

支那軍變關係公報(續)

- (1) 江蘇省政府(南京)八月十二日
- (2) 廣東省政府(廣州)八月十二日
- (3) 福建省政府(福州)八月十二日
- (4) 安徽省政府(合肥)八月十二日
- (5) 浙江省政府(杭州)八月十二日
- (6) 江西省政府(南昌)八月十二日
- (7) 河南省政府(開封)八月十二日
- (8) 湖北省政府(漢口)八月十二日
- (9) 湖南省政府(長沙)八月十二日
- (10) 四川省政府(成都)八月十二日
- (11) 廣西省政府(南寧)八月十二日
- (12) 雲南省政府(昆明)八月十二日
- (13) 貴州省政府(貴陽)八月十二日
- (14) 陝西省政府(西安)八月十二日
- (15) 甘肅省政府(蘭州)八月十二日
- (16) 寧夏省政府(銀川)八月十二日
- (17) 青海省政府(西寧)八月十二日
- (18) 察哈爾省政府(張家口)八月十二日
- (19) 綏遠省政府(歸綏)八月十二日
- (20) 熱河省政府(承德)八月十二日
- (21) 遼寧省政府(瀋陽)八月十二日
- (22) 吉林省政府(長春)八月十二日
- (23) 黑龍江省政府(齊齊哈爾)八月十二日

一、蘆溝橋事件ニ對スル情報部長説明(七月八日)

We cannot but conclude that the occurrence of the Lukouchiao incident was due fundamentally to the ulterior scheme of the Chinese, especially of the Nanking Government. Some of the main reasons are as follows: 1. The Chinese Government has been endeavoring to bring about the ultimate aim of forcing the Hopei-Chahar region to come under the direct control of the Nanking Government, the Blue Shirt Society and other elements, under the influence of the Nanking Government authorities, have been secretly endeavoring to alienate the Hopei-Chahar Political Council from Japan and thus bring about chaotic conditions in the region under the jurisdiction of that Council. 2. That the Japanese garrison troops in North China are perfectly entitled to hold maneuvers under the provisions of the treaty concluded following the Boxer Rebellion is indisputable. The Chinese troops stationed in the district where the incident happened had been showing a disagreeable attitude towards such maneuvers taking place there. This hostile attitude was further aggravated by the agitations of the Blue Shirt Society and of others. Anti-Japanese feeling ran high and the general atmosphere became quite tense. 3. In the Tientsin district, rumors had been rampant from the latter part of June to the effect that Japanese planes were flying over the district.

SP. 365

11 4a

11 01 8000 98 6

to the effect: That the Japanese would start something.

(2) That the agents of the Blue Shirt Society would begin terroristic tactics on the 25th of June until the early part of July, an extraordinary precaution had been taken in and out of Peiping while the chief authorities of the Peace Preservation Department of the Hopei-Chahar Council had consultations for making concrete arrangements to meet an emergency and by July 8, necessary guards had been placed accordingly under the leadership of the staff commander of the Peace Preservation Department.

4. Under such previous arrangements, the Hopei-Chahar Council showed no sign of perturbation at the time of the outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident feigning as though it had happened as a matter of course and put the city of Peiping under strict police vigilance in a comparatively short space of time. It is noted that the Japanese Government had been endeavoring to spread rumors in a comparatively short space of time. The Nanking Government sent, encouraging telegraphic and telephone communications to the Hopei-Chahar Council as soon as the incident occurred telling them that if necessary, four divisions of the Central Army would be dispatched to the north for reinforcement. Thus it is evident that the Nanking Government regarded the incident as a golden opportunity for putting the Hopei-Chahar region under its authority.

1. 瀋陽事件の経緯と沈陽の状況 (沈陽事件)

瀋陽事件の経緯と沈陽の状況 (沈陽事件)

CONCERNING THE RECENT MANOEUVRES OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS NEAR LUKOUCHIAO WHERE THEY WERE WANTONLY FIRED UPON BY THE

CHINESE TROOPS, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN MADE THE FOLLOWING EXPLANATION ON FRIDAY-NIGHT, JULY 9, 1937.

Under the provisions of Article IX of the joint Note of the Allied Powers concerning the Boxer Rebellion, and paragraph IV of the Note exchanged between Japan and China concerning the Restoration of Tientsin, the Japanese troops garrisoned in North China have been accustomed to carrying on manoeuvres without being subjected to any restriction as to locality or time. It is provided that with the exception of practice with loaded bullets no notice need be given for individual cases of manoeuvres. However, as a matter of fact in order to remove the anxiety of the local inhabitants, notice has been gratuitously served in advance in the manoeuvre in question, though it was not a practice with loaded guns, notice had been served as usual.

It may be added that other Powers maintaining garrisons in China may and are in fact used to holding similar manoeuvres frequently. It is noted that the Japanese troops were in fact used to holding similar manoeuvres frequently.

It may be added that other Powers maintaining garrisons in China may and are in fact used to holding similar manoeuvres frequently.

It may be added that other Powers maintaining garrisons in China may and are in fact used to holding similar manoeuvres frequently.

It may be added that other Powers maintaining garrisons in China may and are in fact used to holding similar manoeuvres frequently.

It may be added that other Powers maintaining garrisons in China may and are in fact used to holding similar manoeuvres frequently.

It may be added that other Powers maintaining garrisons in China may and are in fact used to holding similar manoeuvres frequently.

The neighbourhood of Lingwangmiao where troops were illegally fired upon, lies to the north side of Lukouchiao, and having but few houses, is best suited for military manoeuvres. The autumn manoeuvre of last year and many subsequent manoeuvres, large and small, have been held there, so that the place has come to be regarded as if it were a regular practice field for our troops. Moreover, the river beach of the Yunging above and below the Lukouchiao Bridge has been frequently used as the grounds for target practice with the high hand to the west as a mark. Reception of reports with regard to the 2. Our troops, with the impending Annual Inspection in view, had been practising continuously day and night in the locality in question.

3. On Wednesday, shortly after 11 o'clock when our troops were fired upon, they had no real bullets with them, save a supply amounting to one cartridge per soldier which was kept by the commanding officer for emergency. There was only one case of ball cartridges for light machine-guns. Of course, the supply was insufficient for returning the fire, and the commander, to meet the situation, immediately sent for reinforcements to the garrison at Fengtai.

These hastened to the scene with real bullets and infantry guns to oppose the Chinese. It was not until 5 o'clock on Thursday morning that our troops used solid shots in exchanging fires with the Chinese.

4. It is claimed by the Chinese that our soldiers had entered inside the village wall of Lukouchiao. Our troops are always strictly warned against the occurrence of untoward incidents. Moreover, in this particular village our soldiers have been accustomed not to force their way in order to avoid trouble, because the Chinese sentinels there are in the habit of stopping without reason Japanese soldiers even if they wanted to pass the gate. Finally, in order to approach the gate of the village, it is necessary to cross twice a railway track running on an embankment. It would be impossible that a handful of our soldiers should steal inside the gate, and certainly it is absurd that they should court danger purposefully by trying to enter the village at night.



localize and prevent the affair from becoming further aggravated, and succeeded in bringing the 29th Army authorities to agree to a peaceful settlement and withdrawal of Japanese troops. On the night of July 10, however, the 29th Army, in violation of the agreement, suddenly fired upon the Japanese troops causing considerable casualties. Besides, China has since pushed on warlike preparations by increasing her forces on the front line, by ordering the Chinese troops at Suiyuan to advance southward, and also ordering the Central Government troops to the front. China has not only failed to manifest any sincerity to seek a peaceful solution, but has gone the length of flatly rejecting all of Japan's offers for amicable settlement at Peiping, leaving no room for doubt that the present incident has been brought about as the result of well-planned armed operations against Japan.

