

Y TASAKI

L. crit. telegramm A 953

Date: 18 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Morishima at Mukden to Shidehara  
(Text in full)

Account of conversation with Chao-Hsin-Po concerning organization of a New Regime (Note: Chao-Hsin-Po is Doctor of Jurisprudence of Japanese Imp. University. H. HIRANO)

— "In view of the fact that Chao-Hsin-Po's conversations concerned with organization of a New Regime as well as about other matters are of great interest hereby I give a full account of content of this conversation, according report of Consular Police here.

1. In the announcement of Public Security Committee issued 8 November there is a phrase, "to act <sup>in behalf of the</sup> ~~as~~ Government" But <sup>since</sup> ~~if~~ Manchuria and Mongolia <sup>have</sup> ~~shall~~ break down ~~their relations~~ with Chinese National Government and ~~with~~ Government of Chang-sue-liang - unless there ~~would not to be organized~~ <sup>is organized</sup> the New Government. The phrase <sup>in behalf of the</sup> "act as a Government" ~~has no proper meaning,~~ so I think. For this purpose I did not give my signature under this document. Moreover, <sup>at to change</sup> at present, when the realization of Independent State of Manchuria and Mongolia is <sup>close to hand</sup> ~~so to say,~~ before our eyes There is no need to change the terms "Public Security Committee" to that of "Government", as I suppose...

2. <sup>It appears to have been</sup> ~~is~~ proposed to enthrone the former Emperor over the new Independent State of Manchuro-Mongolia

is removed to have  
 and the former Emperor at present arrived at a certain  
 place in Manchuria, as rumors are circulating about,  
 and Chin-Liang, being the member of Public Security  
 Committee already started to Tien-tsin for to meet  
 the Emperor. But that does not mean that he is repre-  
 senting the Committee itself, ~~and~~ I, myself <sup>expect</sup> ~~sup-~~  
~~pose that~~ <sup>some information</sup> Japanese Army side has something to ~~pub-~~  
~~lish in connection with~~ <sup>tell me about</sup> arrival of said Emperor to  
 Manchuria in a days or two.

Nothing has been settled yet, as to  
 N3. ~~As is concerned with the structure of the new go-~~  
~~vernment for this new Independent State,~~ <sup>but</sup> the Em-  
 peror <sup>is said to be in favour of</sup> ~~of course shall prefer~~ <sup>monarchical</sup> the Monarchic Regime  
 and although there are no conferences concerned with  
 appointment of cabinet ministers yet, but if I may  
 tell my own <sup>surmise</sup> suggestions, the Prime Minister would  
 be Yuan-Chin-Kai, the minister of Imp. Household -  
 Chin-Liang, the Finance minister - Wen-eng-yu  
 and transport minister - Ting-Pieng-hsiu. And al-  
 though ~~I~~ <sup>I</sup> myself is <sup>counted upon</sup> ~~proposed~~ to take a position as  
 minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice, I prefer  
 to take place as Home minister, but as a whole  
<sup>all able men have fled away in anticipation</sup>  
~~the high minded men fearing the consequent trou-~~  
<sup>ble's consequences</sup>  
~~ble already fled away,~~ I think that ~~it may~~ <sup>it will</sup>

became a difficult matter to ~~fill~~<sup>assign</sup> the ministry chairs.

Let it be admitted that  
 A4. As is concerned with Japanese army ~~side~~  
~~let us say, of army mistes~~<sup>means</sup> to take possession of Three Eastern Provinces, ~~that would not give a rise to~~ and it would be a skillful job for them to do so without either incurring repulse of ~~oppositions among Chinese, but for reach the goal~~ or suspicions ~~without to be suspected from outside (foreign) countries; it would be a very complicated matter.~~ The present way of doing things practised by Japanese army is not a proper method. ~~However,~~ It is much more the case when territorial ambition is denied. I doubt if such ~~ambitions of her, even in case of organisation, of a~~ an enforced ~~new regime these are very doubtful depending on the~~ should at all be of lasting. ~~the period when this new government is lasted.~~

As is concerned this above-written report, the Police side asks to keep a strict secret concerning matters of this information

Secret telegram A 639

1

YASAKI

[4-1-310]

Date 19 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Ohashi at Harbin to Shidehara.

Had an interview with

(Given in Brief)

~~After conversation with Chiang-Ching-hui~~ <sup>at 4 pm. on 19th.</sup> ~~the latter told~~  
 He telephone me from ~~that at present all is quiet~~ <sup>saying</sup> ~~in the~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~city~~ <sup>and is very quiet</sup> ~~and that the general council of Chamber of Commerce has sent~~  
 a delegate to negotiate that no Japanese troops should enter ~~the city.~~ ~~He asked my help so that the entry might be~~  
 hold until he comes to the place. ~~and being a man of his word he may be trusted.~~

MA CHAN-SAN <sup>who</sup> taking his advice evacuated his troops ~~away to TAIANCHEN, is to return to TSITSIHARH upon~~  
~~the arrival there of CHANG.~~ MA said that he opposed ~~Japan because of misguidance of his surrounding party,~~  
~~for which he feels deeply regret and now determined~~  
~~with a sworn that henceforward he will follow~~  
 CHANG. MA being promise abiding, CHANG means to ~~trust him and be used for restoring the order~~  
 of HEILUNGKIANG province which is out of order.

( Given in brief

Thus CHANG asks the consul's help in ~~seeking~~ <sup>seeking</sup> Japanese Army of KWANTUNG as regards MA's behavior in the past. The consul also seeks SHIDEHARA'S aid in this respect saying "MA should be generously treated so that he

P.T.O.

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

might cooperate with CHANG - the only  
means to pick up the ~~circumstances~~ <sup>disorder</sup> in which  
~~at~~ HEILUNG KIANG province is left.

Secret telegram No 640

[1-1-311]

Date = 19 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Ohashi at Harbin to Shidehara  
(text in full)

- 19 November I conferred with Chiang-Chin-hui and learned that he is connected with selections of personels for a new Hei-Lung-Kiang (Amour) Province and at present he intends to go there himself. As is concerned with the movement for restoration the former Emperor to Throne there, he is a right man on a job, as I am convinced. I am expressing here my personal views but such a movement at present is out of date, that would not appeal to the population of the Three Eastern Provinces. He quite forget this and is attempting to organize there a new sound Government, the action, which is possible only by special coincidence of circumstances. Our Japanese, "Special Organ" here has its private views just right as myself

Y. TABAKI

I met CHIN CHIN-HUI on 19th. In the course of the meeting he asked my <sup>private</sup> opinion respecting movement of promoting EX Emperor to the throne.

I replied that it is anachronistic, the idea will not win the credit of the people of the <sup>these</sup> Eastern Provinces. CHIN is in sympathy of the consul saying "it sounds all right but it doesn't fit the age". The consul's view is also shared by Special Service Agency at <sup>H. H. IRANO</sup> Tsitsihar <sup>ハルビン</sup>

Secret telegram No A/1357

[4-1-312

Date 20 November 1931

Sent by Consul Morishima at Mukden to Shidehara

(text in full).

Yang-Chin-kai recently revealed to foreign representatives that at present times he feels dissatisfactions previously reported in my telegram No A 832 from Shanghai. Our Army strengthened its watch towards Yang-Chin-kai and took measures as to prevent malicious propaganda from his side.

— x — x —

"Further to my telegram No. 832.  
Since YUANG CHIN-KAI is addicted to give dissatisfaction of this kind, the military authority is to keep a stricter watch on YUANG to check malicious propagandas"

Y. Tsasaki

H. H. IRANO  
平野英雄

Secret telegram A 647

[4-1-313]

Date: 20 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Chashi at Harbin to Shidekara.

Additional to No 525. (Given in brief.)

This report is devoted to Chiang-Ching-hui's activities in connection of his proposed attempt to settle himself at Tsi-tsi-kar. Japanese side has strong objections for this plan, the principal reasons are as follows:

himself gives full credit to  
A1) Chiang-Ching-hui is believing into general Ma-chang-shan, and and his belief is not easily shaken. General Ma-chang-shan at present settled at Hailin and tries to organise there a new government according orders from Chiang-Sue-Liang, thus the connections between General Ma and said Chiang-Ching-hui are practically ceased for a time being. If in case of an attempt of Chiang-Ching-hui to organise a new government at Tsi-tsi-kar, he may meet with opposition from general Ma's side, thus Chiang-Ching-hui —, having no military forces to resist Hailin (the G.H.Q. of Gen. Ma) he has no other ways except to borrow Japanese military forces, as result he would be treated as a Japanese stoic and a traitor to his own country, that shall greatly mean his political position and consequently will create greatest obstacles to get the control over Three Eastern Provinces. Therefore he must postpone his departure to Tsi-tsi-kar, to establish close connections with general Ma-chang-shan and only then to remove



himself to Tsitsi-kar." —

A 2) "If Chiang-Ching-hui immediately leaves his present whereabouts, the absence of a central figure in this region will create unstable situation among the population there" —

A 3) General Ma-chiang-shan, removing to Hwai-lin, fled from Tsitsi-kar taking with him all funds available, even the office equipment as tables and ~~the~~ chairs he brought with him. Thus it would be inconvenient to Chiang-Ching-hui to settle at Tsitsi-kar" —

Thus to Chiang-Ching-hui is better to get in contact with gen. Ma-chiang-shan, to reach the understanding with Japanese side and after that shall done, he may to organise a new government at Tsitsi-kar....

(Given in brief

Y TASAKI

CHIAN CHING who is scheduled to leave Harbin on 20th Nov. for Tsitsihar is suddenly opposed at the conference of Figures held on the evening of 19th.

Their ground of opposition consists in:

(1). Although CHIAN himself personally puts still full credit to MA's good will. This however is inconsistent when MA's relation with PEIPIN is considered. In fact MA got an order from CHANG HSUEH-LIANG that he should at once retreat to HAILIN to form a government. Moreover, since MA's departure from Tsitsihar communication with CHIAN has been broken that his present mood cannot be determined.

If CHIAN goes to HARBIN to organize a government and MA should erect a counter one in opposition at HAILIN. Then CHIAN cannot but attack MA with the aid of Japanese force as he has no force himself, when CHIAN would be charged as traitor. This would put him at once into a painful position which is an obstacle

for him to pick up the circumstance of the three Eastern Provinces. Therefore he should put off leaving for Tsitsihar but seek liaison with MA upon completion which he should proceed.

(2) When CHIAN leaves HARBIN, there is no central figure left and the inhabitants feel unrest.

(3) On his departure from Tsitsihar, MA spoiled all the money that not a penny left in the treasury. Besides all chairs <sup>of offices</sup> were taken away that it is extremely inconvenient to enter Tsitsihar.

In view of this circumstance, CHIAN determined to postpone the departure, but remain here in order to get liaison with MA. And having ascertained that MA has no plan toward the government at HAILUNG, CHIAN is to proceed to Tsitsihar. He called on the 20th to seek understanding of Japanese authority, which I think is inevitable under

the circumstance. It would be an idea to have ~~been~~ <sup>the inhabitants of HARBIN</sup> organized a peace society, and CHIAN on his part complete liaison with MA and then proceed there.

Please convey the sense of this message on to KWANTON army.

Secret telegram # 259<sup>1.</sup>

[4-1-314]

Date 2 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Okada at Chien-tao to Shidekera  
referred to No 152; (Given in full)

The source of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> report is a Liaison Connection Group ~~of an~~  
~~Army~~ Army major Takano - having orders to investigate the  
tendencies of Chinese officials and people in the region to  
betray ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> new Government at Kirin Province, made  
the reports as mentioned in your telegram and his reports  
his report as follows: according to synthesis of report done by  
were summarised and made into the one telegram which  
was sent by the ~~Korean~~ <sup>Japanese</sup> Army Headquarters.  
Chinese people here are secretly observing the  
developing <sup>situations</sup> ~~situations~~ and it is a mistake to think that there are  
any voices risen against New Government. The fact  
that Chi-pin became ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> chief of the ~~financial~~ <sup>financial</sup> office,  
without ~~resigning~~ <sup>quitting</sup> the post of the Yen-Chih-Hsien  
district instead of Chang-Shu-han was due to certain  
governor indicates his lack of confidence in the New  
Lack of confidence towards new Government in Kirin pro-  
regime and his difference to Chang Shu-han \*  
and restraining of Chang-Shu-han himself.  
\* but recently ~~he~~ <sup>he</sup> began to ~~settle down~~ <sup>settle down</sup> and 19 inst he removed  
himself to ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~financial~~ <sup>financial</sup> office, and 17 inst ~~he~~ <sup>he</sup>  
with Chi-hsing came to Lung (? maybe Hai-Lung,  
of Mukden Province) where they met me, (consul Okada) and  
other Japanese organs there and formally addressed himself  
with taking his new appointment (as chief of ~~Personnel~~ <sup>Personnel</sup> staff  
Office) and in giving party to great number of officials  
and peoples he greatly improved Japanese-Chinese relations  
there. He exchanged views with Tanaka, and

expressed his unshakable belief that he can deal with the situation. As is concerned with anti-japanese articles printed in paper, Min-Sheng-Pao, that too, to some extent changed its attitude, and after strong warning to the paper from Takizama part, the local chief of Personnel Staff office took charge over that paper.

