





TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, Arthur A. Misaki, of the Defense Language Branch,  
hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the  
above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief,  
a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning  
of the original document.

/s/ Arthur A. Misaki

Arthur A. Misaki

Tokyo, Japan  
Date 30 April 1947

JOURNAL OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE  
SIAM INCIDENT

~~Journal of R.~~

OK

TITLE \_\_\_\_\_

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TRANSLATION BY

Wanemusa

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Ref No 9743

~~The Appendix of the Special Report~~  
on China, No I. Appendix

(6 Jan., in the 12 year of Showa)  
1937

Journal of principal events of  
the Sian Incident

Naval General Staff

Tr. by

Kunio HATTORI



(1)

Journal of principal events of the  
Sian Incident.

Tr. by K. HATTORI

12 Dec.

(I) Chang Hsueh-liang rose in rebellion at Sian,  
<sup>placed</sup> Chiang Kai-shek under confinement, and  
dispatched a <sup>8-point</sup> demand ~~of 8 articles~~ by wire  
to the Central Government.

(II) At 23.30, the National Government held  
an associated conference of Central Executive  
and Political Committees, at which accusation  
was brought against Chang's actions and  
orders were issued to dismiss him from  
every one of his posts and to place his  
army under direct command of the Military  
Affairs Commission, as well as passing a  
resolution to the following effect:

A) Kung Hsiang-hsi to act as deputy  
chief of <sup>the</sup> Administrative Council; taking



(2)

the whole responsibility upon himself.

(B) To increase the number of executive members of the Military ~~Affairs~~ Commission from 5 to 7 and appoint the following

as executives: — Ho Ying-chin, Chengchian,

Feng Yu-hsiang, Li Lieh-chun, Chu pei-te,

Tang Sheng-chih, Chen Shao-kuan.

(C) Feng Yu-hsiang, <sup>Committee Chairman</sup> vice-president, and the executive members to <sup>assume</sup> ~~manage~~ affairs

~~with~~ responsibility, <sup>and manage</sup> ~~at~~ the conferences of

the Military ~~Affairs~~ Commission.

(D) Ho Ying-chin, Chief of <sup>the</sup> Military Affairs

Dept., to ~~conduct~~ <sup>direct</sup>, with responsibility, affairs

relating to the command and movement

of army.

(E) Chang Hsueh-liang to be ~~deprived~~ <sup>dismissed from</sup> of his ~~posts held concurrently.~~

~~office, including his regular and additional posts.~~ The Military Commission shall



(3)

~~make strict investigation~~ <sup>investigate</sup> into the affair <sup>strictly</sup>.

~~Meanwhile~~, Chang's army to be placed under direct command of ~~and~~ <sup>this</sup>

Commission.

(III) <sup>Simultaneously with the arrest of</sup>  
~~At the same time~~ Chiang Kai-shek was taken into custody by Chang Hsueh-liang

at HWA-TSIN-CHIH, such prominent officials of the Central Government as Chen Tiao-yuan, Chen Cheng, Chu Shao-liang, Chiang Ting-wen, Wei Li-huang, Wan Yao-huang, Chen Chi-cheng, Chien Ta-chun, Shao Li-tzu, Chiang Tsuo-pin, and Chiang Fang-chen were also kept confined at Sian. Amidst the confusion of the disturbances, Shao Yuan-chung and two others were shot to death, and Chien Ta-chun was wounded.

(1) Yen Hsi-shan declared to support the Central Government.



(4)

- (II) The ~~heads~~ <sup>leaders</sup> of the Hopei-Chahar Government met at Sung Che-yuan's residence. Sung told that he would keep to anti-communism, preservation of peace and security of the people.
- (III) Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner for Canton Province and Commander in ~~general~~ <sup>Chief</sup> of the 4th route Army, and Huang Mu-sung, Head of Canton Provincial Government, dispatched a joint telegram to the effect that they would support the Central Government, preserve peace and order in their locality and protect foreign residents.
- (IV) The Wuhan Garrison Headquarters proclaimed martial law.
- (V) Canton Communists met at a certain place in the city. Upon deliberation, they immediately



(5)

dispatched 4 members as their representatives (pretending to be members of the anti-Chiang group) to Cansi by plane, for the purpose of consulting ~~to collaborate~~ with the Cansi authorities, ~~in consulting~~ on the Sean Incident.