There is no need of dwelling on the vital importance to Japan and Manchoukuo of the maintenance of peace and order in North China. What is most urgently needed is that the Chinese not only apologize for the most recent lawless actions and manifestations of antagonism and opposition to Japan, but give adequate guarantee against the recurrence of such outrages in the future.

An important decision has been reached by the Japanese Government at today's Cabinet meeting to take all necessary measures for despatching military forces to North China.

sp. 365 18

But desirous as ever of preserving the peace of East Asia, the Japanese Government has not abandoned its hope that negotiations may yet effect non-aggravation of the situation, and that prompt reconsideration on the part of China may bring about an amicable solution. As regards the safeguarding of the rights and interests of the Powers in China, the Japanese Government is, of course, prepared to give full consideration.

After for many days of this kind, the Japanese Government has decided to send a special mission to Peiping to discuss the situation. The mission will be headed by the Japanese Ambassador in Peking, and will be accompanied by a number of Japanese officials. The mission will be expected to arrive in Peiping on July 11.

sp. 365 18

四、平漢線ニヨリ軍需品輸送ニ關スル情報部長談話

(七月十九日)

Made public on July 19th, 1937.

According to information received from a most authoritative source, it is said that unusual increases have been noted in the amount of military supplies shipped north from various stations in Hankow by the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

July 11.

Chinkou station at 11:00 a.m. for Chengchow.

Ammunition: 2300 cases in six cars;

Water bottles: 280 cases in two cars;

Rice for army: 3700 sacks in nine cars;

Fodder: 1600 bags in 14 cars;

At Hsinmiao station at 11:00 a.m. for Paotingfu:

Armoured cars: 8;

Canons: 12;

Rice for armies: 4000 sacks in 10 cars;

Hand-grenades: 700 cases in 2 cars;

Army motor cars: 5 in 5 cars;

Rice for armies: 5300 bags in 14 cars;

July 12.

Chinkou station: 2:00 p.m. for Shichichwang.

Ammunition: 1300 cases in 3 cars;

Infantry rifles: 250 cases in 2 cars;

Water bottles: 220 cases in 2 cars;

Flour: 2700 sacks in 2 cars;

Rice for armies: 3100 sacks in 9 cars;

Hsinmiao station: 11:00 a.m. for Shichichwang.

Armoured cars: 8;

Mines: 110 in cars;

On the side-track: for Paotingfu:

Tents: 300;

Rice for armies: 4500 sacks in 13 cars;

Fodder: 2500 bags in 66 cars;

At Luchianiao station, 3:00 p.m. for Shichichwang:

Hand-grenades: 700 cases in 2 cars;

Army motor cars: 5 in 5 cars;

Rice for armies: 5300 bags in 14 cars;

July 12.

Chinkou station: 2:00 p.m. for Shichichwang.

Ammunition: 1300 cases in 3 cars;

Infantry rifles: 250 cases in 2 cars;

Water bottles: 220 cases in 2 cars;

Flour: 2700 sacks in 2 cars;

Rice for armies: 3100 sacks in 9 cars;

Hsinmiao station: 11:00 a.m. for Shichichwang.

Armoured cars: 8;

Mines: 110 in cars;

SP. 365 OS

210000

SP. 365 S

20 100000 1200



ナリ。然ルニ同時撤退ト云フカ如キハ實ナキ實ヲ我方ニ負ハシメントスルモノト云フヘク加之糞  
 二現地ニ於ケル兩軍撤收ノ約ニ背キ我撤收部隊ニ對シ數次不法射撃ヲ加ヘ我軍ニ多數ノ死傷者ヲ  
 生シシタルカ如キ背信無道ト云フノ外ナク此故ヲ以テ我方ハ去ル十二日支那側ノ同時撤退ノ要  
 望ヲ默殺セリ。三支那側カ二十數萬ノ大軍ヲ北支ニ集結シ平津ノ我小部隊並ニ居留民ニ對シ一舉壓  
 殺ノ姿勢ヲ執リタル爲メ政府ハ遂ニ派兵ノ閣議決定ヲ爲シタルモノニシテ是全ク自衛權ノ發動ナ  
 リ然レ共我方ハ尙隱忍自重シテ支那側ノ反省ニ一縷ノ望ヲカケ少數部隊ヲ除キ今尙内地部隊ハ依  
 然待機シ居ル次第ナリ然ルニ支那側カ大軍ノ北支集結ヲ以テ自衛ヲ云々スルカ如キハ詭辯モ又甚  
 タシト云フヘシ。三監察政務委員會ハ他人ノ地方ニ見ナル特殊大規模ノ政治形態ニシテ從來幾多ノ重  
 要ナル地方的交渉ヲ行ヒ來リ南京政府ハ敢テ之ニ容喙セザリシ今日率然トシテ監察政權ト我方  
 トシテ話合ニ付其ノ容認ヲ主張スルカ如キハ即チ新ニ事ヲ構ヘテ故意ニ事件ノ圓滿解決ヲ阻害セン  
 トスルモノト云フノ外ナシ。事態惡化ノ原因ハ南京政府カ現地協定ヲ阻害スル一面續々中央軍ヲ  
 北上セシメタル事實ニ在リ此際南京政府ニ於テ翻然反省スルニ非レハ時局ノ收拾全ク望ナキニ至  
 ラン。

註 外務省通函長崎（五月二十日）

COMMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE AUTHORITIES OF CHINA  
 ON THE CHINESE REPLY.

The main points of the Japanese memorandum sent to the Nanking Government through  
 the Ambassador Hidaka were: 1. The Nanking Government should not obstruct the execution of the agreement  
 reached on the spot in Nanking. 2. The Nanking Government should stop all hostile movements against Japan. 3.  
 The main points of the reply made on July 19 by the Nanking Government were:  
 1. simultaneous withdrawal of the Chinese and Japanese troops to original positions; 2.  
 solution by diplomatic negotiations; 3. the necessity of authorization by the Nanking  
 Government for any agreement on the spot. Our Government simply evades our proposals  
 and does not answer them. But of the matter of responsibility on your side in the in-  
 cident. The direct cause of the present incident is the wanton firing by the Chinese upon  
 the Japanese and the responsibility rests entirely with China. She should therefore stop

SP. 365 25

25

SP. 365 24

24 14



26 15

SP 365

14

committing any more wrongs; withdraw her forces and in all sincerity seek a solution of the matter. The proposal of the Nanking Government for the simultaneous withdrawal of forces is calculated to place a part of the burden of responsibility on Japan who is not at all responsible. Moreover, the Chinese have already committed a series of unpardonable outrages by firing upon our troops, causing considerable casualties, in violation of the agreement of mutual withdrawal and cessation of hostilities; and we ignored the Chinese request for simultaneous withdrawal on the 12th.

2. China had armies of 200,000 strong already concentrated in North China and made a gesture of wiping out the small number of our Garrison troops in the Peiping and Tientsin areas as well as all the Japanese in North China.

The decision of the Japanese Government to dispatch troops across the sea was nothing but an exercise of the right of self-defence. At the same time we continued to maintain an attitude of patience and self-restraint, hoping against hope that China might yet reconsider. Our home troops have not yet left Japan save for a few small units already sent. It is ridiculous that China should speak of self-defence while she concentrates colossal armies in North China.

