊ハ青嶋唐沽ニ上陸セルカ右ノ市街ハ何レモ支那ノ主權地域ナ  
リ  
日本軍隊ハ長春以北ニ進マントシタルモ西比利亞國境ニ於ケル  
露國ノ動員報セラレ阻止セラレタリ  
二、日本侵略ノ口實

在マニラ日本總領事館

S 1.1.1.0 - 68

73 0073

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1291

亞細亞局

A-1.1.0.11-4-23

情報部  
普通第 二八四 號 第一課長  
昭和六年十月二日  
在マニラ  
總領事 木村  
外務大臣男爵 幣原 喜重郎 殿  
滿洲事件ノ聲明ニ關スル件  
客月二十四日閣議決定後發表セラレタル帝國政府ノ滿洲事件ニ關ス  
ル聲明ハ貴電ニ基キ之ヲ當地各新聞ニ頒布シ同二十五日夕刊及二十  
六日朝刊ノ諸紙ニ掲載セラレ其全文別紙附屬甲號ノ通りナル處右聲  
明文ノ到着ニ先チ本官ノ聲明ヲ切望セル新聞紙アリタルヲ以テ本官  
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ト、英國ハ印度事件及貨幣問題ニ經絡セラレ居ルコト  
ハ、支那カ滿洲ニ敷設シツ、アル數多ノ鐵道ハ南滿鐵道ト競争  
スルニ至ルヘキコト  
ニ、支那カ建設中ナル胡蘆嶋ハ大連ノ繁榮ヲ奪フニ至ルヘキコ  
ト  
ホ、支那各地ヨリ滿洲ヘノ移住民ハ年約百萬人ニ達シ日鮮人ノ  
滿洲移民ニ脅威ヲ與フルコト  
日本カ近來日支兩國間ニ戰爭ヲ起サンカ爲メノ醜惡ナル企圖ハ  
世界ニ明カナリ  
イ、一九二八年ニ於ケル張作霖暗殺ノ怪事件  
ロ、張作霖死後數日間ニ起レル奉天ノ家屋爆破事件  
ハ、萬寶山事件  
ニ、朝鮮ニ於ケル支那人殺害事件  
ホ、中村大尉殺害説

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三、支那軍隊カ南滿鐵路ヲ破壊シタリト云フニアリ  
日本侵略ノ眞理由  
口實ノ薄弱ナルニ不拘日本ノ採レル行動ハ其滿洲政策ニ據ルコ  
ト明カナリ日本ハ對滿強硬政策ノ實行如何ニ依リ内閣ノ興廢ヲ  
見來リ一九一五年ニハ歐米諸國カ戰禍ニ聯メルニ乘シ二十一ヶ  
條ノ要求ヲ突キ附ケタルカ此要求ハ滿洲ヲ朝鮮ト同一ノ關係ニ  
置カントスル準備行爲ニ外ナラス日本ノ劃策ハ滿洲ニ於ケル鐵  
道及附屬地ヲ無期限間租借セントスルニ在リテ滿洲ニ於ケル全  
テノ支那鐵道ヲ併合シ其地域ニ日鮮人ヲ植民シ奉天ニ總督ヲ置  
キ以テ北滿及內蒙古ニ領土の擴張ヲ計ランカ爲メノ調査ヲ進メ  
ントスルニ在リ己ニ長城ヨリ西比利亞境界迄ノ支那地域ハ日本  
ノ軍事專問家ニ依リ組織的ニ測圖セラレ居レリ  
日本カ急行動ニ出テタル近因左ノ如シ  
イ、列國共世界的不況及失業苦ニ聯ミ居ル際ナルヲ以テ日本ハ  
外部ヨリ容喙セラル、虞ナク行動スルノ好機會ヲ得タルコ

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支那國內ニ於ケル交戦分子ハ共ニ矛ヲ收メ南北提携シテ祖國ヲ保護セントス支那ハ國際聯盟及不戰條約締結國カ平年ノ爲メニ其權威ヲ示サンコトヲ期待ス若シ支那ニシテ戰端ヲ開カンカ東洋ノ平和ハ脅カサレ延イテ世界ノ平和ニモ波及スヘシ赤化軍ハ既ニ支那領土内ニ侵入セリトモ傳ヘラル常ニ支那ヲ以テ共產主義ヲ植ユルノ好適地ト見做シ居ル露西亞ハ交戦ヲ喜ヒ其宣傳ヲ廣ムルニ便スヘシ帝國主義國日本ニ依リテ惹起セラレ共產露西亞ニ依リテ油ヲ注カル、戰ハ文化ノ根本ヲ脅威スヘク是レ實ニ國際平和機關特ニ國際聯盟ニトリテノ試金石ト云フヘキナリ云云