(VI) Han Fu-chu's representative arrived in Loyang ~~and consulted~~ <sup>and conferred with</sup> Lin Chih ~~consulted~~ <sup>and</sup> with Shang Chen.

(VII) The Lunghai Line was interrupted, west of <sup>T.N.</sup> (Tungkwan)

(VIII) 4 infantry divisions of the Central Government Army under <sup>the</sup> command of Huang Chieh arrived at Chengchow. ~~Later~~ Lin Chih's infantry and artillery <sup>troops</sup> advanced ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> <sup>T.N.</sup> (Tungkwan) and Huang Chieh's infantry <sup>troops</sup> up to Loyang.

(IX) The Air Committee ordered the rapid movement of the 6th and 20th <sup>air</sup> units to Loyang. The 31st Air Unit was ordered to move from Hangchow to



(6) Loyang.

14 Dec.

(i) Ho Ying-chin dispatched a telegram to Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Hu-cheng to the following effect:

"The whole army is deeply indignant over your message and is suspicious that you have already put Chiang Kai-shek, Chien Ta-chun and others to death, and is ~~keenly~~ insistent on moving ~~our~~ <sup>its</sup> forces westwards. Hereon, we demand you to send <sup>Committee Chairman</sup> Chiang Kai-shek back to ~~us~~ <sup>south with a proper</sup> good protection and thus <sup>prove to</sup> ~~show~~ us that you ~~embrace~~ <sup>harbor</sup> no ill-will whatsoever."

(ii) Being greatly worried about the Sian Incident, England made representations to Sung Tzu-wei that she would back up whatever



(7)

means to prevent the ~~breakdown~~ <sup>setup of</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>from collapsing</sup> central finance and economy, ~~wishing~~

and that she hoped ~~thereby earnestly~~ for a pacific settlement

of the affair. She also embarked on

mediation for peace in Nanking and Sian.

(III) Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Hu-cheng reported jointly to Fu Tso-i. the reasons for confining

Chiang Kai-shek (~~they insisted~~ upon war against Japan, and reproach~~ed~~ the arrest of leaders of

the Save-the-nation Association) and asked for

his co-operation.

(IV) Kung Hsiang-hsi dispatched telegrams to

all quarters in the country, appealing to the

patriotism of officials and the people for their

sincere and united co-operation.

(V) Sung Che-yan wired to the Central Government, asserting to suppress Chang by force.



(8)

(VI) Liu Shiang, Head of Szechwan Provincial Government, and Han Fu-chu, Head of Shantung Provincial Government wired that they would support the Central Government.

(VII) Shen Hung-lich, Mayor of Tsingtao, dispatched a ~~joint~~ <sup>jointly</sup> telegram with Hsieh Kang-che and the ~~commanders of the ships~~ <sup>other staffs</sup> of the 3rd Fleet, to support the Central Government.

(VIII) Donald, British adviser, arrived at Sian by plane from ~~Nanking~~ <sup>Nanking</sup> to talk with Chang Hsueh-liang.

(IX) The Central Government Army ~~occupied~~ <sup>captured</sup> Tung Kwan, and ~~made~~ <sup>then</sup> advanced into Weinan on the morning of 15th, and prepared for an attack against Hsueh-liang's forces.

(X) Wusung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters proclaimed martial law and prohibited <sup>public</sup> assemblies, demonstrations and strikes. ~~at large~~.



(9)

16 Dec. Foreign Ministry of the

(i) The National Government, ~~Foreign Affairs Dept.~~ released the first official statement ~~announcement~~ that Chiang Kai-shek was safe ~~and sound~~ in Sian.

(ii) Newspaper circles throughout China published the Joint Emergency Declaration to support Chiang Kai-shek and do away with Chang Hsueh-liang. Telegrams were dispatched from various circles in Shanghai demanding the ~~delivery~~ of Chiang's <sup>rescue</sup> and suppression of Hsueh-liang.

(iii) The National Government issued orders to suppress Chang Hsueh-liang, ~~whereby~~ Ho Ying-chin ~~was~~ <sup>being</sup> appointed commander in ~~general~~ <sup>chief</sup> of the punitive forces.