ON THE CHINESE BEHALF.

3. The Hopei-Chahar Political Council is a unique political entity of considerable proportions, the like of which is not seen elsewhere. This body has in the past engaged

27

SP 365

in a number of important local negotiations; and that the Nanking Government, which has hitherto refrained from interfering with these negotiations should suddenly insist upon the necessity of its recognition for any agreement to be made between Japan and the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, can not but mean that Nanking desires to obstruct an amicable settlement of the incident by inventing pretexts. The aggravation of the situation is caused by the Nanking Government which is not only obstructing the settlement on the spot, but is moving government troops into North China. The situation is likely to pass out of control unless the Nanking Government reconsiders at this very moment.

大 南京 政府 外交部 駐 日 公 使 館 代 表 團 宣 佈 告 白

（一九三七年十二月二十二日）

大 南京 政府 外交部 駐 日 公 使 館 代 表 團 宣 佈 告 白

REEL No. A-0274

六、南京ニ於ケル交渉ニ對スル情報部長談話

(七月二十日午前零時五十分發表)

Late on the night of July 17, the Japanese Counselor, Hidaka, called on the Chinese Foreign Minister, Wang-Chung-hui, and handed to him a memorandum in which the Japanese Government urged upon the Nanking Government not to interfere with the execution of the agreement arrived at on the spot and to suspend immediately all military movements against Japan. Foreign Minister Wang told Counselor Hidaka that he would be able to reply by Monday July 19.

At 2:30 p.m. July 19, Tung-Taoming, Chief of the First Section of the Asiatic Bureau, by order of the Foreign Minister of the Nanking Government, called on the Japanese Counselor, Hidaka, at the latter's office and handed an aide-memoire after reading it aloud to him. The aide-memoire of the Japanese Government requested that the Chinese Government should suspend their military movements before the date to be agreed upon, that is, they would not immediately suspend those actions.

Counselor Hidaka also pointed out that while the Chinese aide-memoire might be construed as not refusing to recognize a local settlement, it did not make clear whether or not the Nanking Government intended to interfere with the carrying out of the terms of settlement.

Hidaka requested Tung to report to Foreign Minister Wang on the above three points, which Tung agreed to do.

Repeatedly stressing the gravity of the situation, Hidaka called the attention of Tung to the fact that, in his private opinion, the Chinese reply on the present issue was of far greater importance than the Chinese Government appeared to think.

SP. 365 28 16

2. Hidaka pointed out that the aide-memoire seemed to mean that the Chinese would not suspend their military movements before the date to be agreed upon, that is, they would not immediately suspend those actions.

Counselor Hidaka also pointed out that while the Chinese aide-memoire might be construed as not refusing to recognize a local settlement, it did not make clear whether or not the Nanking Government intended to interfere with the carrying out of the terms of settlement.

Hidaka requested Tung to report to Foreign Minister Wang on the above three points, which Tung agreed to do.

Repeatedly stressing the gravity of the situation, Hidaka called the attention of Tung to the fact that, in his private opinion, the Chinese reply on the present issue was of far greater importance than the Chinese Government appeared to think.

SP. 365 28 16

七、五里店ニ於ケル支那側發砲ニ對スル情報部長談話

(七月二十五日)

(Issued on July 20 as of 5.00 p.m.)

Since July 19 the Chinese repeatedly fired upon Japanese sentinels posted near Wu-li-tien (about 2 kilometres east of Lukouchiao), injuring the commander of our company. For three times at 9 o'clock a.m., at 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock p.m., the Chinese attacked the Japanese position with trench-mortars, but the Japanese did not return the fire. On the 20th the Chinese still continued their provocative action, and at 2 o'clock p.m. they sent a heavy shower of cannon, rifle and machine-gun shots upon our position, and compelled our force to reply. The fighting is now in progress. However, we are employing only artillery force and no infantry has been put to action. Before commencing bombardment we sent airplanes to distribute handbills warning the inhabitants of the vicinity to evacuate.

Before commencing bombardment we sent airplanes to distribute handbills warning the inhabitants of the vicinity to evacuate.

八、耶坊事件ニ關スル情報部長談話(七月二十六日)

THE LANG FANG INCIDENT.

The Japanese military telephone and telegraph lines between Peiping and Tientsin have been frequently cut by the Chinese. On the 23rd inst., the lines were put out of order in the neighbourhood of Lang Fang, which is a small station situated half-way between Peiping and Tientsin. The Japanese contingent which was sent to the spot to do the necessary repair work came back without having accomplished the purpose, owing to Chinese obstruction. On the 24th another unit was despatched from Fengtai, and temporary repair work was made. In order to complete the work, the Japanese military headquarters sent on the 25th a communications corps accompanied by a small unit led by Lieutenant Goroi, as a covering force, which consisted of less than a company of men. They were despatched after an understanding had been reached with General Chang Tsi-chang, Commander of the 38th Division, and Mayor of Tientsin. At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese arrived at Lang Fang, and found the station occupied by Chinese troops, one company strong. The Japanese negotiated with the Chinese, after which they entered the station and proceeded to repair the lines. At 11:10 p.m. after the Japanese

had stacked their arms and were taking their evening meal, they were suddenly attacked by the Chinese nearby who opened fire with rifles, hand-grenades, and machine-guns. The Chinese unit under Tsai Chen-jin (of about one regiment and belonging to Chang Tschung's 98th Division of the 29th Army) holding a position 800 metres north of the station joined in the attack, subjecting the Japanese to a fierce fire with trench-mortars, compelling them to return the fire. The Japanese holding the station and fighting the Chinese, suffered several casualties. They sent for reinforcements and at 5 a.m. on the 26th, from the Japanese Garrison at Tientsin, two train-loads of troops under Colonel Koto were sent to the scene. Meanwhile Japanese war-planes bombarded the Chinese and drove them out of their positions. As soon as the fighting ceased, the Japanese Garrison Commander, Lieutenant-General Katsuki sent a note to General Sung Cheyan demanding the withdrawal within ten days of the 37th Division from Peiping, and the withdrawal of the Chinese troops at Mentoukou and S'iyuan to positions further southward. Paoing as a measure for guarding against a recurrence of similar incidents.

THE TUNG FANG INCIDENT.

八、瀋陽事件ニ關スル情報部長談話(七月二十六日)

九、廣安門事件ニ對スル情報部長談話(七月二十七日)

THE KUANG-AN MEN INCIDENT.

Our military authorities at Peiping decided upon re-inforcing the Japanese force stationed there in order to protect the lives and property of our residents. Accordingly, they sent for a contingent about the size of a battalion from the garrison at Fengtai. The latter arrived in trucks about 6:00 p.m., July 26, and tried to enter the city by the Kuang-an men—a gate in the outer wall of Peiping. But, despite the understanding that had been previously obtained from the authorities of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, the Chinese troops obstructed the entry of the Japanese force. After some heated argument the gate was finally opened only to be closed again when two-thirds of the Japanese troops had passed through it. And on the Japanese troop which marched inside the gate, and virtually trapped between the outer and inner gates, the Chinese began to fire furiously with machine-guns and hand-grenades. The Japanese were compelled to return the fire. It appears that of our soldiers and the newspapermen who were with them, not a few were either killed or wounded, though the casualties sustained have not yet been ascertained.