Secret telegram No 651

1

[2-1-315]

Date 21 November 1931

Sent by: Consul <sup>general</sup> Ohashi at Harbin to Shidehara

(Given in brief)

According to investigations Chiang-Ching-hui made up his mind not to go to Tsi-tsi-har by purely personal reasons, but he intends to take some active actions after he established connections with gen. Ma-Chang-shun but it is doubtful that he may take serious steps. 20 inst consulate visited a man named Arai and told that Chiang-Ching-hui is staying with General Ma-Chang-shun and according his intercepted conversation with a friend by telephone, he is taking steps to establish connections with Ma-Chang-shun, after which he shall take active steps.

is trying to get contact with MA through a friend, and they were talking over the phone.

(Given in brief)

There seems to be complicated personal reasons for Chiang-Ching-hui to not going to Tsi-tsi-har. But ARAI on the 20th told OHASHI that Chiang had at last found out where MA Chang-shun was, and if he could get contact with MA, Chiang would immediately come out.

Secret telegram A 182

[24-1-316]

Date 21 November 1931

Sent by: Consul ~~Shi~~ Ishii at Kirin to Shidekara

(Given in full)

As it is concerned with state of Affairs in Tsi-tsi-kar region, according narrative of high official Hsi-Hsiak, the latter according Chief of Japanese division general TAMON had to recommend ministers for cabinet of a New Government at Tsi-tsi-kar under Chiang-hai-peng. Hsi-Hsiak recommended following persons: as a Chief of Military Administration or Chief of General Staff (Formerly Chief of Gendarmerie at Kirin). As Chief of Police Board - Ka-yu-tsun (the name given in jap. "Kana"; no Chinese pronunciation) formerly member Official Club. As Diplomatic representative - and Chief of Economical Board - Koshun'ō (jap. "Kana"; perhaps in Chinese is Kao-wen ---) formerly Chief of Telephone Board at Kirin, Chief of Administration Bureau Mo-ji-pai (given in "kana"; formerly governor of Chang-Chung) Because Japanese side has objections against Chang-hai-peng he would to be replaced by Chang-ching-hui as a head of Tsi-tsi-kar government but the above mentioned personnel would not to be changed and are due to start by Tamon -  
Angashi Railway Being requested by Div. Commander TAMON, Hsi-Hsiak recommended four men to the post under in the Chiang Hai-peng regime. But since Chiang was replaced by Chiang

H. H. IRANO  
平野英雄



[4-1-317]

Secret Code Telegramm A 661

Date 19 November 1931

Sent by: Councillor Yano at Peking to Shidehara.

(Given in brief)

Councillor Yano, mentioning that relatives of former Emperor Pui as his own mother, sister of empress and others feel themselves in danger, so they fled away under protection of Japanese army and are now staying in military barracks. Yano asks, which attitude towards that should be taken by Jap. Embassy - to remain neutral, to give the silent consent towards army help to them or to openly express the unanimity with Army actions.

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

Secret telegram A 183

[4-1-318]

Date: 21 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Oshin at Kirin. To: Shidehara

(Given in brief)

According to secret information the restoration of former Emperor to the throne is better to wait until stabilization the state of Affairs in Kiang-hsia Province. Concerning establishment of Government at Mukden there is discussion in army circles because the Mukden may show that Japanese army is back at the whole affair. The Emperor himself prefers Kirin as capital. It is not yet established would be Hsi-Hsia the central figure in rethronement of Emperor or not but at Kirin there is under formation a military unit numbering about 3800 soldiers to help restoration at present Hsie-chie-shih began to act too. The emperor at present seems to stay at Tan-Han-Tze.

H. HIRANO

平野 英雄

Secret telegram A 138

[21-1-319]

Date 21 November 1931

Sent by Chief Official Tsukamoto at Kwantung to Shidekara

(Given in full)

The Emperor with companions <sup>settled down</sup> had to stay at Kokindai  
but because of insufficient preparedness <sup>they</sup> removed to  
Yamato Hotel here.

H. HIRANO  
平野英敏

Secret telegram No 576

[4-1-321]

Date 21 November 1931

Sent by Consul Kumajima at Tientsin to Shidehara

(Given in brief)

Although the army side wishes that I shall accompany the former empress to Hairen but I prefer to wait for 2-3 days according your telegram No 76 to Kwantung Office. Waiting further instructions.

The Army staff here proposed to accompany the Empress (the wife of Hsuang Tang) as far as to Hairen according to her desire. We asked the Army staff to wait for two or three days. Judging from your telegram No. 76, addressed to the Kwangtung Government I think you have no objection. If you have any objection please let me know by return. Anyway for fear of danger to her person, we shall keep it secret at the time of her departure. There may be no other way but that she shall be sent on as far as Taken as munitions.

Secret telegraph No 664  
Date 23 November 1931

1.

[4-1-523]

Sent by Consul Shimizu at Tsitsihar to Shidehara  
(Given in brief)

In view that whole Tsitsihar region is practically left without any government and this state of affairs is undesirable from the Public Security point of view, the influential persons here intend to establish a Provisional Public Security Committee getting the consent of Jap Army. 22 inst they consulted with army officials the consent is given and the said Committee is under organisation.

CHIAN CHING-HUI failed to get support for establishing a government at Tsitsihar. Leading Chinese merchants proposed to Japanese army to organize a temporary peace maintenance association until a new regime got organized. The army carried the motion and the scheme is underway.

TASAKI

H. H. I. R. A. K. I. O.

平野英雄

Secret telegram A 186

[4-1-324]

Date 23 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Ishii at Kirin to Shidekara

(Given in brief)

1- 2 days ago Hsi-hsiak visited our Consulate <sup>and said</sup> that the <sup>malicious</sup> ~~activity~~ <sup>prevents</sup> of Local Government at Kirin ~~is preventing~~ the <sup>of the</sup> new regime from unifying ~~the~~ <sup>of the</sup> ~~unification~~ of all local governments throughout whole

provinces. It is convenient, says he, that if Japanese army will overcome the movement, ~~it is desirable that jap army will expell the local government.~~ <sup>initial</sup>

~~According secret revelations made by head~~  
~~admonish of administration Hsi-hsiak wishing to~~  
~~Kirin for Harbin~~ ~~Chen-sheng has left~~

(in brief)

Private information of the head of Finance Dept reveals that Mr Hsi despatched Mr MITSUHASHI the president of People's Society and two ~~other~~ Chinese to dissuade CHENG-YUN and CHEN-SHENG from ~~engaging in the activity~~. He is said to have left for HARBIN last night, the 22nd.

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

Secret telegram N 645

[4-1-325]

Date 23 November 1951

Sent by Consul Ohashi at Harbin to Shidekora

(Given in full)

The negotiations between CHANG Chin-hui's representative and general Ma Chang-shang are developing smoothly and representative of said Chang accompanied by general Ma's representative may arrive Harbin this 23 November. CHANG-Chin-hui urgently sent his own representative to Tsi tsikar to form there a new government and is possible that he himself <sup>intends to</sup> shall go to Tsi tsikar.

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

Secret telegram A 671

I 4-1-326]

Date: 24 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Ohashi at Harbin to Hidekazu

(Given in brief)

~~21st general Ma Chang-shang sent his representative to Chang-ching-hui to assure him in his general Ma's preparedness to follow the instruction of Chang-ching-hui. Himself he intends to stay at Hailin for to take steps to take care of his army. After Chang-ching-hui arrives to Tsitsihar, him to shall arrive there and shall act under instructions of Chang-ching-hui. Thus it is clear that no ~~any~~ government is organized by him at Hailin. Chang-ching-hui at present is busy with appointment ~~of~~ the personels for newly proposed Government at Tsitsihar, after ~~that~~ Chang-ching-hui ~~should~~ take the post of Head of New government which shall be organized.~~

General MA Chiang-Shang came to HAILING on 21st. On 23rd he sent a representative to CHANG-Ching-hui and is represented as proposing that CHANG's order is obeyed, and will avoid clash with Japanese army as far as practicable as had been instructed by CHANG. MA is at present HAILIN winding up the affair and having CHANG entered HARBIN he himself will also come there to await his order. This nullifies the rumour that MA is allegedly forming his own government at HAILIN. That it may be working ~~of~~ giving

H. H. IRANO



Secret telegram A 673

[4-1-327]

Date: 25 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Shimizu at Tsitsikar to Shidekara

(Given in brief)

As it was reported in my telegram A 151, here at Tsitsikar is formed a new Public Security Committee, which is divided into 4 offices, namely Communication, Official Routine, Documents and Relief offices. The whole is settled into the Public Security Office building there and opened its <sup>business</sup> functioning from this 25 November

Secret Telegramm A 674 2

[4-1-328]

Date: 25 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Shimizu at Tsitsikar to Shidehara

(Full text given)

The Program of Provisional Public Security Committee  
for Hei-Lung-rian Province.

- 1) This Committee is organized for the Maintenance of Public Security in provincial Regions of Hei-Lung-rian Province.
- 2) This Committee is only Provisional one, <sup>awaiting the</sup> in waiting an appearance of a Provincial Sovereign, after that it is to be dissolved.
- 3) The <sup>work</sup> jurisdiction of this Public Security Committee is limited by boundaries of country regions of the Province mentioned.
- 4) The Committee is formed of gentlemen <sup>or</sup> businessmen with several plain civilians, <sup>of reputation</sup> whom <sup>work</sup> is divided the usual work of the Committee.
- 5) The expenses of the Committee are to be <sup>paid</sup> collected among the <sup>by</sup> members of Committee itself.
- 6) This Committee would never touch the Political or Military <sup>nature</sup> Items.
- 7) Those members who may violate the status of the Committee are to be immediately expelled from it.
- 8) In cases if the Items of this program would not fit the need, such should ~~to~~ be amended.

H. HIRANO

平野英雄

Secret telegram No 677

1.

[4-1-329]

Date 25 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Ohashi at Tsitsihar to Shidekara

(Full text)

According<sup>2</sup> to conversations with our military representatives here, between Chang Ching-hui and general Ma-chang-shan reached understanding, the first become to take place of <sup>the</sup> head of proposed new government and will send his representative to discuss the details. It is concerned to general Ma-chang-shan, jap army after forgiving his crimes towards japaneese army, may stay at Hai-lin as a brigade commander.

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

Secret telegram in A 1395

1

[4-1-330]

Date: 25 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Merishima at Morden to Shidehara

(Text in full)

According telephone call received by Consulate here from Branch Office of Shin-Min-Fu, the influential Chinese acting as a Chairman of Chamber of Commerce here with the permission of Yuan-Chin-Kai sent their representative <sup>(24 inst)</sup> to the Morden Public Security Committee to demand a maintenance of Public Security over Shin-Min-fu too. According <sup>to</sup> information received 25 November the negotiations are going on smoothly. Report sent to all Japanese envoys in Europe.

H. HIRANO

平野 英 雄

Secret telegram A 683

1.