(iv) The Military ~~Affairs~~ Commission declared enforcement of martial law in Nanking, Chinkiang and Wuhu. In compliance with ~~above orders~~ <sup>this</sup>, the Nanking Garrison Headquarters



(10)

proclaimed martial law and declared to enforce the following in accordance with the provision of Article 12 of <sup>the</sup> said law.

(A) ~~Assembly, association and excursion~~  
<sup>trips</sup> of whatever kind shall be prohibited.

(B) Any article in newspapers, magazines, books and ~~signs~~ <sup>signs</sup>, that betrays military secrets or disturbs the peace shall be strictly regulated.

(C) Any <sup>incoming and outgoing</sup> ship, vehicle, plane, mail and telegram, ~~incoming to or outgoing from Nanking,~~ <sup>at Nanking</sup> may be inspected or forfeited according to circumstances.

(D) Any such implements of private ownerships as guns, ammunition, weapons, ~~fire arms~~ <sup>detonating tools</sup> and other dangerous objects may, <sup>if necessary</sup> ~~at occasion~~ demands, be seized or forfeited.

(E) ~~Necessary inspection may be enforced,~~ according to circumstances, ~~upon~~ hotels,



(II)

private residences, <sup>ships</sup> and other buildings.  
may be inspected.

(F) Besides as prescribed above, every  
matter relating to military affairs and  
peace, shall be regulated.

(V) Sung Che-yuan issued <sup>orders for</sup> emergency orders  
<sup>maintenance</sup> for the peace to various organs in the Hopei-  
Chahar area.

(VI) By order of the National Government, Yu Yu-  
jen was appointed <sup>consolation</sup> ~~pacification~~ envoy  
<sup>to</sup> ~~for~~ the North-Western Army.

(VII) Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi, ~~down~~  
in Cansi, made their <sup>attitude</sup> ~~situation~~ clear by  
dispatching a message to the following  
effect:

A) Both armies of Nanking and Sian  
should suspend hostilities to settle  
the affair by political means.



(12)

(B) The Central Government ~~Army~~ <sup>forces</sup> now attacking Shensi should proceed to the assistance of Suiyuan.

(c) The whole nation should rise in unity to resist Japan.

17 Dec.

(i) The National Government appointed Liu Chih Commander in ~~general~~ <sup>Chief</sup> for the Eastern-Route Group of the Punitive Forces, and Kuo Chu-tung <sup>that of</sup> ~~for~~ the Western-Route Group.

(ii) Ho Ying-chin, Liu Chih and Kuo Chu-tung sent a joint telegram to report on their assumption of respective posts.

(iii) Chiang Ting-wen was set free by Chang Hsueh-liang and arrived at Loyang <sup>with</sup> ~~carrying~~ Chiang Kai-shek's personal message.



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(13)

- (iv) Chang Hsueh-liang <sup>pressed upon</sup> ~~urged~~ Chiang Kai-shek to accept the <sup>8-point</sup> ~~terms~~ demanded, ~~8 items in whole.~~ Chiang was forced to accept all of them but refused to sign.
- (v) Sung Tze-wen moved to Nanking from Shanghai.
- (vi) Yu Yu-jen left Nanking for <sup>T.N.</sup> (Tungkwan) area by train:

18 Dec.

- (i) Li Tsi (elderly statesman of the Cause group, who left Wuchow for Kweilin on the 14th) dispatched a telegram requesting the withdrawal of orders of suppression in view of the <sup>national crisis.</sup> ~~emergent condition~~ <sup>of rise or fall,</sup> ~~under which~~ ~~the country was placed.~~

- (ii) Chiang Ting-wen arrived in Nanking from Loyang by plane. He reported to high officials of the central government on



(14)

Chiang's condition and communicated his personal message.

(III) The students' rally at the Peiping State University to discuss the ~~emergency~~ <sup>current</sup> problems

was led into complete confusion <sup>and disorder</sup> owing to conflict of views.

(IV) Te-wang dispatched a telegram advising to suspend hostilities.

19 Dec.

(I) The 5th and 7th units of the Central Air-Force at Canton ~~started to~~ moved northwards towards Han-Kow area.

(II) The National Government wired Chang Hsueh-liang to release Chiang Kai-shek.

