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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

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23 July 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Foreign Ministry File pertaining to MANCHURIAN Incident

Date: Sep-Nov 31 Original  Copy  Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes  No

Has it been photostated? Yes  No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Foreign Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: MANCHURIAN Incident

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Foreign Ministry documents covering following:

- A. Outline and development of MANCHURIAN Incident.
1. Situation prior to outbreak of the Incident.
  2. Outbreak of the Incident.
  3. Occupation of various places immediately after outbreak. KWANTUNG Army HQ moves to MUKDEN next day (Sep 19).
  4. Japanese Army movements after 20 Sep.
  5. Conditions of peace and order in various districts.
  6. Conditions indicating recovery of administrative machinery in occupied areas.

7. General conditions in occupied areas.
8. Course of negotiations with National Gov't, and attitudes of various Chinese groups.
9. State of affairs re independence movements in MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA.
10. Anti-Japanese movements in China proper caused by MANCHURIAN Incident.
- ✓ 11. Copies of cables sent by Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA to deplomatic establishments in foreign lands.
- ✓ 12. Conditions of evacuation.
13. Table showing murder of Japanese and Koreans by bandit soldiers.
14. Attitude of foreign governments re MANCHURIAN Incident.

Analyst: 2d Lt Blumhagen



滿蒙自主運動ノ狀況(一)

昭和六年十月九日調

- 一、概觀、
- 二、各地自主運動、
- 三、張學良等ノ態度
- 四、我方ノ態度、
- 五、反響

一、滿洲事變勃發ト共ニ奉天ニ於テハ張學良(東北邊防軍司令長官)不在中ノ代理者タル參謀長榮臻ハ逸早ク北平ニ走リ省政府主席職式毅ハ所在不明トナリ吉林ニ於ケル張作相ハ事件前ヨリ既ニ錦州ニ滞在シ學良亦北平ニ在リテ東三省ニ滯任セス滿洲ニ於ケル在來ノ實權ニ甚敷動搖ヲ來セル處之ニ乘シ張學良等ニ代リテ新政權ノ獲得ヲ夢ミルモノ輩出シ或ハ宣統帝復辟ヲ策シ又獨立共和國ノ建設ヲ謀リ願然タル有様トナレリ。乍然此種陰謀ハ多ク日本軍ノ助

は(一)

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カヲ期待シテノ上ノ策動ナル處我方ニ於テハ絶對之ニ干與セサル  
 ノ方針ニ基キ只地方治安維持機關ノ成立ハ之ヲ歡迎スルノ態度ヲ  
 示シタル爲最近各方面ニ自治的治安維持機關設立ヲ見ルト共ニ所  
 謂砂上ノ樓閣ニモ等シキ滿蒙自主運動ハ漸次其影ヲ潛メムトシツ  
 ツアル模様ナリ

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ニ、各方面自主運動ノ模様ヲ概観スルニ

(1) 「奉天」 日本軍奉天城内占領後支那側行政機關ノ停止ニ依リ

二十日土肥原特務機關長ヲ市長トシ日支人參與ノ臨時市政ヲ實施セルカ支那側ニ於テハ奉天市内治安維持及金融回復等ノ爲自治機關ヲ設立スルコトトシ二十四日袁金鎧、于冲漢、李友蘭、關朝璽等發起ノ下ニ地方維持委員會ヲ組織セリ（委員前掲四人ノ外丁鑑修、孫祖昌、張成箕、金梁、佟兆元）

右地方維持委員會、市政公署トハ無關係ノ自治機關ニシテ其ノ目的ハ要スルニ當面ノ治安維持及金融回復等ニ努ムルニアリ、然ルニ同委員内部ニハ此際日本軍ノ諒解ノ下ニ本會ヲ中心トシテ東北ノ獨立ヲ計ルヲ可トスルノ意見ヲ抱クモノアルカ殊ニ關朝

は(ト)

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重ハ四民維持會（事件勃發直後關會長トナリテ純然タル宗教團  
 体トシテ貧民救恤ノ目的ヲ以テ組織セルモノナリ）ヲ基礎トシ  
 テ日本浪人等ト結托シ頻リニ新政權樹立ノ計劃ヲ廻ラシラル趣  
 ナル處同委員會ノ主班袁金鎧等ハ溫健論ヲ持シテ關等ノ策動ニ  
 反對シ居ル模様ナルノミナラス我方出先軍部及官憲ニ於テハ嚴  
 ニ日本浪人ノ策動ヲ取締リツツアルヲ以テ奉天ニ於テ新政權樹  
 立ヲ見ルカ如キコトナカルヘシト觀測セララル