111113

365 365

33 33

365 365

32 32

THE CHINESE PRESS (HONGKONG) LTD. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE CHINESE PRESS (HONGKONG) LTD., 11, CROSS STREET, HONGKONG.

SP. 365 34 19

一〇、内閣書記官長發表(七月二十七日)

政府ノ先般ノ閣議ニテ決定セル自衛的措置ヲ講スルニアタリ、本日院内閣議ニテ書記官長ヲシテ政府ノ意嚮ヲ左ノ如ク發表セシムルコトトシタ。

SP. 365 46 35 19

我部隊ニ不法射撃ヲ加ヘ、更ニ同日夕居留民保護ノ爲觀察側ノ諒解ヲ得テ北平城内ニ入城中途  
 ノ我部隊ニ對シ突如城門ヲ閉鎖シ不意ニ急射スルノ暴舉ニ出テタリ。又ハハルハニ五ノ  
 右兩事件タルヤ我駐屯軍本然ノ任務タル北平天津間ノ交通線ノ確保及居留民ノ保護ニ對スル支  
 那軍ノ武力妨害ニシテ今々軍ニ此ノ任務遂行並ニ協定事項ノ履行確保ニ必要ナル自衛行動ヲ採ル  
 ン已トナキニ至レリ。固ヨリ帝國ノ期スル所ハ、今次事件ノ如キ不祥事發生ノ根因ヲ排除スルニ  
 在リテ善良ナル民衆ヲ敵視スルモノニアラス。又帝國ノ何等領土の企圖ヲ有セス、且列國ノ權益  
 保護ニ最善ノ努力ヲ惜マザレト勿論ナリ。  
 東亞ノ平和確保ヲ使命トシテ帝國ノ事故ニ至ルモノ今尙支那側ノ反省ニ依リ局面ヲ最小ノ範圍ニ限  
 定シ、速クニ圓滿ナル解決ヲ見ントトテ切望スルモノナリ。

AN INFORMAL STATEMENT MADE BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE  
 CABINET, EXPRESSING THE VIEWS OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

For Japan, the preservation of peace and order in North China is always a matter of

serious concern. However, the Chinese policy of relentless opposition against Japan has  
 frequently threatened the tranquillity of that region, leading finally to the Lukouchiao In-  
 cident of the recent date. From the outset, the Japanese Government have, in the interest  
 of the peace of East Asia, made it their policy to seek non-aggravation of the situation  
 and a settlement on the spot, and they have striven to dispose of the problem in a peace-  
 ful manner. To the Hopei-Chahar Political Council Japan made only such demands as were  
 most lenient and localized in character and scope—namely, discontinuation of the stationing  
 of Chinese troops in the vicinity of Lukouchiao and on the left bank of the Yungung River,  
 the necessary guarantees for the future, punishment of those directly responsible and ap-  
 ploy from their superiors. The Hopei-Chahar authorities agreed to these terms of settlement  
 on the night of July 11, but no sincere attempt to carry them out has been made, during all  
 these days past. On the other hand, the Japanese Government addressed a memorandum  
 to the Nanking Government on July 17, advising them to cease immediately from all pro-  
 vocations by word or deed, and not to interfere with the settlement on the spot. The  
 Nanking Government, in their utter disregard of the realities of the situation not only  
 have rejected our proposals, but have pushed on even more vigorously their warlike pre-  
 parations, increasing the tension all the more. It was while the Japanese Government,  
 patient and forbearing, were still continuing their endeavours to effect a peaceful solution,

that on July 26 our soldiers engaged in repairing telegraph lines were unlawfully fired upon by the Chinese, and that in the evening of the same day the Chinese shut the gate of Peking upon our force who with the understanding of the Hopt-Chahar authorities, were entering the city in order to protect our residents there.

These outrages clearly constitute armed obstruction of the execution by our North China Garrison of their primary duties of protecting our nationals and of insuring free communications between Peking and Tientsin. The Japanese Army is now compelled to resort to such self-defensive measures as are necessary for executing its own duties as well as for insuring the fulfillment of the terms of settlement. Of course, Japan has no other objectives in view save the eradication of the very causes of all unoward intents such as the present one. She entertains no enmity toward the innocent people of China, nor does she harbor any territorial designs. It goes without saying that she will make every effort to safeguard the rights and interests of the Powers.

Though things have come to such a pass, even now, Japan, whose mission is to secure peace in East Asia, hopes most fervently that China will yet reconsider, and thereby make it possible to minimize the scope of the present incident and to bring about an early and amicable settlement.

日清借置銀行に當り外務省情報部長談話(六月二十日)

I regret to say that on account of the increasingly hostile attitude of the 29th Army, the Japanese military authorities on the spot have been finally forced to abandon their hope for a peaceful settlement. The conditions in the Peking and Tientsin area have become so menacing to the lives and property of Japanese nationals as well as to the comparatively small force of the Garrison troops stationed there, that it has now become necessary to commence operations with a view to impressing upon the Chinese soldiers the urgent necessity of keeping pledges and agreements which they themselves have made and failed to observe.

All of you are fully aware, I believe, of the Japanese Government's policy of non-aggravation and local settlement of the incident. In spite of the repeated provocative actions of the Chinese armies, our local military authorities, in pursuance of that policy, have hitherto always maintained an attitude of utmost patience and restraint.

On July 9, the Chinese, after pledging withdrawal of their troops from Lihouchiau, increased their forces there instead, and even went so far as to fire upon the Japanese.

On July 11, the Representatives of the 29th Army, Generals Chang Tsunhung and

Chang Yunjung, submitted a signed note to the Japanese authorities by which they accepted and promised to execute the 3-point terms of settlement.<sup>10</sup> However, instead of faithfully carrying out those promises, as was expected by the Japanese, the troops of the 29th Army continued to act as if their written pledge were a scrap of paper. A series of armed clashes resulting from Chinese provocations had caused considerable casualties on our side. The patience of the Japanese Garrison authorities was thus severely tried and well-nigh exhausted by these continuous Chinese outrages. They therefore notified the Chinese authorities that if such hostilities continued, the Japanese would be compelled to resort to the freedom of action in self-defense. This firm attitude seemed for the time being to have impressed the Chinese who signed another agreement on July 19—this was made public by the Foreign Office authorities at the time. In Japan the agreement was well in sight. But again the Chinese violated their pledge on the night of July 25 by firing upon our detachment sent to Lang Fang for repairing military telegraph wires which had been cut by the Chinese. No sooner had this affair come to an end than there occurred the Kuang-an Men affair. The 29th Army has now demonstrated beyond any shadow of a doubt their unreliability.

These repeated outrages are nothing but the expression of the fundamentally hostile

MO

SP. 365 40 22

anti-Japanese sentiment of the 29th Army and it can never be removed by peaceful persuasion or remonstrance. The unwarranted firing upon our force by the troops of the 38th Division under Chang Tsuchung, whom the Japanese had regarded as being trustworthy and capable of cooperation, was the last straw. The Japanese had regarded the Japanese to assure the safety of our rights and interests lie in taking firm and decisive measures. The time limit set in the demand made on the 26th instant by the commander of the local Japanese Garrison regarding the withdrawal of the Chinese troops was due to expire at noon today. However, mere withdrawal of the 37th Division is now deemed wholly insufficient to insure the safety of the Garrison as well as of the lives and property of our nationals. As for foreigners in the Peiping area, our authorities have already taken necessary steps for their protection.