[4-1-333]

Date: 26 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Chashi at Harbin to Shidehara

(Text in Full)

M<sup>r</sup> Chang [other characters not given, probably Chan-ching-hui - see tel. A 671, list [4-1-326]] appointed Yin-shun (formerly commander of Brigade in Kiang-Hsing Province 1915-16 y.) and picked up as persons of proposed New Government followin persons: the Chief of Police Affairs Board of Province - M<sup>r</sup> Chang-chin-pi (at present director of government Bank Management), M<sup>r</sup> Kang-tzu-lin - Chief of Educational Bureau (Vice president of Local Law College) Chief of Public Peace Maintenance Board M<sup>r</sup> Chang-tze-liang <sup>the</sup> member of Staff of Administrative and Public Office of Special Region (formerly member of administration of newly organised by Chang-chin-hui a guardian unit. M<sup>r</sup> Li-han-chuan - president of Tsitsikar - Ho-shan Railway Board (the member of administration of Special Region). It seems that in one or two days, he shall find the persons on the posts as Chief of Financial Board and Chief of Commerce Board. All of them have to arrive here 26 November night and to organise a formal Cabinet according wishes of Kiang-Hsing Province population. At present, a military Unit of 500 soldiers of the above mentioned Guardian Unit are sent to Tsitsikar at

midnight of 26 November and after the Public Security firmly established the above mentioned personages during 1 or two days shall be gathered here. Chang-chin-hui too, after several days of delay should to go to Tsitsikar. According narrative of Chang to our staff-man, the full understanding reached between Chang-chin-hui and general Ma Chang-shon, the latter shall act as a subordinate to Chang chin-hui in reconstruction of military affairs part.

(Note the roughness of translation style is due to insufficiently elaborated context)

Telegram from the Consul-general KUNASHIMA, at  
TIENTSIN to SHIDEHARA, the Foreign Minister,

Nov. 27, 1931.

Telegram No 611 (Code. Urgent) -

The destruction of window panes of the Headquarters  
as reported in our telegram No 605, was mistaken.  
But 4 or 5 shots of 12 mm. gun were discharged and  
of these two dropped on the 2nd Army Headquarters  
back of the Provincial Government, and the telephone  
office of the Security Bureau was, it was reported  
somewhat damaged by our shots.

There were opinions to fire afresh for the purpose  
of condoling the wounded as stated in our telegram  
No. 610, so I am having talk to reconsider the  
matter seriously, but I still have doubt whether  
we can prevent it or not. The above is to show  
the example of the strong attitude of the army for  
our reference.

sent to China, PEIPIN and MUKDEN.

Secret telegram # 611,

1.

[4-1-334]

Date 27 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Kurojima at Tientsin to Shidekara

(Text in full)

As it was previously reported in my telegram # 605 the fact that at our military Head Quarters was broken window glass is a mistake. But the shooting of 4-5 times from 12<sup>mm</sup> gun actually took place. Of them 2 bullets fell into our Head Quarter's Office #2, and as answer, the shooting from our guns inflicted some damage to Telephone Bureau of Public Peace Board. As it was reported in my telegram # 610 while gathering killed and wounded, the shooting affair had to be repeated. But after strong intervention of our Consulate it seems to be settled, although something doubtful. This report only shows a practical example of the attitude of our military forces here.

H. HIRANO

平野 英雄



Secret telegram A 146

[4-1-335]

Date: 28 November 1931

Sent by: Chief Official to Kwantung at Pyojun, to Shidehara.

(Given in full)

The former tempess dressed as Japanese woman arrived  
Hainan this 28 November by steamer "Chosan Maru".

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

Secret Telegramm A 689

[4-1-336]

Date 28 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Ohashi at Harbin to Shidehara

(Full text given)

Although the chief of Financial Bureau and Chief of  
Commerce Bureau are not yet appointed, the other perso-  
nel (the guardians unit included) as it was previously repor-  
ted today 28 November 9 hours 40 min morning started for  
Kiang-Hsiak Province

H. HIRANO  
平野英

Secret Telegram No 690

[4-1-337]

Date 28 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Chashi + Harkin to: Shidehara.

(Text given in full)

The present state of Affairs in North Manchuria is as follows:

1. Although the negotiations between general Ma-chang-shan and Chang-chin-hui are still in progress, it seems that they not yet reached mutual understanding. Recent days general Ma-chang-shan expressed to his friends that he wishes to approach to Japanese side and to ~~take~~<sup>resign</sup> a place as a head of Kiang-Hsiak Provincial Government and asked them to inform the Japanese military side that he may satisfy himself with the post of Chief of Military Affairs of Hei-lun-tzian Province. Him too, confessed, that has intention to discuss the matter with Chang-ching-hui, <sup>and the Japanese</sup> ~~who is very familiar with the Hei-lun-tzian affairs and with Japanese side too,~~ but his surroundings prevents him to do so.

Here are rising the doubts whom is the said surroundings if not the rotten ties with Soviet Union of his?

~~Nevertheless~~<sup>if so</sup>, it is difficult to believe that the future relations between General Ma-chang-shan and Chang-chin-hui are stable, <sup>and</sup> because the occupation of Hai-lin by general Ma <sup>will remain</sup> a permanent menace to the stability of North Manchuria.

A2) <sup>at present</sup> ~~As during former times~~ the Chinese population in  
 North Manchuria are in terrible fear of Japanese  
 power, and have not any anti-Japanese tendencies.  
 We may say that if Chang-Chin-hui swears of his  
 pro-Japanese feelings, he gets more and more support  
 to his prestige, and the peaceful measures taken by Chang-  
 Chin-hui recent days are in whole approved by popu-  
 lation here thus strengthening his official position.  
 By such means all pending problems here may be  
 easily settled, for instance - <sup>concerning</sup> the agrarian problem.  
 In nearest days between our Consulate and  
 Land measuring Bureau here to <sup>be</sup> officially exchanged the  
 documents, the problem of Electric Power Control in North  
 Manchuria, in general is settled, the rights should to be  
 transferred to Kirin Kuan-yin-kiao, the interests of  
 Chinese Electric Company Den-to-Kowen to be transfe-  
 red to Chang-Ching-hui, and after unification  
 of Electric power supply in North Manchuria with  
 that of South Manchuria, we may to improve fur-  
 ther our policy of unification of Japanese and  
 Chinese Electric plants enterprises. At present  
 the proposition <sup>presented by</sup> ~~are given~~ to our South Manchuria  
 Railway <sup>regarding</sup> the problem of city water here (Harbin)

is desirable too, to solve as soon as possible. It is known, that our Army side is taking steps to establish an aerial passenger route between Harbin and Munden.

A3 | ~~As is concerned with the trip of Chang-Chin-hui to Hei-lun-ziang~~ <sup>was decided upon</sup> and ~~the appointment of councillors to the new Government~~ <sup>having been appointed</sup> of the South Manchurian Railway attempts to realize its plans of setting the important Railway lines in Hei-Lun-ziang Province, and the chief of her Branch Office there without any delay shall come here to discuss the matter with our Army Side and Management of South Manchurian Railway. As it may seem our manœuvring in North Manchuria is greatly improved and <sup>I advised</sup> ~~my consulate only wishes that the funds needed for the job as far as possible~~ <sup>be got by making loans of</sup> ~~shall~~ be supplied by Britain and America.

Secret telegraphm # 642

Date 28 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Chaslat Harkin to Shidehara

(Given in brief)

The telegram referring to actions of vice-chief of Police Board Yin-shun who had to start to Tsitsikar taking with him 500 guard soldiers, and attempted to take a train on station here, he was prevented to do so by soviet authorities Kuznetsoff and Boudy who claimed that no armed forces to be transferred by this railway. But after intervention of Chang-chin-hui himself the question was settled and Yin-shun started with whole his company this 28 november to Tsitsikar.

H. H. TRAND  
平野英雄

Secret Telegramm A 698 1

[4-1-340]

Date 30 November 1931

Sent by: Consul Chashi at Harbin to Shidehara.

(Given in full)

According to informations received from Chang-Ching-hui  
29 inst. <sup>It</sup> was revealed the fact, that according to telephone  
messages received by Chang-Ching-hui from general Ma-  
Chang-shan at Hailin, the local vice-Chief and Brigier  
commander Chang-Pao-shan (the latter formerly being a  
commander of Chinese Troops Unit recently was promoted  
d by Wu-fu-lin to the rank of a Brigade Commander  
and he has newly recruited force about 3-4000 soldiers)  
• as well as others numerous bellicose elements of various  
political factions in view that in the region Japanese  
troops are greatly decreased in number (at present remained  
about 500-600 men only) they are preparing for military  
actions under pretence to recapture Tsitsihar. General Ma-  
Chang-shan himself being much obliged to Chan-Ching-  
hui attempts to persuade them not to try such an  
impossible attempt, but there is need that Japanese  
side shall be prepared too. Chang-pao-shan and  
his group at present the main forces of their troops  
concentrated at Tai-an-shen and their Head Quar-  
ters is located at Koshan and it is desirable to terro-  
rise them by Japanese aerial Forces. Moreover the  
messenger sent by General Ma-Chang-shan to

Chang-Pao-shang troops succeeded with his mission and yesterday returned to his place. The second messenger of general Ma sent ~~at~~ <sup>to</sup> Tai-An-Chen, <sup>was</sup> ~~not~~ yet returned to his base up to 9 o'clock evening of yesterday, thus it is understood that real intentions of Chang-Pao-shang's troops are not yet clear, thus gen. Ma-chang-shang is forced to dismiss Chang-Pao-shang as a commander of Brigade and to send there a new successor on post.

As is concerned with relations between general Ma-chang-shang and Soviet Union, according investigations of our Consulate member, Chang-Ching-hui replied to questions that the message from Blagovestchinsk concerned with abovementioned relations seems to be a pure fabrication of Ma-Chau-Wei part



Secret Telegram # 1449 2

[4-1-341]

Date 2 December

Sent by: Consul Morishima at Mukden to Shidehara

(Given in full)

According <sup>to</sup> report from detached office at Shan-cheng-tse our Mukden Gendarmerie Sergeant named Kendo with 4 other gendarmes and accompanied with Sakada and Masui despatched for to deliver to Yu-chih-shan 100,000 yen in cash as war expenses, 10 machine guns and 200,000 rounds of ammunition (100,000 more rounds shall to be delivered after additionally), 1000 fur coats and 1000 <sup>cotton-padded</sup> ~~semi-cotton~~ military uniforms started for delivering 30th ult. but it is very doubtful as if Yu-chih-shan succeeded to despatch his orders concerning matter to his subordinates.

At present in province among Chinese population the anti-japanese feelings spread very strong, the opportunism of Yu-chih-shan as well as the incapability of Public Security Committee there are very well known matter, the present time is not <sup>so</sup> ripe enough to supply Yu-chih-shan with ~~money as~~ <sup>although we have no objection to give him money</sup> ~~war expenses and armaments.~~ We have many points preventing us to understand the our Army side actions, our suspicions towards Yu-chih-shan not yet disappeared. As is concerned with Yu-chih-shan's arrival at Mukden, according demands of our Army side, the attitude

of Yu-chih-shen, despite of mine efforts to lead him to sincerity still remain unclear. The fact undesirable from the "Odō" (The Kings path, or the principle of Right and Justice) point of view and it is unthinkable that such actions will bring any good results. From this point of view there is need <sup>kindly make</sup> ~~to do~~ a representation <sup>to</sup> towards our Army side.

Telegram from Counsel Shimizu at Tsitsihar  
to Foreign Minister Shidehara Dec. 3, 1931.

In view of ~~that~~ The Public Security  
Committee here <sup>was</sup> thinking it doubtful  
whether Chang Ching-hui and gene-  
ral Ma-Chang-shang came to an un-  
derstanding to each other, <sup>how</sup> did not decide  
their attitude to them yet, though they  
~~are~~ were pressed, to do so more than  
once.

by Japanese army.  
Thereupon Japanese army, thinking  
any more time not to be lost, invited  
the leaders of the said Committee on  
the 1st December evening. The army  
thought they would persuade them ~~even~~  
to decide their attitude and would emp-  
loy ~~threaten~~ <sup>offered</sup> threaten them when they thought it  
necessary.

In the course of the conversation  
the leaders, acknowledging for the first  
time ~~that~~ <sup>existing</sup> the understanding, between  
Chang and Ma, and at the ~~existed~~ same  
time perceived the army's wishes, <sup>and</sup>  
decided to send for Mr. Chang Ching-

hui at last.

