

assumed the post of Chief of Heilung Kiang  
Regime, he would appoint MA as Head of  
his army.

Again, CHANG revealed to a member  
of our consulate that CHANG <sup>had</sup> handed  
450,000 <sup>GEN</sup> ~~Gen~~ to MA for <sup>immediate</sup> ~~the present use~~  
a day or two days before.

Regarding the detail of their interview,  
I will report further later on.

Transmitted ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> Peiping,  
Mukden, Kwantung, Tientsin, Kilin,  
Tsitsihar <sup>manchuria</sup>  
(~~Chichihar~~) and ~~Manjuri~~ in China.



Secret telegram No 96

②

54-1-287

Date: 13 November 1931

Sent by: ~~Crisol Arakawa at Yin-kato~~ to ~~Hidehara~~.

(Text in brief)

The telegram gives detailed account how former Emperor ~~(guided by)~~ <sup>(guided by)</sup> Colonel Doihara was transferred by Japanese steamer "Awaji Maru" to Yinkow and met here by Amakaze and others. He left for Tientsin by train.

(see tel. 54-1-285)

From what I could gather from the captain of "AWAJI MARU", Colonel DOIHARA headed the plot <sup>(in the escape of)</sup> of the Emperor from TIENTSIN. He was taken into a motor car stealthily from the concession ~~(and brought)~~ <sup>(and brought)</sup> to the pier, whence the party, guarded by a force armed with <sup>two</sup> machine guns, embarked ~~in~~ a launch, <sup>headed for</sup> TAHKU, <sup>where they boarded</sup> the "AWAJI MARU". Col. DOIHARA who is ~~making~~ <sup>making</sup> a series of trips <sup>between</sup> PEIPING and TIENTSIN is said to be engaged in <sup>plans</sup> to get Mother and Empress out <sup>(of TIENTSIN)</sup>. <sup>(it was reported that)</sup> In the previous telegram the Emperor ~~is said to~~ <sup>is said to</sup> have changed into Chinese costume <sup>here</sup> which is wrong. ~~It is said to have been in his~~ <sup>is said to have been in his</sup> military uniform. ~~HIRANO~~



(X)

Bunthornore, Garrison commander  
Morishita and <sup>his</sup> adjutant who came  
on the 12th, and a gendarme ~~and~~  
sergeant and Masahiko Amakasu,  
who came from Mukden Bay before  
yesterday as well the 3 Chinese  
mentioned in our telegram No. 94  
left on the same train with the  
Emperor and his ~~attendant~~ party.



①

No. - 4-1-287  
From Arakawa, Consul-General at  
Yinkow, addressed to Foreign Mi-  
nister Shidekara

Sent: Yinkow, P.M., 13 Nov. Showa 6/1931/  
Arrived: - do -

No. 96 (Secret code, Strictly confidential)



4-1-223

Room 339

Satsumi

(1)

4-1-223

Telegram from KUWAJIMA, ~~Gen~~ Consul General  
at Tientsin to SHIDEHARA, Foreign  
Minister.

Sent: p.m. 1 Nov. 1931. Tientsin

Rec'd: a.m. 2 Nov. 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,  
PING KO-CHUANG, LIU CHENG-SHENG,



4-1-23

(2)

HO KUO-CHUNG, CHAO CHEN and

CHIN TING-HSÜN arrived at Tientsin

a few days before to have a secret

conference with the AN-FU 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 31~~st~~ for Mukden via

Dairen.



4-1-223

(3)

(1) First to send telegrams for attacking Hsueh-liang.

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

(3) To ~~propose~~<sup>appoint</sup> such an elder statesman for the head of the Central Government ~~as~~<sup>who</sup> has rendered great services to the country and enjoys explicit



4-1-223

(4)

confidence of 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  
North-eastern districts in the hands  
of the organ as shown in the  
telegram No. 458.

The representatives, to add for your  
information, appear to intend to  
carry out these plans with the



4-1-223

(5)

consent of the Japanese inspector-  
generals such as the commander  
HONJŌ. (Please do not publish  
for the time being)

This telegram, <sup>along</sup> with the other was  
transmitted to the Minister, Mukden  
and Peiping.