HEYDON VARNER, IN CHARGE  
The Japanese Army intends to avoid as far as possible the extension of hostilities to Peiping. The fate of the city depends entirely upon the attitude and action of the Chinese troops there.

SP. 365 04 41



天津駐屯軍聲明(七月二十八日)

A STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE JAPANESE GARRISON  
HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA.

It is a matter of sincere regret that a series of armed clashes have occurred between the Japanese and Chinese troops in North China since July 7, when the Japanese troops were unlawfully fired upon by the Chinese troops at Lukouchiao.

From the very beginning of this unfortunate incident, the Japanese Army, in the face of the utterly unwarranted and clearly premeditated provocation on the part of the Chinese troops, have exerted every effort for a peaceful settlement of the whole affair in accordance with our fixed policy of strictly localizing and peacefully settling the present complications on the spot.

Unfortunately, however, this sincere attitude on the part of the Japanese Army has only had the result of inviting further acts of challenge and repeated breaches of faith by the Chinese troops, who have revealed no sign of abandoning their attitude of faith by the Chinese troops, even after they had definitely expressed their compliance with the Japanese demands and signed an agreement to that effect.

The Chinese troops meanwhile have become so arrogant and challenging as to have not only caused the frequent obstruction of our lines of communication and traffic but also dared to launch actions of provocation toward the Japanese troops.

Particularly contemptible are the acts of the Chinese troops who, violating the definite pledge given by them beforehand to the Japanese Military Authorities, shamelessly started surprise attacks on the Japanese troops at Lang Fang on July 26. When a Japanese detachment was sent there to repair the military telegraph lines, and again at Kuang-an Men, an outer gate of Peiping, on July 26, when another Japanese contingent was despatched for the protection of the Japanese residents in Peiping.

The frequent repetition of these unwarranted and unlawful actions on the part of the Chinese troops evidently proves that they have been deliberately carrying out a plan of provocation, thereby clearly showing their attitude of defiance and contempt toward the Japanese troops.

Moreover, China has committed a serious and unpardonable breach of faith in rushing northward a formidable number of Central Army troops in utter violation of the Ho-Umezu Agreement and steadily perfecting preparation for action against the Japanese troops. The above circumstances clearly indicate that peace and order in North China has now



一三、天津空襲ニ對シテ情報部長談話 (六月三十日)

The Japanese air force in Tientsin bombed Chinese positions in and about the city at 2:30 p.m. yesterday. Prior to taking the action the following statement was issued by Consul-General Mr. Horinuchi.

"Since last night the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps as well as the regulars with bases at the Municipal Office, the Bureau of Public Safety, Peiming Park in Tientsin and Pailai in the vicinity of the city, continuously bombarded the Japanese Concession. To meet the exigency, the Japanese force had no other choice except bombing, in self-defence, those Chinese bases of attack. The Japanese Army has not the slightest intention of giving any harm to the Chinese people themselves. Under the Boxer Protocol, the Chinese regulars are prohibited to enter within 20 Chinese li of the city of Tientsin."

Simultaneously with the bombing of other Chinese bases of attack against the Japanese Concession in Tientsin, our air force bombed the head office building of the Peiming Railway and the Nankai University. In this case also, the Japanese action was entirely forced by the ruthless bombarding by the Chinese forces against the Japanese Concession while thousands of Japanese and Chinese non-combatants as well as refugees from other districts live within the Japanese Concession.

SP. 365

4635 325

The Nankai University had been occupied by the Chinese Independent 26th Brigade who had come from the direction of Pailai and converted that institute of learning into a base of abominable offence against the peaceful residents of the Concession. As to the Peiming Railway Head Office, it had been occupied by the troops of the 38th Division who had driven out all employees of the office. The Chinese used these edifices as bases of bombardment aimed particularly at the Concession, which could be stopped only by instant bombing in order to save the lives and property of the people. The Japanese action was therefore a perfectly self-defensive measure taken in an extreme emergency.

It is requested for the French schools' staffs to be subject to the possession of arms and ammunition. The Japanese will be satisfied to surrender to the Chinese and other troops who are present in the Japanese Concession.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-11-80 BY SP-6/BJL/STP

一四、天津空襲ニ對シテ情報部長談話 (六月三十日)

SP. 365 4

4635 325

一四、支那軍北上狀況ニ關スル情報部長談話(八月二日)

TROOP MOVEMENTS AND SHIPMENTS NORTHWARDS OF MILITARY SUPPLIES FROM NANKING.

According to the latest reports from Nanking, it appears that since the beginning of the Incident altogether some 4,000 non-commissioned officers in the Central Military Academy of that city have gone north, while students of the Infantry School and the Artillery School have been sent back to their original regiments and the students of the Military Staff College have been either sent back to their original regiments or assigned to different regiments. There is no sign that the artillery corps has been mobilized. As to the 87th and the 88th Divisions, stationed in the Nanking, Soochow, and Hanchow areas, their movements are not clear.

During the past ten days considerable munitions and military supplies have been shipped to North China by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, all employees of the Pukow Station across the River having been mobilized to handle the traffic. Ordinary freight service from the Shanghai-Nanking Railway is almost at a standstill owing to the shipments of military supplies.

At least the following shipments from Pukow by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway were noted by eyewitnesses:

July 19—23: 1,000 infantry rifles; several infantry guns, machinery and material for engineering corps, shipped from Pukow, as well as from the Army Freight Station at Shabkuan, Nanking; 3 army trucks; 3 truck-loads of cartridges, and what seemed like explosives for artillery corps; 3 truck-loads of carrier pigeons; and 7 truck-loads of auto-mobile tires.

July 24—28: Several hundred cases of rifles, each case containing 30-40 rifles; 6 truck-loads of ammunition; 3 truck-loads of carrier pigeons; 8 truck-loads of gasoline; and unidentified goods in 36 freight cars, bearing red labels on which was inscribed the characters "Danger".

More than a dozen small-size tanks, in more than twenty cars; 12 motor ambulances; 3 truck-loads of tents; more than 100 special service corps men, together with 10 horses and 6 carloads of fodder; 5 or 6 car-loads of masks and other articles.

一五、天津高等警察會館ニ關スル情報部長談話(八月二日)

SP: 3658A

49

SP: 365

48

26

一五、天津治安維持會設立ニ關スル情報部長談話(八月二日)  
THE FOREIGN OFFICE RECEIVED ON THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 1 THE  
FOLLOWING REPORT FROM CONSUL-GENERAL  
HORIOCHI AT TIENTSIN.

Since July 29 a movement for the formation in the Tientsin municipality of a commission for maintenance of peace and order was progressing with Mr. Shen Tung-wu and other influential Chinese as guiding spirits. Mr. Kao Lin-wei, an elderly and influential Chinese of the locality was chosen for the post of chairman of the projected commission for maintenance of peace and order in Tientsin. Mr. Kao is now deliberating with his colleagues for the formal inauguration of the commission at the Kuomin Hotel in the French Concession. Members of the commission are to be chosen in the proportion of 6 members from commercial and industrial circles and 6 members from local gentry. Those representing commercial and industrial circles are: Mr. Wan Hsiao-yan (Director of the Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the native Bankers' Association), Mr. Wan Chu-lin (Chairman of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Chu Yi-tang (Executive Director of the

Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Chang Che-chou (Inspector of the Chamber of Commerce), and Mr. Chao Ping-ching (Chief Inspector of the Chamber of Commerce). The members representing the local gentry are:

Mr. Liu Yi-shu (formerly Director of Public Safety Department of Tientsin Municipal Government), Mr. Sung Jung-yu (formerly chief secretary of Tientsin Municipal Government), Mr. Min Chan-shan (Member of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council), Mr. Fang Jo (Influential Member of the Chinese Community in the Japanese Concession), and Mr. Shen Tung-wu (Lieutenant-General).