So they held a ~~their~~ the Security Committee this afternoon and according to the Committee's decision, they sent a welcoming telegram to Mr. Chang Chin-hui in the name of "Kirin-Business-Men's-Union" and sent likewise to Mr. Li, the former chairman of Tsitsihar Council, and 3 others, ~~this evening~~, starting this evening to meet him for Harbin.

By K. ASAI.

Secret telegram A 714 1

[4-1-342]

Date 3 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Shimizu at Tsetikar to Shinkara

(Given in brief)

In view that the Public Security Committee at Tsetikar remains still in doubt as if between Chang-ching-hui and general Ma-Chang-shang reached understanding, the Jap. Army side here invited the leaders of said Committee 1<sup>st</sup> December evening for to persuade them. During conversation the leaders of Committee the first time acknowledged the fact of such understanding existed and clearly recognised the wishes of our Army side. After to-day's session of Committee they decided to send a welcoming telegram to Chang-ching-hui. The former chief of Tsetikar Council Mr. Li and 3 others this evening started for Harbin.

The translate

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

Secret telegram A 718

Date 4 December 1931

[4-1-343]

Sent by: Consul Chashi at Harbin to Shidehara  
(Given in full)

According to Chang-ching-hui's narrative here, in our consulate, him being the chief of the New Government of Kiang-hsia province, but about 5th December to Harbin shall arrive a representative delegation ~~from~~ of Kiang-hsia province headed by Chang-ching-tai. They, after receiving recognition from his Chang-ching-hui's part will proceed to Hailin to meet general Ma-chang-shang for to get sure of latter intentions and after that, consequently they shall officially announce that Chang-ching-hui accepted the position of Head of New Government. Although they are eager to get the New Government organized, but because the Japanese troops stopped their attack against Cheping-chow, the machinations of Chiang-Sue-Liang's faction become more vigorous, they are exciting the whole atmosphere against Chang-ching-hui, the Chinese Union from the beginning was antijapanese and that is greatly influencing the state of affairs in North Manchuria inflicting the state of Public Security there. Such actions demand a strict watch over them.

—over—

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

According to Chan Chih-hui

The representatives of the Provinces are to come to Harbin on 5 in order to accept Chang as the chief of the Provincial government. Before that, they planned to assure the attitude of MA. They are in a great hurry to establish the provincial government, because Chang Hsue liang is instigating anti-Chang Chih-hui feelings after the Japanese army ceased to attack Chinchow. Every trifling word or action of the Japanese is sensibly reflected in the political situation of North China.

7  
7

Secret Telegramm # 669<sup>i</sup>

[4-1-344]

Date: 6 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Marushima at Tientsin to Shidehara

IWAMA TOKUYA

(Given in full)

Both men: Iwama Tokumari and Kataya ~~Genzo~~ <sup>KATAYAMA</sup> DENZO

according orders from Chief Commander Honjo and president (of <sup>Manchurian railway</sup> ~~what - not explained~~) Uchida, 27th Novem

ber secretly arrived at Tientsin and 29th ult they

inviting Chiang-tso-Hsiang from Peking, held a

secret conference at "Astor House" Hotel in British

Settlement here for 5 hours long. After reporting the

wishes of Chief Commander Honjo to Chiang-tso-Hsiang that he wished Chang to resign and return to Mukden, and ~~they returned to Mukden. It is said, that they intend~~

to make an autonomic and independent state in

North Eastern Region. Chiang-tso-Hsiang expressed

his opinions in following manner:

At Peking, Chiang-tso-Hsiang, being in Peking held a

secret conference with Wang-i-che and Wan-fu-lin

and they decided to overthrow the unpopular Chang-

Sue-Liang, and after secret conference with represen-

tatives of 8 provinces of Kwa-hoku (Hwa-pei) to

get them to join the policy of overthrowing Chiang-Sue-

Liang. After that they ~~sent~~ sent Wan-fu-lin to

Nanking to get the understanding with Chiang-Kai-

shek. They did not meet with any opposition to

this scheme and ~~Chiang Kai shek~~ <sup>will not</sup> ~~will~~ come up to



Pekin, the fall of Chang-Sue-Liang is only the question of time

A2) Chang-tso-Hsiang, if he himself taking resignation and returning to Münden - that shal create a great ~~restlessness~~ <sup>restlessness</sup> changes in North-Eastern Army, thus him especially tries to avoid that. ~~but after mutual understanding~~ <sup>It is best that</sup> agreement of opinion between him and <sup>in the</sup> Japanese army <sup>be reached as soon as</sup> established, ~~so~~ <sup>so</sup> that they <sup>can</sup> ~~will do any effort for to seek a good opportunity~~ <sup>to get control over Manchuria</sup>

A3) His own son Chang-Ting-shu at Chin-Chow being commander of a brigade and capable to lead the army is in no way intending to resist to Japanese army. <sup>At any rate</sup> ~~but in a~~ favourable circumstances he will help to <sup>complying with</sup> overthrow marshal Chang-Sue-Liang, and ~~in view that~~ <sup>the Japanese requests will try</sup> ~~Japanese side wishes~~ to get stabilisation for population in three Provinces, he eagerly wishes to get a help and understanding from Japanese Army side. The said Imanaka 2 december by means of Peking-Shanghai-Kwan Railway started for Münden, Chang-tso-Hsiang 3 December returned to Peking. (This event was told under a great secret by representative of Dairenaisen Company to the agent of our Consulate)

Secret telegram #734

[4-1-346]

Date 7 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Chashi at Harbin to Shidehara

(Given in full)

The ~~staff~~ <sup>office</sup> of Kwangtung Army colonel Itagaki  
accompanied by <sup>one</sup> ~~non-official staff~~ <sup>non-official</sup> ~~official~~ (in Japanese: "shokutaku")

Tomai as army's envoy and several other persons (including 2 for-  
eigners press-men and 2 members of consular police staff here) 7  
members <sup>morning</sup> started from here by Hulan-Hailung Railway with  
the purpose to meet general Ma-Chang-shan at Hailung.

But before this, general Ma-Chang-shan sent telegrams  
to our Consulate here insisting that all powers be entrusted  
to Chang-chin-hui, there is no need to come to Hailun, there-  
fore it is desirable to carry out with Chang-chin-hui. The ~~rep-~~  
~~resentative of general was Chao-ching-jen, through inter-~~  
~~mediate of him.~~ As is concerned the general himself, the  
latter according demands from Chang-chin-hui part  
at present is busy enough with arrangement of the affairs  
of Kiang-hsiang army and disposal of ~~(two mid)~~ ~~long~~  
party members. ~~Engaged in this job, the general shall~~  
~~leave Suifu too in a day or so,~~ <sup>Hearing that the Go party had left, MA stated</sup>  
there is possibility to ~~meet envoys~~ <sup>on the way</sup>. Although the message that envoys  
group started, general Ma to started for Sui-hua. It is  
expected that he shall ~~return~~ to meet the group, and it  
is possible that meeting may take place at Sui-hua.

Secret-telegramm No 299

1

[4-1-347]

Date: 7 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Amakyu at Cheng-Chia-tun to Shidepara

(Text given in full.)

The Supreme Attorney (in Chinese: Tu-fan) for Mongolia Region - Chang-hai-Peng 29 ult. hoisted a banner and published Proclamation of Independence at Tso-nan. The fact was already reported in my circular telegramm and here is given the translation of his Proclamation for your information.

(The content of Proclamation is given in Brief)

There already passed 20 years of Revolutionary Government but the sufferings of our people still remain great. It is impossible here to count all causes of that, but the State Constitution is not yet established, and even it had ~~be~~ developed it would not greatly improve the situation, just like from a little child, who only ~~yet~~ learned to step, we cannot demand that it must ~~to~~ run ----- focusing in the same manner as above present leaders in egotism and usage of the Republic name ~~for~~ to get their private profits that led to the civil wars in China. Chang Sue-liang is enjoying only of his dictatorship and he does not care even in a slightest degree in the works of government. The corruptions of officialdom etc. etc.

etc. we decided here to break down all relations  
with Kuomintang Party government and Peking  
too, and him, Chang-hai-peng, as a Supreme Attor-  
ney of the Region proclaims autonomy ~~for~~ to  
establish a government here in North-Eastern  
region.

Secret telegram A 730<sup>1</sup>

[4-1-349]

Date 8 December 1931

Sent by Councillor Yano at Peking to Shidehara

(Text given in Brief.)

The secret information of Tangjiquan is as follows: ~~Since if~~ <sup>In that case</sup> Mukden Chinese troops may move in regions outside of this <sup>instructions</sup>

Province, Tang-yu-lin of Jehu according ~~to the~~ <sup>instructions</sup> of Jap. Troops stated that he would

try to check such movement, but after that he may <sup>propose to</sup> ~~propose to~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~himself to~~ <sup>should be responsible for the</sup> Japanese army protection.

Thus Tang-yu-lin <sup>for him</sup> ~~save the general people from pains~~ <sup>receiving two big profits - to secure the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>from</sup> ~~invasion~~ <sup>resulting from the</sup> ~~invasion of the~~ <sup>of</sup> Mukden troops and to win the Japanese protection.

According telegrams from there the situation in Jehu is very strained, the control over travellers is strict etc

H HIRANO  
平野英雄

1.  
Secret telegram No 733

[11-1-350]

Date 9 December 1931

Sent by: Councillor Yano at Peking to Shidehara

(Given in brief)

At present the "Self-Defence Unit" under commandment of Tang-yu-lin is <sup>stationed</sup> placed on borders of Jehu, <sup>at the back side of Tan yu-lin therefore</sup> confronting the Chang-sue-liang troops. ~~But the attitude of Tang-yu-lin is still uncertain. Although he has 3 military brigades, whose attitude is uncertain, they are not payed yet, and it is doubtful if they shall fight for Tang-yu-lin against Chang-sue-liang.~~ Moreover the population of the region is dissatisfied with <sup>in the past</sup> bad administration of Tang-yu-lin, and in case of war that may throw the whole Jehu in disorder. In view that the province has bad transportation means and lack of <sup>it</sup> merchandises, is more advisable as far as possible <sup>to assist Tang-yu-liang and</sup> ~~to let~~ <sup>make</sup> him have self-respect & make him prevent the invasion of Chang Hanchang, ~~Tang-yu-lin act as before. There are intentions too, for to~~ bring the Jehu province into jurisdiction of the proposed New Government of Three Eastern Provinces.

Thus it is best to try to have Tang-yu-lin naturally join the new administration authority which is going to be established in the East Three Provinces.

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

Secret telegram No 753

[4-1-351]

Date: 11 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Ohashi at Harbin to Shidehara

(Text in Full)

which was

Recently organized at Pin-hsien ~~province~~ (The new government for Kirin Province) by anti-Hsi-Hsiak faction <sup>has been continuing</sup> ~~which started~~ its functioning. According <sup>to a</sup> Chinese paper here - the Harbin Hung-Pao, ~~the formation of this~~ <sup>the</sup> government is complete. Its head is CHENG-YUEN, <sup>has been completely organized</sup> chief of Administrative Board, and Educational Board Sun-hsiang-yun; chief of Bureau of Commerce - MA-TE-EN chief of Constructive Bureau - Wan-pao-shan. Chief of Finance Bureau: HSH - - (other characters not given) all other personels already began the work. The jurisdiction of this government extends to 29 districts (Prefectures), and the governors of 2 Prefectures are changed. Pi-hsing-shaw appointed as governor of Mu-ku Prefecture. Military commander of 682 Brigade was appointed Fen-Chang-hai, his own subordinates became in new form the Government's body guard numbering more than 6,000 soldiers. But Chang-ching-hui, in view to maintain <sup>will</sup> the order in Kiang-Hsiang Province, demands dissolution of above mentioned Government as soon as the peaceful order of the province is to be guaranteed.

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

1.  
Secret telegram No 754

[41-352]

Date 11 ~~November~~ <sup>December</sup> 1931

Sent by: Consul Chashi at Harbin to Shidehara

(Text given in full)

General Ma-chang-shang, ~~started~~ <sup>arrived</sup> 10 December 3 o'clock  
afternoon <sup>at</sup> Hulun, as it was arranged with Chang-  
ching-hui <sup>to have</sup>. ~~The~~ conference ~~should to have place~~ at Ma-Chia-  
Chuan-kou at the shore of Sungari River in the residence  
of Chief of Hulun-Hailan Railway, ~~at~~ at 7 o'clock mor-  
ning 11 December. It is understood that all is settled by them.  
The items of conference shall report after.