(四)「吉林省」 九月二十一日日本軍吉林占領後同全省ノ行政特ニ

治安維持ノ爲張作相參謀長熙洽ニ於テ臨時省政府ノ組織ニ着手  
 シタルカ二十六日各法團ノ決議ニ基キ政府成立ノ旨ヲ發表シ越  
 ヘテ三十日熙洽ハ吉林省長官就任式ヲ舉ケ且其ノ宣言書ヲ發表

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セリ

尤モ同省政府ハ未タ獨立ヲ宣言シタルニ非スシテ要スルニ臨時  
 吉林全省ノ行政ヲ處理スルコトヲ明ニセラルニ止マリ坊間或ハ熙  
 洽カ清朝ノ遺臣羅振玉及奉天ノ閩朝璽等ト策應シテ宣統帝復辟  
 東北獨立ヲ謀ルノ意圖ヲ有スルヤニ傳フルモノアルモ右ハ事實  
 ニ非ルカ如シ

(ハ) 「哈爾濱特別區及黑龍江省」 張景惠(東省特別區行政長官)  
 ハ二十四日北平ヨリ「ハルビン」ニ歸來シ直チニ哈爾濱治安維  
 持會ヲ組織セルカ(二十六日)彼ハ學長及南京ヨリ獨立シ自ラ  
 東北四省ノ政權ヲ把持セムトノ野圖アルヤニテ洮南ノ鎮守使張  
 海鵬及吉林軍張作舟(張作相ノ弟)等トモ連絡アル由ナリ

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而シテ張作舟ハ兵ヲ五常、齊安ニ集メテ吉林奪回ヲ目論ミ居ル  
 趣ナル一方張海鵬(故吳俊陞ノ部下)ハ十月一日洮南ニ於テ獨  
 立ヲ宣言シタルカ彼ハ萬福麟ノ留守(子萬福賓代理)ニ乘シ齊  
 齊哈爾ニ乘リ赴キ、  
 黑龍江省統治ノ計ヲ廻ラシメルヤニ傳ヘタル

(二)「鐵道沿線」

南滿、安奉沿線各地ニ於テモ自治的の市政乃至治  
 安維持機關設置ノ運動アリ殊ニ安東ニ於テハ十月五日治安維持  
 會創立委員會ヲ開催シ又鳳凰城ニ於テモ目下同様準備中ノ趣ナ  
 リ

(ホ)「内外蒙古」

内外蒙古方面ニ於テモ此機ヲ利用シテ獨立ヲ策  
 スルモノアリ殊ニ昭和三年ノ秋獨立運動ヲ見タル呼倫貝爾方面  
 ニ於テハ當時ノ革命黨タル蒙古青年黨首領郭那甫(「メルセ」)

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（九月二十八日奉天ヨリ蒙古學生四十各帶同海拉爾ニ歸レリ）

並蘇聯側ト連絡アル「ボルドー」（蒙古人）（莫斯科共產黨陸

軍大學出身）ノ二派ニ分レテ夫夫全蒙古民族自決ヲ計劃中ノ趣

ナリ尙南部蒙古ニ於テハ「バブチャツブ」ノ二男甘珠札布中心

トナリ獨立策謀中ノ趣ナリ

上述諸般ノ情況ヲ通觀スルニ奉天、吉林、哈爾濱等ノ省政府乃至

治安維持會ハ要スルニ地方ノ治安回復ヲ目的トスル暫行的機關ニ

過キス只吉林ノ張作舟黑龍江ノ張海鵬等ハ武力ヲ以テ自立セムト

スルノ態度アルモ彼等ハ東北舊派ノ軍閥ニ屬スル關係上寧ろ張作

相等復歸ノ足溜リトナルニ非スヤト觀測セ<sup>モ</sup>現ニ張作相ハ<sup>ハ</sup>哈爾濱

ニ吉林省政府ヲ設置シ舊軍閥ヲ統帥セムト劃策中ノ趣ナリ

は(下)

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情勢斯ノ如クナルヲ以テ宣統帝復辟運動或ハ文治的共和國建設等  
 ハ成效ノ望渺ク殊ニ張宗昌ノ復活又ハ「セメヨノフ」等白蠟人ノ  
 獨立等ハ無稽ノ風説ニ過キサルモノノ如シ