The Commission for Maintenance of Peace and Order in Tientsin is to handle urgent matters regarding the stabilization of peace in the city, including the distribution of provisions and other materials and restoration of communications in conjunction with the Chinese police service when the latter regains its functions. The Commission is to be organized by Mr. Kao Lin-wei as chairman and Mr. Shen Tung-wu as secretary. The members of the Commission are to be chosen from the local gentry and industrial and commercial circles. The Commission is to be organized by Mr. Kao Lin-wei as chairman and Mr. Shen Tung-wu as secretary. The members of the Commission are to be chosen from the local gentry and industrial and commercial circles.

一六、蘇俄華界之關係ニ關スル情報部長談話(八月二日)

89 SP 36502 51 50 27

REEL No. A-0274

二六、通州事件ニ關スル情報部長發表(八月二日)

According to official report received on the night of July 31, the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps at Lungchow, who rebelled against the government and massacred the Japanese refugees and residents numbered approximately 3,000. They carried trench mortars, incendiary shells, and machine-guns.

At the end of June this year, the number of Japanese who were living there was 338, of whom 151 were from Japan Proper and 187 were from Chosen. Only about fifty out of this 338 escaped death as they remained within the army barracks. The attackers surrounded the Japanese army barracks at 4:00 a. m. on July 29 and at the same time they made surprise attacks against the East Hopei government building, the Japanese Military Special Service Mission and the branch of the police station, the last named being set on fire and all Japanese policemen and their families killed, excepting the wife and child of one policeman.

The Chief of the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps at Lungchow, Mr. Chao Tsung, became chairman of the Committee, assisted by Mr. Leng Chia-chi and 5 other Committee men. The Committee is composed of 5 subcommittees, namely, social, peace preservation, financial, communication and cultural.

As to the details of administration, they are being considered by the Committee men. It is understood that Japanese advisers are to assist the subcommittees for the smooth performance of the necessary tasks. The Japanese Peace Preservation Corps of this area is being reorganized from Lungchow, containing the Japanese corps of the

Local Peace Preservation Committee is reported to have been organized at 2:00 p.m. on July 30 and ready to begin its activities from the following day.

According to an official report, Mr. Chian Chao Tsung became chairman of the Committee, assisted by Mr. Leng Chia-chi and 5 other Committee men. The Committee is composed of 5 subcommittees, namely, social, peace preservation, financial, communication and cultural.

As to the details of administration, they are being considered by the Committee men. It is understood that Japanese advisers are to assist the subcommittees for the smooth performance of the necessary tasks. The Japanese Peace Preservation Corps of this area is being reorganized from Lungchow, containing the Japanese corps of the

一八、蘇聯事情ニ關スル情報部長發表(八月四日)

8225 SP. 363

SP. 1365 5200000128

REEL No. A-0274

一八、通州事件ニ對スル情報部長談話(八月四日)

The latest official report received from Tungschow, contains the following details of the unspeakable atrocities committed by the rebellious Chinese Peace Preservation Corps of the East/Hopei Government. It contains evidence as to how the arrangements for the receipt of military barracks: 150-60 bodies have been recovered, while the actual number of the killed is expected to total 180, or even 200.

1. Of the 380 Japanese residents of the city, only 120 were refugees in the Japanese military barracks. The remainder were massacred in the streets and in the Japanese military barracks. Most of the refugees were wounded, some quite seriously, attesting to the bitter and desperate resistance put up by the Japanese.

2. The Chinese had planned to slaughter the entire Japanese population, including women and children. Most of the women were carried off and detained and maltreated for 24 hours before they were murdered outside the eastern gate, whither they were dragged, with their hands and feet bound, or their noses and throats pierced through with wire. Their bodies were thrown into a pond nearby. In some cases, the faces were mutilated by smearing a powerful poison upon them.

4. The Chinese robbed every personal belonging of those whom they massacred, and completely looted all the Japanese residences.

The 21st Division of the Central China Army was ordered to reinforce the force for the capture of Tientsin.

The 21st Division of the Central China Army was ordered to reinforce the force for the capture of Tientsin.

The 21st Division of the Central China Army was ordered to reinforce the force for the capture of Tientsin.

The 21st Division of the Central China Army was ordered to reinforce the force for the capture of Tientsin.

一八、通州事件ニ對スル情報部長談話(八月四日)

一九 支那中央軍ノ北上状況ニ對スル情報部長談話(八月七日)

MOVEMENT OF THE CHINESE CENTRAL ARMIES (AUGUST 7)  
IN SOUTHEASTERN HOPEI AND SHANTUNG.

The forces under the direct command of the headquarters of the 20th Division of the 3rd Route Army, together with the 87th Brigade which had been in Tschow, moved to Tsinanfu. The 87th Brigade stationed in Pingyuan moved to Tsangchow in three days beginning on August 4.

The 85th Brigade in Tungchang is moving to Tsinanfu and thence to eastern Shantung. The 4th Division of the Central Army has entered Tschow to replace the forces left for Tsinanfu.

The Central Army forces now concentrated about Tsangchow are four divisions, namely, the 167th, 168th, the 114th and 115th Divisions under General Yi Hsieh-chung.

二〇 中央軍ノ津浦線ニヨル北上状況ニ對スル情報部長談話  
(八月九日)

The northward movements of the Chinese Central Armies along the Tientsin-Pukou Railway as of August 9.

In Hopei Province: The 1st Division of the Central Army is moving south of Tientsin.

At Machan (about 80 kilometers south of Tientsin) the 29th Army (Fu-ching) is concentrating. The 85th Division of the 29th Army is moving south of Machan.

At Tsangchow: The 39th Division of the Central Army is moving south of Tsangchow. The 31st Division of the Central Army is moving south of Tsangchow.

At Tschow: The 4th Division of the Central Army is moving south of Tschow. The 13th Division of the Central Army is moving south of Tschow.

According to the statement of General Han Fu-chu, concentration of four divisions including a part of the 29th Army has been completed in Shantung:

- 1. At Tschow: 31st Division.
- The 23rd Division, in a part of the 29th Army, is moving south of Tschow.

REEL No. A-0274



General Han Fu-chu stated that it has been planned to concentrate two divisions in and around Tsangchow.

In At-Yenchou:

The 21st Division, of the 5th Army, has been ordered to

move to the province of Shantung; there are already four divisions of the Shantung Army, namely, the 20th, 22nd, 74th and 81st Divisions.

In Kangsu: The 2nd, 7th, 17th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th Divisions.

In the neighbourhood of Hsuehchow are the following divisions: the 17th, 2nd, 61st, 77th and 97th Divisions.

In addition to the forces, the Nanking authorities are fast advancing their armies toward the Peiping-Tientsin area from the direction of Suiyuan and Shansi.