H. H. I. R. A. N. O.  
平野英雄



Secret telegram No 58

[4-1-353]

Date: 11 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Owa Kyo at Chengchiatun to Shidehara.

(Text given in full)

Here, at Liao-yuan Prefecture after ~~the outbreak~~ <sup>beginning</sup> of Japanese Chinese Incident was organized too, the Public Security Committee to take charge of administrative problems, but ~~as a result~~ <sup>due to</sup> ~~of existence~~ <sup>an</sup> of various obstacles to establish ~~any~~ <sup>real power</sup> ~~of~~ the new Government at Mukden, thus on the ground of establishment a new administrative there, it was decided to send an instructor from central Government of Mukden Province to dissolve the present Public Security Committee at Liao-Yuan and instead of it to organize there an Autonomous Executive Committee. For that purpose 8 December from Mukden was sent to Liao-Yuan 1 instructor (a member of South Manchurian Railway Company). After his arrival here it was decided to ~~send~~ <sup>appoint</sup> 2 more instructors from administrative ~~Board~~ <sup>here</sup> of South Manchurian Railway who are to organize here the Autonomous Executive Committee and to ~~replace~~ <sup>replace</sup> the present Public Security Committee. There would not be any further changes here, as it seems. Details should to be given after

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

on Dec. 8. (This expert was a member of the South Manchurian Railway Co.) After his arrival here it was decided to send 2 more experts from the South Manchurian Railway Administration Board to organize the Quatorzeme Executive Committee and to suppress the present Public Security Committee....."

OHASHI to SHIBEHARA 12 Dec. 4-1-354

Details of conference between General MA and CHANG CHING-HUI. General MA was paid 450,000 YUAN to fulfil instructions. Instructions included: dissolution of the People's Army; recognition by Japanese Army for military action in SHENGA CHENGA, suppression of so-called "bandit" groups in areas under his jurisdiction. General MA promised to do the above mentioned jobs within a three weeks period from the time of the conference. Gen. MA to become military leader when CHANG CHING HUI accepts post as head of Provincial Govt.

HAYASHI to INUKAI 14 Dec. 4-1-355

"On the evening of 13 Dec., TSANG SHIH-1 was released from arrest and returned to his home. According to information from reliable sources, our Army Commandant, taking the present state of affairs into consideration, decided to summon all ~~of the~~ ~~state~~ heads of local and provincial governments, in connection with that, the Chief of Staff (of the KWANTUNG Army) ~~is~~ ITAGAKI has to confer with TSANG SHIH-1."

Secret telegram N 1532<sup>1.</sup>

[4-1-355]

Date 14 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Hayashi at Mukden to Inukai Foreign Minister  
(text in full)

13 december night Tsang-shih-i is <sup>released</sup> ~~realised~~ from under  
arrest and returned his home. According <sup>to</sup> information from  
reliable sources, our Army Commandment taking into consi-  
deration the present state of affairs decided to invite all  
heads of local and provincial chinese governments, and in  
connection with that, the Chief of Staff (of Kwantung Ar-  
my) Itagaki has to confer with Tsang-shih-i

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

Secret telegram A 758

2.

[4-1-356]

Date 15 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Chashi at Harbin to Mukai Foreign Minister.

(Text in full.)

As is concerned with meeting of Chang-ching-hui and general Ma-chang-shang, according narrative of a member of Chang-ching-hui's office, general Ma-chang-shang told to Chang-ching-hui that he feels himself just like a lamb tied to the tree. From Wan-fu-lin's side, he is treated like a puppet for fun - he cannot act according to his own wishes. That brought him mischance with Chang-chin-hui and Japanese during Lode. He ~~himself~~ <sup>sworn</sup> ~~has already sworn~~ to follow the instructions of Chang-ching-hui from the beginning to the very end, and he will deal with military affairs according orders from Chang-chin-hui, as ~~the~~ <sup>and sever all relations with</sup> head of ~~the~~ <sup>Government.</sup> ~~He already promises to issue his announcement that he has nothing to do with Harbin and Peking.~~ But <sup>is</sup> the branch office of Kuomintang Party at <sup>HAILUNG,</sup> ~~Haikun~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~as well as~~ <sup>elements from Peking staying there</sup> and he is to go there to dispose of them along with his own troops ~~are trying their machination. To deal with them as well~~ <sup>for which require</sup> ~~a~~ <sup>arrangement of his own troops. This will take</sup> about 2-3 weeks. <sup>Having this completed he is to return</sup> ~~to Harbin and open by~~ <sup>HEILUNG</sup> ~~to join the~~ <sup>Provincial</sup> ~~Shiang-Hung government.~~ Thus, as reported previously, <sup>HEILUNG</sup> ~~the 18 representatives of Shiang-Hung province, as~~ <sup>were advised of his</sup> ~~having accepted, the office of~~ <sup>Head of Gov't.</sup> ~~accepted their appointment by~~ <sup>His</sup> ~~Head of Gov't.~~ <sup>is to</sup> ~~return~~ <sup>to Haikun</sup> ~~to Haikun~~ <sup>15 Dec.</sup> ~~Until~~ <sup>the government</sup> ~~officially~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~announced~~

the maintenance of Peace and Order in Kiang-Hsing Province shall <sup>is to be looked after</sup> ~~to be carried out~~ by Yuin-Shun faction there. ~~After General Ma-Chang-shang wipes out the bandits, and the traffic on the Tsitsihar - Koshan Railway will be restored; General Ma-Chang-shang in a few days shall have another meeting with Chang-ching-hui concerning the matter.~~

General MA CHANG-SHANG is in negotiating with CHANG CHING-HUI for wiping out bandits around the city of HEILUNG-KIANG province and recovery of the TSITSIHAI - KOSHAN Rlys which he intends to carry out in a few days.

Y. TASAKI

4-1-359

[Translation by Shimazaro IWAMURA]

Telegram from HAYASHI, Consul-General at MUKDEN to  
INUKAI, the Foreign Minister. Dec. 15, 1931.

Telegram No. 1537 (code secret)

Concerning our telegram No. 1532.

According to the confidential talk of CHAO HSIN-PO to  
MORIOKA, TSANG SHIH-KI consented to become the Provincial  
Governor of MUKDEN by the advice of the military authorities  
and himself. It was, therefore, planned to make the

formal announcement on the 14th on the form of united  
recommendation by the influential citizens about  
<sup>General Council of Chambers of Commerce</sup>

~~the~~ Company. As YUAN CHIN-KAI lacks executive abilities

at all and has been suspected of being secretly communi-  
cating with CHANG HSUEH-LIANG, and is in opposition to

the formal organization of the Provincial Government  
in the expectation of the return of CHANG HSUEH-LIANG

to MUKDEN in future, it deemed necessary to use such  
means to appoint TSANG SHIH-KI positively and

to exclude YUAN for the establishment of a new country.  
After TSANG SHIH-KI becomes the Provincial Governor,

it is the plan to call HSI HSIA and CHANG CHING-HUI  
to MUKDEN at the first opportunity and upon the consultation

by the three men, the mechanism for the New Independent  
Country of the United three Eastern Provinces shall be

decided and to request the recognition by Japan and other countries.

Secret Telegramm A 1537 I.

[4-1-357]

Date 15 December 1931

Sent by Consul Hayashi at Tientsin to Mukai Foreign Minister  
(Given in full)

According secret conversations of Chao-Hsing-Po with  
Merika 14 December, Tsang-shih-i according admonish-  
ments from Army side and of his own reasons accepted  
the post of governor of Mukden Province. Here, he  
14 inst. through Tsung-shang-hui shall gather in place-  
need citizens, and after formal recommendation from  
their part he will officially announce his appoint-  
ment on the post. Li-chin-kai is almost a zero as an  
administraror and there are suspicions as if he  
has secret connections with marshal Chang-sue-  
liang. It is supposed that his game is following  
kind: In future, in case when Chang-sue-liang  
will return to Mukden, and at present when he cannot  
openly oppose the organisation of Mukden provincial  
government as well as in view of establishment of  
a new government, he intends to support Tsang-shih-i  
and to boycotting Li-chin-kai. Making a usage of  
the opportunity that Tsung-shih-i became a governor  
of Mukden Province, and inviting to the conference  
at Mukden Hsi-psiak and Chang-Ching-hui he  
shall discuss with three of them the Status of a new  
Independent State of the Eastern Provinces which may easily  
recognise by Japan and European Powers.

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

[4-1-358]

Secret telegram # 1544

1

Date 16 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Hayashi at Mukden to Inukai  
(Text given in full)

Y. TASAKI

The plan of establishment of the so called a New Independent State of Manchuria is broadly announced here and our Consulate is visited by representatives of Foreign Powers consulates as well as by pressmen for inquiries. ~~As it was already reported on part~~ <sup>is clear from my telegrams so far.</sup> ~~some part of~~ <sup>already stated</sup> ~~our Army side here is studying~~ the possibilities of recognition of the new government by foreign countries. ~~and if the matter shall~~ <sup>if the condition left as it is</sup> ~~as it is going yet,~~ there is a danger that it may conflict with 9 Powers Pact, or at least, to give a rise a problem of opening a discussion in the League of Nations. ~~From this point of view~~ <sup>Personally am of the</sup> ~~the should be established in Manchuria the New State~~ <sup>proposed</sup> ~~in Manchuria should be of such self governing as that of~~ ~~Government being something like the former regime of~~ Chang-tso-lin; practically quite different from the central government of China, ~~and autonomous in nature~~ with which ~~our~~ <sup>might execute needed economy.</sup> Japan may have ~~the~~ ~~idea~~. ~~I~~ ~~reco-~~ ~~gnize~~ ~~that~~ ~~at~~ ~~present~~ ~~there~~ ~~are~~ ~~here~~ ~~kind~~ ~~good~~ ~~opportunities~~ ~~to~~ ~~call~~ ~~the~~ ~~attention~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~army~~ ~~as~~ ~~often~~ ~~as~~ ~~occasion~~ ~~is~~ ~~offered.~~ ~~for~~ ~~that~~ ~~and~~ ~~as~~ ~~I~~ ~~many~~ ~~times~~ ~~touch~~ ~~the~~ ~~point~~ ~~with~~ ~~our~~ ~~also~~ ~~a~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~part~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~government~~ ~~to~~ ~~come~~ ~~to~~ ~~form~~ ~~a~~ ~~fundamental~~ ~~and~~ ~~instruction~~ ~~for~~ ~~them~~ ~~from~~ ~~our~~ ~~central~~ ~~military~~ ~~principle~~ ~~and~~ ~~issue~~ ~~a~~ ~~clear~~ ~~and~~ ~~firm~~ ~~instruction~~ ~~to~~ ~~commandment~~ ~~concerning~~ ~~the~~ ~~basic~~ ~~line~~ ~~of~~ ~~our~~ ~~policy~~ ~~in~~ ~~this~~ ~~question~~ ~~the~~ ~~army~~ ~~on~~ ~~site~~ ~~from~~ ~~the~~ ~~central.~~

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄



1  
Secret telegram A 927  
Date 18 December 1931

[4-1-359]

Sent by: Consul Murai at Shanghai to F.M. Murakami

(Text given in full)

YASAKI

contained

The local paper "The Evening Post" dated 18 December ~~printed~~ a report of ~~its~~ Mukden correspondent ~~contained~~ interview with Tsung-shih-i. ~~which he obtained after visiting the latter.~~

But the same correspondent says that when he wished to get an interview with Tsung-shih-i, ~~the~~ <sup>his</sup> Japanese secretary of ~~his~~ intervened and prevented to see him. After strenuous efforts the correspondent obtained an interview with Chinese secretary of

Tsung a certain Mr. Li <sup>initial name</sup> ~~whose characters not given~~ and this secretary told correspondent, that Tsung himself <sup>is desirous of</sup> ~~last one hopes~~ <sup>to see</sup> ~~to meet with~~ foreign correspondents, <sup>but prohibited to do so</sup> ~~and that he is practically~~ <sup>detained by Japanese authority,</sup>

After Japanese army seized Mukden, Tsung himself was put under arrest for 3 months long therefore he does not know the present situation here.