(III) Ho Ying-chin issued express orders to the front to suspend hostilities <sup>by</sup> ~~pending~~ the evening.

(IV) Sung Tze-wen left Nanking by plane for Sian, and arrived at Loyang.



(15)

20 Dec.

- (i) Sung Tze-wen arrived in Sian. He opened negotiations with Chang Hsenk-liang.
- (ii) Huang Shao-hsiung, Wang Shu-chang, Huang Te-Hui and Wang Shu-han met Liu Chih at Kaifeng, and ~~then~~ proceeded to Chengchow, and ~~furthermore~~ <sup>then</sup> to Shikchiachwang by the Pinghan Line. (They were scheduled to go to Taiyuan to talk the matter over with Yen Hai-shan for the purpose of rescuing Chiang Kai-shek.)

- (iii) Students' Rally was held again at the Peiping University ~~at which~~ <sup>and</sup> heated discussions took place between those <sup>favouring</sup> ~~for~~ the Communists and <sup>those favouring</sup> ~~others~~ for the Central Government.

21 Dec.

- (i) Donald returned to Nanking from Sian.
- (ii) Sung Tzu-wen returned to Nanking from Sian. He reported to, and ~~conferred~~ <sup>conferred</sup> with high



- (16) officials of the Central Government,  
(11) Huang Shao-hsiung and his party  
arrived at Taiyuan. They ~~conferred~~<sup>conferred</sup>  
with Yen Hsi-shan and other heads of  
the Shansi Provincial Government.

22 Dec.

- (1) Sung Tze-wen and Madame Sung Mei-ling,  
accompanied by Donald, left for Sian by  
plane.  
(11) Hsueh-liang's Army gradually retreated,  
and the Central Government Army occupied  
Chihsi.

- (11) ~~Operations~~<sup>Drive</sup> for a compromise made great  
progress at Taiyuan. Prominent persons  
of the Central Government and north-eastern  
provinces poured into Taiyuan for assembly.

23 Dec.

Sung Che-yuan and Han Fu-chu dispatched  
a joint telegram, ~~standing~~<sup>opposing</sup> against civil  
war.



(17)

(ii) The Italian ambassador met Kung Hsiang-hsi and made a proposal in regard to <sup>the problem of</sup> Chang Hsueh-liang's travel abroad. Vice-president Kung simply expressed his gratitude.

24 Dec.

(i) Though they had received Sung and Han's joint telegram against civil war, the Shanghai Municipal Council prohibited to publish it in view of the fact that a grand meeting was to be held under the auspices of the Kuomintang Shanghai-city Branch, to support the central government in suppressing the rebellion.

(ii) Yu Yu-jen, ~~pacification~~ <sup>consolation</sup> envoy for northern & western areas, published "the message for army personnel and civilians in north-western and north-eastern provinces" at <sup>T. N.</sup> (Tungkwan)

(iii) ~~With relations to~~ <sup>Concerning</sup> Chang's trip abroad, British, American and French ambassadors respectively had interviews with Kung Hsian-hsi and made proposals similar to that of the Italian ambassador.



25 Dec.

- (i) Chiang Kai-shek <sup>gave an instructive talk</sup> ~~issued~~ instructions to Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Hu-chang.
- (ii) Chiang Kai-shek was released and arrived in Loyang by air together with Mme. Sung Mei-ling, Sung Tze-wen, Donald and Chang Hsueh-liang.
- (iii) The National Government issued order to suspend hostile operations against Lian.

26 Dec.

- (i) Chiang Kai-shek returned back to Nanking by plane at 12.00 amidst hearty cheers and ~~frantic~~ excitement of the citizens.
- (ii) Greeting Chiang's return, the National Government held an important conference, at which Chiang expressed his deep regret.
- (iii) Chang Hsueh-liang arrived at Nanking from Loyang by plane and surrendered himself to Chiang for punishment.
- (iv) The national flag was hoisted all over China in celebration of Chiang Kai-shek's safe return.
- (v) The Nanking Garrison Headquarters ~~released~~ <sup>withdrew</sup> the martial law.