は(下)

外  
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右東北自主運動ニ對シ張學良等ハ鮑廷東北歸還ヲ策シラルモノノ  
 如ク二十八日遼寧省（米春霖代理主席）ヲ臨時錦州ニ移シ依然東  
 三省ニ政令ヲ發シ居ル處最近傳フル所ニヨレハ學良ハ形勢非ナル  
 ヲ察シ後事ヲ張作相（事件勃發前亡父供養ノ爲歸里義縣ニ在リシ  
 カ其後錦州ニ來リ十月四日北平ニ赴キタリ）ニ一任シテ近ク下野  
 スルコトトナルヘク而シテ張作相ハ自ラ東北陸軍ヲ統帥シ且又日  
 本軍ト直接交渉シテ東北政權ヲ回復スル腹ナル趣ナリ。  
 尙南方殊ニ廣東側ニ於テハ此機會ニ於テ張學良ヲ解決シ東三省ヲ  
 完全ニ中央ノ統制ニ移スヘキコトヲ計劃シ居ル由ナルカ右ハ滿人  
 ノ滿洲ナル思想濃厚ナル土地柄實現困難ヲ豫想セラレツツアリ

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一 滿蒙自由運動ノ報道アルヤ我方政府ニ於テハ之ニ絶對干與セサル  
 ノ方針ヲ確立シ九月二十六日外務省ヨリ在滿各公館ニ對シ邦人カ  
 此種策動ニ關與スルコトヲ嚴ニ禁止方訓令スルト共ニ右帝國政府  
 ノ方針ヲ中外ニ闡明シタルカ爾來出先官憲ニ於テハ右方針ノ下ニ  
 行動シツツアリ

然ルニ十月四日在奉天關東軍司令部ニ於テハ大要「(一)東北軍ノ兇  
 暴ヲ指摘シ斯ル軍隊ヲ主宰セル舊東三省政府ト國際正義ヲ論シ外  
 交交渉ヲ爲シ得ヘキヤ(二)今ヤ新政權樹立ノ運動各所ニ發生シ廣民  
 ハ皇軍ヲ迎フルモ私慾ヲ擅ニシ橫暴ヲ極メタル舊首領ヲ戴ク意嚮  
 ナシ(三)軍ハ政治外交ニ超越スルモ現ニ軍カ治安ヲ維持シ居ル奉天  
 ニハ新政權樹立及斯ル策動ヲ許サス(四)然ルニ滿蒙二千萬人ノ爲ニ

(赤梓紙)ト

共存共榮ノ樂土ヲ現出セムコトハ日本カ取ルヘキ緊急ノ救濟策ト  
 信ス且右ハ東洋永遠ノ平和ヲ確立シ又我行動ニモ悖ラス又正義ヲ  
 尊フ世界モ之ヲ支持スヘキヲ信ストノ趣旨ヲ軍司令部ノ聲明ト  
 シテ公表セル趣ナルカ右ハ要スルニ出先軍部ノ張學良ニ對スル反  
 感ノ發露ナルト共ニ現地ノ狀況ニ鑑ミ民心慰撫ノ爲之ヲ發布セル  
 モノニシテ別ニ深キ政治上ノ意味ヲ有セサルモノノ如シ

(赤梓紙)ト

其滿蒙自主運動ノ風說傳ハルヤ國民政府並張學良等ハ日本軍カ滿蒙  
 侵略ノ野圖ヲ藏シ之ヲ煽動シラルモノニシテ右ハ中國內政ノ干涉  
 ナリト宣傳スル一方聯盟並米國ニ對シテモ日本軍カ滿蒙侵略ノ野  
 圖アルヲ訴ヘラル模様ナリ

而シテ一般世界ノ輿論殊ニ外蒙古方面ニ深キ關心ヲ有スル蘇露方  
 面ニ於テハ本運動ノ真相並其ノ發展ニ多大ノ注意ヲ拂ヒツツアル  
 カ如ク何レモ日本軍ノ行動ニ付猜疑ノ目ヲ以テ見ツツアル模様ナ  
 リ

(赤棒紙)ト

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(507)