In Peiping:

The 21st Division, of the 5th Army, has been ordered to move to the province of Shantung; there are already four divisions of the Shantung Army, namely, the 20th, 22nd, 74th and 81st Divisions. In Kangsu: The 2nd, 7th, 17th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th Divisions. In the neighbourhood of Hsuehchow are the following divisions: the 17th, 2nd, 61st, 77th and 97th Divisions. In addition to the forces, the Nanking authorities are fast advancing their armies toward the Peiping-Tientsin area from the direction of Suiyuan and Shansi. In Peiping:

二〇 中央軍之動向 北京入城部隊司令聲明中「政治干與問題」對又

北京入城部隊司令聲明中「政治干與問題」對又

Although the Japanese military authorities handle political matters in Peiping, they are doing so only as a temporary measure to fill the gap created by the complete collapse of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, most of whose responsible members, including the chairman, have left their posts. The unsettled conditions in Peiping, following the recent clashes call for effective measures from competent authorities for a speedy restoration of peace and tranquility, and a few remaining members of the Hopei-Chahar Council are entirely incompetent to meet the requirements of the present situation. I wish to add that the newly created Chinese Commission for Maintenance of Peace and Order there has not yet been firmly organized to function satisfactorily.

三、上海二日、大山中、...

二二、上海ニ於ケル大山中尉殺害事件ニ對スル外務當局發表

五〇  
(八月十日)

(August 10, 1937.)

1. The strained situation now prevailing in Shanghai between the Japanese and Chinese forces is plainly attributable to the murder by the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps of Sub-Lieutenant Oyama and First-class Seaman Saito of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.
2. Sub-Lieutenant Oyama, accompanied by Seaman Saito who drove the automobile, set out to inspect the district (western section of the City) where there are valuable Japanese investments) which it was his duty to safeguard as commander of the western outpost. Both of them met brutal death at the hands of the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps on the Extension Road which is under the jurisdiction of the Concession area. Oyama's face having been half crushed with brains protruding and intestines exposed. In his body were discovered eighteen bullet wounds and sword cuts which testify to the dreadful manner in which his body was subjected to unspeakable insult. Saito also met a similar fate.
3. It is easily to be imagined how indignant the members of the Japanese Landing Party felt at this outrage committed on their comrades, and this, moreover, in a place

332  
60  
665  
SP

where all nationals were free to pass. The situation was further aggravated by the persistent provocation of the Chinese forces which greatly menaced the safety of the Concession. To meet the emergency, the Commander of the Landing Party deemed it urgent to strengthen the guard measure and caused a reinforcement of the Landing Party.

4. On the very day of the incident, Consul-General Okamoto saw Mayor Yui of Greater Shanghai and strongly requested the withdrawal of the Peace Preservation Corps and the removal of military works which were quite excessive in their scope and gravely endangered the peace and tranquillity of the City. Finding the request reasonable, Mayor Yui agreed and started to carry it out. However, the distance to which the Chinese forces withdrew was not deemed sufficient to insure safety, and Consul-General Okamoto made further request to Mayor Yui on the 11th that the Chinese forces be withdrawn to the distance judged necessary by military experts. To this Mayor Yui also replied that he would meet the request.

5. Why does there exist a demilitarized zone in Shanghai? It is in accordance with order. This zone was established following the Shanghai Incident of 1932 with a view to avoiding clashes between the Chinese troops and the foreign garrisons there. The zone is intended to serve as a cordon sanitaire, and no military works or armed forces are allowed there, peace and order being maintained by the Chinese police or the Peace Preserva-

333  
61  
665  
SP

#1

tion Corps. Now, taking advantage of the fact that there is no restriction as to the number or equipments of the police forces, the Chinese have armed them fully so that they differ from the regular troops in no respect, and increased their numbers to 20,000, which means a great menace to the International Settlement. A Joint Commission representing Japan, China, Great Britain, America, France, and Italy is in existence in order to insure the enforcement of the agreement concerning the demilitarized zone.

6. At the request of Consul-General Okamoto the Joint Commission met on the 12th. At this meeting Mr. Okamoto, supported by the representatives of Great Britain, America and other Powers, demanded the Chinese number of the Commission. Mr. O. K. Yui, Mayor of Shanghai, that the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps be withdrawn as had been previously agreed to by Mr. Xui himself. Mr. Xui replied that though as Mayor of Shanghai he had agreed to the withdrawal on the preceding day, he could, as a member of the Commission, do nothing but refuse to accede to the demand. Thus, the efforts failed towards effecting the withdrawal of the Peace Preservation Corps through peaceful negotiations. On the other hand, the Peace Preservation Corps which had been rapidly reinforced since the 9th have made formidable warlike preparations, and their first line has advanced

to a point only 150 metres away from the headquarters of the Japanese garrison, creating an extremely dangerous situation.

8. Moreover, the Chinese forces mentioned above are threatening to cut off communication between the Japanese garrison and the Japanese sector of the Settlement. For this reason certain units of the Japanese forces have been sent out to safeguard the lines of communication.

9. In the present circumstances what is most important is that the Chinese should faithfully observe and carry out the terms of the agreement of 1922 for the cessation of hostilities. It is to be hoped that the Chinese will do this. The Japanese should be prepared to make any concession which may be necessary to insure the peaceful settlement of the situation. It is to be hoped that the Chinese will do this.

一三二、大山事件ニ對スル情報部長説明(八月十一日)

1. The Chinese allege that Sub-Lieutenant Oyama tried to force his way into the Hungjao air-rome and on being refused by the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps, drew his pistol, killing one of them. This is entirely untrue.

2. Sub-Lieutenant Oyama was on his way to the Headquarters of the Naval Landing Party from the western outpost (where one company of the marines is stationed) of which he was commander and whose duty it was to safeguard the lives and property of the Japanese in this district. There are in the western district Japanese-owned spinning factories such as the Toyoda-Boseki and Naigaimenka-Boseki. It was quite proper for him to make the necessary inspection of the neighborhood of the Mountain Road where at about 6 p.m. he was shot dead together with First-class Seaman Saito who was driving the officer's car. Both were in full naval uniform. From the fact that Sub-Lieutenant Oyama did not carry his revolver with him (revolver was later found with his personal belongings at the Headquarters) it is perfectly clear that he was not in a position to pick any quarrel with the Chinese troops. Nor is it likely that he was so reckless as to force his way into the air-rome which was heavily guarded by the Chinese armed with machine-guns. Although

it is true that Saito had his revolver with him, it is clear that he could not make use of it as he was at the wheel of the car. Moreover, Sub-Lieutenant Oyama could not have used Saito's revolver because of the distance separating the seats of the two in the car. It is very evident, therefore, that both Oyama and Saito were murdered by the Chinese troop without the least provocation on their part.

The motor-car was discovered off the main road, at about 300 metres from the gate of the air-rome, with more than 50 marks of small-calibre bullets as well as several larger holes (including those of trench mortars) on all four sides. The driver's seat was flooded with blood and Oyama was found lying dead outside the car. Chinese troops were massed in the vicinity.

A formal joint inquiry held on the 10th established the fact that both Oyama and Saito were murdered by the Chinese immediately after fire was concentrated upon them, the first bullets which pierced their faces proving fatal. Oyama received, however, more than 18 wounds by bayonets and swords. Apparently the Chinese hit his head with the butts of their rifles and dragged him from the car after they thrust fixed bayonets into his body. Part of his intestines was laid bare and a hole large enough to pass a fist through was dug into his heart. Saito was also killed outright by the first shot but was later subjected to similar unspeakable atrocities. It is said that the Chinese used dum-dum

bullet's? Both men were completely robbed of their possessions (including a sword), shoes and wrist-watches—a conduct most unbecoming of soldiers in a regular army. When Japanese and Chinese troops face each other and untoward incidents happen, chances are that they are always perpetrated by these ill-disciplined Chinese soldiers.