According to Japanese papers, Tsung <sup>is represented as</sup> proclaimed the need <sup>of attack on</sup> ~~to attack~~ <sup>demanded</sup> Chang-sue-liang and Chiang-kai-shek and ~~is demanding~~

that Japanese troops should to crush the Government at Chen-jou. Such informations are ~~fictitious~~ <sup>probably</sup>

done with purpose to avoid the blame on Japanese army for her <sup>aggression in</sup> ~~aggression~~ at Chen-jou. Tsung-shih-i at present is <sup>has no freedom</sup> ~~under~~ strong vigil from Japanese army ~~and cannot~~

~~action.~~ <sup>let himself</sup> The fact that he <sup>is</sup> appointed a governor of Mukden Province <sup>is ascribed to the inhabitants' eagly desire</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>to</sup>

~~there and is done~~ put an end of the existing anarchical

according wishes of population, because if such  
state of affairs would continue further there is  
danger that the private property may be lost

state which if continued long causes loss  
of their property.

1.  
Secret telegram N 1557

[4-1-360]

Date 19 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Hayashi at Mukden to F. M. Inukai

(Given in full)

With the appointment of Tsang-shih-i as a governor of Mukden province, the Chiefs of Financial Bureau and of Bureau of Commerce were shifted. 18 inst. Chao-Peng-ti was appointed as Government's secretary General and additionally a Chief of Financial Bureau and Liang-yu-shu - a Chief of Bureau of Commerce. but Lord Major of Mukden, additionally Chief of Supreme Court: Chao-Hsin-Po, the President of Transportation Committee, additionally - chief of Mukden - Hailung Railway - Ting-cheng-Hsueh as well as "tu fan" (superintendent official) of Kwan-yin-hao at Three Eastern Provinces - Wu-En-Pei retained their posts.

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

Secret telegram A 1558

1.

[4-1-361]

Date: 19 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Hayashi at Mukden to Inukai

(Text in full)

With the natural dissolution of Provincial Public Security Committee its president Jan-Chin-Kai became appointed as a supreme adviser to the Provincial Government of Mukden. His appointment should be announced officially in a day or so, and the ceremony of opening the Government Office proposed to be 21 December.

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

Secret telegram No 210

[4-1-362]

Date 19 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Ishii at Kirin

to Mukai

(Given in brief)

The content of secret narrative of agent Fujimura of Tsitsihar garrison appears as follows: after <sup>The</sup> incident of Chiao-ho river, <sup>was caused by</sup> the dispersed soldier-bands <sup>backed by</sup> and <sup>and</sup> Chang-tso-po troops unlawful activities created the state of instability throughout the whole Hsin-kiang Province, hence appeared discussion to oppress them, sending there a division under commandment of Hyaku-o-ju (given in Japanese kana) from Ching-tao. But the troops of Chao-chik-hsiang at Ninguta, of Li-kuei-lin of Xung-an and the troops along Kirin-Tunghua Railway numbering about 3 brigades are loyal to the New Government. The others, like Li-tu at I-lan and Li-cheng-sheng or Feng-chang-hai are inclined to join the New Government. On railways precautions are taken against any incidents.

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

Secret Telegram No. 769 1

[4-1-263]

Date 20 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Ohashi at Harbin.

To Foreign Minister Inukai (Text in full)

20 December Chag-ching-hui told me following story:

1. According to narratives of messengers to general Ma-Chang-Shang arrangement of his troops is nearly finished. Several scores of students concentrated at Hai-lung near future <sup>were sent back</sup> should to consent to Harbin, and all is going according <sup>to</sup> plans proposed. Negotiations between gen. Ma-Chang-Shang and Lie-te-Chuan are going on, and after their <sup>coming back</sup> departure from there, all will be settled <sup>and</sup> the appointment of gen. Ma-Chang-Shang as a head of Chiang-Hsien Provincial government is <sup>will be in the future</sup> near. <sup>The fact that it was</sup> It <sup>is</sup> <sup>become</sup> possible to regain the stability and Public Peace and Order there during <sup>the past</sup> 3 months <sup>simply</sup> only was due to efforts of Chag-ching-hui. It is supposed that after Public Peace and Order were established Chag-ching-hui too will become additionally the head of Chiang-Hsien province. <sup>no</sup> <sup>one</sup> <sup>had</sup> no foreigners would have any objections to it.

[ To the text were added a little correction of / word to text ]

2. (in brief:) On the session of local Public Security Committee Jap. Consul demanded to suppress anti-japanese manifestations. 16 students of anti-japanese league were arrested.

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄

Secret telegram A 1566.

Date 21 December

Sent by: Jap. Consul at Mukden to Mukai

(Full text given)

This 21 December took place official opening of  
New Provincial Government of Mukden  
Province.

4-1-365

Telegram from HAYASHI, the Consul-General at MUKDEN to INUKAI, the Foreign Minister, Dec. 21, 1931.

Telegram No. 1567 (Code Restricted secret)

According to an information from a reliable quarter, the <sup>structure</sup> ~~mechanism~~ of the new Manchurian State and the establishment of the Manchurian and Mongolia Governments ~~General~~ as planned by the military authorities here may be summarized as follows:

1. In the new <sup>State</sup> nation, there shall be under the sovereign a racial committee (Japanese, Korean, Manchurian, Chinese, Mongolian and Mohammedan races) a State Council, an advisory council and the Cabinet.

Under the cabinet, there shall be 4 Provinces of MUKDEN, KIRIN, HEILUNGKIANG and JEHOL and <sup>self-government</sup> ~~Autonomous~~ District of Eastern MONGOLIA, also the <sup>self-government leaders quarter</sup> ~~Directorate~~ ~~is~~ ~~autonomy~~; and the new army. The duties of the new army shall be limited to maintenance of district public security. (In reference to the navy of the new <sup>State</sup> nation

it is under consideration about the plan to supplement <sup>shortage in the Japanese navy</sup> ~~selects~~ in the Japanese and American naval bases <sup>caused by</sup> ~~the~~ Treaty of London, <sup>(by releasing Port Arthur from Japan)</sup> with submarines to be stationed <sup>there</sup> at the base Port Arthur to be released ~~from~~ Japan.)

2. There shall be the Commander of the Manchurian



4-1-365

[Translation by Shimaturo IWAMURA]

(2)

Army, the civil administration office, the railway department and KUANGTUNG department under the jurisdiction of the Manchurian and Mongolian Government-general.

The Manchurian Army shall constitute with resident divisions (3 divisions) and the railway guards (34 batteries to be stationed at places necessary for military purposes). The administrative business of the Manchurian railway shall be transferred to the civil administrative office, and the authority of the KUANGTUNG department shall be limited to the administrative works within the KUANGTUNG provinces.

Secret telegram # 1567

1

[4-1-365]

Date: 21 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Hayashi at Mukden to Inukai  
(Text given in full)

According to information from a reliable source, the organization of New Manchuria State and mode of governing over Manchuria and Mongolia territory were discussed among Japanese military circles here, and the plan to be carried out is in general as follows:

1. Under the direct management of the Sovereign of New Manchurian State should be put the National Council Board of Representatives of Japanese, Korean, Manchurian, Chinese and Mongolian Nations of 6 Nationalities, The State Council, Advisers Board, and Cabinet of Ministers. Under Cabinet rule are put in 4 Provinces as Mukden, Kirin, Hei-lung-kiang and Jehu, The Autonomical Eastern Mongolia Area. There have to be established the Instruction Office for Autonomies and Military Affairs Office. The duties of the New Army are to be limited within the needs of maintenance of Peace and Public Order (as is concerned with the Navy of the New State, Japan has to return her concession of a Kyojuin Port as a base of submarine fleet - at present it is under investigation the problem how to avoid the faults of a London Treaty concerning ratio of naval powers of Japan and America.)

Under jurisdiction of the Manchuro-Mongolian government should to be placed the Commander of Manchurian Army, Administrative Office, Railway Board and Kwantung Province. The Manchurian Army to be consist of 3 divisions, and 24 batations of Railway guard. To the Administrative Office is to be transferred the administrative Bureau of South Manchurian Railway, But the Kwantung Province Board has to deal only within limits of administration of this province only.

Secret telegram A 1568 2

[4-1-366]

Date: 22 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Hayashi at Mukden to Inukai.

(Given in Brief)

According requests of local Jap. military authorities a man named Takahara Seitchiro (Japanese) is to be sent off as a messenger to TANG-Yu-lin, to give him facilities during his journey. Our consulate took steps to give him the protection needed.

The Japanese army here asked this consulate to issue a necessary certificate to facilitate TAKAHARA'S travel. Therefore we prepared it both in Japanese and Chinese languages to the effect that he is commissioned to make investigation into the general situation after the Consul has withdrawn from Chih-fong, and that he is going there accompanied by another Japanese; therefore Chinese officials on his way please fully protect him.

Further TAKAHARA is to start from here on December 22 for Chih-fong via Chinchow.

H. HIRANO  
平野 英雄

Secret telegram no. 1575

[4-1-367]

Date 23 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Hayashi at Mukden to Niukai

(Text given in full)

The ~~organisation of a new system of Prefectural~~ <sup>selfgovernment</sup> ~~Autonomous~~  
Executive Committees and ~~Autonomous~~ <sup>selfgovernment</sup> ~~Instructional~~ <sup>Leading</sup> Committees  
for the first are already established along South  
Manchurian Railway <sup>Zone</sup> line in 22 prefectures, and the  
former nomination of Prefectural governor is changed to the  
president of the ~~Autonomous~~ <sup>self-government</sup> ~~Executive~~ <sup>Executive</sup> Committee. They all are put un-  
der jurisdiction of Governor of Mukden province under which  
guidance they are to fulfill their duties. The Prefectural  
presidents of Instructional Committees are all Japanese and  
have to fulfill their duties under guidance of Chief of Prefectu-  
ral Autonomous Guidance Committee of Mukden Province.  
The army authorities introduced this system in the Eastern  
part of that Province with the extension of its influence  
into the Yu-chih-Shan's region. The presidents of the  
said committees at present are mostly appointed al-  
ready.

H. HIRANO

平野英雄

Secret telegram A 792 <sup>7</sup>

[4-1-368]

Date: 28 December 1931

Sent by: Consul Shimizu at Tientsin to Inukai.

(Given in full)

The political state of Affairs in the Kiang-Hsiang Province at present are as follows:

A1 The Public Security Committee here is completely inactive.

A2 The Peace and Order in Tientsin City is maintained ~~only~~ by Chinese Police Force and <sup>the Chinese troops led by</sup> a representative of Chang-Ching-hua <sup>representative</sup> (Yun-shun and ~~his~~ troops).

A3 One time in the Province were concentrated many bandits and deserted soldiers, that gave the impression of instability to a very great extent, but after by military actions of Japanese troops the bandits were partly annihilated, and gen. Ma-chang-shan sent there his representative to <sup>rally remnants of the defeated troops</sup> ~~gather for desertion soldiers~~ around Sho-jo (Jap. spelling) the number of bandits at present is greatly reduced.

A4 <sup>all</sup> The ~~regions surrounding~~ the Kiang-Hsiang Province <sup>except Sho-jo (Jap. spelling)</sup> at present all are under rule of the Hailung government and the peace and order there <sup>are</sup> ~~is~~ in tolerable conditions. At the cities as Hai-hin, Bai-chuang, Ho-shan and Tai-an-cheng are stationed great military forces, and the local population seems to be greatly annoyed by soldiers.

A5 <sup>although</sup> Yun-shun ~~being~~ a representative of Chang-ching-

hui is <sup>not active</sup> ~~busy~~ with the organisation of a new <sup>Government</sup> govern-  
A 6 General Ma-chang-shang is greatly favoured by  
population throughout the whole China as a resolute  
patriot, ~~and~~ <sup>but on the other hand,</sup> he is closely watched by such militarists  
Wan-fu-lin, the members of Kuomintang Party  
in this province and of anti-japanese students orga-  
nisations, so he cannot so easily <sup>make up</sup> ~~alter~~ <sup>with</sup> his attitude.  
And if there would not occur such events as resigna-  
tion of Chang-sue-liang, capture of Chen-jou by  
japanese troops or other changes of situation there-  
his arrival to Mukden city is impossible. <sup>for the time being</sup>

A 7 Although after entering into Tsitsihar of Japanese  
troops one month elapsed, but the new government  
is not yet established here, the population feelings  
are unstabilised, and all of them are eagerly wishing  
the establishment of a strong government.

