Doc 2632 and 2633 Evid.

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(8)

### INTERN.TION L PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. Nos. 2632 - 2633

5 September 1946

### .M.LYSIS OF DOCULENTARY LVIJINCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Stories in Issues of Chicago Daily Tribune, on Alleged Japanese Massacre of 2700 in . MCHURIA

Date: 25 Nov 1932 Uriginal (x) Copy () Language: English 3 Dec 1932

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x) Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: W. I. McKenzie

PERSONS LITLICATED: .R.KI, Sadao (only insofar as War Linister at time)

CRIMES TO MICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Military aggression,

SULLARY OF RLLEVANT FOINTS

- Doc. 2632 art p. 1 of 25 Nov 32 issue, headed: "China Charge: Japs Kill 2700 in Manchuria". Chinese government charged Japanese troops in FUSHUN area Machine-gunned entire village of men, women, and children.
- Doc. 2633 Art p. 17 of 3 Dec 32 issue, headed "Japanese admit Killing 350, But Deny Lassacre. Chicago Consulate Tells of 'FUNSHUN Incident'". Consulate asserts only bandits and elements connected with them were shot.

Analyst: W. H. Wagner

Doc. Nos. 2632 and 2633

第二六三三章

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# Thicago world's

VOLUME LXXXXI.-NO. 283

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TREG U.S. PAT. OFFICE: COPYRUTATIONS:

FRIDAY. NOVEMBER 25, 1932:

# China Charges Japs Kill 2,700 in Manchuria

BY JOHN POWELL.

Japanese troops killed 2,700 Chinese men, women, and children, the inhabitants of the three Manchurian villages of Pingtingshan, Chienchinpao, and Litsekou, about 15 miles northeast of Fushun [east of Mukden], according to an official report issued by the Nanking foreign office last night. The report caused great excitement here.

A Japanese detachment visited each of the villages searching for concealed Chinese rebel "volunteers," according to the foreign office, and ordered the villagers to assemble in a ditch near Pingtingshan while the search went on.

Ordered to Kneel.

To prevent the villagers from escaping or communicating with the alleged
rebel volunteers, the Japanese compelled them to kneel, meantime placing
behind them ten machine guns some
70 yards distant, the report asserted.
When the villagers started to run the
Japanese opened fire, the dispatch
continued, and the stampeding mass
of screaming men, women and children were moved down.

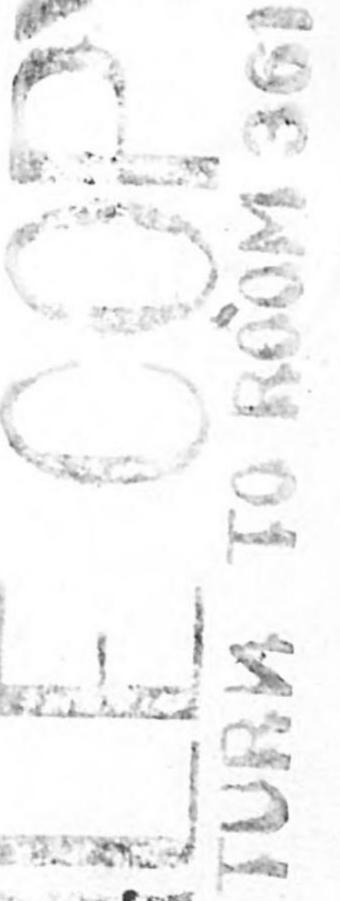
Between 60 and 70 were reported killed by the first fusillade. About 160 escaped, but refugees claim that the remainder were wounded or bayoneted, the comminque stated. The bodies were collected on pyres, covered with fuel oil and burned, it was said.

The Chinese declared that similar outrages occurred in the villages of Tikwanpao and Wangshapo, southwest of Mukden.

The Japanese foreign office in a message received last night here denied the massacre report and stated that the Fushun area has been quiet. The Japanese claim the report is a complete fabrication for the purpose of influencing Geneva.

Doc: #2632

XHIBIT NO STATE



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EDITION

-26 PAGES

GREATEST

NEWSPAPER

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

\* \* PRICE TWO CENTS AND SUBURBS

ELSEWHERE THREE CENTS

SATURDAY. DECEMBER 3. 1932.

## JAPANESE ADMIT KILLING 350, BUT DENY 'MASSACRE'

# Chicago Consulate Tells of "Fushun Incident."

An official explanation of the "Fushun incident" on Sept. 16, when Japanese soldiers were reported to have
slain 2,700 Chinese men, women, and
children at Chenchinpao, Manchuria,
awas issued yesterday by the Japanese
consulate in Chicago. There was no
massacre, the statement said, but
about 350 "bandits and the unruly
elements associated with them" were
killed, it was admitted, and the village
of Chenchinpao virtually was destroyed by fire.

"On the night of Sept. 15." the statement said, "about 2.000 handits, including some of the insurgent elements which had been active along the Hallung-Mukden railway, advanced to attack Fushun. They set fires at various places along their route of march and attacked the Japanese garrison stationed at Fushun. The bandits were found to have made their headquarters, at two villages, Chenchinpao and Lichiako, near Fushun.

#### Claims Chinese Fired First.

"On the afternoon of Sept. 16 one section of a Japanese army company, commanded by Lieut, Inouye, was dispatched to Chenchinpao to search out the handits. As the troops approached the village they were fired upon. They returned the fire, using a small trench mortar. The fighting lasted about thirty minutes, the bandits being defeated. In the meantime most of the village had caught fire and was destroyed. About 350 of the handits and the unruly elements associated with them were killed."

After stating that Japanese soldiers aided inhabitants of the village who had been wounded or rendered homeless the communication closed by terming the massacre story "Chinese propaganda."