4-1-231

Telegram from Kuashima, the consul-general  
in Mientsin to Foreign Minister Shidehara  
Mientsin 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 <sup>that</sup> in case  
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 beside  
the assassination plotters who are



4-1-231

now under confinement, some grave  
accident may occur, he feared.

The policy of the government is out  
of the question at this time. If  
the Emperor should <sup>decide</sup> 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  
Mutsuden 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. A gain when  
commander Honjō was requested  
by Doihara and others to get the  
understanding of the Consul-General,



4-1-231

he simply gave them advice not to act  
in a hurry (Doihara's talk on the 2<sup>nd</sup>)

And on the other hand he took such  
steps as seen in our telegram No. 449; these  
facts cannot 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.



4-1-229

Dispatch No. 461

Dispatched: P.M. 2 Nov. 1931

Received: P.M. 2 Nov. 1931

text abbreviated

Foreign Minister

Sent by the Consul General at Shanghai Murai to <sup>Shidehara</sup>

the Chinese newspaper of the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 ~~the~~ Emperor Hsuen Tung had refused, so that Col. Daikara had to come to Tientsin secretly; that he arrived at a archon from Peking on the 29<sup>th</sup> 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 ~~the~~ Emperor Hsuen Tung to Mukden; but since Emperor Hsuen Tung still refused, the Japanese were threatening him.



419  
Forwarded to the minister, to Simsbury,  
to Peking, to Menden, and to Mansing



1767

4-1-306

From Consul-General KUWAJIMA in Tientsin  
to the Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA.

Sent: November 17, 1931 - P.M.  
Arrived: November 17, 1931 - P.M.

Telegram No 553 - Part 1  
Urgent, Confidential, Code.

The object of DOIHARA'S arrival in Tientsin,  
in which he embodied the intentions of the Kwantung  
Army,  
was in the speedy enticement of the former  
Emperor Hsuang Tang which was to serve as a  
premise for <sup>the</sup> establishment <sup>of</sup> the independent state  
of Manchukuo, and thereby <sup>to</sup> undermine <sup>(and crush)</sup> the  
influence of Chang Hsueh Liang.



4-1-306

For this matter he repelled all interventions and remonstrance; and at times, knowingly that it was against the national policy, he would resort to all sorts of plots under the secret support of influential politicians with determination that it was unavoidable for him to take free activities from the standpoint of the Kwantung Army. And without regard to means, he finally cause a riot to occur on the 8<sup>th</sup>, but when he saw that it ended in a failure due to miscarriage of the plan, he took the opportunity of the riot throughout the



4-1-306

city and carried out resolutely the Emperor's passage to Manchuria. His

His desperate actions are beyond our

imagininations. A <sup>secret</sup> investigation of his

plotted schemes revealed that he first

attempted to contact the An-Fu faction

on his arrival in Tientsin, but because

they did not comply, he finally contacted  
and persuaded

CHANG-PI, who had connections with the

Peace Preservation Corps of this city, and

LI CHI CHUN, who is deeply connected to

the Tsin-pang secret society and rogues



4-1-306

in the city, and ~~also~~ MA TING  
FU, who is in confidence among the men  
of LIU-SUE-CHUNG, to bribe the Peace  
Preservation Corps; and buy off the "plain  
clothes" organization and the troops of  
LIU-SUE-CHUNG. He supplied them with  
50,000 taels as working funds, and  
using two or three men of the garrison  
troops, let them <sup>secretly</sup> provide LI with armaments  
sent by the Kwantung Army. There are  
unmistakable proofs that he had them  
participate in all of the riots plotted.



