

Dec. 1871

(55)

CHARGE OUT SLIP

DATE 6/28/46

EVILFENTARY LOC. NO. 1871

Original in court

TRIAL BRIEF _____

EXHIBIT NO. _____

BACKGECUND LOC. NO. _____

SIGNATURE E. Nyds

ROOM NO. 374

Ex 192 A

DOC. No. 1871 C

Section (I) (pp. 3-4).

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF LIAONING, KIRIN, HEILUNGKIANG AND JEHOL.

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After the occupation of the three provinces, Liaoning, Kirin, and Heilungkiang, the Japanese continued to carry out their plan of westward expansion. In the spring of 1932, when the war in Shanghai was concluded, their Army in the Chinese North Eastern Provinces was reinforced. In the middle of July, 1932, on the pretext that a Japanese officer by the name of ISHIHOTO was missing, the Japanese started to invade Jehol. Two general offenses were launched in July and August respectively. They failed to gain ground on account of the Chinese garrison forces in the front and Chinese volunteers operating in their rear. Yet the Japanese issued the fantastic declaration that Jehol Province was the territory of "Manchukuo", a pretext for its eventual occupation. Meanwhile, more reinforcements were sent to prepare another invasion on a grand scale. For the remaining half of the year, besides occupying quite a number of Chinese key points, small scale attacks occurred from time to time. There was no peace. At the beginning of the year, 1933, the Battle of Yu-Kwan (Shanhaikwan) was started, the key points along the Great Wall, such as Shanhaikwan and Kiumenkov fell into Japanese hands, the strategical situation of Jehol became very critical. On 22 February 1933, in the name of puppet "Manchukuo", the Japanese Army sent to the Chinese an ultimatum, stating that Jehol was not Chinese territory and demanding that Chinese forces in the Jehol Province be withdrawn within 24 hours. On 25 February 1933, war broke out. The Japanese Army, from their bases in Tungliao and Sui-Chung advanced in three columns and commenced the general offense. For both military and political reasons, the Province of Jehol eventually fell into Japanese hands on 2 March 1933.

EXHIBIT NO. 192

Ex 192 A

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「遼寧、吉林、黒龍江及熱河省ニ對スル日本ノ占領」

遼寧、吉林、黒龍江三省ノ占領後ノ日本軍ハ其ノ西方侵略ノ計畫ヲ繼續シ千九百三十二年（昭和七年）ノ春、即チ上海事變終結ノ時、中國ニ於ケル東北各省ニ對シテ兵力ノ增強サレタ。千九百三十二年（昭和七年）七月中旬、日本軍將校、石本ノ行方不明ヲ口實ニ、日本ハ熱河省ニ對シ攻撃ヲ開始シタ。七、八ノ兩月中ノ各々二回ニ亘ル總攻撃ヲ試ミタガ前面ノ支那防衛軍ト後方ノ支那義勇軍ノ應戰ニ因リ日本軍ハ進攻スル事ガ出來ナカッタ然モ「熱河ハ滿洲國ノ領土ナリ」ト謂フ空宣言ヲ發表シ其ノ占領ノ口實トナシ、其ノ間、陸續トシテ兵力ヲ增強シ、爾後ノ大規模作戰ヘノ備ヘヲ嚴ニシタ。此ノ年ノ後半ニ於テ、若干ノ要地ヲ攻略シ旁々、小規模ナル攻撃ハ屢々繰リ返ヘサレタ。平和ハ無カッタ、千九百三十三年（昭和八年）ノ當初、榆關（山海關）ニ戰ヒノ端ヲ發シテ、萬里ノ長城ノ要害、山海關、九門口ハ陷落シ、熱河ノ狀勢ハ頓ニ急ナ告ゲタ。千九百三十三年（昭和八年）二月二十一日於テ、日本軍ハ傀儡滿洲國ノ名ノ下ニ支那ニ對シ最後ニ「熱河ハ中國ノ領土デハ無ク支那ノ領土ニシテ熱河省ニシテ有ル中國軍

熱河省ニ對シテ有ル中國軍
 千九百三十三年（昭和八年）
 二月二十一日於テ、日本軍ハ傀儡滿洲國ノ
 名ノ下ニ支那ニ對シ最後ニ「熱河ハ中國ノ領土
 デハ無ク支那ノ領土ニシテ熱河省ニシテ有ル中國軍

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隊ノ二十四時間以内ニ撤退スル様要求シタ。
千九百三十三年（昭和八年）二月二十五日開戦ト
ナリ日本軍ハ通遼、後中ノ據點ヨリ、三縱隊ニ分
レテ總攻撃ヲ開始シタ。熱河省モ亦千九百三十三年
（昭和八年）三月二日、軍事的、政治的ノ理由
ニ因リ日本ノ占領スル處トナツタ。

Summary of Japanese War Crimes in China from 11 September 1931 to 13 August 1937. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China. (Official seal). pp. 43-45.

Beginning in the summer of 1935, Japanese military planes flew frequently and landed around Peiping and Tientsin. On 3 August 1935, having received reports to that effect, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs made its first protest to the Japanese Embassy. It demanded the cessation of such flights. The Japanese replied that they had to refer it to the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo. After this preliminary negotiation, these illegal flights of Japanese planes did not decrease at all, on the contrary, they were extended to many other areas -- even to the interior provinces such as Shanshi, Suiyuen and Shensi.

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs again protested and demanded immediate cessation of such flights. The protest stated in substance that these illegal flights of Japanese airplanes in North China would very easily cause misunderstanding. Not only Chinese laws were being ignored, but Chinese sovereignty was also infringed. China had repeatedly tolerated in view of the fact that many issues in North China had not been settled at that time. Now North China had become peaceful. Therefore, diplomatic relation between Japan and China should be promptly conducted on a normal basis. In order to avoid any bad effect upon the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, Japan was hereby demanded to take proper measures to stop such illegal actions. Consequently the Japanese Government replied that the flight undertaken by Japanese airplanes in Peiping and Tientsin were based upon the provisions under Article 2 of the TANGKU TRUCE. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs retorted that such contention on the part of the Japanese Government was apparently a false application since Article 2 in the said truce served a limited purpose of observation during the evacuation of troops only. Moreover, the area to which this provision could be applied was also clearly defined (See text of the TANGKU TRUCE attached below). Therefore, the Japanese false application of the said provision could not be tolerated by the Chinese Government, and again asked that the Japanese government should immediately stop them. Even after this retort, these illegal flights of Japanese airplanes still continued. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, based upon its fixed policy, continued to negotiate and to demand their cessation. The Japanese Government, being unable to argue on that pretext, found yet another excuse. It replied that the issue in question could be naturally solved, after the aviation problem between Japan and China in North China had been settled.

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs immediately retorted that the issue of aviation liaison between Japan and China in North China was a problem altogether different in nature from these illegal flights. They were distinctly two issues which had no connection between them and which should not be mixed. The demand to have these

flights stopped was again made. Moreover, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructed the Chinese Embassy in Japan to protest to the Japanese Foreign Office. HIRATA, the Japanese Foreign Minister, replied that such flights were based upon the interpretation of the TANGKU TRUCE. It took time to take proper measures. After which the area over which the Japanese airplanes made their illegal flights continued to expand and extended to the provinces of Shan-tung, Kiangsu and Ningsha. Occasionally they even flew over the Province of Kiangsu, but during these flights over Kiangsu, they flew very high and their destination was uncertain. The case was different in Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao and Tsinan. Not only did they make frequent trips, but also they took passengers and postal mails and used the Chinese air fields by force.

