

30

Documents which I received from  
premier Gichi Tanaka,

17/10

2/3/16



MICROFILMING

Document 2316 Source: HATOYAMA, Ichiro (TANAKA, Giichi)

has been microfilmed on 22 Oct 1948 for  
permanent historical record.

(None) (Part) of this document had been extracted for court use.

F. MATTISON  
Files Unit  
Document Division

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT NUMBER 2316

TITLE: Secret Documents on Marshal CHANG, TSUO-LIN Incident  
of 3 June 1929 (Blowing Up of Train near Mukden)

SOURCE: HATOYAMA, Ichiro (TANAKA, Giichi)

Doc. Nos. 2316 to 2322 incl - Page 3 - SUMMARY Cont'd

Doc. No. 2321

(Marked Exhibit 7) Draft of Secret representation to Throne, undated but presumably 1 July, since TANAKA Cabinet resigned July 2. TANAKA reports to Emperor that further investigation had disclosed that assassination plot personally planned and executed by Staff Officer KOMOTO, Daisaku and other members of KWANTUNG Army Staff. Asks permission to discipline officers concerned secretly. (HATOYAMA comments that so-called Continental Policy of TANAKA Cabinet planned by outsiders like these, not TANAKA)

Doc. No. 2322

HATOYAMA's Comments. (A.N. Scanners - Notes filed with Doc. 2316)

Analyst: W.H.Wagner

Doc. Nos. 2316 to 2322 incl  
Page 3

內閣總理大臣野澤田中義一殿

\*23/16

極秘親展

Exhibit (3)

絨

陸軍大臣白川義則

極秘

外

滿鐵奉天驛北方陸橋下ニ於ケル  
支那兵配置許容ニ関スル件

昭和四年六月十日

陸軍大臣 白川義則

内閣總理大臣 岡田 中義一殿



六月八日附照會ノ首題ノ件左記之通りニ有  
之候條 右回答ス

左記

六月三日夜張作霖林歸奉ノ下、十九ヤ在奉天支  
那國憲兵司令八同日午後我奉天憲兵介隊長  
對シ本夜張作霖歸奉スルニ付 警備ノ爲

瀋陽驛及皇姑屯驛間ニ騎兵五十騎ノ外憲  
兵數名ヲ配置シ夕キ旨交渉シ来リ同分隊  
長ハ直ニ之ヲ軍司令部ニ報告ス  
軍參謀河本大佐ハ該報告ニ接シ武裝支  
那兵ヲ警言備ノ爲滿鐵附屬地内ニ入ラシム  
ルコトハ從來許容シ来ル慣例ナク鑑ミ  
之ニ準シ自己ノ專斷ヲ以テ支那側ノ要求  
ニ應ジ滿鐵、京奉兩線交叉點陸橋下ニ  
支那憲兵ノ配置ヲ許容シタルモノナリ

支那

支那憲兵ノ配置ヲ許容シタルモノナリ

支那憲兵ノ配置ヲ許容シタルモノナリ

支那憲兵ノ配置ヲ許容シタルモノナリ

支那



#2310

田中首相閣下

必親啟

Exhibit (4)

書

白川義則

唯當時該重要地點、直接整軍、

任之當此、南來軍、於支那側、希望

二應、支那軍、兵之配置、評定、如左、

三、イ、テ、ハ、其、手、續、及、實、施、上、於、於、於、於、

所、ア、リ、ト、述、ベ、ル、ハ、以、テ、之、力、を、任、シ、

111  
111

此カニスル旨ナリ

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2316 to 2322 inclusive

29 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Secret Documents on Marshal CHANG, TSUO-LIN Incident of 3 June 1929 (Blowing Up of Train near Mukden)

Date: May-June 1929 Original  Copy  Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes  No

Has it been photostated? Yes  No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: HATOYAMA, Ichiro (TANAKA, Giichi)

PERSONS IMPLICATED: TANAKA, Giichi; Gen. SHIRAKAWA, Yoshinori; KINOSHITA, Kenjiro; Col. KOMOTO, Daisaku

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Background conspiracy for aggression China and MANCHURIA

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

This series of documents received from Baron TANAKA by HATOYAMA, Ichiro, concern the circumstances surrounding the death of Marshal CHANG and reveal officially that the Marshal's death was planned by staff members of the KWANTUNG Army interested in Japanese expansion in Asia. Documents include an explanation of them signed by HATOYAMA.