右詳細ハ附屬別紙本文ニ依リ御閱悉相成度此段報告ス

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等ニ於テ何レモ支那側カ自重シ又ハ隱忍シタル爲メ兩國間ノ戰爭ヲ見スシテ止ミタルモノナリ而シテ次ニ滿鐵破壞嫌疑事件トナリタルモノナルカ若シ本問題ニ於テ支那軍隊カ之ヲ破壊セリトセハ其動機ハ支那側ニ不明ナル一方日本側モ其原因ヲ明カニセス若シ支那側ニ於テ之ヲ爲シタルモノニ非ストセハ其動機ハ兩國間ヲ戰ニ導カントシタルモノナルコト明カナリ

四、道義及國際法ノ干犯

イ、支那カ國內戰亂大汎濫及共產主義者ノ横行等ノ爲當惑セル際ニ當リ日本ノ卑怯ナル攻撃ハ大義人道ニ反ス

ロ、日本カ云フ處ノ鐵道破壞事件ニ關シ何等支那側ニ説明ノ餘地ヲ與ヘサリシコト及敵對行動ニ先チ何等ノ通牒ヲ發セザリシハ國際法及其慣例ニ悖レリ

ハ、國際聯盟ノ一員トシテ又「ケロツグ、ブリアン」協定ノ署名國トシテ日本ハ其加盟ノ精神ヲ没却セリ

五、日本侵入ノ結果

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## Manchurian Trouble Blamed on China 29

### By Japanese Cabinet in Cable Here

SEP 26 1931

The present trouble in Manchuria was blamed on China by the Japanese cabinet at its extraordinary meeting on September 24, according to the following cable received at and released by the Japanese consulate here yesterday:

The Japanese government has constantly been exercising honest endeavors in pursuance of its settled policy to foster friendly relations between Japan and China and to promote the common prosperity and wellbeing of two countries. Unfortunately the conduct of officials and individuals in China some years past has been such that our national sentiment has frequently been irritated. In particular unpleasant incidents have taken place one after another in such regions as Manchuria and Mongolia in which Japan is interested in a special degree until impression has gained strength in the minds of the Japanese people that Japan's fair and friendly attitude is not being reciprocated by China in like spirit. Amidst the atmosphere of perturbation and anxiety thus created, detachments of Chinese troops destroyed tracks of the South Manchuria Railway in the vicinity of Mukden and attacked our railway guard at midnight on September 18th. The clash between Japanese and Chinese troops then took place.

The situation became critical as the number of Japanese guards stationed along the entire railway did not then exceed ten thousand four hundred while there were in that position some two hundred twenty thousand Chinese soldiers. Moreover hundreds of thousands of Japanese residents were placed in jeopardy. In order to forestall imminent disaster the Japanese Army had to act swiftly. Chinese soldiers garrisoned in neighboring localities were disarmed and the duty of maintaining peace and order was left in the hands of local Chinese organizations under the supervision of Japanese troops.

These measures having been taken, our soldiers were mostly withdrawn within the railway zone. There still remain some detachments in Mukden and Kirin and a small number of men in a few other places but nowhere does a state of military occupation as such exist. Reports that Japanese authorities have seized the customs or Saltgabelle office in Xing-

kou or that they have taken control of Chinese railways between Shupingka and Chengchiatun or between Mukden and Sinmintun are entirely untrue nor has the story of our troops having ever been sent north of Changchun or into Chientao any foundation in fact.

The Japanese government, at a special cabinet meeting September nineteenth decided that all possible efforts should be made to prevent aggravation of the situation and instructions to that effect were given to the commander of the Manchurian garrison. It is true that a detachment was dispatched from Changchun to Kirin on September 21. But it was not with a view to military occupation but only for the purpose of removing a menace to the South Manchuria Railway's flank. As soon as that object has been attained the bulk of our detachment will be withdrawn. It may be added that while a mixed brigade of four thousand men was sent from Korea to join the Manchurian Garrison the total number of men in garrison at present still remains within limit set by treaty and that fact can not therefore be regarded as having in any way added to the seriousness of the international situation.