4-1-306

In regard to the aforementioned plots, the consulate also have heard of it, in some degree, and moreover, upon receipt of the information that CHANG-PI was bribed by SUE-MING, we warned the military on the 7<sup>th</sup> that if by any chance the Army was implicated in such plots, it would be most advisable to sever relations immediately. Despite our warnings, the army totally denied their implication, but the actual fact was that they have already decided



4-1-306

to carry out the riot at 10:00 P.M.  
of the 8<sup>th</sup>. They seem to be in a  
predicament they they could not emerge.  
On the other hand, the Public Safety  
Bureau, receiving the information from  
the CHANG faction, kept strict surveillance  
and on the 8<sup>th</sup>.  
The Peace Preservation Corps did not rally  
as anticipated. Therefore, despite the  
activities of the Plain Clothes organization,  
the riot ended in a complete failure.  
(to be continued)



Part III

Yokohama

41-306

From Dinstein Consul General KUWAJIMA  
to Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

Dispatched 17 November 1931 PM Dinstein  
Received 17 November 1931 PM

Telegram No. 553 Part 2

Urgent Strictly confidential Code.

Thereafter, the trend of the situation  
is  
is in accordance with my frequent telegrams.  
The riot has turned into a clash between  
Japan and China and the trouble started  
by DOIHARA has not only caused  
difficulties and complications for the  
Japanese residents but has thrown



4-1-306

TIENTSIN into disorder and confusion.  
<sup>extremely</sup>  
It has hurt the prestige of the Empire  
<sup>has</sup>  
and created an unfavorable international  
situation. Especially, ~~the reactionary~~  
~~element~~ he directed, in following orders,  
It can be imagined that the reactionary  
element, especially, in following his orders,  
committed unpardonable acts and it is  
quite natural that it has drawn the  
suspicion of both ~~of~~ the Japanese people  
and ~~the~~ people of the rest of the world.



4-1-306

I have deliberately talked with him ~~on~~  
several times not to commit such  
atrocities but it appears he is continuing  
plans to overthrow CHANG and there  
is apprehension that he may start another  
incident in the Peking-Tientsin area in  
the near future.

As in ~~the~~ the last paragraph  
of my telegram # 473 to Bureau Chief  
TANI, the Chinese have been concerned  
DOIHARA's  
about ~~the~~ intrigue since his arrival



4-1-30

in TIENTSIN. It may be for this  
I believe

reason that the recent riot ~~was~~ is

closely connected with him. I conclude

that his movements hereafter require

close attention.

☉ Copies forwarded to China <sup>(S.H.)</sup> Peking.



Doc. 1767

4-1-222

From: Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

To: Consul General KUWAJIMA at TIENTSIN

Date: Sent on 1 Nov. 1931

Concerning Movement to restore to the Throne  
Emperor HSUEN-TUNG

Tel No. 81 (Code. Urgent - Top. secret)  
Re your Tel. No. 453

1. As our negotiation with the Chinese side on the present incident does not seem to progress smoothly, <sup>it is desirable that</sup> we on our part should, for the time being, replicate the workings of the organs in charge of the maintenance of public order and gradually control the inner regions in the same way. As to the security of our rights and interest, which



1767

2

heretofore have been infringed, we have no other  
means than to have the South Manchurian Railway  
Co. and such others take up the matter as a  
practical problem of commercial transactions  
with the Chinese side. Moreover, <sup>I feel that</sup> 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 <sup>means</sup>. (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 <sup>Washington</sup> 9. Power Pact ~~of Washington~~, and would most certainly cause a great dispute among America and other signatory powers of the ~~Tsingtau~~ <sup>said</sup> Part (The Central Military <sup>also</sup> assents to this point.) And, although the emergence of Emperor <sup>(HSUEN TUNG)</sup> is not immediately connected with the founding of an independent country, other powers <sup>interpret the matter</sup> might take as though we are planning to create an Independent State of Manchuria (even if



we make it in the form of a voluntary escape <sup>of</sup> ~~by~~  
the Emperor, the other Powers are not likely to  
believe this, and it is extremely difficult  
to keep ~~the truth~~ incidents of this kind in  
secrecy.) In any case the abduction of  
the Emperor at this time would bring us into  
the most unfavorable situation in face of the  
Session of the Board of Directors on 16 November,  
and world opinion will again be incensed, and  
our scheme to carry out <sup>gradually our</sup> factual construction  
work in that locality <sup>later</sup> with the pacification  
world opinion would be greatly handicapped.