Doc. No. 2316

(Marked Exhibit 3 and Exhibit 4) Second Report by War Minister SHIRAKAWA to Prime Minister TANAKA, dated 10 June 1929. (According to HATOYAMA, made on inquiry of 8 June 1929, by TANAKA)

This report tries to place blame on Chinese Army,

Doc. Nos. 2316 to 2322 incl - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd

who had requested permission to place 50 Chinese at the railway junction. Col. KOMOTO, Daisaku accepted demand at own discretion. (Chinese could enter SMR territory if given permission). And so indirect blame on KWANTUNG Army for improper supervision.

Doc. No. 2317

(Marked Exhibit 5) Draft Memorial to Throne (prepared by Prime Minister TANAKA) Undated but presumably late June 1929. TANAKA reports to Throne on basis of preceding documents. (HATOYAMA asserts neither he nor Emperor know true situation).

Doc. No. 2318

(Marked Exhibit 1) Primary report submitted to Prime Minister TANAKA by War Minister SHIRAKAWA, Yoshinori, 20 May 1929. (A.N. One year after Marshal CHANG's train had been blown up)

SHIRAKAWA states that careful investigation can disclose no evidence of KWANTUNG Army participation in plot.

Doc. No. 2319

(Marked Exhibit 2) Report submitted by KINOSHITA, Kenjiro, Governor-General of KWANTUNG Province, to Prime Minister TANAKA, on 10 May 1929. (Shortly before the above). "Presuming that the explosion was effected by a group of Chinese who were planning revolution, a severe investigation has been made. But no such evidence has been found." Neither could KINOSHITA place the blame on the RONIN (Japanese agitators).

Doc. No. 2320

(Marked Exhibit 6) Draft of Statement on Marshal CHANG affair published by TANAKA Cabinet. Undated but presumably late June 1929. Statement condensed reports, stresses importance of punishment of irresponsible officials.

2316  
2322

File in Doc. 2316.

Respectfully submitted,  
Toshio TOMISHIGE,  
Room 365.

### THE TANAKA CABINET AND THE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF CHANG TSUO-LIN.

Who caused the Manchurian Incident to occur?  
Who arranged the explosion of the railway junction,  
north of Mukden Station at midnight, June 3rd,  
1928, so that the Governor-General of Manchuria  
CHANG Tsuo-lin be slain? Did the Kwantung  
Army have anything to do with it, or was Tokyo  
government connected with it in any way?  
At least, the rumor had it that either of them  
pulled a string from behind. Yet, no evidence  
was found on investigation. Then, all of a  
sudden, the TANAKA Cabinet resigned en masse  
on July 2nd, 1929. Why?

A report written and submitted by Ichirō  
HATOYAMA to James Williamson of Investigation  
Section (Spec. Agt C.I.F.) clarifies the enigma.  
Presumably, HATOYAMA wrote his report according  
to the papers which were given to him in a  
sealed envelope by the late Gen. Giichi TANAKA

to be opened when HATOYAMA became the Prime  
Minister <sup>of Japan.</sup> The following is a summary of  
HATOYAMA'S report.

About one \* \* \*

p. 2. About a year later (May 20th, 1929) the  
Minister of War Yoshinori SHIRAKAWA made  
a report to the inquiry of the Prime Minister  
TANAKA, asserting that —

"In view of the fact <sup>that</sup> the place where the  
explosion occurred belonged to a garrisoned zone  
of the Kwantung Army and that the Kwantung Army  
has been subjected to criticism, I was having  
this accident carefully investigated. However,  
no evidence of participation of our Army or  
military men in this matter has been found."