(19)

27 Dec.

- (i) Sha-wang and Pa-wang, <sup>Chairman</sup> ~~Head~~ and vice-<sup>chairman</sup> ~~head~~ of the Suiyuan-Inner Mongolia Administrative Commission jointly manifested to ~~back up~~ <sup>support</sup> the Central Government.
- (ii) The Central Executives' Conference deliberated over measures to be taken against Chang Hsueh-liang.

29 Dec.

- (i) Chiang Kai-shek tendered his resignation, whereby it was resolved by the Central Political Conference to persuade him to stay. Chiang, once again, tendered his resignation.
- (ii) The Military ~~Affairs~~ Commission organized a court-martial to deal with Chang Hsueh-liang, naming Li Lich-chun chief of ~~said tribunal~~ <sup>the court</sup>.
- (iii) The Executive ~~Commission~~ <sup>Committee</sup> decided to convene the 3rd National Assembly on 15 February.
- (iv) Ambassador KAWAGOTOYÉ visited Kung Hsi-shan to extend greetings on Chiang Kai-shek's return.

30 Dec.

- (i) In response to Chiang Kai-shek's <sup>renewed</sup> intention to resign ~~for the second time~~, it was resolved once more by the Central Executives' Conference to persuade him to remain in office and a long-term ~~for long~~ <sup>leave</sup> was granted to Chiang.



31 Dec.

- (1) The court-martial of the Military Affairs Commission sentenced Chang Hsenk-liang to penal servitude for ten years and pronounced his deprivation of civil rights for five years.

1 Jan.

- (1) The Central Government Army and the former North-Eastern Army came ~~into collision~~ <sup>into a clash</sup> at Kwan-tonfa, and ~~entered into~~ hostilities broke out.

2 Jan.

- (1) Chiang Kai-shek flew to Ningpo and then returned to his native place in Fenghua
- (11) Chen Cheng arrived in Nanking from Hankow by plane.

4 Jan.

- (1) Two air-force units dispatched to Loyang from Canton, on account of the Sian Incident, were ordered to be demobilized. They left Loyang for Nanchang.
- (11) The National Government Commission discussed and unanimously approved the amnesty measures for Chang Hsenk-liang.
- (111) Sung Tze-wen flew to Fenghua from Nanking to talk with Chiang Kai-shek.



5 Jan.

(I) Remedial measures in regard to Shensi and Kansu provinces were ~~discussed~~ <sup>discussed</sup> a conference of the Administrative Council ~~conference~~ and ~~were decided~~ <sup>the decisions as</sup> and formally announced <sup>were</sup> as follows:

A) Ku Chu-tung to be appointed Chief of Sian Military Headquarters.

B) Yang Hu-cheng, Sian Pacification Commissioner, and Yu Hsiung-chung, Head of Kansu Provincial Government and Commander of <sup>the</sup> 151st Army, to retain their positions respectively.

C) The resignation of Shao Li-tzu, Head of Shensi Provincial Government, to be accepted.

His successor to be Sun Wei-ju, Commander of the 38th Army.

D) The resignation of Chu Shao-liang, Pacification Commissioner for Kansu Province to be accepted. Wang Shu-chang to be appointed his successor.

E) Feng Chin-tsai to be appointed Commander in ~~chief~~ <sup>chief</sup> of <sup>the</sup> 27th Route Army.

(II) Chen Cheng arrived in Hankow from Nanking.

(III) Two Air-Force units which had been dispatched to Loyang returned to Canton by way of Nanshan.



Doc # 243

支那特報第一號附錄

昭和十二年一月六日

西安事變重要日誌

軍令部

301



西安事變重要日誌

一一一一

一 張學良西安ニ於テ背叛シ蔣介石ヲ監禁シ中央ニ對シ八ヶ條ノ要求通電ヲ發ス

二 國民政府ハ二三三〇中央常務及政治委員會ノ聯席會議ヲ開催シ左記諸項ヲ決議スルト共ニ張學良今次ノ行動ヲ難シ學良ノ本兼職ヲ免ジソノ軍隊ハ軍事委員會ヲシテ直接指揮スル旨ノ命令ヲ發表セリ