Proj. No. 133  
S.A. No. 15030  
Sack No. 20  
Item No. 2A

(Translation by Shimataro IWAMURA)

Checked by T. KAWAI.

Telegram from KIYASHIMA, the Consul general in  
TIEN TSIN, to the Foreign Minister, SHIDEHARA.

Nov. 3, 1931

Telegram No. 463 (Code, Urgent, <sup>Top</sup> Secret)

Concerning our telegram No. 462,  
<sup>I</sup> told <sup>S</sup> ~~Having~~ CHENG CHUI <sup>to</sup> propose <sup>that he should be</sup> ~~him to be~~ more cautious, <sup>but</sup>  
according to CHENG's confidential <sup>talk</sup> story, <sup>HSUAN TUN TI</sup> ~~the return~~  
secretly sent SHANG HUN XING (?) [商衍瀛] to the North East to get  
each leader's private opinions, and <sup>was reported</sup> ~~found~~ that CHANG TSUO-HSIANG  
expressed his opinion that he would welcome the Emperor out of the  
retirement so long as his properties in the North East  
remained safe; <sup>that</sup> TANG YU-LIN being originally of the restoration  
party, <sup>that</sup> had no objection; the CHANG HAI-PENG's army except  
<sup>of it</sup> ~~had~~ no objection; <sup>and that</sup> (HSI HSIA, CHANG CHING-HUI  
MA CHAN-SHAN etc. All those who had actual power, <sup>such as</sup> ~~and~~  
<sup>themselves to support the Emperor</sup> pledged ~~for the Emperor's support~~, and wished for the immediate  
movement of the Emperor to Manchuria. <sup>The emperor was much</sup> ~~that~~  
<sup>and</sup> ~~his mind moved~~, when CHIN LIANG (?) [金梁] and  
DAI HARA <sup>told him</sup> proposed that there would be no other  
<sup>good</sup> ~~best~~ chance if this was lost, <sup>and</sup> the Emperor seemed  
<sup>have</sup> to decide to act at last and it would be no use to  
<sup>advise him to be more cautious</sup> ~~propose further caution~~, and it was <sup>learned</sup> ~~known~~ that the majority  
<sup>his</sup> ~~of~~ followers too, were approving. So <sup>the</sup> only way to  
<sup>induce</sup> ~~to~~ him to be cautious, would be to tell him that  
<sup>shall</sup> ~~we~~ may not help him according to our policy of non-



Proj. No. 133  
S.A. No. 15030  
Sack No. 20  
Item No. 2A

Translated by SHIMETARO IWAMURA

Checked by T. KAWAI.

4/1/23

intervention, but it is very doubtful whether it will ~~have~~<sup>have</sup>  
any effect on him or not. ~~Still~~, I called on the  
Commander on the 3rd and according to the substance  
of your telegram No. 81, had a familiar talk with  
him, stating it would be advisable to stop the plan ~~of~~<sup>of</sup>  
~~some~~ Japanese to bring him out, and the Commander  
agreed to it <sup>secretly</sup>. The fact <sup>secretly</sup> when DOHARA asked the Emperor  
his real <sup>and</sup> intentions, the Emperor <sup>told him in confidence that he was firmly determined</sup> especially resolved to come out of the  
retirement, and ~~confidentially~~ <sup>he</sup> had  
baggage to the French Concession several days <sup>before</sup> ago and  
~~had been~~ <sup>was</sup> waiting <sup>for</sup> a suitable opportunity. So  
DOHARA himself was <sup>rather</sup> surprised. <sup>at it</sup> He said that  
we now would be to <sup>be very careful</sup> make ~~careful~~ consideration not  
to <sup>incur</sup> ~~incur~~ any disadvantages in international relations,  
~~he said~~  
Telegrams <sup>were</sup> sent to China, Peiping, and Mukden.

(Unofficial copy)

286

Exhibit No. 286.

Doc. No. 1767

/4-1-222/

From: Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

To : Consul General KAWASHIMA at TIENTSIN

Date: Sent on 1 November 1931

Concerning movement to restore to the Throne Emperor HSUEN TUNG

Telegram No. 81 (Code, Urgent, Top Secret)

Re: Your Telegram No. 453.

1. As our negotiation with the Chinese side on the present incident does not seem to progress smoothly we should desire, for the time being, that the substance of the organs for the maintenance of public order in various parts of Manchuria be repleted and that the inner regions be gradually made to settle down by means of such organs. As to the security of our rights and interest, which heretofore have been infringed, we have no other means than to have the South Manchurian Railway Company and such others take up the matter as a practical problem of commercial transactions with the Chinese side. Moreover, I feel that with the progress of time, these autonomic organs would gradually develop and as a matter of course would all unite by amalgamation or by the election of a controller, or other such means. (Of course, if we can bring about our desired state of affairs through negotiation with the Chinese side, it would be far better.)

2. However, to form an independent state in Manchuria at this time would immediately raise a question as being contrary to Section 1, Article 1 of the Washington Nine Power Pact and would most certainly cause a great dispute among American and other signatory powers of the said Pact. (The Central Military also assents to this point.) And, although the emergence of Emperor HSUEN TUNG is not immediately connected with the founding of an independent country, other powers might interpret the matter as though we are planning to create an Independent State of Manchuria. (Even if we make it in the form of a voluntary escape of the Emperor, the other Powers are not likely to believe this, and it is extremely difficult to keep incidents of this kind in secrecy.) In any case, to bring the Emperor out at this time would develop into the most unfavorable situation for us, by incensing the world opinion again in the face of the coming session of the League Council on November 16th, and our scheme to carry out gradually our actual construction work in that locality later with the pacification world opinion would be greatly handicapped.

3. Moreover, taking into consideration the fact that almost the whole population of Manchuria of today consists of Chinese nationality, the restoration of Emperor HSUEN TUNG would be unpopular in Manchuria proper. More so, the influence of such an event in China proper as well as in other

/4-1-222/

countries where this action would be taken as anti-revolutionary and as an anti-democratic stratagem is beyond our imagination. Moreover, it would make it quite impossible for us to reach an understanding with China forever in the future. In any case we can only say that the Restoration to the throne of Emperor HSUEN TUNG is a plan quite erroneous of time and I feel that in the future the above will bear great evil in the future management over Manchuria and Mongolia by our Empire.

4. According to telegram No. 1016 addressed to me, LIU-Huan-Yeh at present is staying in Japan investigating the opinion of all quarters and it seems that he has met with strong opposition. Even the War Minister MINAMI has the intention to oppose the scheme and Lieutenant-General SAKANISHI, it seems, has explained to LIU-Huan-Yeh that his scheme is erroneous of time and has requested prudence of the Emperor.

5. Such being the case, I ask you to keep the above well in mind and do your utmost to stop the abduction plan of Emperor HSUEN Tung on one hand, and on the other hand earnestly propose to the Emperor in a suitable way to be prudent, and I also ask you to be on guard.

This telegram has been relayed to the Minister to China, to Peking, and to Mukden.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. NO. 1767 /4-1-222/

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3 pages, dated 1 November 1931, and described as follows: Telegram from Shidehara to Kuwashima. Telegraphic Communication No. 81.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official  
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward F. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ Edward F. Monaghan

Investigator, US  
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

Ex 2872

4-1-223

Telegram from KAWASHIMA, Consul General at Tientsin  
to SHIDEHARA, Foreign Minister

Sent: P.M., 1 November 1931, Tientsin  
Received: A.M., 2 November 1931

Telegram No. 457 (in code)

YAO CHEN told us confidentially to the effect that concerning the remedial measures for the Manchurian problem, the representatives of the people of Three Eastern Provinces, LIU EN-KO, FENG KO-CHUANG, LIU CHENG-SHENG, HO KUO-CHUNG, CHAO CHEN and CHEN TUNG-KSON arrived at Tientsin a few days before to have a secret conference with the AN-TU group. They agreed upon the bill as regards the autonomy of Three Eastern Provinces region which you will see in my telegram No. 458, and also upon the following items. They left on the 31st for Mukden via Dairen.

(1) First to send telegrams for attacking HSUEH-LIANG.

(2) To withdraw from the Nanjing Government for the time being and try to restore the Five Races Republic Government which will be self-governed.

(3) To appoint an elder statesman for the head of the Central Government who has rendered great services to the country and enjoys explicit confidence at home and abroad, and put the government under his charge. (This points to TUAN CHI-JUEI)

(4) During the transition period, to place the administration of the Northeastern districts in the hands of the organ as shown in the telegram No. 458.

The representatives, and for your information, appear to intend to carry out these plans with the consent of the Japanese Inspector-Generals, such as the Commander HONJO. (Please do not publish for the time being.)

This telegram, along with the other, was transmitted to the Minister, Mukden and Peiping.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 4-1-223

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity:

Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated Nov. 1, 1931, and described as follows:

Telegram from Kuwajima to SHIDEHARA. Telegraphic Communication No. 457

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):

Foreign Ministry

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu ODO

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August 1946

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
NAME

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

Investigator IPS  
Official Capacity

1737

4-1-229

Ex 288

Dispatch No. 761

Dispatched: P.M., 2 Nov. 1931

Received: P.M., 2 Nov. 1931

Text abbreviated

Sent by the Consul General at Shanghai Murai to Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

The Chinese newspaper of the 2nd instant published a telegram from Tientsin to the effect that the Japanese were stirring up agitation for the independence of the Three Eastern Provinces, that Prince Kung had already given his complete acceptance, but Emperor Hsuen Tung had refused, so that Col. DOIHARA had to come to Tientsin secretly; that he arrived at Tarchun from Darien on the 29th en route. The newspaper said that he had been sent to Tientsin on a small steam boat by the Japanese agents, that he is now secretly planning to take various steps to take Emperor Hsuen Tung to Mukden; but since Emperor Hsuen Tung still refused, the Japanese were threatening him.

Forwarded to the minister, to Tientsin, to Peking, to Mukden, and to Nanking.

Doc. No. 1767

24289  
/4-1-230/

Dated 3rd November 1931

Sent by Japanese Consul-General MUWASHIMA at Tientsin to SHIDEHARA, foreign Minister.

Telegram No. 460 (Sent Code, Urgent, Top Secret)

According to your telegram instruction, No. 81, we tried every means to persuade DOIHARA but he was insisting on the following points:

(1) As the unity between CHIANG Sue-Liang and CHIANG Kai-shek was very strong recently, the chances of CHIANG Sue-Liang's downfall became next to impossible. The present Manchuria Regional Government except Mr. Hsi-Chih would conspire with the old government in deference to it, so there was absolutely no prospect of any natural development of events expected by our government.

(2) In order to pretend that Japan has nothing to do with the abduction of the Emperor, it would be needed to land him at Yin-Yow, but if time was wasted, this port would be frozen.

(3) Taking advantage of the arrival at Tientsin of Ching-Liang from Muckden, we can propagate as if he had come, to receive here the Emperor.

(4) Here we can get chartered and use a Chinese ship.

(5) The fact that the Chinese population in Manchuria is not talking much about this matter is due to their anxiety about the Emperor's resolution and their discretion toward Japan. So, if the Emperor is resolved to go to Manchuria at the risk of his life, and its method can be provided, it will be possible to make it appear like a Chinese movement, by enhancing Chinese public opinion and making public the statement to welcome the Emperor. To this the staff of our Consulate advised him about the International situation and the relation with China proper. Moreover, I told him as my personal opinion that even if the Emperor's emergence from retirement could be propagated as owing to the desire on the part of the Chinese in Manchuria, it would be preferable to see the results of the session of the Board of Directors of the League, and in case the Chinese are really desirous and ample measures can be taken there would occur no difference about his landing place to be Yin-Low or Dairen. His (DOIHARA) arrival to Tientsin, I continued, being a well-known fact already, he had better give up the plan at least for the time being, but he did not accept my advice. On the contrary, he expressed his scheme to the effect that if it should be clarified by sounding the Emperor's mind that he had no intention to run the risk, he would leave with a parting remark that there would be no such opportunity



in future for the Emperor, and dispatch a telegram to the military authorities at Mukden to the effect that he would consider an alternative as the present plan was hopeless of success.