On the other hand, the Prime Minister

TANAKA is likely to have ordered <sup>to</sup> Kenjiro  
Governor-General of Kwantung Province,

KINOSHITA, to investigate it because the latter  
independently,



sent an "extra" report to the Prime Minister  
dated May 10th, 1929, and  
dated May 10th, 1929. In part, he wrote —

p. 4. " (1) Judging from the personal belongings

left behind by a Chinese man who dressed up

somewhat like a civilian-clad sharp-shooter

of South China (Ben-itai) and who was shot

to death, while trying to break through the <sup>guarded</sup> line

of our garrisons, against warning; and

presuming that the explosion was effected <sup>without</sup>

by a group of three Chinese who planned

a revolution of China, a severe investigation

has been made. But no such evidence has been found.

p. 5. " (2) As rumor had it that this was an act planned by some of those RONINS (the Japanese without positions) an investigation was fully made of them. But no evidence has been found.

p. 5. " (3) Though one or two important Chinese government officials were subjected to criticism in connection with this incident, no evidence was produced ~~to~~ by investigation."

Perhaps because the question assumed a serious aspect, the Prime Minister again made an inquiry on June 8th, 1929, to the Minister of War SHIRAKAWA. The latter's reply dated June 10th, 1929, disclosed a different aspect of investigation. (T.N. It tacitly indicated an intention, on the part of Kwantung Army, to shift the blame on the shoulder of Chinese Army.)

p. 7. In part, it says—

" On June 3rd, 1928, the Chinese Provost Marshall at Mukden, as soon as CHANG T<sup>su</sup>-lin's start

trip (home from Peiping to Mukden) was decided, negotiated with the commander of a Japanese military police squad for permission to post fifty Chinese Cavalrymen at the rail-

See own Doc.  
1872

way junction. Colonel KŌMOTO, a Staff

officer, accepted this Chinese demand at his

own discretion and granted a permission for

posting the Chinese military police under

a bridge at the junction, as it was an usual custom

to allow them to enter into the land attached

to South Manchuria Railway, when demanded.

p. 8. <sup>the report says,</sup>  
"However, the very fact <sup>"</sup> that the staff KŌMOTO  
<sup>"</sup> at his own discretion  
permitted to post the Chinese military police  
to such an important point where the Kwantung  
Army ought to have garrisoned is considered  
inadequate in formality and efficiency. It is,  
therefore, necessary to clarify where <sup>the</sup> responsibility  
is to be attributed."

p. 9. According to this report, the Prime Minister

TANAKA reported to the Emperor.

p. 12. Judging from these circumstances and upon  
reading these confidential correspondence, HATAYAMA

asserts that both the Emperor and TANAKA were not implicated in the death case of CHANG Tsuo-lin; especially the Emperor was quite ignorant of the real situation.

p. 13. Thereupon, the TANAKA Cabinet published a statement, putting the above reports together, and stressed the importance of a disciplinary punishment of those responsible and thoughtless personnel. *this incident.*

p. 15. However, <sup>at</sup> [a little later] <sup>date,</sup> the Prime Minister TANAKA was dismayed when he heard another

news, and discovered, as result of further

investigation, that the plot of railway explosion

had been carried out by a staff <sup>member</sup>, and his

followers of Kwantung Army. He immediately

reported the real fact to the Emperor and

regretfully apologized for his own ignorance,

as follows:

p. 15. " I am very sorry to inform Your

Majesty that the explosion incident occurred

near Mukden <sup>had been</sup> personally <sup>and conducted</sup> schemed by

a certain Staff <sup>member</sup>, KŌMOTO, and a few other

p. 16. members of <sup>the</sup> KWANTUNG Army. For strict

maintenance of military discipline, I wish

to punish those responsible for this crime.