5 4-1-222

3. Moreover, taking into consideration the fact that almost the whole population of Manchuria of to-day consists of Chinese nationality, the restoration of Emperor HSIEN TUNG would be unpopular in Manchuria proper. Moreover, the influence of such an event in China proper as well as in other countries where this action would be taken as anti-revolutionary and as an anti-democratic stratagem is beyond our imagination. Moreover, it would make quite



(6)

4-1-222

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



74-1-22

the opinions of all quarters and ~~as it~~  
seems <sup>that</sup> he <sup>has</sup> met with strong opposition.

Even the War Minister MINAMI is  
inclined to oppose the scheme, and  
Lieutenant-General SAKANISHI, it  
seems, has explained to LIU-Huan-  
Yeh that his ~~scheme~~ <sup>scheme</sup> is erroneous of time and  
has requested prudence of the Emperor.

3) 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 Lung on



4-1-22

(8)

one hand, and, <sup>on</sup> <sup>the other hand</sup> 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.



4-1-345 (1)

From Acting Consul-General MORISHIMA at  
Mukden to Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA.

Dispatched PM, 6 Dec. <sup>1931</sup> Mukden

Received PM, 6 Dec, 1931

Telegram #1477 (strictly secret. Code)

Telegram sent by the New People's Government  
/T.N. Shih-min-fu/ to this official.

#45

~~The last part of outgoing telegram #42.~~

The "National Guard", mentioned in the  
last part of our telegram #42, is a wicked  
element that has carried out plundering  
at various places prior to entering the city.  
Hence, <sup>since the</sup> Chinese merchants and people  
felt very uneasy and ~~didn't~~ didn't want  
to welcome it as the security unit, attempt  
was made to disband it at one time, but  
upon further investigation, it was discovered  
to be a got-up affair, based on the so-called  
higher policy centering around Staff Officer  
ITAGAKI of the Kwantung Army and executed  
with the collaboration of <sup>theadventurers</sup> ~~vagrants~~ and brigands,  
the coordination of the force stationed Chulinko



4-1-345(2)

and the participation of the head of telephone exchange <sup>office</sup> of the said area, besides two other Japanese residents and with the said telephone exchange office as the base of operations. In view of such behind the scene activity, it was decided to withhold the immediate disbanding of the above-mentioned guard unit ~~and send it after~~ <sup>was withheld and</sup> it was decided finally to use it upon reorganizing a portion of it and changing its outward appearance. Nevertheless, it seems to be the plan to <sup>take</sup> ~~implement~~ over the provinces east of Shanhsikwan in like Japanese influence ~~in the future by~~ manner in the future and implement ~~the~~ Japanese influence.

The outline of the above-mentioned govtup affair is exactly as indicated in our telegram #29 and others and you are aware of it for the most part, but the intelligent Chinese, who have had great confidence in the Japanese army heretofore are somewhat shocked at the tricks of the Japanese army, as it materialized exactly as rumored this time. ~~But~~ <sup>not only fail to recognize</sup> we ~~are afraid that~~ <sup>such</sup> obvious scheme, which does not suit local conditions,



4-1-345(3)

as being ~~successful~~ successful from a general point of view, but also considered its ~~fortunate~~ if it ~~does~~ does not make the maintenance of peace within the city difficult in the future, as imagined by this consulate.

Furthermore, <sup>to say nothing</sup> ~~leaving aside the question~~ of the background of the ~~scheme~~ above mentioned scheme, this consulate, taking into consideration ~~our~~ our foreign relations, has tried to keep it secret on the surface. In spite of this, the 'guard unit,' itself, ~~is~~ appears to be proudly announcing to the Chinese that they have the support of the Japanese army. We consider this deeply ~~regrettable~~ <sup>regrettable</sup> and consider that the ~~defe~~ fault of handling thoughtless adventurers and brigands lies herein. For caution's sake.

Please relay this to Foreign Minister, China, Peiping, and Tientsin.



TSUKAMOTO of the

4-1-320

From Tsukamoto, Governor-General, Kwantung Government

To Shidehara, Foreign Minister. SHIDEHARA

p. m. Nov. 22, 1931, Despatched from Kwantung Government

"

Received: 10

- General

Telegram No. 140 (in cypher)

Our despatch to Tientsin No. 18 reads as follows:

" Re: Your despatch no. 576 to the Foreign Minister.