村中

在留民引揚狀況

昭和六年十月十三日現在

滿洲地方

(一) 東支沿線

*Pohutun*

○博克圖 九月廿二日札免公司社員七名哈爾賓へ

*Tsitsihar*

○齊々哈爾 九月廿二日滿鐵社員十九名哈爾賓へ

*Anganghosi*

十月八日婦女子約四十名一時避難ノ爲メ哈爾賓へ

○昂々溪 十月十日内地人十四名(主トシテ婦人)哈爾賓着(長

春へ向々南下セル一、二ノ婦人ヲ除キ正金裏避難所へ

收容)

*Harbin*

○哈爾賓 九月廿四日婦女子六百四十名長春へ

*Haikin*

○海林 九月廿二日十八名哈爾賓へ

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○牡丹江 九月廿二日七名哈爾濱へ

(二) 洮沿線

○洮南 九月廿五日内地人全部 (約三十名) 鄭家屯へ

○通遼 九月廿二日内地人全部 (約二十八名) 鄭家屯へ

○鄭家屯 九月廿日婦女子全部 (約七十五名ト推定) 四平街へ

(三) 吉林地方

○吉林 九月廿日婦女子二百三十名長春へ

○敦化及蛟河縣 十月五日内地人二十一名朝鮮人十五名吉林へ

同日頃敦化在住朝鮮人十九名間島へ

△樺甸街及吉敦沿線 十月三日頃ヨリ敗兵ノ掠奪ヲ受ケ鮮農續々

吉林へ避難ス其ノ數十月十一日現在約七百九十名

は(下)

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(四) 海龍及拘鹿地方

○海龍、輝南、柳河、東豐、西安各地方

九月廿四日、廿九日、卅日、十月一日、三日ノ各日ニ亘リ内地人百一名朝鮮人三十三名吉林又ハ拘鹿經由大部分奉天へ

(五) 滿鐵沿線

○伊通 九月廿五日邦人全部廿名公主嶺へ(一部ヲ除キ目下公

主嶺支那宿悅來棧及泰來棧ニ投宿中)

○昌圖 九月廿日内地人女子十七名附屬地へ

○八椏<sup>椏</sup>樹 九月廿一日内地婦女子三名同卅日内地人男子二名朝鮮

人十三名開原附屬地へ

○通江口 十月一日内地女子一名子供四名開原附屬地へ(男子三

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は(ト)

名殘留)

○牛莊城 九月十九日婦女子(約十六名ト推定)十月三日男子廿

一名海城附屬地へ

△鐵嶺、開原、及撫順奧地

九月廿二日來敗殘兵ノ暴行甚シク朝鮮人ノ避難セル數十月六

日現在

撫順へ 二八三名

開原へ 九〇名

鐵嶺へ 三六八名

新台子へ 三五名

計 七七六名

は(ト)