It may be superfluous to repeat that the Japanese government harbors no territorial designs in Manchuria. What we desire is that Japanese subjects shall be enabled safely to engage in various peaceful pursuits and be given opportunity to participate in the development of that land by means of capital and labor. It is the proper duty of a government to protect rights and interests legitimately enjoyed by a nation or by its individuals. Endeavors of the Japanese government to guard the South Manchuria Railway against wanton attack should be viewed in no other light. The Japanese government, true to its established policy, is prepared to cooperate with the Chinese government to prevent the present incident from developing into a disastrous situation between the two countries and to work out such constructive plans as will once for all eradicate causes for future friction. The Japanese government would be more than gratified if present difficulties could be brought to solution which will give new turn to mutual relations between the two countries.

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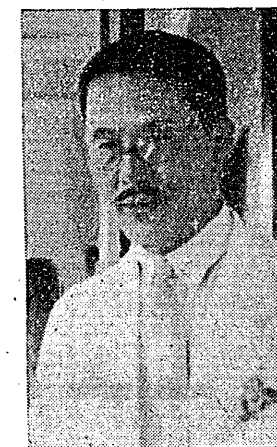
Herald 1291  
September 26, 1931

## Japan's Cause Will Be Justified By Powers, Consul Kimura Says

By Hon. ATSUSHI KIMURA,  
Consul-General for Japan

There are some people who believe that Japan has occupied principal cities of South Manchuria with an aim of territorial expansion. Others claim that Japan took advantage of Chinese civil war and great flood to carry on the prearranged schedule of military operation. I want to assert definitely that observations of this kind, chiefly formed on fragmentary press news or maligned Chinese propaganda do not hit the mark. The truth is that Japan has dispatched forces within the treaty right to principal cities along the South Manchuria Railway to protect life and property of Japanese residents there. Since the outburst of the turmoil, our Government has done all possible efforts to minimize the commotion and strictly forbade our troops to march north of Changchun, the north end of the South Manchuria Railway. In those cities which were reported to be under the Japanese occupation our troops are refraining carefully from interfering with the local administration. The only purpose of our sending forces, is, therefore, to protect Japan's rights and interests and to maintain peace in those places where a large number of Japanese are inhabited, and not to effect the military occupation. Japanese troops will evacuate Manchuria as soon as those places regain as ample peace and order as to secure the safety of the Japanese residents.

The origin of the present disturbances in Manchuria can be attributed to destruction of our railroad tracks near Mukden by Chinese soldiers numbering about four hundred on September 18th at 10:30 p. m. The Japanese railway guards encountered the outrageous Chinese soldiers and were compelled to exchange fire. When the report of this skirmish reached Mukden both the Japanese and Chinese were greatly agitated and the safety of our people was endangered. The Japanese troops, seeing no other means to protect them from the impending peril but to disarm the Chinese soldiers, subdued them and entered into the city wall shortly before the dawn. The military headquarter at Port Arthur did not lose any minute to send forces to other large cities along the railroad and could prevent Chinese from infringing outrages to our people as well as to the railroad.



CONSUL KIMURA

Such was the direct cause of the Chino-Japanese conflict of Sept. 18. The indirect and deep-rooted cause, however, can be attributed to China's repeated violations of our rights and interests in Manchuria. Japan had saved Manchuria from Russia's usurpation. If we hadn't fought with the powerful Russia at the risk of national fate, Manchuria would have remained as Russia's territory forever. This historical event being impressed in the mind of all Japanese, we expect due respect and thanks, if not special favor, in so far as it does not conflict with the policy of open door and equal opportunity. The recent tendency, however, was that the Mukden authority has betrayed friendship with Japan, frequently disregarded our treaty rights, and menaced the safety of our people. Notwithstanding repeated protests from our Government, both the Chinese Government as well as the Mukden authority did not show the least sincerity to take up our grievances. Recently a Japanese military officer was murdered by the Chinese soldiers at the command of a Chinese General in the interior of Manchuria. The motive of the murder was alleged to rob him of money and personal effects. When this murder case was revealed the whole Japanese nation got into a rage, and the situation between the Japanese Army and the Mukden

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authority was so tense that it was about to burst into warfare when the latter showed an evasive attitude to take responsibility. The destruction of the railroad track by the Chinese soldiers was perpetrated right after the officer's murder and at the high tide of the nation-wide indignation.