(一) 行政院ハ孔祥熙實ヲ負ヒテ院長ノ職務ヲ執行ス

(二) 軍事委員會常務委員ヲ五名ヨリ七名ニ増加シ何應欽、程潛、馮玉祥、李烈鈞、朱培德、唐生智、陳紹寬ヲ常務委員トス

(三) 軍事委員會會議ハ馮副委員長及常務委員實ヲ負ヒ辦理ス



四軍隊ノ指揮移動ニ關シテハ軍政部長何應欽責ヲ負ヒ辦理

ス

四張學良ノ本兼職ヲ褫奪シ軍事委員會ヲシテ嚴重查辦セシ

メ其ノ軍隊ハ同委員會ノ直接指揮ニ歸セシム

三 蔣介石華清池ニテ張學良ニ逮捕セララルト同時ニ西安ニ於  
テハ陳調元、陳誠、朱紹良、蔣鼎文、衛立煌、萬耀煌、陳  
繼承、錢太鈞、邵力子、蔣作賓、蔣方震等ノ中央要人ハ監  
禁セラレ兵變ノ混亂中ニ邵元沖外二名ハ射殺セラレ錢大鈞  
ハ負傷セリ

一、 閩錫山中央支持表明

二

冀察首腦部宋哲元邸ニ會合、宋ハ反共保境安民ヲ語ル

三

廣州綏靖主任兼第四路軍總司令余漢謀、省政府主席黃慕松  
連名ニテ中央擁護地方治安維持、外國居留民保護ノ通電ヲ  
發ス



Kuan

Changchow

潼

一  
二  
一  
四

四 武漢警備司令部戒嚴令ヲ布告ス

三 廣東共產黨市内某所ニ會合協議ノ結果廣西當局ト西安事件

ニ對スル合作協議ノ爲代表四名（反蔣派ノ假面ヲ被ル）ヲ

即日飛行機ニテ廣西ニ派遣セリ

六 韓復榘代表洛陽ニ到着、劉峙、商震ト協議ス

七 海線 關以西ハ不通トナル

八 中央軍黃杰部步兵四ヶ團鄭州着、尙劉峙ノ歩砲兵ハ 關ニ

黃杰軍步兵ハ洛陽ニ進出ス

九 航空委員會ハ空軍第六隊第二十隊ノ洛陽ニ急速移動ヲ命ジ

空軍第三十一隊ハ杭州ヨリ洛陽移駐ノ命ヲ受ク

一 何應欽ハ張學良及楊虎城ニ對シ全軍ハ兄等ノ通電ヲ深ク憤

激シ又兄等ガ蔣介石及鍾大鈞等ヲ殺害セルヤヲ疑ヒ軍ヲ西

ニ移サンコトヲ主張シ速ニ蔣委員長ヲ南ニ護送シ天下ニ他

意ナキ様要求スル旨ヲ發電ス



Shantung  
Szechwan

- 二 英國ハ西安事變ニ依リ非常ニ心痛シ宋子文ニ對シ英國ハ絶對ニ中央金融經濟ノ崩壞セサル様支持スルニ付平和的ニ時局收拾ヲ計ラレ度ト申シ入レ南京、西安方面ニ對シ平和斡旋ニ乗出セリ
- 三 張學良、楊虎城連名ヲ以テ傅作義ニ對シ蔣介石監禁ノ理由（抗日戰爭ヲ主張シ救國會領袖ノ逮捕等ヲ責ム）ヲ報ジ協力ヲ求ム
- 四 孔祥熙全國ニ通電ヲ發シ官民ノ愛國心發露一致協力ヲ要望ス
- 五 宋哲元學良討伐主張ヲ中央ニ打電ス
- 六 四川省政府主席劉湘山東省政府主席韓復榘中央擁護ヲ通電ス
- 七 青島市長沈鴻烈ハ謝剛哲以下第三艦隊所屬ノ各艦長ト連名ニテ中央擁護ノ通電ヲ發ス