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## (六) 北寧沿線

○錦州

九月廿四日邦人全部四十四名奉天へ

## (七) 間島地方

○局子街

九月廿一日内地人婦女子廿名分館へ

○琿春

九月廿一日内地人全部(約百五十名)朝鮮人約百名分

館へ

## (八) 東部内蒙古

○林西

九月廿三日滿鐵社員全部七名引揚

開魯、鄭家屯經由十月二日奉天へ

○新邱

九月廿八日内地人全部二十三名新民府へ

○赤峯

十月十三日頃婦女子(館員婦女子ヲ含ム)約八名ト推

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支那本部

(一) 北支地方

○唐山 全部 (九名) 天津へ

○灤州) 及昌黎全部 (約二六名) 山海關へ

(二) 中支地方

○南京 婦女子全部 上海へ 殘留者へ 下關日清汽船「ハルク」へ 避

難

○温州 全部 (一七名) 基隆へ

○杭州 全部 (三〇名) 上海へ

○蘇州 一部 (六名) 上海へ

○蕪湖 婦女子 (二六名) 上海及内地へ 殘留者へ 日清汽船「ハル

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## ク「へ避難

○九江 婦女子殆ント全部（約四〇名）上海へ

○長沙 婦女子殆ント全部（約三〇名）日清「ハルク」へ收容中

○宜昌 婦女子一七名漢口へ殘餘ノ婦女子ハ在泊汽船ニ收容中

○重慶 婦女子大部分在泊汽船ニ收容中。居留民一同（八〇名）

十五日漢口へ下江ノ豫定

○鄭州 全部（一五名）漢口へ

## （三）南支地方

○汕頭 婦女子全部（約八五名）一時領事館へ收容

○香港 市内避難所へ收容中ノモノ九龍側約五〇名他ハ全部歸宅

○雲南 一五名河内へ

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PP. 59-67

## Manchurian Incident and Political Factions in CHINA (2)

Situation as of 6 Oct. 1931

1. It is rumoured that the KUOMIN<sup>G</sup>TANG government is going to adopt pro-SOVIET, pro-Comintern policy, but it is unbelievable. The KUOMIN<sup>G</sup>TANG seems only to be absorbed in consolidating its position, taking advantage of the Incident.
2. The KWANTUNG government is absorbed in peace negotiations with NANKING, on the condition of CHIANG's resignation. Eugene CHEN and LIN Yun-Kai confidentially told Consul SUMA that agreement had been reached on main points. CHEN told Consul SUMA that probably he himself would assume the post of Foreign Secretary. With the development of NANKING-CANTON peace talks, JAPAN-CHINA relations are expected to improve considerably, and settlement of MANCHURIAN Incident will come in sight.
3. CHANG Hsueh-liang lost MUKUDEN, his headquarters. Thereby he lost half his influence, and other warlords are said to



數百年間存在シテ居リ各分野ニ於ケル權限ノ分立ニヨリ引起サレル相剋ヲ調整スル機關トシテ引續キ機能ヲ果シテ來タ。組織トシテ御前會議ハ眞ニ重大ナル情勢下ニ於テノミ眞ニ重大ナ政策ヲ決定スル爲ニ召集セラレル。

此ノ會議ノ構成員ハ天皇ハ別トシテ量質共ニ變化シテ來タ。一九四〇年ト一九四一年ノ間ニ五回ニ互リ會議ガ開催セラレタガソノ構成員ハ首相、樞密院議長、海相、陸相、外相、海相、陸相、海軍參謀總長、同次長、軍令部總長、同次長、及ビ陸海各軍務局長デアツタガ時々他ノ關係モ列席シタノデアル。

斯ル會議ハ一定ノ時ヲ置イテ定時ニ行ハレタノデハナク國家ノ超非常時モ於テ之ヲ召集サレタノデアル。會議ハ公表セラレタコトモアツタガ、今迄秘密ニサレテキタ會議モアル。一九四一年十二月七日戰爭勃發ノ前ノ年ニハ御前會議ハ連絡會議ノ奏請ニ基キ召集サレタノデアル。

或ル議題議案ガ關係方面ノ同意ヲ得タ場合ニソレガ連絡會議ニ提議サレ更ニ連絡會議ガ御前會議ニ提議スルノデアル。普通實際ニハ御前會議ノ際ニ正式決議ハ爲サレナク此ノ會議ニ於ケル同意ガ内閣ノ正式決定事項トサレタノデアル。

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be attempting his overthrow.

CHANG is trying to get support from NANKING, but the political atmosphere there has recently not been favourable to him, so he is said to have sent ETOH, his adviser, to Councillor YANO on 3 Oct., for a talk about the settlement of the pending issue.

PR.68-79

Situation of the Autonomous Movements in MANCHURIA  
and MONGOLIA. (1)

Situation as of 9 Oct. 1931

### 1. General Situation

With the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, CHIANG Hsueh-liang and his lieutenants fled from MANCHURIA, so many ambitious people are dreaming of controlling MANCHURIA taking CHIANG's place. Such plots are being concocted expecting JAPAN's backing, but Japanese Army is strictly refraining from participation in such movements.

進展シ、政府ト統帥部間ノ異論ヲ調整スル連絡會議案ガ採擇セラレタ。此ノ因茲ハ大体定期的ニ會合シ首相、外相、陸相海相、内相、陸海ノ各幕僚長、次長及ビ陸海ノ各軍務局長ヨリ構成セラレ、時ニハ更ニ企畫院總裁、内閣書記官長ガ列席シタ。此等會議ニ列席者ハ天皇ハ別トシテ事實上後ニ論ズル御前會議ノ列席者ト同一デアリ且常ニ連絡會議ガ御前會議ト流行シテ開カレタルガ故連絡會議ニ於テ到達シタ決議ハソレヨリ正式ナ御前會議ノ決議ト最モ重要デアツタ。

(二) 最高指導會議

此ノ組織ハ戰時中小磯内閣ノ時ニ出來タノデアルガ實際ハ名稱ヲ更ヘタ元ノ連絡會議デアアル。

(三) 大本營會議

戰爭中連絡會議及ビ最高指導會議ガソノ逢着セル諸問題ニ適切ニ應ジ得ナイ場合首相ハ作戰用兵事項ニ關與ハシナカツタガ大本營ノ會議ニ出席スルヤウニナツタ。此等ノ會合ガ大本營會議ト言ハレタノデアアル。

(四) 御前會議

憲法及ビ其ノ他ノ法令ニ御前會議ヲ法制化セルモノハナイガ御前會議ハ日本政府内ニ一制度トシテ

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## 2. Autonomous Movements in Various Areas.