However, if the secret should leak out,

it would cause great disadvantage

to the state. Therefore, I shall be

as careful as possible in rectifying military

discipline. As the handling of this case will

affect greatly the future of the state, I secretly

consulted with the Chief of General Staff and

the Inspector-General of Military Education,



and also asked for the opinions of the field-marshals. Their opinions have agreed with

mine, so that I could come to a conclusion." △

p. 17. Thus being overawed for his ignorance of the

real situation of this incident, the TANAKA

Cabinet sent in general resignation in a hurry

to the Emperor on July 2nd (1929)

p. 18. The so-called Continental Asiatic Policy

of the TANAKA Cabinet, to tell the truth, had

been planned by some outsiders, says HATOYAMA,

— not by the TANAKA Cabinet. Simply because

TANAKA happened to be a general, the said  
policy planned by a certain group of militarists  
of Kwantung Army was talked about falsely  
as his traditional Cabinet policy.

(The End)

List of Confidential Letters.

by which Mr. HATOYAMA wrote  
his report to Mr. Williamson.

Exhibit (1) The first report submitted by the

War Minister SHIRAKAWA to the Prime Minister

TANAKA, dated May 20th, 1929 (one year

later than the occurrence of the incident)

Exhibit (2) The report submitted by Kenjiro

KINOSHITA, Governor-General of Kwantung

Province, to the Prime Minister TANAKA,

dated May 10th, 1929.

Exhibit (3) The second report submitted by

the War Minister SHIRAKAWA to the Prime

Minister TANAKA, dated June 10th, 1929.

Exhibit (4) Part of the above report (Exhibit (3))

Exhibit (5) a draft memorial to the Throne.

(prepared by the Prime Minister TANAKA.

No date given, but presumably this was

written and reported to the Emperor in

the middle of June, 1929.)

Exhibit (6) A draft of the statement published

by the TANAKA Cabinet (No date given,

but presumably this was published

in the middle of June, 1929.)

Exhibit (7) A draft of secret representation to  
the Throne, finally disclosing the real facts  
about the incident. No date given, but  
presumably this was written at the end of  
June, 1929, or on the first day of July, 1929,  
judging from the fact that the TANAKA  
Cabinet resigned in a body on July 2<sup>nd</sup>,  
1929.

Exhibit (7) A draft of secret representation to  
the Throne, finally disclosing the real facts  
about the incident. No date given, but  
presumably this was written at the end of  
June, 1929, or on the first day of July, 1929,  
judging from the fact that the TANAKA  
Cabinet resigned in a body on July 2<sup>nd</sup>,  
1929.

30

Documents which I received from  
premier Gichi Tanaka,

23/6

17/12

INT. 440.



INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT NUMBER 2316

TITLE: Secret Documents on Marshal CHANG, TSUO-LIN Incident  
of 3 June 1929 (Blowing Up of Train near Mukden)

SOURCE: HATOYAMA, Ichiro (TANAKA, Giichi)

MICROFILMING

Document 2316 Source: HATOYAMA, Ichiro (TANAKA, Giichi)

has been microfilmed on 22 Oct 1948 for  
permanent historical record.

(None) (Part) of this document had been extracted for court use.

F. MATTISON  
Files Unit  
Document Division

Doc. Nos. 2316 to 2322 incl - Page 3 - SUMMARY Cont'd

Doc. No. 2321

(Marked Exhibit 7) Draft of Secret representation to Throne, undated but presumably 1 July, since TANAKA Cabinet resigned July 2. TANAKA reports to Emperor that further investigation had disclosed that assassination plot personally planned and executed by Staff Officer KOMOTO, Daisaku and other members of KWANTUNG Army Staff. Asks permission to discipline officers concerned secretly. (HATOYAMA comments that so-called Continental Policy of TANAKA Cabinet planned by outsiders like these, not TANAKA)

Doc. No. 2322

HATOYAMA's Comments. (A.N. Scanners - Notes filed with Doc. 2316)

Analyst: W.H.Wagner

Doc. Nos. 2316 to 2322 incl  
Page 3

内閣總理大臣男齋田中義一殿

極秘親展

Exhibit (3)

28/10

内閣總理大臣男齋田中義一殿

極秘親展

\*28/6

Exhibit (3)