英人顧問「ドナルド」張學良ト會見ノタメ飛行機ニテ南京ヨリ西安着

中央軍ハ 關ヲ奪取シ十五日朝渭南ニ進出シ學良軍ニ對シ攻勢ノ休勢ヲ執ル

一 淞滬警備司令部ハ戒嚴令ヲ布告シ一般集會示威罷業ヲ禁止ス

一 國民政府外交部ハ「蔣介石西安ニテ健在」トノ最初ノ公式發表ヲナス

二 「蔣介石擁護張學良打倒」ノ全支新聞界時局協同宣言ナルモノノ發表セラレ上海各界「蔣救出、學良討伐」ヲ要求スル旨通電ス

三 國民政府ハ張學良討伐令ヲ發布シ何應欽ヲ討逆總司令ニ任命セリ

四 軍事委員會ハ南京、鎮江、蕪湖ニ戒嚴ヲ施行スル旨ヲ宣布



ス

依ツテ南京警備司令部へ戒嚴ヲ宣布シ戒嚴法第十二條ノ規

程ニヨリ左記各項ヲ執行スル旨布告セリ

(一) 一切ノ集會結社或ハ遊行ヲ禁止ス

(二) 軍狀ヲ漏洩シ或ハ治安ヲ妨害スル新聞、雜誌、圖書、標

語等ノ記事ヲ取締ル

(三) 凡ソ京内ニ出入スル船舶車輛航空機及郵便電信等ハ情況

ニ依リ之ヲ検査或ハ沒收スル事ヲ得

(四) 凡ソ私有銃砲、彈藥兵器火具及其ノ他危險物ハ必要ニ應ジ

テ差押或ハ沒收スル事ヲ得

(五) 旅館、家宅、船舶及其ノ他建築物ハ情況ニ依リ検査ヲ施

行スル事ヲ得

(六) 右ノ外軍事及治安ニ關係アル一切ノ事項ヲ取締ル

宋哲元ハ冀察各機關ニ緊急治安命令ヲ發ス



*Singnan*  
*Shensi*

六 國民政府命令ヲ以テ于右任ヲ西北軍民宣慰使ニ任命ス  
七 廣西ノ李宗仁、白崇禧ハ左記要旨ノ通電ヲ發シ其ノ態度ヲ

明ニセリ

一 南京西安兩軍ハ軍事行動ヲ停止シ政治的解決ヲ行フベシ

二 陝西ヲ攻ムル中央軍ハ綏遠ヲ援助ニ赴ケ

三 全國一致抗日セヨ

一 國民政府ハ劉峙ヲ討逆軍東路集團軍總司令、顧祝同ヲ討逆軍西路集團軍總司令ニ任命ス

二 何應欽、劉峙、顧祝同連名ニテ就職通電ヲ發ス

三 蔣鼎文ハ張學良ヨリ自由ヲ回復セラレ蔣介石ノ親書ヲ携行シ洛陽ニ到着

四 張學良蔣介石ニ對シ要求條件八ヶ條ノ容認ヲ迫リ蔣ハ已ムナク全部ヲ承認セシガ署名ヲ肯ゼズ



五 宋子文上海ヨリ南京ニ入ル

六 于右任南京發汽車ニテ 關方面ニ向フ

一 李濟 (廣西派ノ元老十四日梧州ヨリ桂林ニ向フ) ハ國家

救亡ノ際時局ヲ顧ミ討伐令ノ撤回ヲ望ムトノ通電ヲ發ス

二 蔣鼎文飛行機ニテ洛陽ヨリ南京着中央要人ニ蔣介石ノ狀況

ヲ報告シ蔣ノ親書ヲ傳達ス

三 北平ノ國立北京大學ノ時局問題學生大會意見一致セス大混

亂ニ陥ル

四 德王停戰通電ヲ發ス

一 廣東ノ中央空軍中第五、第七隊ハ漢口方面ニ北上ス

二 國民政府張學良ニ蔣介石ノ自由恢復要求ヲ打電ス

三 何應欽取敢ス夕刻マテ停戰令ヲ前線ニ發ス

四 宋子文ハ飛行機ニテ西安ニ向ヒ南京發洛陽ニ到着



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一 宋子文西安着、張學良ト折衝ヲ開始ス

二 黃紹雄、王樹常、黃德惠、王樹翰開封ニテ劉峙ト會見シ鄭

州ニ赴キ更ニ平漢線ニテ石家莊ニ赴ク（蔣介石救出ノ目的

ヲ以テ太原ニ赴キ閻錫山ト會見ノタメ）

三 北京大學再ビ學生大會ヲ開キ共產派ト中央擁護派激論ス

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一 「ドナルド」西安ヨリ南京歸着

二 宋子文西安ヨリ南京ニ歸還、中央要人ニ報告協議

三 黃紹雄ノ一行太原着、閻陽山等山西首腦部ト協議ス

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一 宋子文、宋美齡夫人、「ドナルド」ヲ同伴シテ飛行機ニテ  
西安ニ赴ク