- (a) **MUKDEN** After Japanese occupation of the walled area of MUKDEN, Chinese administrative organs stopped to function, and were replaced by a provisional administrative organ, on the 20th / of September /, participated in by the Japanese <sup>(JAPANESE Army)</sup> and the Chinese, and with Head of the Special Service Organ DOIHARA as the Mayor. A Chinese group calling themselves Four Peoples' maintainance Association is plotting, in concert with free-lance Japanese politicians, to establish a new regime, but as the local Japanese authorities are forewarned, the attempt will prove a failure.
- (b) **KIRIN Province** After Japanese occupation of the Province 21 Sept., Provisionary government has been formed under HSI, Hsia. HSI is rumoured to be planning to reinstate ex-Emperor HSUAN-TUNG and make an independent area of the NORTH EAST, but the rumour seems to be groundless.
- (c) **HARBIN Special Area and HEILUNGKIANG Province**  
 CHANG Ching-hui returned from PEIPING on the 24th, and formed the HARBIN Public Order maintainance Society on the 26th. He is said to have the ambition to control the 4 NORTH-EASTERN

(註)

右ハ米國側ニ於テ從來支那ノ駐兵撤兵問題カ日米交渉ノ最大難點タリシニ儘ミ今次交渉ニ於テハ之ヲ日支間直接商議ニ委ネントスル旨ヲ仄カセルモノト解セラレ即チ米國政府ハ蔣介石ヲシテ我政府ニ對シ和平交渉開始ヲ提議セシメ以テ日支間ノ「橋渡し」ヲ爲サントスルモノト推測セラルル處「ハル」長官カ假令非公式ニモセヨ本提言ヲ爲セル以上ハ蔣側ト事前ニ一應ノ話合ヲ遂ケタルヘキハ想像ニ難カラサル所ニシテ從テ米國政府ノ周旋ニ依リテ日支直接交渉開始セラルルニ於テハ米國政府ハ我方ニ對シテモ相當ノ誠意ヲ示スヘク右交渉ニ對シテハ故意ニ妨礙的態度ニ出テサルヘシト期待セラルルヲ以テ我方ハ其當初ヨリノ主張ノ通り支那事變ヲ米國（從テ英國）ノ妨礙ナク日支兩國間ノ直接交渉ニ依リ解決スル機會ヲ得ルモノニシテ我方トシテハ頗ル有利ナル情勢トナルヘシト認メタルニ付キ野村大使ニ對シ(一)日支和平成立ヲ日米交渉妥結ノ條件トセサルコト(二)米國ニ於テ日支和平ヲ妨礙セサルコト（後蔣行爲停止ヲ含ム）ニ付キ約束又ハ言明ヲ取付ケタル上右提案ヲ利用スル豫措置方訓令セリ

Provinces.

(d) Railway Zones. Along the SOUTH MANCHURIAN and ANTUNG Railways, autonomous municipal governments or public order maintenance organs are said to be in the making.

(e) INNER and OUTER MONGOLIAS

Some movements are afoot aiming at self-determination.

(3) In view of the above situation, CHANG Hsueh-liang is said to be thinking of retiring, leaving the affairs of the NORTH EAST in CHANG Tsuo-hsiang's care. CHANG Tsuo-hsiang is said to be planning to negotiate directly with JAPAN to place the NORTH EAST again under his control.

KWANTANG Faction is said to be attempting to get rid of CHAN Hsueh-liang <sup>at this opportunity</sup> and restore the three EASTERN Provinces to the complete control of the central authority, but the attempt will not easily succeed, for the Manchurian people believes in "MANCHURIA for the MANCHURIANS."