絨

陸軍大臣白川義則

極秘

外

滿鐵奉天驛北方陸橋下ニ於テ凡  
支那兵配置許容ニ関スル件

昭和四年六月十日

陸軍大臣 白川義則

内閣總理大臣 野田中義一殿



六月八日附照會ノ首題ノ件左記之通りニ有  
之候條右田答ス

左記

六月三日夜張作霖林歸奉ノ下ニ十九ヤ在奉天支  
那國憲兵司令ハ同日午後我奉天憲兵介隊長  
對シ本夜張作霖歸奉スルニ付警備ノ爲

瀋陽驛及白皇姑屯驛間ニ騎兵五十騎ノ外憲  
兵數名ヲ配置シ夕キ旨ニ交渉シ来リ同分隊  
長ハ直ニ之ヲ軍司令部ニ報告ス  
軍參謀河本大佐ハ該報告ニ接シ武裝支  
那兵ヲ警言備ノ爲滿鐵附屬地内ニ入ラシム  
ルコトハ從來許容シ来ル慣例ナルニ鑑ミ  
之ニ準シ自己ノ專斷ヲ以テ支那側ノ要求  
ニ應ジ滿鐵東京奉天線交叉點陸橋下ニ  
支那憲兵ノ配置ヲ許容シタルモノナリ

支那

支那憲兵ノ配置ハ支那側ノ要求ニ應ジ  
滿鐵東京奉天線交叉點陸橋下ニ

支那

#2310

田中首相閣下

必親啟

Exhibit (4)



書

白川義則

唯當時該重要地點、直接警備、

任之當此、南來軍、於支那側、希望

之應、支那軍兵、配置、評定、如左、

三、四、五、六、其、手、續、及、實施、上、於、缺、口、

所、予、以、補、之、以、其、力、甚、任、

明  
カ  
ス  
ル  
学  
者  
ナ  
リ

陰

三

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2316 to 2322 inclusive

29 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Secret Documents on Marshal CHANG, TSUO-LIN Incident of 3 June 1929 (Blowing Up of Train near Mukden)

Date: May-June 1929 Original  Copy  Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes  No

Has it been photostated? Yes  No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: HATOYAMA, Ichiro (TANAKA, Giichi)

PERSONS IMPLICATED: TANAKA, Giichi; Gen. SHIRAKAWA, Yoshinori; KINOSHITA, Kenjiro; Col. KOMOTO, Daisaku

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Background conspiracy for aggression China and MANCHURIA

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

This series of documents received from Baron TANAKA by HATOYAMA, Ichiro, concern the circumstances surrounding the death of Marshal CHANG and reveal officially that the Marshal's death was planned by staff members of the KWANTUNG Army interested in Japanese expansion in Asia. Documents include an explanation of them signed by HATOYAMA.

Doc. No. 2316

(Marked Exhibit 3 and Exhibit 4) Second Report by War Minister SHIRAKAWA to Prime Minister TANAKA, dated 10 June 1929. (According to HATOYAMA, made on inquiry of 8 June 1929, by TANAKA)

This report tries to place blame on Chinese Army,

Doc. Nos. 2316 to 2322 incl - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd

who had requested permission to place 50 Chinese at the railway junction. Col. KOMOTO, Daisaku accepted demand at own discretion. (Chinese could enter SMR territory if given permission). And so indirect blame on KWANTUNG Army for improper supervision.

Doc. No. 2317

(Marked Exhibit 5) Draft Memorial to Throne (prepared by Prime Minister TANAKA) Undated but presumably late June 1929. TANAKA reports to Throne on basis of preceding documents. (HATOYAMA asserts neither he nor Emperor know true situation).

Doc. No. 2318

(Marked Exhibit 1) Primary report submitted to Prime Minister TANAKA by War Minister SHIRAKAWA, Yoshinori, 20 May 1929. (A.N. One year after Marshal CHANG's train had been blown up)

SHIRAKAWA states that careful investigation can disclose no evidence of KWANTUNG Army participation in plot.