18. In order to avoid the extension of fighting to Central and South China, the Japanese Government have been taking a most cautious and peaceful attitude in Shanghai. But the Chinese have established strong positions around the Japanese Concession, menacing its safety. Moreover, they have been inciting anti-Japanese sentiment of the mass so that Japanese residents, women as well as children of tender age, have been subjected to various molestations. Now the Japanese are not able to purchase even their daily provisions.

19. It is said that the policing of Monument Road, which is an Extra-Settlement road, has been illegally taken over by the Chinese. It is still a pending issue. However, if the Chinese have assumed the right to police the section under discussion it is clear that they should assume full responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order there. If they are merely illegally occupying the said section, it must be said that the Chinese are seriously interfering with the peace and order of that locality which gravely concerns the welfare of the foreign and particularly Japanese residents in Shanghai.

20. Since both Sub-Lieutenant Oyama and Seaman Saito were on their duty, they are entitled, by law, to the right of extraterritoriality.

21. The Director of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. ...  
22. The Director of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. ...  
23. The Director of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. ...  
24. The Director of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. ...  
25. The Director of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. ...  
26. The Director of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. ...  
27. The Director of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. ...  
28. The Director of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. ...  
29. The Director of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. ...  
30. The Director of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. ...

31. The Director of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. ...  
32. The Director of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. ...  
33. The Director of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. ...  
34. The Director of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. ...  
35. The Director of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. ...

二四 上海支那側空爆ニ對スル外務省情報部長談(英文)

DECLARATION BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INFORMATION BUREAU, AUGUST 14, 1937

It is with feelings of intense horror and distress that the Japanese nation has learned the news of the indiscriminate bombing of Shanghai by the Chinese air force. When it was learned that the Chinese Government had warned all foreigners, except Japanese, to evacuate the Hongkew area, the Japanese forces certainly were prepared for an attack. They were ready to fulfill their duty and the mission they had been entrusted with—to protect the lives and the property of Japanese residing legally and peacefully on Chinese soil—and to pursue their cooperation with the forces of the friendly Powers in keeping Shanghai free from the insecurity and disorder rampant in other parts of China.

Time and again, the Japanese have had the bitter experience of seeing the Chinese soldiery roused to fierce anti-foreign frenzy, running out of hand. The Boxer Rebellion, and nearer to our times, the Nanking and Tsinan outrages, had warned us of what to expect when foreign power was not there to prevent them fromplying their will on helpless foreign victims.

We had hoped that the much-vaunted "modern" troops of the Nanking Government would show a fuller measure of discipline, but could not refrain from expressing our misgivings that they might still run true to pattern, especially as we knew how the flame of anti-Japanese sentiments was being fanned by both the Chinese fascists and their recent allies, the agents of the Comintern. Our fears, alas, were but too well-founded. We were prepared to repulse onslaughts on our forces, but truly we were not prepared to witness the massacre of innocent Chinese refugees by Chinese bombs, the wanton destruction of foreign property that had helped to build the wealth of China, the slaughter of the foreign friends of the Chinese people by airplanes of the Chinese Government.

in the latter case, her efforts have been thwarted by the prejudiced and disorderly attitude of the Chinese. Linkovchao was practically settled the next day, Nanking interfered. The Chinese troops got out of hand. The Hungjao affair was being discussed. Now Nanking troops enter Shanghai and her planes bomb the Settlement. The Japanese stands for order. She will insist on the protection of her citizen's legitimate rights. She is conscious of her duty to her friends and to those who put their trust in her. Her troops, if necessary, will fight for it, reluctantly, but without flinching.

Mo-pou, the Japanese minister, expressed his sympathy for the Chinese Government and its people. He said that the Japanese Government would do its utmost to protect the rights of the Chinese people and to maintain the peace in the East. He also said that the Japanese Government would do its utmost to protect the rights of the Chinese people and to maintain the peace in the East.

SP. 365 70 376

上海支那側空爆ニ對スル外務省情報部長談(佛文)

DECLARATION DE DIRECTEUR DU BUREAU D'INFORMATIONS  
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

C'est avec des sentiments d'intense horreur et de détresse que la nation japonaise a appris la nouvelle du bombardement de Shanghai par les forces aériennes chinoises. Lors que nous avons connu l'avertissement donné par le gouvernement chinois à tous les étrangers, sauf les Japonais, d'avoir à évacuer le quartier de Hongkew, les forces japonaises s'attendrent à être attaquées. Elles étaient prêtes à faire leur devoir et à remplir la mission qui leur était confiée—protéger la Vie et les biens des Japonais résidant légalement et en paix sur le territoire chinois—et à poursuivre leur coopération avec les forces des Puissances amies en vue de préserver Shanghai de l'insécurité et du désordre que sont devenues courante dans les autres parties de la Chine.

Les Japonais ont maintes fois eu l'occasion de voir la soldatesque chinoise, animée d'une fraternelle haine de l'étranger, échapper à toute discipline. La révolte des Boxers et, plus près de nous, les massacres de Nankin et de Tsinan, nous ont appris ce que nous pouvions

SP. 365 71 388

en attendre lorsque la force des armes n'était pas présente pour les empêcher d'exercer leur volonté sur leurs victimes étrangères sans défense.

Nous avons espéré que les troupes modernes si hautement vantées du Gouvernement de Nankin auraient un sens plus développé de la discipline, mais ne pouvions toutefois nous défendre d'une certaine appréhension qu'elles ne soient restées sur ce point semblables leurs aïeules, d'autant plus que nous n'ignorons pas qu'une intense agitation contre le Japon avait été menée parmi elles par les nationalistes et leurs récents alliés, les agents de l'Internationale moscovite.

Nous craintes, hélas, n'étant que trop fondées. Nous étions préparés à devoir repousser des attaques contre nos forces, mais nous n'en eûmes pas à la vérité, préparés à voir des religieuses chinois massacrés par des bombes chinoises, des biens étrangers, qui ont aidé à créer la fortune de la Chine, brutalement détruits, ni à assister au meurtre des amis et rangiers de la Chine par des avions du gouvernement chinois.

Le cœur de la nation japonaise est rempli de consternation et de tristesse, mais aussi d'une juste indignation devant le spectacle d'une fureur fanatique, armée des moyens de destruction les plus modernes, s'exerçant sur nos frères, parmi lesquels se trouvent des milliers de réfugiés du Haut Xingtsé, qui ont dû abandonner leur foyer devant l'animosité chinoise.

Le monde entier reconnaît que le Japon a dérogé de la plus grande modération et de la plus profonde patience au cours des derniers événements. Il a fait son possible pour réduire la portée d'incidents douloureux, mais, chaque fois, ses efforts ont été frustrés par la mauvaise foi et l'indiscipline des Chinois. L'affaire de Lukouchiao était pratiquement réglée le lendemain même. Nankin intervint, les troupes chinoises débordèrent leurs chefs. Celle de Hungjiao était l'objet de pourparlers. Les troupes de Nankin investissent Shanghai et ses avions bombardent les Concessions, nous ne pouvons que constater que le Japon désire le maintien de l'ordre. Il exige que les droits légitimes de ses ressortissants soient respectés. Il est conscient de ce qu'il doit à ses amis et à ceux qui ont mis en lui leur confiance. Pour remplir ce devoir, ses troupes s'il le faut combattront à regret, mais sans fléchir.

REEL No. A-0274