Doc 1449E Item 6

ハ大部分撤兵スルコトトナリ陸兵ハ一部ニ留キサ  
ルヘシト説明セリ  
三國條約ニ關聯スル自衛權問題ニ關シテハ大使ヨ  
リ我方ノ趣旨ヲ説明セル處何レ研究ノ上回答スヘ  
キ旨ヲ答ヘタリ

尙一ハル長官ハ太平洋ニ於ケル平和維持ニ關スル  
日米間ノ正式交渉ヲ行フ爲ニハ英、支、蘭等ノ關係  
國トモ協議ノ必要アリ（支那問題ニ付テハ支那トモ  
打合セ居ル旨ヲ洩ラセリ）而シテ一ハル長官自身  
ノ思付トシテ若シ支那ノ最高權威者カ日本政府及國  
民ニ對シ支那ノ眞摯ナル友誼ト信任トヲ確言シ日支  
間ノ友好關係ノ回復ヲ希望スルニ於テハ日本ハ如何  
ニ考フルヤト質問セルニ對シ、若杉公使ヨリ右ハ支  
那領ノ憲綱ヲ確メタル上ノ御話ナリヤト質シタル處  
一ハル長官ハ然ラスシテ單ニ自分一己ノ思ヒ付ナ  
ルモ、若シ斯ノ如キコト行ハルレハ世界平和維持ニ  
好箇ノ例ヲ示シ好影響アルヘシト答ヘ右ヲ日本政府  
ニ傳達シ、其ノ憲綱ヲ問合サレタシト述ヘタルニ付  
大使ニ於テ考慮スヘシト述ヘタリ。

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(4) Japanese government sticks to the policy of non-interference regarding above-mentioned autonomous movements. It is said that the KWANGTUNG Army Headquarters at MUKDEN made an announcement on 4 Oct. to the following effect:-

The JAPANESE Army stands above politics and diplomacy, but believes it an urgent remedy for JAPAN to adopt, that a paradise of co-existence and co-prosperity should be created for 20,000,000 Manchurians and Mongolians.

The above announcement seems to be no more than the expression of the local Japanese Army's disgust with CHANG Hsueh-liang, and to have little political significance.

(5) Autonomous movements in MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA are utilized for anti-JAPANESE propaganda by the KUOMING-TANG and CHANG Hsueh-liang, as if JAPAN were at the back



## 四、印度支那ノ完全占領

北部印度支那ノ占領ニ依リ日本ハ佛領印度支那ガ  
蔣介石總統ノ軍隊ニ與ヘ居タル多大ナル援助ヲ終止  
セシメルヲ待タ。

大東亞區建設ノ計畫ハ英領及葡領ヲ含ンデ居タ。  
而シテコノ計畫ヲ實現スルニハ印度支那ノ完全占領  
ハ不可缺ノモノデアツタ。南部印度支那ヲ占領スル  
事ハ日本ノ作戦ニ於ケル次ノ軍事行動ノ爲ニ必要デ  
アツタガ、其地方ノ反日感情トドゴール將軍政權ニ  
對スル同情トガ結び付イテ日本ニ對シ非常ナル懸念  
ヲ與ヘタ。

コノ懸念ハ日本ガソノ地方ヲ占領スルト除カレタ。  
タトヘ佛蘭西官憲ノ反對ヲ排除シテモ軍事據點ヲ  
得テ南部印度支那ヘ進駐セントスル決定ハ一九四一  
年七月十四日ニ駐佛日本大使ノ仲介ニ依リ「ヴィシ  
ー」政府ヘ通達サレタ。

日本ノ外務大臣ハ日本軍隊ガ一九四一年七月廿日  
ニ進駐スルト云フ事ニ關シ詳細ナル指圖ヲ與ヘタ。  
曰ク「ソレ迄ニ佛蘭西ガ承知スルナラバ平和進駐ト  
ナルベク、若シ然ラザレバ武力進駐トナラン」ト。  
事實七月二十日ニハ佛蘭西政府ノ決定如何ニ不拘日  
本政府ハ其計畫ヲ實施スル決意ヲシテ居ルト云フ事  
ガ「ヴィシー」政府ニ通達セラレタ。

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of such movements. Public opinion in the world, especially SOVIET, seems to be suspicious of the actions of the Japanese Army.