Such being the case Japan's cause will be justified by the world powers inasmuch as her motive is based on self-protection. If China shows sincerity in preserving peace in Manchuria and in taking proper measures to straighten the pending grievances and claims which both countries hold against each other, I am sure that the present controversy will be settled promptly and amicably. We don't need any intervention from outside as from the United States or the League of Nations.

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## Chinese Consul Reveals Reasons For Japan's Occupying Manchuria

By Hon. K. L. KWONG,  
Consul-General for China

### THE INVASION

On September 18th, Japanese troops surprised the Peitayng Barracks at Mukden, disarmed the Chinese soldiers, and surrounded the city of Mukden. Artillery fire was directed at the walled city of Mukden for several hours, and Japanese troops entered the city at daybreak. Within 24 hours, Japanese soldiers seized Changchun, northern terminus of the South Manchurian Railway; Newchwang, seaport of Manchuria; Koupangtse, railway station half-way between Shanhaikwan and Mukden; and Antung, border city between Manchuria and Korea. A Japanese officer took over the city government of Mukden and forced Chinese residents to fly the Japanese flag under penalty of death. The palatial residence of Chang Hsueh Liang, Commander of Manchuria, was burned down.

The fact that they could occupy within 24 hours all strategic points in Southern Manchuria, a territory twice as extensive as the Philippine Islands proves conclusively that this unwarranted military coup is a premeditated affair.

Within 5 days, Japanese cruisers arrived at Tientsin, Hulutao, Shanghai, Amoy and Nanking. Marines were landed at Tsingtao and Tangku, the seaport of Tientsin. All these cities are Chinese sovereign territory. The Japanese fleet is concentrated at Nagasaki.

Japanese troops began to advance northward from Changchun, but checked their progress as soon as news arrived of Russian mobilization on the Siberian border.

### JAPAN'S EXCUSE FOR INVASION

Japan's excuse for the invasion was that Chinese soldiers tore up part of the South Manchurian Railway track.

### ACTUAL REASON FOR JAPAN'S INVASION

In spite of the flimsy excuse put up by Japan, it is obvious to the world that the step taken by Japan is in accordance with the program of her Manchurian policy. Cabinets have been (made and unmade) formed or overthrown according to the vigor with which each carried out the "Strong Manchurian Policy". When the nations of Europe and America were engaged in a death-struggle in 1916, Japan took advantage of the situation and presented the now notorious "Twenty-One Demands".



CONSUL KWONG

MANDS". These demands were calculated to prepare Manchuria for a status similar to that of Korea. Japan's plan is to extend her leases of territory and railways in Manchuria for an indefinite period. She intends to annex all Chinese railways in Manchuria, colonize the territory with Japanese and Koreans, and establish a Governor-General in Mukden with the further object of investigating the possibilities of territorial expansion into Northern Manchuria and Inner Mongolia. Chinese territory between the Great Wall and the border of Siberia has been systematically surveyed and mapped by expert Japanese officers.

The immediate circumstances which led Japan to precipitate action are:

1. The general business depression throughout the world, and the consequent unemployment problems which are engaging the attention of all the powers, furnish a favorable opportunity for Japan to play her hand with little fear of outside interference.

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2. England has her hands tied up by the India question and the sterling devaluation.
3. China is building many railways in Manchuria, which might compete with the South Manchurian Railway.
4. China is constructing the Hulutao port which might draw away trade from the Japanese-owned port of Dairen.
5. Chinese immigrants from other provinces are pouring into Manchuria at the rate of 1,000,000 a year. This threatens to wreck the dream of colonizing Manchuria with Koreans and Japanese.

News reports from Tokyo state the Tokyo Foreign Office and the Ministry of War are not agreed on the steps taken by Japan at present. It should be understood, however, that the controversy between these two government offices is one of time and not of policy. It appears that over-zealous military leaders have anticipated the government schedule by starting the war without allowing sufficient time for the foreign office to manufacture some plausible excuse.

The awkward and ill-advised attempts in recent years to bring about a war between China and Japan are apparent to the world.