(Copies sent to Peking and Mukden)

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 4-1-230

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Archives Section of Foreign Office.

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3 pages, dated Nov. 3, 1931, and described as follows:

Telegram from Kuwashima to Shidehara, Telegraphic Communication No.460

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files: Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagahara ODO

\_\_\_\_\_  
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
Name

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

Investigator, IPS  
Official capacity

Doc. 1767

Ex 2905

4-1-231

Telegram from KUROKAWA, the Consul-General in Tientsin to  
Foreign Minister SHIDEMARA

Tientsin Nov. 3, 1931

Telegram No. 461 (Urgent, Top Secret, Code)  
Re Our telegram No. 460  
To TANI, Chief of Asiatic Affairs Bureau

DOIHARA told the staff of the Consulate that the Manchurian state of affairs was brought to the present condition solely by the activities of military authorities there and that in case that the enthronement of the Emperor becomes indispensable in order to save the situation, it would be outrageous for the present government to take the attitude of preventing it. If it should prove true, the Kwantung Army might separate from the government; and who knows what action it might take? In Japan proper too besides the assassination plotters who are now under confinement, some graver accident may occur, he feared. The policy of the government is out of the question at this time. If the Emperor should decide to come out, he must be brought out even if it depends on political expediency as a means, he threateningly declared. As you know, he (DOIHARA) has close liaison with the Governor-General of Korea; and the fact that before this incident, when Chao Hsin Po in order to overwhelm the Mukden faction, asked DOIHARA to let him have confidential talks with some influential Japanese, he was immediately introduced to the Governor-General. (DOIHARA's direct talk on the 31st shows good evidence of it.) Again when Commander Honjo was requested by DOIHARA and others to get the understanding of the Consul-General, he simply gave them advice not to act in a hurry. (DOIHARA's talk on the 2nd.) And on the other hand he took such steps as seen in our telegram No. 449; these facts can not but be considered to explain that even the Commander has to take into consideration the influential background. Consequently it can be no more than a trifle to advise them here to stop activities, and I suppose that it will be without avail. Further with regard to the Emperor, I have repeated through his attendants my advice to act with greater prudence. Kindly let me know your instructions as to the degree to which I may speak to the Emperor about this matter.

Dispatch relayed to the minister, to Peiping and to Mukden.

FILE COPY  
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Ex 295

Doc. No. 1767

4-1-289

Telegram No. 520 (Urgent, Confidential, in Cipher)

Date: 13 November 1931

Sent by KUWASHIMA, Consul at Tientsin to SHIDEHARA, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

~~This morning, 13 November, after I had left my office for a conference with Chinese officials, a representative of the Japanese Army here visited my consulate, and confided that despite the reassuring statement of the military that they have no knowledge of the former Emperor's movements as reported in my previous telegram No. 519, the army actually did know about it. He revealed what had been concealed until today and said that as both the Imperial and the Kwantung Armies (when he was asked if that means "the Army Commander," he replied "the Army Headquarters") desired it, the former Emperor fled from his residence on November 10th, was put in a car and on 11th November from Tang-ku was shipped by the steamer, Amaji Maru to Ying-kow. Although the army will take the whole responsibility for it, they are afraid that it may cause some trouble to the Consul-General and the consulate officials. The army will deny all connection with it and think they will escape discovery, but if it is discovered they will say that the reason for the incident is the former Emperor's plans—i.e., "because he is so fond of Manchuria, and because there was a bombing affair recently feeling that his life was in danger, he started by himself to realise his plan on November 8th, finding a good opportunity he fled from the Japanese Concession (at Tientsin) and after several days, while his movements were unknown, he appeared in Manchuria"—To this effect the Army proposes to publish its communique, that there is the understanding between the former Emperor and the army and it is necessary to be careful with the dates of the Emperor's escape from his residence, to prevent any contradiction with the Foreign Affairs Representations. In the Consulate the Army representative was assured that all details of conversations would be reported to the Minister as for the version that the Emperor fled in connection with riots, the consulate, to its regret, cannot admit and would oppose any such explanation. The consulate only wished that the Army would consider measures to prevent the possibility of spreading rumors among the public that Emperor was coerced and being used by the Japanese Army. After that the Army representative took his leave.~~

Corrections overleaf - (Copies to Peking, Mukden)

**FILE COPY**  
RETURN TO ROOM 361

\* Referring to the latter part of out-going telegram No. 512, it was stated that the Army side had no knowledge thereof. However, while I was out on a negotiation with the Chinese side on the morning of the 13th, a member of the Headquarters came to the Consulate and confided as follows:

"Although the matter was kept secret up to now, in view of the necessity (This part cannot be deciphered) and of the desires of the Emperor and the Kwantung Army (When asked whether it meant "the Commander", he replied "the Headquarters"). The Emperor

\*\* The consular staff replied that the details would be reported to the (Japanese) Minister (to China), and sincerely regretted that our previous advice had been ignored though he did not know what the national policy might be and that, as the result thereof, an impression was given to home and abroad as if our side took the advantage of the riot and made the Emperor escape and further stated that he was definitely opposed to such machinations and wished to have his message transmitted to the Kwantung Army that they would carefully consider not to force or use the Emperor contrary to the general wish of the people.

No. -

From KUWASHIMA, Consul General at Tientsin, addressed to Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA.

Sent: Tientsin, P.M., 3 Nov. Showa 6 / 1931/

Arrived: P.M., 3 Nov. Showa 6 / 1931/

Telegram No. 462

(Secret code, urgent, strictly confidential)

(Full text)

The same person (DOIHARA), 2nd inst., evening, had an interview with Emperor, and, according to secret conversation with CHENG-CHUI, 3rd inst., he insisted that present conditions prevailing in Manchuria, favorable opportunity not to be missed; reappearance in Manchuria should take place by all means before 15th inst.; and in such event (Japan) will recognize Emperor as a head of an independent state, with which should be concluded a secret defensive and offensive alliance; League may intervene; Japanese troops would be withdrawn day after proclamation of independence. ~~If by chance, crosses Shanghai, etc., our Kwantung Army shall crush them,~~ and shall resort to all methods to give fullest support. If independence succeeds, a good amount of ~~natural~~ resources would be released; and we can start pacification of TSO-HSIANG and other elements ~~this side of in~~ China Shanghai. ~~When former Emperor was told restoration is welcomed by Japanese Imperial Household, he became greatly willing;~~ ~~and expressed his desire to know to what extent Japanese government intends to assist and also expressed his wishes to know details of method of escape from here. We promised answer will follow consideration of the matter and then~~ ~~time.~~ ~~\*\*~~ Regarding the arrival of the same person in Tientsin it was reported in the "Star" of the 3rd, The public peace department has asked us regarding truth of the matter as well as whether arrival announced to instigate reactionary elements, which is the rumor.

(Transmitted to Peking, Mukden)

Corrections:

\* If any troops advance from China proper or from other directions, the Kwantung Army would defeat them.

\*\* financial

\*\*\* Moreover, he stated that our Imperial Household seems to welcome the restoration of the Emperor. As the result thereof, it appears that the Emperor became greatly willing.

\*\*\*\* It is said that he DOIHARA retired on promising the answer on deliberation.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I.P.S. No. 4-1-252

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated November 3, 1931, and described as follows: Telegram from Kuwashima to Shidehara. Telegraphic Communication No. 462.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official  
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan

Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

Document No. 1767

(4-1-280)

24 293

Secret telegram No. 513

Date 12 November 1931

Sent by Consul General KUWASHIMA at Tientsin to SHIDEHARA, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(Text in full)

Tel. No. 513

The local paper today, 12th November, published following article on the 11th November at 3:00 o'clock afternoon:

A launch belonging to Japanese Army with several men in plain clothes accompanied by 4-5 soldiers on board came down from Japanese-French Concession, and the former Emperor HSUAN TUNG was supposed to have been ~~abducted~~. I-SHII-PAO, although both plans of DOIHARA as the riot at Tientsin and plan of establishing new regime failed, as a secondary measure, he threatened the Emperor here into going to Mukden and although the Emperor himself has not agreed, his encirclement as a whole agree with the plan of Monarchy restoration. Thus DOIHARA would abduct the Emperor to Mukden via Dairan in a few days.

(Copies to Peking, Mukden)

CORRECTED TEXT: -

A local newspaper of 12th reported that on the 11th, yesterday, at 3:00 P.M., a small Japanese military launch went down the river with a few plain-clothed men accompanied by four or five soldiers on board, leaving the Japanese and the French concessions. It was generally believed that the Ex-Emperor HSUAN TUNG was transported in the launch. I-SHII newspaper also reported that-although DOIHARA had failed in his plan of causing rioting in Tientsin and of establishing a new reign, he was threatening the Emperor to go to Mukden as his next plan, to which the Emperor has not given his recognition yet, but those who are close to him have agreed and the plan of restoration has been generally settled, and that in a few days DOIHARA, in escort of the Emperor, is going to Mukden via Dairan.



Doc. No. 1767

292

/4-1-239/

Proj. No. 133  
S.A. No. 15030  
Sack No. 20  
Item No. 2A

Telegram from KUWASHIMA, the Consul-General,  
at TIENHSIN, to the Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA,  
Nov. 4, 1931.

Telegram No. 471 (omitted)

The I-SHIIH-PAO (A Chinese newspaper) reported on the 4th with a great headline, that the purpose of DOIHARA's secret visit to TIENHSIN was (1) to instigate the dethroned Emperor PU-YI, by order of the Japanese War Ministry, and to take him out to the North-east to form an independent government; and (2) to incite Japanese here to cause trouble with Chinese in order to make a pretence for non-evacuation. It further reported that although the ex-emperor had once refused to go to MUKDEN, he was threatened by DOIHARA in various ways, and was now obliged to start against his will.

Telegrams sent to China. PEIPING and MUKDEN.

**FILE COPY**  
RETURN TO ROOM 361

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 4-1-239

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity:

Chief of the Archives Section of Foreign Office

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 page, dated Nov. 4, 1931, and described as follows:

Telegram sent by Kuwajima, Japanese Consul General in Tientsin K. SHIDEHARA, Foreign Minister, Telegraphic communication No. 471.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu ODO

\_\_\_\_\_  
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of August, 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
Name

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

Investigator IFS  
Official Capacity

Document No. 1767

Exhibit No. 294

(4-1-287)

No. -

From ARAKAWA, Consul-General at Yinkow, addressed to Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA.

Sent: Yinkow, P.M., 13 November Showa 6/1931/  
Arrived: P.M., 13 November Showa 6/1931/

No. 96 (Secret code, strictly confidential)

(Text in Brief)

The telegram gives detailed account how former Emperor (guided by) Colonel DOIHARA was transferred by Japanese steamer "Awaji Maru" to Yinkow and met here by AMAKASU and others. He left for Jankentze by train.

(See Tel. No. /4-1-285/)

From what I could gather from the captain of "Awaji Maru," Colonel DOIHARA headed the plot in the escape of the Emperor from Tientsin. He was taken into a motor car stealthily from the Concession and brought to the pier, whence the party, guarded by a force armed with two machine guns, embarked a launch, headed for Tahku, where they boarded the "Awaji Maru." Colonel DOIHARA, who is busy making a series of trips between Peiping and Tientsin, is said to be engaged in plans to get Mother and Empress out (of Tientsin). Furthermore, Garrison Commander MORISHITA and his adjutant who came on the 12th, and a gendarme sergeant and Masahiko AMAKASU, who came from Mukden day before yesterday, as well as the three Chinese mentioned in our telegram No. 94, left on the same train with the Emperor and his party. In the previous telegram it was reported that the Emperor changed into Chinese costume here, which is wrong. He is said to have been in his usual military uniform.

FILE COPY  
RETURN TO ROOM 361

C E R T I F I C A T E

I.P.S. NO. 4-1-287

Document No. 1767

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated November 13, 1931, and described as follows: Telegram from Arakawa at Yingkow to Shidehara. Telegraphic Communication No. 96.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official  
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

24th day of August 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan

Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh