

Doc 2632 and 2633 Evid.

Folder 17

(8)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. Nos. 2632 - 2633

5 September 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Stories in Issues of Chicago Daily Tribune, on alleged Japanese Massacre of 2700 in MANCHURIA

Date: 25 Nov 1932 Original (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 IMPLICATED: ARAKI, Sadao (only insofar as War Minister at time)

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Military aggression, MANCHURIA, atrocities

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Doc. 2632 - Art p. 1 of 25 Nov 32 issue, headed: "China Charges 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 Massacre. Chicago Consulate Tells of 'FUSHUN Incident'". Consulate asserts only bandits and elements connected with them were shot.

Analyst: W. H. Wagner

Doc. Nos. 2632 and
2633

EXHIBIT NO. 611-A

第二六三三號

「シカゴ デーリー トリビューン」
(Chicago Daily Tribune)

千九百三十二年ノ昭和七年ノ十二月三日 土曜日

日本側三百五十名ノ殺害ヲ認ムルモ、虐殺ヲ否定

「シカゴ」領事「燕順事件」ヲ語る

昨日「シカゴ」駐在 日本領事ヨリ、日本兵ガ滿洲國、
千金堡 (Chenchiupao))ニ於テ中國人男子婦女
子二千七百名ヲ殺害セリト報道セラレタ、九月十六日
ノ所請「燕順事件」ニ付テ公式釋明ガ發表セラレタ。
聲明書ニ依レバ、虐殺ハ無カツタト云ツテ居ルガ、約
三百五十名ノ「匪賊及ビ之ト協力セル不逞分子」ガ殺
害サレタコトヲ認容シ、千金堡 (Chenchiupao)
村ハ事實上兵火ニ依リ破壊セラレタ。ト言ツテ居ル。
聲明書ハ述ベテ曰ク、「九月十五日夜、約二千名ノ

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匪賊ガ、海龍奉天鐵路沿線ニ行動セル叛亂分子ノ或者
者ト協方シ撫順攻撃ノ爲進軍シタリ。彼等ハ進軍ノ
道スガラ各所ニ火ヲ放チ、撫順駐屯ノ日本軍守備隊
ヲ攻撃セリ。匪賊ハ撫順附近ノ千金堡 (Chenchiin-

pass) 及び李家溝 (Nikihaos) 兩村ニ司令部ヲ設
置セルコトヲ暴露セリ」。

中國側ノ先制射撃ヲ主張ス

「九月十六日午後、井上少尉ノ指揮セル日本軍中隊
ノ一分隊ハ千金堡 (Chenchiinpass) ニ向ケ匪賊
搜索ノ爲派遣セラレタリ。軍隊ガ該村落ニ近接セル
時、射撃ヲ受ケタリ。彼等ハ小迫撃砲ヲ以テ射撃ヲ
報ヒタリ。戦闘ハ約三十分間繼續シ、匪賊ハ撃退セ
ラレタリ。其ノ間村落ノ大部分火ヲ被シ破壊セラレ
タリ。匪賊並ニ之ト協方セル不逞分子約三百五十名
ハ被害セラレタリ。」ト。

日本兵ガ負傷或ハ家ヲ失ヘル村民ヲ救助シタコト
ヲ述べタ後、右ノ報告ハ、摩表ノ報道ハ「中國側ノ
宣傳」ナリノ言葉ヲ終ツテ居ル。

第二六三二號

「シカゴ デーリートリビューン」

(Chicago Daily Tribune)

千九百三十二年（昭和七年）十一月二十五日

滿洲ニ於ケル日本人遂行ノ二千七百名ノ殺害ヲ中華民
國非難ス

ジョン・ポーウエル發

(John Powell)

「シカゴ・トリビューン紙勘落」

上海、十一月二十五日（金曜日）發

昨夜南京外交部ハ公式情報トシテ日大軍ガ（奉天ノ東
）撫順ノ東北約十五哩ニ在ル滿洲ノ三村平頂山（Ping-
Kingshan）千金堡（Chienchingsao）及ビ李家
灣（Litalow）ノ住民ナル二千七百名ノ中國人男
子婦女子ヲ殺害シタル旨ヲ發表シタ。此ノ情報ハ當地
ニ於テ非常ナ動搖ヲ惹キ起シタノデアル。
外交部ノ發表ニ依レバ日本軍分遣隊ハ上記各村ヲ潛伏
中ノ中國叛亂士義勇兵」ヲ搜索スル爲、巡察シ村民達

Ex 610A

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ニ搜索續行中平頂山 (*Pingtingshan*) 附近ノ壕
溝内ニ集合スル様ニ命令シタト云フ

跪 坐 ヲ 命 ズ

該情報ハ村民達ノ逃亡並ニ嫌疑アル叛亂義勇兵トノ通
信ヲ阻止センガ爲、日本兵ハ彼等ヲ強制的ニ跪坐セシ
メ其ノ間彼等ノ背後約七十碼ノ距離ニ、十挺ノ機關銃
ヲ据エツケテ居タト斷言シテ居ル。報告書ハ尙モ續ケ
テ村民達ガ走り始メタ時日本兵ハ射撃ヲ開始シ悲鳴ヲ
擧ゲテ逃ゲ惑フ男子、婦女子ノ群衆ヲナギ倒シタト言
ツテ居ル。

六十乃至七十名ノ者が第一回ノ一齊射撃ヲ殺害サレタ
ト報告サレテ居ル。公報ニ依レバ約百六十名ガ脱出シ
タガ避難者ハ殘存者ガ負傷シタカ或ハ銃剣ヲササレタ
カシタト訴ヘテ居ルト述ベテ居ル。死骸ハ堆積ノ上ニ
集積サレ石油ヲカケテ焼カレタト云ハレテ居ル。

中華民國側テハ同様ノ暴行ガ奉天ノ西南ニ在ル地關堡
(*Jishuanbao*) 及ビ王沙堡 (*Wansha堡*) 兩村ニ
於テモ行ハレタト發表シテ居ル。

昨夜當地ヲ接受シタ、メツセーヂニ於テ日本國外務省
ハ虐殺ノ情報ヲ否定シ撫順地區ハ平穩ナリト述ベテ居

2632-3

ル。日本側ハ此ノ情報ハ「ジュネーヴ」ニ反響セシメ
ンガ爲ノ全然ノ捏造ナリト稱シテ居ル。

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Chicago

THE WORLD'S

VOLUME LXXXI.—NO. 283 C

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BY THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1932.

China Charges Japs Kill 2,700 in Manchuria

BY JOHN POWELL.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 25 [Friday].—

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 mowed 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 communique 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.

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EXHIBIT NO.

FILE COOP

RETURN TO ROOM 361

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Ex 611-A

Daily Tribune

GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FINAL
EDITION

—26 PAGES THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE ** PRICE TWO CENTS IN CHICAGO 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, was 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 bandits, 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 bandits. 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 bandits 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."

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