According to the statistics of responsible governmental institutions, from June 1935 to April 1937 the Japanese planes had made 761 illegal flights -- they were only those of which we kept records. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs had lodged with the Japanese 13 written protests, not to count those which were made orally.

After November 1935, the Japanese Government failed to reply to the Chinese protests at all.

(Attached a text of the TANGKU Truce.
T.N. See Document No. 1870).

交關係ハ即刻平常的基礎ノ上ニ置カルベキデアアル。日本ハ右申入レニヨリ苟モ日支關係ノ再調整ニ障害ヲ與ヘルコトナキヤウ斯カル不法行爲ノ停止ニ付適切ナ方法ヲ講ズベク要請サレタ。ソノ結果、日本政府ハ日本航空機ノ北平及天津へノ飛行ハ塘沽停戰協定第二條ノ規定ニ基クモノナリト回答シタ。中華民國外交部ハ同協定第二條ノ發動ハ撤兵期間中ノ監視ハ限ラルベキモノナルガ故ニ、日本政府側ノ斯カル立論ハ明ラカニ右協定ヲ濫用セんとスルモノナリト反駁シタ。加之、右條項適用地域ニ付テハ明確ナ規定モ存スルヘ塘沽停戰協定ノ本文參照。從ツテ、日本側ノ上記條項ノ濫用ハ中國政府ノ容認シ得ザルトコロデアツテ、再度日本政府ニ對シソノ即時停止方ヲ要求シタ。右反駁後ニ於テサヘ日本航空機ノ不法飛行ハ尙引續キ行ハレタ。中華民國外交部ハ既定方針ニ基キ、引續キ接衝シソノ停止方ヲ要求シタ。日本政府ハ右ヲ口實ニシテ主張シ得ナクナリ、更ニ別ノ遁辭ヲ設ケタ。

日本政府ハ北支ニ於ケル日支間ノ航空連絡問題ガ解決ヲ見ルニ至レバ問題トナツテキル點ハ自然解消スルト回答シタ。

中華民國外交部ハ北支ニ於ケル日支間ノ航空運
給問題ハ斯カル不法飛行ト其ノ性質ヲ全然異ニス
ルモノナリト即刻反駁ヲ試ミタ。コレヲ諸問題ハ
ソノ間何ヲノ關聯ナク、混同スベカラザルニツノ
問題タルコトハ明白デアアル。斯カル飛行停止方ニ
付再度要求ヲ行ツタ。更ニ又、中華民國外交部ハ
中華民國駐日大使館ニ訓令ヲ發シ日本外務省ニ對
シテ抗議ヲ提出セシメタ。廣田外相ハ斯カル飛行
ハ塘沽停戰協定ニ對スル當方ノ解釋ニ差キ行ハレ
シモノナリト回答シタ。適切ナ方法ガ講ゼラレル
ニ至ルマデ暇ガ掛ツタガ、其後モ日本航空機ノ不
法飛行地域ハ引續キ擴大シ、山東、甘肅、寧夏省
ニマデ及ンダ。日本航空機ハ時浙江蘇省ニマデモ
飛來スルコトガアツタガ、ソノ際ハ高々度ヲトリ
ソノ行先ハ確メラレナカツタ。北平、天津、青島
及濟南デハ事情ヲ異ニシタ。日本航空機ハコレヲ
地域ニ再三飛來セルノミナラズ、乗客ヤ郵便物ヲ
搭載シ、支那ノ飛行場ヲ強制使用シタ。

責任アル政府機關ノ統計ニヨレバ、一九三五年
（昭和十年）六月ヨリ一九三七年（昭和十二年）
四月ニ至ル期間ニ於テ、日本航空機ハ七百六十一
回ノ不法飛行ヲ行ツタ。ソレハ記録サレタ分ノミ
ヲ含ムモノデアアル。中華民國外交部ハ日本ニ對シ

口頭ニヨル抗議ヲ除キ、文書ヲ以テ十三回抗議シ
タ。

一九三五年（昭和十年）十一月以降、日本政府
ハ中國側ノ抗議ニ對シ全然回答ヲ與ヘナカツタ。

（塔泊停戦協定ノ原文ヲ添附ス。譯者註、文書番號第一八

七〇號参照）

Doc. No.1871B

Ex 210

Summary of Japanese War Crimes in China from 18 September 1931 to 13 August 1937 --- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China (official seal) ---

Section (V) (pp.19-20).

JAPANESE INSTIGATION IN SETTING UP A PUPPET ORGANIZATION IN EASTERN PART OF HOPEI PROVINCE

Since 1933, Japan attempted urgently to have Hopei, Chahar, and other provinces in North China under her domination. Even with the conciliatory policy undertaken, at great pain, by Mr. Hwang, Fu, the Chairman of the Peiping Political Readjustment Council, Executive Yuan, and General Ho, Yin-Ching, the acting Chairman, Peiping Branch-Council, National Military Council, the Japanese were by no means satisfied. Therefore, they indulged in persistent conspiracies, attempting to oust the political power of the Chinese National Government from Hopei and Chahar. The Japanese utilized every opportunity to put up pretexts and difficulties against the Chinese Government. They practically forced Mr. Hwang and General Ho to resign from their respective posts.

During this period, the Japanese Army and diplomats openly declared that the political structure in North China did not satisfy the wishes of the Japanese. Repeatedly they instigated the local authorities in North China to proclaim autonomy. Being loyal, the local authorities managed to evade all these Japanese proposed plots. The Japanese became so impatient that they finally resorted to underhand measures. On 20 October 1935, a Chinese traitor by the name of Wu in Hsiang-Ho Hsien, Eastern Hopei province, bribed many local bad elements and started a riot, on the pretext of demanding autonomy. Hopei Provincial authorities moved calmly to meet the situation and settled the instigated riot in a few days. Japanese, having failed to attain their objective, became even more impatient and grew anxious. By threat and bribery they induced Ying, Ju-Kong, then Administrative Commissioner (T.N.*) to cable the National Government on 15 November 1935 asking for autonomy. On 24 November 1935, the "Preparatory Committee for Autonomy in the War Zone" was organized (T.N.**). On 25 November 1935, the so called "Eastern Hopei Anti-Comintern Autonomous Council" was set up, proclaiming dissension and independence from the National Government. The 22 Hsiens' (T.N.***) in the War Zone were forcibly and unlawfully taken over by this puppet organization. Thus, all military and political affairs there came under sole Japanese domination. Moreover, resources, industries, maritime custom revenues, and salt revenues in the said zone, also fell into Japanese hands. It became the Japanese base of operation for narcotic traffics,

smuggling, and instigations of bandits and traitors. The Chinese National Government and local authorities in North China negotiated with Japanese more than once, demanding for its abolition. Nothing resulted from these negotiations."

"(T.N.*)

(T.N.**) The Tangku Truce, 31 May 1933, created a "Demilitarized Zone", garrisoned by Chinese police force only. This zone was commonly called "War Zone", and also known as "Eastern Hopei", being the Eastern part of Hopei Province. There were two Administrative Commissioners appointed by the Chinese Government in that area. One of them was Ying, Ju-Keng.