" We have no objection to the Empress'

coming to Port Arthur, but as we are at present

keeping the location of the Emperor a strict

secret, ~~we~~ we wish to have all information ~~regarding~~ regarding the travels of the Empress

~~kept in secret.~~

to from leaking outside.



4-1-320

"This Telegram was forwarded to the Foreign  
Minister, and ~~it was~~, together with your Telegram,  
forwarded to the Japanese Ministers to ~~China~~, in  
Peiping,  
~~Peking~~ and Mukden."



Doc 1767

*[Handwritten initials]*

[4-1-332]

Telegram #609, code, strictly confidential

Despatched 27 November 1931

Received 27 November 1931

Consul General KUMAJIMA at TIENHSIN to Foreign

Minister SHIDEHARA.

*[Handwritten initials]*

Empress HSUAN TUNG on the night of the 26<sup>th</sup> secretly fled from her residence, and accompanied by HAWASHIMA, YOSHIKO, who came over to meet her, and with the wife and children of YOSHIDA, the interpreter of the Japanese garrison here, left TIENHSIN on the 27<sup>th</sup> on the steamer "CHOSAN MARU" for DARIEN, as has been reported by the army.

The foregoing has been telegraphed to the KWANTUNG Provisional Government.



OK  
[4-1-322]

Telegram #101 Code

Despatched: NIU CHANG 22 November, 1931

Received: 22 November, 1931

From Consul ARAKAWA at NIU CHANG 5

Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA.

Re: your telegram # 95-

Emperor HSIANG TUNG had thereafter been staying at TANG KANG TZU, but bothered by a large number of undesirable visitors who went there to call on him, and as it was inconvenient, the Emperor had been moved by the army on the 20<sup>th</sup> to Port Arthur. He is said to be at the YAMATO Hotel there until the outlook



of the MUKDEN situation can be clarified.

The foregoing has been wired to the Minister, PEIPING,

TIENTSIN and MUKDEN



Doe 1767

4+1-331

Telegram from Councillor Yano at Peiping  
to Foreign Minister Shidekara.

Dispatched P.M. 26 Nov, 1931, Peiping  
Received AM 27 Nov, 1931,

Telegram #679 (code)

According to the rumors heard by the  
court attendants of <sup>the</sup> Empress HSIUAN TEH,  
KAWASHIMA, Yoshiko, acting on the request of  
ITAGAKI, chief of staff of Kwantung Army  
has recently arrived in Tientsin ~~at~~ <sup>disguised</sup>  
in male attire and has attempted to abduct  
the Empress to Manchuria. <sup>When the</sup> ~~the~~ attendant  
of the Empress, suspecting this, inquired of  
DOIHARA about it, he affirmed it. Hence,  
it is reported that the Empress will be  
going to Manchuria by means of steamer soon.  
~~Telegram relayed to~~  
& Foreign Minister, Nanking, Tientsin, & Mukden.



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Doe 1767 / Translation by Shimataro IWANURA | 4-1-239

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

Telegram from KUWASHIMA, the Consul-general, at TIEN TSIN,  
to the Foreign Minister, SHIDEHARA, Nov. 4, 1931.

Telegram No 471 (omitted)

The I-SHIH-PAO (a Chinese newspaper) reported on the 4th with a great headline, that the purpose of DOHARA's secret visit to TIEN TSIN was <sup>(1)</sup> to investigate the deposed Emperor, PU-YI, by order of <sup>the</sup> Japanese War Ministry, and to take him out to the North-east ~~and let him to form an~~ independent government; and <sup>(2)</sup> to incite ~~the~~ Japanese here to cause trouble with Chinese, <sup>in order to</sup> to make a pretence for non-~~evacuation~~, ~~and that~~ <sup>it further reported that although</sup> the ex-emperor had <sup>once</sup> refused to go to MUKDEN, but ~~he used various means of~~ <sup>he was threatened by DOHARA</sup> in various ways and was ~~now~~ obliged to start against his will ~~threat and the Emperor is now in the situation~~ <sup>necessarity of</sup> starting.