1. The mysterious assassination of Marshal Chang Tso Lin when his train was passing under a South Manchurian Railway bridge in 1928 would have plunged Manchuria into chaos, and would have given Japan an excuse to intervene, if not for the able leadership of Chang Hsueh Liang who stepped into his father's shoes and commanded the respect and obedience of all leaders in those three provinces.
2. The equally mysterious bombing of a few houses in Mukden a few days after the death of Chang Tso Lin brought the Mukden garrison of the Japanese army to the neighborhood; but the Chinese troops were under military orders not to leave their barracks. This averted a clash and foiled the purpose of the Japanese.
3. The forcible seizure of Chinese lands by Korean under the protection of Japanese machine guns, and the murder of Chinese farmers and landowners in Wanpaoshan, was planned to draw the Chinese to an armed struggle.
4. The looting of Chinese property and massacre of Chinese residents in Korea, a country completely under the eagle eye of the Japanese intelligence service and the domi-

nation of the military authorities, was another attempt to force China's hand.

5. Failing to make China begin hostilities, Japan had set about to invent a reason herself. The first attempt was concerning the alleged murder of a Japanese military man by Chinese soldiers. The time and place of the supposed murder are still not yet clear, the only information being that the Japanese was on a map-making tour of Mongolia, without the permission or even the knowledge of the Chinese authorities. Mongolia is a territory infested with bandits, and about which China has repeatedly warned foreigners. Foreigners who have been permitted to enter that territory had always been protected by an escort of Chinese soldiers. It is evident that a Japanese who entered without the knowledge of the authorities did so at his own risk. However, it is still to be proved that such a Japanese existed. In the end, Japan failed to make this alleged incident the cause for a declaration of war. The second attempt is the alleged destruction of the track of the South Manchurian Railway. There are no details about this. The news at present are all about what happened immediately after this reported incident. The whole Japanese army in Manchuria are in action, troops in Japan are being mobilized, and the whole Japanese fleet have cleared their decks for action. If the Chinese soldiers destroyed a part of the Japanese railway tracks, it is not quite clear what the motive was on the part of the Chinese. The Japanese, on their part, have offered no reason for this alleged Chinese action. If the Chinese did not perform the act ascribed to them, then the motive activating the damage to the track is clear. It is to precipitate a bloody conflict between the two countries.

#### VIOLATION OF MORAL PRINCIPLES AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. This dastardly attack of the Japanese at a time when China is in the grip of civil wars, disastrous floods, and the ravages of blood-thirsty communists, constitutes a flagrant violation of all the principles of ethics and of humanity. Japan rewards our contribution toward her

earthquake relief with a blow when we are down.

2. In defiance of international laws and practices, Japan gives China no chance to explain the alleged attack on the railway. The invasion of Manchuria was almost simultaneous with the alleged interference with the railway track. No note was presented in accordance with ordinary international practice prior to outbreak of hostilities.
3. Japan, as a member of the League of Nations and as a signatory to the Kellogg Brand Peace Pact, openly violates the principles to which she had solemnly subscribed.

#### EFFECTS OF THE JAPANESE INVASION

Since the birth of the Chinese Republic there has not been a greater threat to the existence of China than the present Japanese invasion; but there has also not been a more effective uniting force. The warring factions in China have all buried their hatchets; and North and South have joined hands to protect the inheritance from our forefathers. China expects the League of Nations and the signatories to the Kellogg Brand Pact to exercise their authority in preserving peace. This is the supreme test of whether man has evolved from the fighting instinct of the animal to the logical reasoning of the human. China is a peace-loving nation and wishes to pick no quarrel with any other nation. She will try every means to avoid bloodshed, unless she is forced to engage in a final struggle to preserve her own existence.

If China is forced into declaring war, a situation will arise threatening the peace of the Orient, and therefore the peace of the whole world. Very ominous is the news concerning the mobilization of the Red Armies, some of whom have already entered Chinese territory. Russia has always considered China a fertile ground for planting the seeds of communism, and Russia welcomes a conflict through which she could spread her propaganda of lawlessness and violence. A war started by imperialistic Japan and encouraged by communistic Russia will menace the very foundation of civilization. All the terrible weapons which the human mind could conceive and modern science could devise, will be brought into play to torture and destroy humanity.

This is a test case for all international peace agencies, especially the League of Nations, which according to latest despatches is taking up the matter seriously. In the cause of peace may we pray that this agency will render justice in its judgment.