Doc. No. 2319

(Marked Exhibit 2) Report submitted by KINOSHITA, Kenjiro, Governor-General of KWANTUNG Province, to Prime Minister TANAKA, on 10 May 1929. (Shortly before the above). "Presuming that the explosion was effected by a group of Chinese who were planning revolution, a severe investigation has been made. But no such evidence has been found." Neither could KINOSHITA place the blame on the RONIN (Japanese agitators).

Doc. No. 2320

(Marked Exhibit 6) Draft of Statement on Marshal CHANG affair published by TANAKA Cabinet. Undated but presumably late June 1929. Statement condensed reports, stresses importance of punishment of irresponsible officials.

Respectfully submitted,  
Toshio TOMISHIGE,  
Room 365.

2316  
2322  
File in Doc. 2316.

## THE TANAKA CABINET AND THE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF CHANG TSUO-LIN.

Who caused the Manchurian Incident to occur?  
Who arranged the explosion of the railway junction,  
north of Mukden Station at midnight, June 3rd,  
1928, so that the Governor-General of Manchuria  
CHANG Tsuo-lin be slain? Did the Kwantung  
Army have anything to do with it, or was Tokyo  
government connected with it in any way?  
At least, the rumors had it that either of them  
pulled a string from behind. Yet, no evidence  
was found on investigation. Then, all of a  
sudden, the TANAKA Cabinet resigned en masse  
on July 2nd, 1929. Why?

A report written and submitted by Ichirō  
HATOYAMA to James Williamson of Investigation  
Section (Spec. Agt C.I.F.) clarifies the enigma.  
Presumably, HATOYAMA wrote his report according  
to the papers which were given to him in a  
sealed envelope by the late Gen. Giichi TANAKA

to be opened when HATOYAMA became the Prime  
Minister of Japan. The following is a summary of  
HATOYAMA'S report.

\*\*\*

p. 2. About a year later (May 20th, 1929) the  
Minister of War Yoshinori SHIRAKAWA made  
a report to the inquiry of the Prime Minister  
TANAKA, asserting that —

"In view of the fact <sup>that</sup> the place where the  
explosion occurred belonged to a garrisoned zone  
of the Kwantung Army and that the Kwantung Army  
has been subjected to criticism, I was having  
this accident carefully investigated. However,  
no evidence of participation of our Army or  
military men in this matter has been found."

On the other hand, the Prime Minister

TANAKA is likely to have ordered <sup>to</sup> Kenjiro

Governor-General of Kwantung Province,

KINOSHITA, to investigate it independently, because the latter

sent an "extra" report to the Prime Minister  
dated May 10th, 1929. In part, he wrote —

p. 4. " (1) Judging from the personal belongings

left behind by a Chinese man who dressed up

somewhat like a civilian-clad sharp-shooter

of South China (Ben-itai) and who was shot

to death, while trying to break through the <sup>guarded</sup> line

of our garrisons, against warning; and

presuming that the explosion was effected <sup>by a group of three Chinese who planned</sup>

a revolution of China, a severe investigation



has been made. But no such evidence has been found.

p. 5. " (2) As rumor had it that this was an act planned by some of those RONINS (the Japanese without positions) an investigation was fully made of them. But no evidence has been found.

p. 5. " (3) Though one or two important Chinese government officials were subjected to criticism in connection with this incident, no evidence was produced by investigation."

Perhaps because the question assumed a serious aspect, the Prime Minister again made an inquiry on June 8th, 1929, to the Minister of War SHIRAKAWA. The latter's reply dated June 10th, 1929, disclosed a different aspect of investigation. (T.N. It tacitly indicated an intention, on the part of Kwantung Army, to shift the blame on the shoulder of Chinese Army.)

p. 7. In part, it says—

" On June 3rd, 1928, the Chinese Provost Marshall at Mukden, as soon as CHANGT<sup>S</sup>TSUO-lin's start

trip (home from Peiping to Mukden) was decided, negotiated with the commander of a Japanese military police squad for permission to post fifty Chinese Cavalrymen at the rail-

Japan Dec.  
1872

way junction. Colonel KŌMOTO, a Staff

officer, accepted this Chinese demand at his

own discretion and granted a permission for

posting the Chinese military police under

a bridge at the junction, as it was an usual custom

to allow them to enter into the land attached

to South Manchuria Railway, when demanded.