"(T.N.***) 22 Hsiens' means twenty-two districts.

河北省東部ニ於ケル傀儡團體樹立ニ於ケル日本ノ
教唆

一九三三年（昭和八年）以來日本ハ、河北、察哈
爾、及ビ北支ノ他ノ省ヲ急速ニソノ支配下ニ置カ
ウト企圖シテキタ。

行政院北京駐在政務委員會組織委員長黃郛及ビ軍
事參議院北京分會委員長代理何應欽ノ兩氏ノ苦心
ニナル妥協的政策ニ對シテモ日本ハ決シテ満足シ
ナカツタ。ソレデ彼等ハ常時ノ執拗ナル陰謀ヲ廻
ラシ冀察カラ中國國民政府ノ政治的勢力ヲ驅逐シ
ヨウトシタ。

日本人ハ專有 每ニ中國政府ニ口實ヲ設ケ機ヲ
持チカケタ。彼等ハ黃氏及ビ何將軍ヲソノ
各々ノ地位ヨリ辭職サセタ。FOOD 361

其ノ間、日本軍人及ビ外交官ハ公然ト、華北ニ於
ケル政治機構ハ日本側ノ希望ヲ満足セシメズト云
ヒ、反復ノ華北方面當局ヲ教唆シテ自治ヲ宣言セ
シメントシタ。シカシ忠誠ナル地方當局ハ總テノ
其レ等ノ謀略ヲ回避スルヤウ善處シタ。ソノタメ
日本側ハ頗ル焦慮シ遂ニ卑劣ナル手段ニ訴フルニ
至ツタ。

千九百三十五年（昭和十年）十月二十日、香河縣生レ
ノ國賊武某ハ地方ノ不良分子ヲ賣收シ自治要望ノ

FOOD COPY 361

口實下ニ暴動ヲ初メタ。河北省當局ハ冷靜事ニ處シ、數日ヲ出デズシテ、煽動サレタ暴動ヲ鎮壓シタ。日本側ハ其ノ目的ノ達セラレザルニ念々焦慮シ且深憂シ初メタ。ソコデ脅迫ト、買収ニ因リ、當時ノ行政督察專員殷汝耕ヲシテ、千九百三十五年（昭和十年）十一月十五日、中央政府ニ對シ、自治要望ヲ打電セシメ、更ニ千九百三十五年十一月二十四日「戰區自治促進會」ナルモノヲ組織シ、翌二十五日所謂「冀東反共自治委員會」ナルモノヲ設立シ國民政府ヨリノ離脫獨立ヲ宣言シタ。

戰區二十二縣ハ、亂暴且不法ニモ此傀儡政權ノタメニ奪取セラレタ。

斯クシテ其ノ一切ノ軍事、政治ハ日本ノ支配下ニ入り且上記戰區ニ於ケル資源、産業、海關稅、鹽稅等ハ擧ゲテ日本人ノ手ニ落チタ。而シテ同地區ハ阿片ノ輸送、密輸、匪賊奸物ニ對スル日本ノ煽動根據地ト化シ去ツタ。依ツテ國民政府ハ、日本側ニ對シ一再ナラズ其ノ撤廢方ヲ交渉シタケレドモ、何等、結果ヲ得ルニ至ラナカッタ。

Ex. 196

Section (VI) (pp. 21-22)

THE INCIDENT OF 6 HSIENS* IN NORTHERN CHAHAR

Even before their occupation by the puppet forces, the Japanese had demanded that Koo-yuen, Pao-chang, Kang-pao, Shan-tu, Hua-teh, and Chang-pei should be garrisoned by the Cho-shin-hai Mongolian Pacification Corps. The Chinese Government refused. After an incident at Chang-pei, these six Hsiens' were guarded by the Chinese Pacification Corps only. It was quite peaceful at the beginning. In November, 1935, however, Japanese charged that the strategical position of Koo-yuen rather threatened To-Lung and the border of Jehol. On 8 December 1935 Japanese Army Officers, HANEYAMA, NAKAJIMA, AOKI, and OHNO each led the Japanese Army, puppet Manchukuoan Army, and Mongolian Pacification Corps and advanced towards Koo-yuen and Pao-chang. On 11 December 1935, they occupied these two districts. Moreover, the puppet "Manchukuo" declared that it was imperative to occupy all these six districts and turn over the garrisons there to the Mongolian Pacification Corps in order to assure the protection of their herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. At that time, the Chinese Pacification Corps had only 150 men for the garrison of larger districts and 100 men for that of smaller districts. Yet the Cho-shin-hai Mongolian Pacification Corps alone had more than 3,000 men. The Chinese were already badly outnumbered when, even worse, the Japanese Army and the puppet Army under Li Shou-hsing advanced rapidly. Kang-pao, Shan-tu, Hua-teh and Chang-pei all fell into Japanese hands one after another in a few days.

* HSIENS means six districts.

北察哈爾ニ於ケル六郡事件ニ就イテ

沽源、寶昌、康保、商都、化德、張北等六郡ハ未
 ダ傀儡軍ニ依ツテ占據セラレヌ以前ヨリ、卓代海
 ノ率イル蒙古保安隊ヲシテ駐屯サセル可ク、日本
 側ヨリ要求ヲ提出シテ居ツタ支那ハ其ノ申シイレヲ拒絶
 シタ。張北事變發生後コレラ六郡ハ支那保安隊ニ
 依ツテ警備サレタ。當初ニ於テハ極メテ、平穩デ
 有ツタ、然シ乍ラ千九百三十五年（昭和十年）十
 一月、日本側ハ沽源ノ戰略的地位ガ、多倫ト熱河
 ノ國境ヲ壓迫シタト詰メ寄ツタ、千九百三十五年
 （昭和十年）十二月八日、日本軍將校羽根山、中
 島、青田、大野等ハ各々日本軍並ビニ傀儡滿洲國
 軍並ニ蒙古保安隊ヲ率イテ、沽源及寶昌兩郡ニ向ケ
 進攻シ千九百三十五年（昭和十年）十二月十一日
 コレラ二郡ヲ占領シタ。二蒙古保安隊ハ牛羊郡ノ
 保護ノ理由デ、上述六郡ノ全部ヲ占領シ共處ノ駐
 屯軍ヲ蒙古保安隊ニ移ス事カ總辦必要ガ傀儡滿洲
 洲國ハ聲明シタ。其ノ當時支那保安隊ハ僅カニ一
 郡一五〇名小郡ニ一〇〇名ノ駐屯軍ヲ持ツ居ツタ
 其レニ對シ、卓代海ノ蒙古保安隊ノ總計ダケデモ
 三〇〇〇名以上デアツタ。數ニ於テモ早斷然壓サ
 レタ支那兵ハ杏守信ノ統帥スル日本軍並ニ傀儡軍
 ガ加ツタ急進撃ニ因リ劣勢ニナツタ。
 康保、商都、化德、張北等ハ數日足ラズデ、相繼
 イテ失墜シタ。

Doc. 1871-D

Ex 194

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES IN CHINA FROM 10 SEPTEMBER 1931 TO
13 AUGUST 1937 --- MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, REPUBLIC
OF CHINA (OFFICIAL SEAL) ---

Section XIX (pp. 105-107)