Telegrams sent to China. PEI PING and MUKDEN



~~Q. Sec.~~ Re-translation Sec. III

[4-1-290]

①

From: Consul-General KUWAJIMA in TIENTSIN

To: Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

Dispatched fr. TIENTSIN, Nov. 13, 1944<sup>31</sup>, p.m.

Received: Nov. 13, 1944<sup>31</sup>, p.m.

Telegram # 524 (Cipher, Most Urgent, Top Secret)

Re outgoing telegram # 520

The Chinese newspaper on the 13th reported that the Emperor had <sup>escaped</sup> left this city on the previous night and took a steamer (~~more~~<sup>a</sup> detailed report said it was the destroyer KARUKAYA) for DAIREN. There has been inquiries from the American Consul-General, as well as Japanese newspapers and press agencies. It seems ~~indicated~~, therefore, that a statement on the following lines should be ~~published~~<sup>announced</sup> by this Consulate-General (or the Foreign Ministry). We ~~should be~~<sup>request</sup> grateful for your opinion on this matter by ~~the~~ return telegram.



4-1-290

For some time past, there has been rumors circulated in Manchuria of an existence of a movement towards restoration to the throne of Mr. PU-Yi, the former Emperor HSUANG-Tang of the TSIN Dynasty. The Consulate, under instructions from the Imperial ~~Government~~ Government, has repeatedly remonstrated the Emperor against taking rash actions. Although the Emperor ~~did~~ <sup>did</sup> not wholly agree to ~~it~~ <sup>my advice,</sup>, he repeatedly admitted that he thought the time was not yet ripe.

On November 6th, some one sent him a present of fruits in which were concealed two bombs (manufactured in Minkuo 16/1927/). Several letters of threat ~~had~~ <sup>had</sup> been received from "Headquarters of the Iron Blood Group, ~~TEKKETSU DAN~~ TIENTSIN Branch of the Chinese Communist Party" and other anonymous persons.

On the night of the 8th, a riot occurred in the gay quarters of this city, and the Consulate sent a word to him,



4-1-290

3

through his retainers, that special precautions were being taken and that he was to rest assured of any attempt on his life. Since then, he /the Emperor/ has been confined to his rooms with an excuse of being <sup>ill</sup> ~~unwell~~.

We made investigations ~~that~~ of his retainers, upon receipt of the news from the Chinese <sup>newspapers</sup> ~~quarters~~, concerning ~~the news of~~ his escape and have been able to discover that on the 8th, (refer to the telegram mentioned in the heading) ~~that he had escaped secretly~~ <sup>he had escaped secretly.</sup> at the time of the uprising, His destination is still unknown to us.



Telegram No 524 (Cipher. Most Urgent, Top Secret) [4-1-290]  
Date 13 November 1931

Sent by: Consul <sup>KUWAJIMA</sup> ~~Hirayama~~ at <sup>TIENTSIN</sup> ~~Tientsin~~ to ~~Spidehara~~.

To: Foreign Minister <sup>-general</sup> SHIDEHARA (Full text given)

13 November the Chinese papers published articles that former Emperor fled from Tientsin the previous (12 November) night on a steamer (The "Hsiang Pao" named Jap. destroyer Karakaya) and sailed to Dairen. Concerning the information there were inquiries from Japanese Newspaper Agency and American Consulate General, to which our Consulate office decided to issue a statement in following style:

Please telegraph us your opinion or permission.

- In view that there are rumors circulating <sup>in Manchuria</sup> in connection with existence of movement towards restoration to the Throne of Pu-i - the former Chinese Emperor of Tsin Dynasty, Japanese Consulate is ~~entitled to inform~~ that on the ground of instructions of Japanese Government, ~~that consulate does not approve~~ <sup>has repeatedly admonished the</sup> Emperor against taking rash actions. The Emperor did not quite agree with us but he often admitted that the time has not come yet. ~~yet ripe for such restoration.~~ In this sense consulate explained several times.