the report says,

p. 8. "However, the very fact <sup>"</sup> <sup>"</sup> that the staff KŌMOTO  
at his own discretion  
permitted to post the Chinese military police  
to such an important point where the Kwantung  
Army ought to have garrisoned is considered  
inadequate in formality and efficiency. It is,  
therefore, necessary to clarify where <sup>the</sup> responsibility  
is to be attributed."

p. 9. According to this report, the Prime Minister  
TANAKA reported to the Emperor.

p. 12. Judging from these circumstances and upon  
reading these confidential correspondence, HATAYAMA

asserts that both the Emperor and TANAKA were not implicated in the death case of CHANG Tsuo-lin; especially the Emperor was quite ignorant of the real situation.

p. 13. Thereupon, the TANAKA Cabinet published a statement, putting the above reports together, and stressed the importance of a disciplinary punishment of those responsible and thoughtless personnel of this incident.

p. 15. However, <sup>at</sup> [a little later] <sup>date,</sup> the Prime Minister TANAKA was dismayed when he heard another

news, found discovered, as result of further investigation, that the plot of railway explosion had been carried out by a staff <sup>member</sup>, and his followers of Kwantung Army. He immediately reported the real fact to the Emperor and regretfully apologized for his own ignorance, as follows:

p. 15. " I am very sorry to inform Your

Majesty that the explosion incident occurred near Mukden <sup>had been</sup> personally <sup>and conducted</sup> schemed by a certain Staff <sup>member</sup>, KŌMOTO, and a few other

p. 16. members of <sup>the</sup> KWANTUNG Army. For strict  
maintenance of military discipline, I wish  
to punish those responsible for this crime.

However, if the secret should leak out,

it would ~~be~~ cause great disadvantage

to the state. Therefore, I shall be

as careful as possible in rectifying military

discipline. As the handling of this case will

affect greatly the future of the state, I secretly

consulted with the Chief of General Staff and

the Inspector-General of Military Education,

and also asked for the opinions of the field-marshals. Their opinions have agreed with mine, so that I could come to a conclusion." Δ

p. 17. Thus being overawed for his ignorance of the

real situation of this incident, the TANAKA

Cabinet sent in general resignation in a hurry

to the Emperor on July 2nd (1929)

p. 18. The so-called Continental Asiatic Policy

of the TANAKA Cabinet, to tell the truth, had

been planned by some outsiders, says HATOYAMA,

— not by the TANAKA Cabinet. Simply because



TANAKA happened to be a general, the said

policy planned by a certain group of militarists

of Kwantung Army was talked about falsely

as his traditional Cabinet policy.

(The End)

List of Confidential Letters.

by which Mr. HATAYAMA wrote  
his report to Mr. Williamson.

Exhibit (1) The first report submitted by the

War Minister SHIRAKAWA to the Prime Minister

TANAKA, dated May 20th, 1929 (one year

later than the occurrence of the incident)

Exhibit (2) The report submitted by Kenjiro

KINOSHITA, Governor-General of Kwantung

Province, to the Prime Minister TANAKA,

dated May 10th, 1929.

Exhibit (3) The second report submitted by

the War Minister SHIRAKAWA to the Prime

Minister TANAKA, dated June 10th, 1929.

Exhibit (4) Part of the above report (Exhibit (3))

Exhibit (5) a draft memorial to the Throne.

(prepared by the Prime Minister TANAKA.

No date given, but presumably this was

written and reported to the Emperor in

the middle of June, 1929.)

Exhibit (6) A draft of the statement published

by the TANAKA Cabinet (No date given,

but presumably this was published

in the middle of June, 1929.)

Exhibit (7) A draft of secret representation to  
the Throne, finally disclosing the real facts  
about the incident. No date given, but  
presumably this was written at the end of  
June, 1929, or on the first day of July, 1929,  
judging from the fact that the TANAKA  
Cabinet resigned in a body on July 2<sup>nd</sup>,  
1929.