THE INCIDENT OF HOPEI PROVINCE

In the middle of May 1935, two Chinese by the name of HU SU-PAO and PAI YU-HUNG were assassinated in the Japanese Concession at Tientsin. Seizing this opportunity and blaming the Chinese for these assassinations, the Japanese tried to develop a situation to their advantage. SAKAI, Ruy, Chief of Staff, Japanese Garrison Forces in North China, and TAKAHASHI, Tan, Assistant Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy, called upon General HO YING-CHIN, Chairman of the Peiping Branch Council, National Military Council. They stated that the Japanese Army considered the assassinations of HU and PAI as Chinese acts of provocation against the Japanese Garrison Forces. If such actions, unfavorable to Japan and "Manchukuo", should continue to occur, then the Japanese Army would probably take drastic actions. They further demanded that General YU HSUEH-CHUNG be voluntarily transferred to some other post, and the Third Battalion of Chinese Military Police, the provincial and the municipal Kuomintang Party offices in Hopei Province, Bureau of Political Training of the Branch Council, and the so-called "Blue Shirts" as alleged by the Japanese be withdrawn too. In order to maintain the peace and the diplomatic relation, the Chinese Government thereupon voluntarily ordered the dismissal of CHEN KUO-TSIN, Chief of the Bureau of Political Training, CHIANG HSIAO-SIEN, Commander of the Third Battalion of the Chinese Military Police, and TING CHAN, Vice Commander of the same battalion. Meanwhile, the National Government also decided to suspend the work of the Party office in Tientsin, and to transfer the Governor of Hopei Province (T.N.)* to some other post, and to order local authorities to trace down the assassins. But the Japanese were still unsatisfied with all these changes and decisions. Soon after, the Japanese again demanded (1) All Party offices in Hopei Province be entirely abolished, (2) The 51st Army, the 2nd Division and the 25th Division of the Central Army be withdrawn, and (3) All anti-Japanese activities be banned. These demands, furthermore, should be acceded and put into effect at once, otherwise, the Japanese Army would take unrestricted actions. As the situation at that time was so serious and grave, the Chinese Government in great pain agreed to compromise for the sake of peace. All Party offices in Hopei Province were voluntarily closed, the 51st Army, etc., were respectively transferred to other areas, and the National Government reiterated the ban on anti-Japanese movements. The Incident of Hopei Province was thereby concluded.

*(T.N.) The Governor of Hopei Province at that time was General YU HSUEH-CHUNG. The name has been mentioned in the preceding lines.

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EXHIBIT NO. 194

河北事件

一九三五年五月中旬、天津日租界ニ於テ、胡思博、白逾恒兩人ノ暗殺事件有リ。日本側ハ此ノ機ヲ逸セズ、本暗殺事件ニ對シ支那側ヲ無詰シ事態ヲ日本ニ有利ニ展開セント試ミタ。

即チ華北日本陸軍參謀長酒井隆、日本大使館付武官補佐官高橋坦ハ軍事參議院北京軍分會何應欽委員長ヲ訪問シタ。彼等ノ謂フ處ハ、胡白兩氏暗殺事件ハ日本陸軍ニ對スル中國側ノ挑戰的行爲ナリト云フニ在リ、且斯クノ如キ日滿ニ好マシクナイ行爲ガ續發スルニ於テハ、日本軍ハ斷乎タル處置ニ出ルデアラウト警告シタ。更ニ彼等ハ干學忠將軍ノ自發的轉出並ビニ憲兵第三團、河北省市黨部、軍分會政訓處及藍衣社機關ノ撤去ヲ求メタ。ソコデ中國政府ハ和平親睦ノ立場ヨリ、自發的ニ軍分會政訓處長曾擴情、憲兵第三團長、蔣孝先、副團長丁昌ニ對シ免官處置ヲナシ、他方天津市黨部ノ活動停止、河北省々長ノ轉出、並ビニ地方當局ニ對シ暗殺犯人捜査方ヲ命ズル決意ヲナシタ。然シ乍ラ、日本側ハ依然我ガ方針ノ定等長動並ビニ決定ヲ以テ満足セズ、間モナク、

COPY
361
五一軍

1371D-2

及中央軍第二師、並ニ第二五師ノ撤退 (三) 一切ノ
排日行動ノ禁止、ヲ再ビ要求シタ。シカモ是等諸
要求ハ即時中國側ニ於テ同意ノ上實施スルニ非ザ
レバ、日本軍ハ獨自ノ行動ニ出ルデアラウト警告
シタ。依ツテ中國政府ハ當時ノ事態重大ナリシニ
鑑ミ平和ノヲメ隱忍、妥協ニ同意シタノダ。即チ
河北省黨部ヲ自發的ニ全廢シ五一軍等ヲ夫々他ニ
導出セシメ、國民政府ハ排日運動ノ禁止ヲ再度確
約シ此處ニ華北事件ハ終結ヲ見タノデアル。

Note
Tanshi translated from Chinese -
Japanese. Translation checked
with English translation.
Its accuracy, compared to
Chinese original not positive.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1871

13 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Summary of Japanese War Crimes in China from 18 September 1931 to 13 August 1937, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China (official seal)

Date: 18 Sep 1931-13 Aug 1937 Original Copy

Language: Chinese

Has it been translated? Yes No

Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Japanese War Crimes in China

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Summary of Japanese War Crimes in China compiled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China under their official seal.

Includes: Japanese occupation of LIAONING, KIRIN, HUKUNG-KIANG and JEHOL /Section 1, pp. 3-4/.

Japanese instigation in setting up a puppet organization in Eastern part of HOPEI Province /Section 5, pp. 19-20/.

The incident of the six HSIENS /districts/ in Northern CHAHAR /Section VI, pp. 21-22/.

The incident of HOPEI Province /Section XIX, pp. 105-107/.

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The incident of HOPEI Province /Section XIX,
pp. 105-107/.

Analyst: 2d Lt Goldstein

Doc. No. 1871

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. *1871*

Date *6/12/46*

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: *Summary of Japanese War Crimes in China from 18 September 1931 to 13 August 1945* Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China (official seal)
Date: *18 Sept 1931 - 13 Aug 1945* Original Copy Language: *Chinese*
Has it been translated? Yes No
Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Document Division

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Japanese instigation in setting up a puppet organization in Eastern part of HOPPEI Province [Section 5 pp 19-20]

Analyst: *H. Goldstein*

Doc. No.

WDR
(over)

The Preface of 6 HSIENS [districts] in Northern CHAHAR
[Section VI, pp 21-22]

The Preface of HOPEI Province [Section VII pp 105-107]

Summary of Japanese War Crimes in China from 14 September 1931 to 13 August 1937. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China. (Official seal). pp. 43-45.

Beginning in the summer of 1935, Japanese military planes flew frequently and landed around Peiping and Tientsin. On 3 August 1935, having received reports to that effect, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs made its first protest to the Japanese Embassy. It demanded the cessation of such flights. The Japanese replied that they had to refer it to the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo. After this preliminary negotiation, these illegal flights of Japanese planes did not decrease at all, on the contrary, they were extended to many other areas -- even to the interior provinces such as Shanshi, Suiyuen and Shensi.