二 學良軍漸次後退シ中央軍赤水ヲ占據ス

三 太原ヲ舞臺ニ妥協工作進捗、中央東北ノ要人續々集ル

一三一

一 宋哲元、韓復榘連名ニテ「内戰反對」ノ通電ヲ發ス



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- 二 張學良外遊問題ニ關シ伊大使ハ孔祥熙ト會見申入ヲナス孔副院長ハ單ニ謝意ノミヲ表ス
- 一 上海市政府ハ宋哲元、韓復榘連名ノ内戰反對ノ通電ヲ受け取りシガ上海市黨部ノ主催、中央擁護討逆大會開催セララルニ鑑ミ之ガ發表ヲ禁止ス
- 二 西北宣慰使于右任 關ニテ「西北、東北將士、人民ニ告グル書」ヲ發表
- 三 張學良外遊ニ關シ英、米、佛大使ハ夫々各別ニ孔祥熙ト會見シ伊國ト同様ノ申入ヲナス
- 一 蔣介石、張學良楊虎城ニ對シ訓話ス
- 二 蔣介石釋放サレ宋美齡夫人、宋子文、「ドナルド」、張學良ト共ニ飛行機ニテ洛陽着
- 三 國民政府ハ對西安軍事行動停止命令ヲ出ス



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一 蔣介石飛行機ニテ一二〇〇南京ニ歸還市民ハ歡喜ニ湧キ熱

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二 國民政府蔣ヲ迎ヘテ重要會議ヲ開キ蔣ハ遺憾ノ意ヲ表明ス

三 張學良洛陽ヨリ飛行機ニテ南京ニ入り蔣ニ處罰ヲ乞フ

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五 南京警備司令部戒嚴令ヲ解除ス

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二 中央常務會議ハ張學良處置問題ヲ協議ス

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一 蔣介石ハ辭表提出ニツキ中央政治會議慰留ヲ決議、蔣ハ更

ニ辭表提出

二 軍事委員會ニテ張學良處分ノ軍法會議ヲ組織シ李烈鈞ヲ委

員長トス



一 常務委員會三中全会ヲ二月十五日召集ニ決定

一 川越大使孔祥熙ヲ訪問蔣介石歸還ニツキ祝辭ヲ述ブ

一 蔣介石再度ノ辭表ニ對シ中央常務會議ハ再ビ慰留ヲ決議シ  
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一 軍事委員會軍法會議ハ張學良ニ對シテ十年ノ有期徒刑、五  
年ノ公權剝奪ヲ宣告ス

一 關東法ニ於テ中央軍ト舊東北軍ト衝突シ職團ヲ交ユ

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一 國民政府委員會ハ張學良特赦案ヲ討論シ一致通過ス



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一 陝甘兩省ノ善後措置ニ關シ行政院會議ニテ次ノ如ク決議シ

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(一) 願祝向西安行營主任

(二) 西安靖綏主任楊虎城甘肅省政府主席兼第五十一軍長于學

忠ハ現職ニ留任

(三) 陝西省政府主席昭力子ノ辭職ヲ許可シ後任ハ第三十八軍

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(四) 駐甘綏靖主任朱紹良ノ辭職ヲ許可シ後任ニ王樹常ヲ任命

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(五) 第二十七路軍總指揮ニ馮欽哉ヲ任命ス

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三 洛陽派遣ノ空軍二ヶ隊ハ南昌ヲ經由シ廣東ニ歸着ス



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昭和二十二年 三月十一日 於東京

林

啓

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日於同所

立會人

浦部

勝

馬



308



TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, Yukio Kawamoto, of the Defense Language Branch,  
hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in  
the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and  
belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible  
to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ Yukio Kawamoto

*Yukio Kawamoto*

Tokyo, Japan

Date 24 April 47

"*Sian Incident*"

TITLE

*Sian Incident*

TRANSLATION BY

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COMPLETED

*April 18*

CHECKED BY

*J. Cronin*

COMPLETED

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