On 6th November, the person unknown sent to Emperor a box of gifts in which were found two hand-kerchiefs (Production of 16 year of Min-Kuo [1927y.]) and some ~~other~~ <sup>so-called</sup> threatening letters under ~~each name of~~ <sup>each name of</sup> as the address of sender was inscribed - "Head Quarters of Blood and Iron Group of Chinese Communist Party, the Tien-tsin Sub-Quarters". There were sent some threatening letter written by persons ~~unknown~~. At the night time of 8th November, on the street Hua-Mieh road at Tientsin



took place a riot. From our Consulate part, ~~the guard~~  
~~was strengthened~~ ~~to the Emperor through his entourage~~ that  
there is need any protection and to be non worried concerning  
his personal safety. From him was answer, that he  
is ~~not~~ ~~disturbed~~ ~~and~~ ~~remained~~ ~~in~~ ~~his~~ ~~seclusion~~, ~~as~~ ~~usual~~.  
But recent days in Chinese papers published informa-  
tion that Emperor fled and according inquiries among  
his surroundings revealed, that 8th inst just in time  
of riot, he secretly left the place of his retirement  
and went away. Here is not yet disclosed the place of  
his destination. "



1767

[4-1-348]

2000 Telegram #740 (Code)

Despatched:

8 December, 1931

Received

General

Text from Consul OHASHI at HARBIN to Foreign

Minister SHIDEHARA

The party ~~was~~ ~~but~~ ~~#4~~ held a personal conversation with General MA CHAN-SHAN for several hours on the night of the 7<sup>th</sup> of December, but the latter, just as he had stated before through CHANG & CHING-HOI, promised by oath to work in coalition with Japan. The details would be discussed with him when MA CHAN-SHAN arrives in HARBIN on the 10<sup>th</sup> inst.



4-1-345

File 7h frequency <sup>was</sup> telegraphed to SHI /sic./,

PEIPING, MUKDEN, TSITSIHAR and MANCHURI.



4-1-291

4-1-291

Translated by ~~Atake~~ orco  
Code telegram to Foreign Minister SHIDE-

HARA from Consul - General HAYASHI in  
MUKDEN.

Sent on Nov. 13, <sup>(afternoon,</sup> 1931 in MUKDEN

Received on Nov. 13, <sup>(afternoon,</sup> 1931.

Tele. No. 1271 (cipher, urgent, and  
confidential)

On 13th the <sup>General</sup> Commanding ~~officer~~ in-  
formed me that <sup>the</sup> Emperor HSUANGTANG / SE-  
NTOTEI / arrived at YING-KOU <sup>but</sup> ~~and~~

is expected to go to TANGKANGTZU for  
a while. The Japanese Army authorities



have decided to let him fix his residence  
in WULUNGPEI or TANGKANGTZO, and ~~pre-~~  
vent political activities around him, by  
cutting off communication <sup>with the</sup> ~~from~~ outside, <sup>thus</sup>  
by placing him in a <sup>state</sup> ~~condition~~ of light con-  
<sup>for the time being,</sup> finement. The Japanese Army authorities have  
the <sup>of having</sup> intention ~~that~~ this ~~should be~~ conducted  
~~through~~ <sup>by</sup> the Kwantung Govt., and <sup>(at present)</sup> are negotiat-  
ing with the same; he stated.

This telegram was repeated to <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>Envoys</sup>  
in PEIPING, TIENTSIN, HARBIN, and  
KIRIN.



4-1-302

Nov. 15, 1931

On this date, the 15th, the ~~War~~ Minister instructed by telegram the Commander of the Kwantung Army as follows:

Theoretically, Pu-yi's action as a Chinese and the Chinese action towards Pu-yi are not, of course, concerned with Our Empire. As you are well aware, however, Pu-yi's behavior and the conduct of the new regime in the Manchurian-Mongolian area are of keen interest to the Powers. Moreover, under the present conditions of Manchuria it is an internationally recognised fact that an establishment of the new regime would not be possible without the understanding and support of the Imperial Army. Therefore, when Pu-yi today unexpectedly enters into the picture of the establishment of the new regime and even if it is ostensibly performed according to the wishes of the Manchurian and Mongolian people, there would be fear of arousing world suspicion upon the intention of the Imperial Army, ~~imposing~~ <sup>inflicting injury upon</sup> the fact attitude of our Empire, which we have hitherto upheld, and of inviting extremely unfavorable conditions in our policies