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs again protested and demanded immediate cessation of such flights. The protest stated in substance that these illegal flights of Japanese airplanes in North China would very easily cause misunderstanding. Not only Chinese laws were being ignored, but Chinese sovereignty was also infringed. China had repeatedly tolerated in view of the fact that many issues in North China had not been settled at that time. Now North China had become peaceful. Therefore, diplomatic relation between Japan and China should be promptly conducted on a normal basis. In order to avoid any bad effect upon the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, Japan was hereby demanded to take proper measures to stop such illegal actions. Consequently the Japanese Government replied that the flight undertaken by Japanese airplanes in Peiping and Tientsin were based upon the provisions under Article 2 of the TANGKU TRUCE. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs retorted that such contention on the part of the Japanese Government was apparently a false application since Article 2 in the said truce served a limited purpose of observation during the evacuation of troops only. Moreover, the area to which this provision could be applied was also clearly defined (See text of the TANGKU TRUCE attached below). Therefore, the Japanese false application of the said provision could not be tolerated by the Chinese Government, and again asked that the Japanese government should immediately stop them. Even after this retort, these illegal flights of Japanese airplanes still continued. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, based upon its fixed policy, continued to negotiate and to demand their cessation. The Japanese Government, being unable to argue on that pretext, found yet another excuse. It replied that the issue in question could be naturally solved, after the aviation problem between Japan and China in North China had been settled.

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs immediately retorted that the issue of aviation liaison between Japan and China in North China was a problem altogether different in nature from these illegal flights. They were distinctly two issues which had no connection between them and which should not be mixed. The demand to have these

flights stopped was again made. Moreover, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructed the Chinese Embassy in Japan to protest to the Japanese Foreign Office. HIRATA, the Japanese Foreign Minister, replied that such flights were based upon the interpretation of the TANGKU TRUCE. It took time to take proper measures. After which the area over which the Japanese airplanes made their illegal flights continued to expand and extended to the provinces of Shandong, Kiangsu and Ningsha. Occasionally they even flew over the Province of Kiangsu, but during these flights over Kiangsu, they flew very high and their destination was uncertain. The case was different in Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao and Tsinan. Not only did they make frequent trips, but also they took passengers and postal mails and used the Chinese air fields by force.

According to the statistics of responsible governmental institutions, from June 1935 to April 1937 the Japanese planes had made 761 illegal flights -- they were only those of which we kept records. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs had lodged with the Japanese 13 written protests, not to count those which were made orally.

After November 1935, the Japanese Government failed to reply to the Chinese protests at all.

(Attached a text of the TANGKU Truce.
T.N. See Document No. 1870).

1871-A

Section (VI) (pp. 21-22)

THE INCIDENT OF 6 HSIENS* IN NORTHERN CHAHAR

Even before their occupation by the puppet forces, the Japanese had demanded that Koo-yuen, Pao-chang, Kang-pao, Shan-tu, Hua-teh, and Chang-pei should be garrisoned by the Cho-shih-hai Mongolian Pacification Corps. The Chinese Government refused. After an incident at Chang-pei, these six Hsiens' were guarded by the Chinese Pacification Corps only. It was quite peaceful at the beginning. In November, 1935, however, Japanese charged that the strategical position of Koo-yuen rather threatened To-Lung and the border of Jehol. On 8 December 1935 Japanese Army officers, HANEYAMA, NAKAJIMA, AODA, and OHNO each led the Japanese Army, puppet Manchukuoan Army, and Mongolian Pacification Corps and advanced towards Koo-yuen and Pao-chang. On 11 December 1935, they occupied these two districts. Moreover, the puppet "Manchukuo" declared that it was imperative to occupy all these six districts and turn over the garrisons there to the Mongolian Pacification Corps in order to assure the protection of their herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. At that time, the Chinese Pacification Corps had only 150 men for the garrison of larger districts and 100 men for that of smaller districts. Yet the Cho-shih-hai Mongolian Pacification Corps alone had more than 3,000 men. The Chinese were already badly outnumbered when, even worse, the Japanese Army and the puppet Army under Li Shou-hsing advanced rapidly. Kang-pao, Shan-tu, Hua-teh and Chang-pei all fell into Japanese hands one after another in a few days.

* 6 HSIENS means six districts.

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* 6 HSIENS means six districts.

北察哈爾 = 於此之縣事件 = 執行

沽源, 宣昌, 康保, 商都, 化德, 張北等

六縣ハ未ダ偽滿洲國軍ニ占據セラレ

以前ヨリ, 日本側ハ既ニ如上ノ各縣ニ卓代海

軍ヲ率ヒ蒙古保守隊ヲシテ駐劄ヲ要求
日本側則チ要求ニ拒絶ス

シテ, 對シテ, 我方ハ其ノ甲ニメテ拒絶ス

張北事變發生後ハ如上ノ各縣駐在ノ保守
隊ニ任テ整備サレタリ

隊ハ当初ニ於テ極ク平穩ナリシヲ以テ
一九三五年(昭和十年)十一月

一九三五年十月, 日本側ハ口實ヲ設テ沽源等

地方ニ據テ, 多倫, 熱河ノ國境ヲ壓迫ス

一九三五年(昭和十年)十二月八日, 日本軍將校 羽山, 中島, 青柳

大野等ハ各々日本軍並ニ偽滿洲國軍

一九三五年(昭和十年)
十二月十一日コレラ = 蘇聯
占領

並 = 保安隊 沽源及宗昌部
蒙古軍ヲ率行、~~沽源~~西 蘇 = 向テ、進攻ニ更 =

蒙古保安隊ハ、牛羊群ノ保護ノ理由ヲ、上述ニ示シ、
全部ヲ占領シ、其処、駐屯軍、蒙古保安隊ニ移駐ス可キ條件
ハ要進駐スル、~~要~~偽滿洲國ハ聲明ス。

其ノ当時、~~我々~~保安隊ハ僅カニ150名、小隊100名
駐屯軍ヲ持ツ居リ。

其ニ對シ、卓什海、蒙古保安隊、總計 ^約 3000名ニ上リ

蘇ニ於テ、~~強~~然、~~力~~シ、~~支~~隊ハ、
~~其~~上、~~更~~ = 李守信ノ統帥スル日本軍

並 = ^偽滿洲國軍カ加ツテ、急進駐 = 國ハ、~~軍~~、^{ナリ}

康保、高都、化德、張北等ハ、數日早ラズ、相繼行

又墜ニ。

Doc 1871-D

Jay Stint OK at

P 105-107

河北事件

Checked by
IWANAGA, Ichiro

1935年5月中旬、天津日租界ニ于テ、胡恩博、白逾恒兩人、暗殺事件有リ、日本側

トモ、白逾恒兩人、暗殺事件有リ、日本側

此様ノ逸史、本暗殺事件ニ付

ハ、白、逾、恒、三、子、口、實、支、那、側、責、任、ヲ、由、ル

トモ、白、逾、恒、三、子、口、實、支、那、側、責、任、ヲ、由、ル

トモ、白、逾、恒、三、子、口、實、支、那、側、責、任、ヲ、由、ル

神谷官 軍事事務局

本大使館付武官高橋士巳ハ、北京軍分會

何應欽委員長ヲ訪問ス。日本軍ノ謂フ處ニ

因ル、胡白西氏暗殺事件ハ、日本駐屯軍ニ

對スル、中國側、排戰的ノ行爲ナリト認

ス。然レ、日滿ニ好マシキ行爲ガ、續發スル

トモ、日本軍ハ、斷手ノ處置ニ出ルガ本望ト

更ニ、彼等ノ于學建士將、自發的ニ事出

實施 ~~若ニ拒絕スルハ~~ 日本軍ハ獨自ノ行動ニ
スルニ非サレバ

出カルヲアラウト 依 中國政府 當時ノ事態重大ナリ
因ツテ 我ガ方ハ 逆ニ 出テ 全ク

ニ 鉗ニ 平和ノタメ 隱忍 妥協ニ 同意スルヲ 然 即チ
日本軍ノ 要求ヲ 答ヘ 河北 政變 部ヲ 遂ニ 廢止
シ 官憲 155 =

夫々 51 軍等ヲ 他ニ 轉出スルニ 國民政府ハ 排日 運

動ヲ 禁止スルヲ 再後 確約スル 此處ニ 華北 事件ハ 終結ヲ 見タ

157 有ル

1871-13

Summary of Japanese War Crimes in China from 18 September 1931 to 13 August 1937 --- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China (official seal) ---