6910-16

トアル。

日本ニ依リテ強要セラレタル紛争解決案ハ約六  
萬九千平方呎ノ領土及ビ三十三萬四千人ノ住民ノ  
割譲ヲ示シタガ、二月七日以前通牒ニ依リ明示セ  
ラレタル請求ハ二萬三千平方呎ノ領土ト六萬四千  
人ノ住民ヲ超過シハシナカツタノデアル。更ニ日  
本ハ日本ノ管理下ニ非武装地帯ヲ設定スルコトヲ  
強要シタ。

一九四一年五月九日一ツノ協定ガ東京ニ於テ調  
印サレタ。然シ日本ハ其友好的意図ノ代償トシテ  
政治的ノ保證及ビ了解ニ關スル公文書ヲ強要シタ、  
即チ「日本ハ佛暹羅間ノ本解決ヲ以テ最後の且ツ  
不変ノモノタルヲ保證ス、佛蘭西ハ印度支那ニ關  
シ、直接間接ニ日本ノ利益ニ相反スル政治的、經  
濟的、及ビ軍事的協力ヲ包含スルヤモ知レザル第  
三國トノ協定ヲナサザルモノトス」ト言フニアル。

Proj. 189  
Sack 1  
Item 90

#248

Foreign Ministry's file pertaining  
to the Manchurian Incident

November 1931

1. Outline and ~~course~~ <sup>development</sup> of the Manchurian  
Incident

Situations prior to the outbreak of  
the incident

The development of the incident

- (1) The outbreak of the incident
- (2) Occupation of various places immediately after the outbreak
- (3) Our army's movement after 20. Sept.
- (4) Conditions of peace and order in various districts
- (5) Conditions indicating recovery of administrative machinery in the occupied areas
- (6) General conditions in the occupied areas

2/

2. Course of our negotiations with the national government and the attitude of various Chinese groups

3. State of affairs regarding the independence movement in Manchuria and Mongolia

General survey

local independence movements

Chiang Kai-shek's attitude

our attitude

reaction

3. Anti-Japan movements in China  
Proper caused by the Manchurian Incident

Copies of cables sent by the Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA to the diplomatic establishment in foreign lands.

3/  
#2488

- 4 conditions of our people's evacuation
- 5 The evacuation of consulates
- 6 Table showing the murder of  
Japanese and Koreans by the  
bandit soldiers
- 7 Evacuation of Koreans
- 8 The attitude of foreign governments  
regarding the Manchurian Incident.

### 1. Outline and development of the Manchurian Incident

The relationship between Japan and China has been very tense. Chinese took advantage of our friendly attitude and menace the life and property of our people staying in Manchuria. Besides, the recent NAKAMURA incident has greatly aggravated the situation.

4/ Our government's policy is to settle the problems through diplomatic measures.

(1) The outbreak of the Incident

At 10:30 in the evening of September 18, six soldiers under Lieutenant KAWAMOTO were patrolling along the railroad, when they heard the sound of explosion, and on hurrying back about 500 meters, they found some Chinese soldiers running away ---

(2) Occupation of various places immediately after the outbreak of the incident

At that time, the number of Japanese garrison along the railroad was only about 12000, while the Chinese soldiers were more than 220000. In order to avoid probable mishaps to the Japanese residents, the Japanese army started actions without delay. Japanese troops stationed at various places were concentrated in Mukden district and the

5/ Kwantung army headquarters  
moved to Mukden from Port Arthur  
at noon on the 19th.

(3) Our army's movements after the 20th.  
Troops were despatched only when  
it was necessary to do so. Besides  
they were withdrawn as soon as  
~~the~~ order was restored  
and even after the expedition into  
Manchuria of the Korean army,  
the total number did not exceed  
the limit set in the treaty.

(6) general conditions in the occupied area.  
People were disturbed in the first few  
days, but by and by they have  
settled down to work again.  
Banks too are opened, but the  
cash is held by the army's custody.



- 1 -

Hajime ITO

Doc. No. 2480

From CHINESE minister CHIANG to Japanese Foreign  
minister SHIDEHARA, dated 27 Oct. 1931

Under the instruction of his Home government, CHIANG  
informs SHIDEHARA that CHINA is ready to negotiate with  
JAPAN about taking over various areas in SHANTUNG  
Province to be evacuated by JAPANESE troops, according  
to Item 5 of the resolution adopted by the League of  
Nations, 24 Oct.

From SHIDEHARA to CHIANG, reply to the above, dated  
31 Oct. 1931.

SHIDEHARA informs CHIANG that the League of Nations  
has adopted no such resolution as CHIANG says it did

on 24 Oct. As for CHIANG's letter as of 27 Oct., SHIDEHARA refers CHIANG to JAPANESE government's announcement as of 26 Oct., in which JAPAN's intentions regarding the MANCHURIAN Incident was clarified.