Section (V) (pp. 19-20).

JAPANESE INSTIGATION IN SETTING UP A PUPPET ORGANIZATION IN EASTERN PART OF HOPEI PROVINCE

Since 1933, Japan attempted urgently to have Hopei, Chahar, and other provinces in North China under her domination. Even with the conciliatory policy undertaken, at great pain, by Mr. Hwang, Fu, the Chairman of the Peiping Political Readjustment Council, Executive Yuan, and General Ho, Yin-Ching, the acting Chairman, Peiping Branch-Council, National Military Council, the Japanese were by no means satisfied. Therefore, they indulged in persistent conspiracies, attempting to oust the political power of the Chinese National Government from Hopei and Chahar. The Japanese utilized every opportunity to put up pretexts and difficulties against the Chinese Government. They practically forced Mr. Hwang and General Ho to resign from their respective posts.

During this period, the Japanese Army and diplomats openly declared that the political structure in North China did not satisfy the wishes of the Japanese. Repeatedly they instigated the local authorities in North China to proclaim autonomy. Being loyal, the local authorities managed to evade all these Japanese proposed plots. The Japanese became so impatient that they finally resorted to underhand measures. On 20 October 1935, a Chinese traitor by the name of Wu in Hsiang-Ho Hsien, Eastern Hopei Province, bribed many local bad elements and started a riot, on the pretext of demanding autonomy. Hopei Provincial authorities moved calmly to meet the situation and settled the instigated riot in a few days. Japanese, having failed to attain their objective, became even more impatient and grew anxious. By threat and bribery they induced Ying, Ju-Keng, then Administrative Commissioner (T.N.*) to cable the National Government on 15 November 1935 asking for autonomy. On 24 November 1935, the "Preparatory Committee for Autonomy in the War Zone" was organized (T.N.**). On 25 November 1935, the so called "Eastern Hopei Anti-Comintern Autonomous Council" was set up, proclaiming dissension and independence from the National Government. The 22 Hsiens'

(T.N.***) in the War Zone were forcibly and unlawfully taken over by this puppet organization. Thus, all military and political affairs there came under sole Japanese domination. Moreover, resources, industries, maritime custom revenues, and salt revenues in the said zone, also fell into Japanese hands. It became the Japanese base of operation for narcotic traffics, smuggling, and instigations of bandits and traitors. The Chinese National Government and local authorities in North China negotiated with Japanese more than once, demanding for its abolition. Nothing resulted from these negotiations."

"(T.N.*)

(T.N.***) The Tangku Truce, 31 May 1933, created a "Demilitarized Zone", garrisoned by Chinese police force only. This zone was commonly called "War Zone", and also known as "Eastern Hopei", being the Eastern part of Hopei Province. There were two Administrative Commissioners appointed by the Chinese Government in that area. One of them was Ying, Ju-Keng.

"(T.N.***) 22 Hsiens' means twenty-two districts.

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ORGANIZATION IN EASTERN PART OF HOPEI PROVINCE

Since 1933, Japan attempted urgently to have Hopei, Chahar, and other provinces in North China under her domination. Even with the conciliatory policy undertaken, at great pain, by Mr. Hwang, Fu, the Chairman of the Peiping Political Readjustment Council, Executive Yuan, and General Ho, Yin-Ching, the acting Chairman, Peiping Branch-Council, National Military Council, the Japanese were by no means satisfied. Therefore, they indulged in persistent conspiracies, attempting to oust the political power of the Chinese National Government from Hopei and Chahar. The Japanese utilized every opportunity to put up pretexts and difficulties against the Chinese Government. They practically forced Mr. Hwang and General Ho to resign from their respective posts.

During this period, the Japanese Army and diplomats openly declared that the political structure in North China did not satisfy the wishes of the Japanese. Repeatedly they instigated the local authorities in North China to proclaim autonomy. Being loyal, the local authorities managed to evade all these Japanese proposed plots. The Japanese became so impatient that they finally resorted to underhand measures. On 20 October 1935, a Chinese traitor by the name of Wu in Hsiang-Ho Hsien, Eastern Hopei Province, bribed many local bad elements and started a riot, on the pretext of demanding autonomy. Hopei Provincial authorities moved calmly to meet the situation and settled the instigated riot in a few days. Japanese, having failed to attain their objective, became even more impatient and grew anxious. By threat and bribery they induced Ying, Ju-Keng, then Administrative Commissioner (T.N.*) to cable the National Government on 15 November 1935 asking for autonomy. On 24 November 1935, the "Preparatory Committee for Autonomy in the War Zone" was organized (T.N.**). On 25 November 1935, the so called "Eastern Hopei Anti-Comintern Autonomous Council" was set up, proclaiming dissension and independence from the National Government. The 22 Hsiens'

(T.N.***) in the War Zone were forcibly and unlawfully taken over by this puppet organization. Thus, all military and political affairs there came under sole Japanese domination. Moreover, resources, industries, maritime custom revenues, and salt revenues in the said zone, also fell into Japanese hands. It became the Japanese base of operation for narcotic traffics, smuggling, and instigations of bandits and traitors. The Chinese National Government and local authorities in North China negotiated with Japanese more than once, demanding for its abolition. Nothing resulted from these negotiations."

"(T.N.*)

(T.N.***) The Tangku Truce, 31 May 1933, created a "Demilitarized Zone", garrisoned by Chinese police force only. This zone was commonly called "War Zone", and also known as "Eastern Hopei", being the Eastern part of Hopei Province. There were two Administrative Commissioners appointed by the Chinese Government in that area. One of them was Ying, Ju-Keng.

"(T.N.***) 22 Hsiens' means twenty-two districts.

1871P
Juy stand out

Checked by
IWANAGA, Ichiro

P. 19-20

日本側は因一華東政權樹立一因一策動事件
河北省東部ニ於テ傀儡團體樹立ニ於テ
執行日本、教唆

一九三三年(昭和八年)

1933年以來日本側ハ急進ニ、河北、察哈爾等
及ビ北支、他ノ省ヲ急進ニ、
各省ノ事實上、其ノ支配ニ下ニ置カント企圖ニテ
リタ。

行政院北京駐在政務委員會組織委員長
及ビ韓務院^{北支}應欽(苦心ニテ)政策
黃郛委員長代理何、西氏、~~等~~等ニ

対シテモ 決ニテ満足シナカッタ。ソレデ彼等ハ
抑ハラズ日本側ニ不滿ノ意ヲ表明シ、常時、
執拗ナル陰謀ヲ運ラシ、(カラ)中國國民政府(政治的)
中央(黃郛)ニ對シテ勢力ヲ馬区逐ニ~~ヲ~~ヲ

(日本人ハ) (中國政府ニ) 難題ヲ持ケカケタ。
(事有ルニ) 西氏^實ニ對シテ 彼等ハ事實上
黃氏及ビ何將軍ヲソノ互ニ地位ヨリ解任セリ
使ニテ、遂ニ西氏ハ職ヲ辭セルニ至リタ。

其ノ向、日本軍人及ビ外交官ハ公然ト華北ニ

於此政治機構ハ日本側^{希望}満足^{セシマス}ス^{P2}

且ト云ヒ、^{及後}逐次、華北方面当局^ヲ自治宣言^ヲ

要ヲ策動^{シタカ}シ、^{忠誠心}地方当局ハ^{總テ、其レ等}其^略謀^ヲ

同陣ニ^{入リ}、^{シテ}國家ガ^善處^ニシテ、^{シテ}從^テ、^{シテ}日本側^ハ

焦慮^ニシ、^{シテ}處^ニ下^リ、^{シテ}現在迄、取^リ来^タシ^テ手段^ヲシ^テ

昭和十年(昭和十年)

1935年^十月^十日、香河縣^ニシテ、國賊武某^ヲシ^テ

地方ノ不良^ヲ膏^ニ收^メシ、自治^ヲ希望^ト云^フ、真事^ニシ^テ

カ^ニ偽^リ口^ヲ實^ニシ、^{初メ}暴動^ヲ惹^キ起^スセ^シタ^カ、河北省

当局^ハ、^{シテ}數^日ヲ^出シ、^{シテ}暴動^ヲ鎮^壓シ^テ、^{暴動}鎮^壓シ^テ

地方^ニ處^テ、日本側^ハ、其^ノ日^白ノ^違セ^ルヲ^見テ、^{シテ}焦慮^ニシ、^{シテ}深憂^ニシ^テ

督^ニ迫^ル、^{シテ}膏^ニ收^メシ、^{シテ}當時^ノ行政^ヲ督察

昭和十年(昭和十年)

專員^ハ、^{シテ}1935年^十月^十日、中央政府

1871-C

Section (I) (pp. 3-4).

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF LIAONING, KIRIN, HEILUNGKIANG AND JEHOL.

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After the occupation of the three provinces, Liaoning, Kirin, and Heilungkiang, the Japanese continued to carry out their plan of westward expansion. In the spring of 1932, when the war in Shanghai was concluded, their Army in the Chinese North Eastern Provinces was reinforced. In the middle of July, 1932, on the pretext that a Japanese officer by the name of ISHIMOTO was missing, the Japanese started to invade Jehol. Two general offenses were launched in July and August respectively. They failed to gain ground on account of the Chinese garrison forces in the front and Chinese volunteers operating in their rear. Yet the Japanese issued the fantastic declaration that Jehol Province was the territory of "Manchukuo", a pretext for its eventual occupation. Meanwhile, more reinforcements were sent to prepare another invasion on a grand scale. For the remaining half of the year, besides occupying quite a number of Chinese key points, small scale attacks occurred from time to time. There was no peace. At the beginning of the year, 1933, the Battle of Yu-Kwan (Shanhaikwan) was started, the key points along the Great Wall, such as Shanhaikwan and Kiu-menkou fell into Japanese hands, the strategical situation of Jehol became very critical. On 22 February 1933, in the name of puppet "Manchukuo", the Japanese Army sent to the Chinese an ultimatum, stating that Jehol was not Chinese territory and demanding that Chinese forces in the Jehol Province be withdrawn within 24 hours. On 25 February 1933, war broke out. The Japanese Army, from their bases in Tungliao and Sui-Chung advanced in three columns and commenced the general offense. For both military and political reasons, the Province of Jehol eventually fell into Japanese hands on 2 March 1933.

Section (I) (pp. 3-4).

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Jay Stenard OK cur. 1871c

P. 3-4

遼寧, 吉林, 黑龍江 及 熱河省 =

對スル 日本, 占領

遼寧, 吉林, 黑龍江 三省, ^{占領} 後, 日本

軍ハ其ノ西方侵略ノ計畫ヲ繼續シ

一九三二年(昭和七年)

曆一九三二年ノ春, 即チ上海事變終結後,

中國ニ對シテ 東北各省ニ對シテ 兵力ヲ增強ス

一九三二年(昭和七年)

測ツテ, 一九三二年七月中旬, 日本軍將校石本

ノ行方不明ヲ口實ニ, 日本ハ熱河省ニ

對シテ ^{攻撃} 侵略ヲ開始シ。七月, 西月中,

各々工廠ニ對シテ 總攻撃ヲ試ミタカ

我カ前面ノ防衛軍ト日本軍後方ノ義勇

軍ノ應戰ニ因リ, 日本軍ハ身ヲ進メテ

~~無~~ 熱河、滿洲國ノ領土ナリト謂フ空宣言

ヲ發表シ其ノ占領ノ口實トナシ、其ノ向、陸續トシテ

兵カヲ增強シ、爾後、大規模作戰ヘ、備ヘテ

嚴ニシク。此、年、後半年ニ於テ、吾カ若干ノ要地

ニ攻^テ略セリ、小規模ニ攻撃ハ、~~殆ニ~~^{時々}停止^スセリ

^{平和無カク、千九百三十三年(昭和八年)}
繰リ返ヘサレタ、1933年、当初、榆^州度(山海度)

ニ戰ヒ、端ヲ發シテ、萬里ノ長^シ戦、要害、山海

關、九門口、^隘矢落後、熱河ノ狀勢ハ頓ニ

^{千九百三十三年(昭和八年)}
急^ニ告^テク、1933年、~~三月二十五日~~^{三月二十五日}ニ於テ、日本軍ハ

^{傀儡}滿洲國~~ニ~~^{支那}僞名義、下ニ~~我~~^對ニ^{最後}通牒ヲ

發シテ、熱河ハ中國ノ領土^ニ無^クイハ稱シテ、熱河省

^{二十四時間以内ニ}
内ニ在^ル中國軍隊、撤退ヲ要求シ~~テ~~來^レタ。

千九百三十三年(昭和八年)

1933年2月25日 南戦トナリ 日本軍ハ通遼、役中

ノ 據 莫^ニコリ、^繼三^ノ防^ニシテ 兵^ヲ 攻^メ 擊^ツ 南^ニ 始^メ ン

千九百三十三年(昭和八年)

熱河省元市、1933年3月2日、軍事的、政治的相事

理由 日本ノ占領
+ 理由 = 因リ 兵^ヲ 攻^メ 擊^ツ 南^ニ 始^メ ン

Doe 1871-D

Summary of Japanese War Crimes in China from 18 September 1931 to 13 August 1937 --- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China (official seal) ---

Section XIX, (pp. 105-107).

THE INCIDENT OF HOPEI PROVINCE

In the middle of May 1935, two Chinese by the name of Hu Su-Pao and Pai Yu-Hung were assassinated in the Japanese Concession at Tientsin. Seizing this opportunity and blaming the Chinese for these assassinations, the Japanese tried to develop a situation to their advantage. SAKAI, Ruy, Chief of Staff, Japanese Garrison Forces in North China, and TAKAHASHI, Tan, Assistant Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy, called upon General Ho Ying-Chin, Chairman of the Peiping Branch Council, National Military Council. They stated that the Japanese Army considered the assassinations of Hu and Pai as Chinese acts of provocation against the Japanese Garrison Forces. If such actions, unfavorable to Japan and "Manchukuo", should continue to occur, then the Japanese Army would probably take drastic actions. They further demanded that General Yu-Hsueh-Chung be voluntarily transferred to some other post, and the Third Battalion of Chinese Military Police, the provincial and the municipal Kuomintang Party offices in Hopei Province, Bureau of Political Training of the Branch Council, and the so called "Blue Shirts" as alleged by the Japanese be withdrawn too. In order to maintain the peace and the diplomatic relation, the Chinese Government thereupon voluntarily ordered the dismissal of Chen Kuo-Tsin, Chief of the Bureau of Political Training, Chiang Hsiao-Sien, Commander of the Third Battalion of the Chinese Military Police, and Ting Chan, Vice Commander of the same Battalion. Meanwhile, the National Government also decided to suspend the work of the Party office in Tientsin, and to transfer the Governor of Hopei Province (T.N.)* to some other post, and to order local authorities to trace down the assassins. But the Japanese were still unsatisfied with all these changes and decisions. Soon after, the Japanese again demanded (1) All Party offices in Hopei Province be entirely abolished, (2) The 51st Army, the 2nd Division and the 25th Division of the Central Army be withdrawn, and (3) All anti-Japanese activities be banned. These demands, furthermore, should be acceded and put into effect at once, otherwise, the Japanese Army would take unrestricted actions. As the situation at that time was so serious and

grave, the Chinese Government in great pain agreed to compromise for the sake of peace. All Party offices in Hopei Province were voluntarily closed, the 51st Army, etc., were respectively transferred to other areas, and the National Government reiterated the ban on anti-Japanese movements. The Incident of Hopei Province was thereby concluded.

* (T.N) The Governor of Hopei Province at that time was General Yu Hsueh-Chung. The name has been mentioned in the preceding lines.

Summary of Japanese War Crimes in China from 18 September
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* (T.N) The Governor of Hopei Province at that time was General Yu Hsueh-Chung. The name has been mentioned in the preceding lines.

SUMMARY OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES IN CHINA FROM 18 SEPTEMBER 1931 to
13 AUGUST 1937 -- MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, REPUBLIC
OF CHINA (OFFICIAL SEAL) --

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Section (VI) (pp. 21-22)

THE INCIDENT OF 6 HSIENS* IN NORTHERN CHAHAR

Even before their occupation by the puppet forces, the Japanese had demanded that Koo-yuen, Pao-chang, Kang-pao, Shan-tu, Hua-teh, and Chang-pei should be garrisoned by the Cho-shih-hai Mongolian Pacification Corps. The Chinese Government refused. After an incident at Chang-pei, these six Hsiens' were guarded by the Chinese Pacification Corps only. It was quite peaceful at the beginning. In November, 1935, however, Japanese charged that the strategical position of Koo-yuen rather threatened To-Lung and the border of Jehol. On 8 December 1935 Japanese Army officers, HANEYAMA, NAKAJIMA, AODA, and OHNO each led the Japanese Army, puppet Manchukuoan Army, and Mongolian Pacification Corps and advanced towards Koo-yuen and Pao-chang. On 11 December 1935, they occupied these two districts. Moreover, the puppet "Manchukuo" declared that it was imperative to occupy all these six districts and turn over the garrisons there to the Mongolian Pacification Corps in order to assure the protection of their herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. At that time, the Chinese Pacification Corps had only 150 men for the garrison of larger districts and 100 men for that of smaller districts. Yet the Cho-shih-hai Mongolian Pacification Corps alone had more than 3,000 men. The Chinese were already badly outnumbered when, even worse, the Japanese Army and the puppet Army under Li Shou-hsing advanced rapidly. Kang-pao, Shan-tu, Hua-teh and Chang-pei all fell into Japanese hands one after another in a few days.

* 6 HSIENS means six districts.

1871
Section (I) (pp. 3-4).

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF LIAONING, KIRIN, HEILUNGKIANG AND JEHOL.

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After the occupation of the three provinces, Liaoning, Kirin, and Heilungkiang, the Japanese continued to carry out their plan of westward expansion. In the spring of 1932, when the war in Shanghai was concluded, their Army in the Chinese North Eastern Provinces was reinforced. In the middle of July, 1932, on the pretext that a Japanese officer by the name of ISHIMOTO was missing, the Japanese started to invade Jehol. Two general offenses were launched in July and August respectively. They failed to gain ground on account of the Chinese garrison forces in the front and Chinese volunteers operating in their rear. Yet the Japanese issued the fantastic declaration that Jehol Province was the territory of "Manchukuo", a pretext for its eventual occupation. Meanwhile, more reinforcements were sent to prepare another invasion on a grand scale. For the remaining half of the year, besides occupying quite a number of Chinese key points, small scale attacks occurred from time to time. There was no peace. At the beginning of the year, 1933, the Battle of Yu-Kwan (Shanhaikwan) was started, the key points along the Great Wall, such as Shanhaikwan and Kiu-menkou fell into Japanese hands, the strategical situation of Jehol became very critical. On 22 February 1933, in the name of puppet "Manchukuo", the Japanese Army sent to the Chinese an ultimatum, stating that Jehol was not Chinese territory and demanding that Chinese forces in the Jehol Province be withdrawn within 24 hours. On 25 February 1933, war broke out. The Japanese Army, from their bases in Tungliao and Sui-Chung advanced in three columns and commenced the general offense. For both military and political reasons, the Province of Jehol eventually fell into Japanese hands on 2 March 1933.

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Summary of Japanese War Crimes in China from 18 September 1931 to 13 August 1937 --- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China (official seal) ---

Section (V) (pp. 19-20).

JAPANESE INSTIGATION IN SETTING UP A PUPPET ORGANIZATION IN EASTERN PART OF HOPEI PROVINCE

Since 1933, Japan attempted urgently to have Hopei, Chahar, and other provinces in North China under her domination. Even with the conciliatory policy undertaken, at great pain, by Mr. Hwang, Fu, the Chairman of the Peiping Political Readjustment Council, Executive Yuan, and General Ho, Yin-Ching, the acting Chairman, Peiping Branch-Council, National Military Council, the Japanese were by no means satisfied. Therefore, they indulged in persistent conspiracies, attempting to oust the political power of the Chinese National Government from Hopei and Chahar. The Japanese utilized every opportunity to put up pretexts and difficulties against the Chinese Government. They practically forced Mr. Hwang and General Ho to resign from their respective posts.

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(T.N.***) The Tangku Truce, 31 May 1933, created a "Demilitarized Zone", garrisoned by Chinese police force only. This zone was commonly called "War Zone", and also known as "Eastern Hopei", being the Eastern part of Hopei Province. There were two Administrative Commissioners appointed by the Chinese Government in that area. One of them was Ying, Ju-Keng.

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