4-1-302

towards the Powers. Especially, to commit such hasty actions when we ~~the~~ have just begun to see signs of favorable results to our efforts to improve the atmosphere of the League of Nations is by no means <sup>a</sup> wise policy. Therefore, for the time being, we would like to have you lead the general public in such <sup>a</sup> way <sup>as</sup> so as not to have Pu-yi connected in any way, whether it be active or passive, with political problems. Naturally, in establishing a new regime, if our Empire takes the wrong attitude we must expect either an intervention by the U. S. based upon the Nine-Power Treaty or <sup>a</sup> council of the world Powers. Therefore, we are conducting our deliberations <sup>on</sup> the proper measures to take in all seriousness and in connection with the authorities of the Foreign Ministry. It is essential that our Empire lead world situations so that we can at least and at any time conduct <sup>a</sup> legal argument against the Powers. I would like to have you keep this point in mind. Furthermore, although the Foreign Ministry is considering the future Pu-yi's leadership through the wish of



4-1-302

the people in the unified regime of the north-eastern four provinces, when we definitely decide to place him at the head of the unified regime, it will be necessary to maintain a close connection with the Central Government, to act in concert with the general world situation.



1967 4-1-280

Translated by  
Wakabayashi Yukio

Telegram addressed to, the Minister of

Foreign Affairs SHIDEHARA,

despatched by the Consul-General at

TIENTSIN. KUWA<sup>SH</sup>JIMA.

Dated Tientsin 12-11-1931

(the 6th year of SHOWA)

Telegram NO. 513

A local Newspaper of 12th reported that  
on the 11th, yesterday, at 3 p.m. a <sup>small</sup> Japanese  
military launch went down the river  
with a few plain-clothed men accompanied  
by four or five soldiers on board,  
having <sup>the</sup> Japanese and the French concessions.



It was generally believed that the  
Ex-Emperor HSIUAN TUNG was abducted  
away in the launch. I-SHIIH  
newspaper also reported that although  
DOIHARA had failed in his plan  
of causing rioting in TIEN TSIN and  
of establishing a new reign, was  
threatening the Emperor to go to  
Mukden as his next plan, to which  
the Emperor has not given his  
recognition yet, but DOIHARA  
is said to leave for Mukden via



419  
DAIREN in a few days as the encirclement  
of the Emperor has already agreed to DOIHARA  
and the plan of Monarchy restoration has  
generally settled in the discussion.

Telegraphed to Ambassador, Peiping  
and Mukden.



[4-1-280]

Secret telegram No 513

Date 12 November 1931

Sent by Consul, Kuwajima at Tientsin to Shidehara, <sup>Minister of Foreign Affairs</sup>  
<sub>General</sub> (Text in full)

Tel. No. 513

The local paper to day 12th November published following article: <sup>on the</sup> 11th November <sup>at</sup> 3 o'clock afternoon a <sup>launch</sup> ~~steam~~ tug belonging <sup>to</sup> Japanese Army with several ~~men~~ <sup>on board</sup> crew in plain clothes accompanied by 4-5 soldiers came down. The tug boat started from Japanese-French Concession, and the meaning is that <sup>the</sup> former Emperor <sup>HSUAN TUNG</sup> was <sup>abducted</sup> ~~abducted away~~ <sup>supposed to have been</sup> ~~abducted~~ <sup>restoring</sup> ~~the~~ paper J-shih-pao, although both plans of Daihara as the riot at Tientsin and plan of <sup>establishing</sup> ~~restoration to the throne~~ <sup>new regime failed</sup> former Emperor, as a secondary measure, he threatened <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ Emperor <sup>into going to Mukden</sup> ~~life~~ and although the Emperor himself has not agreed, his encirclement as a whole agree with the plan of Monarchy restoration, thus Daihara would ~~abduct~~ the Emperor to the Mukden via Dairin in a few days (copies to Peking, Mukden)

H. HIRANO  
平野英雄



(1131)

(1) Telegram sent by Kuwajima, Japanese  
Consul General in Peking, to Shidehara,  
Foreign Minister.

✓ Telegraphic communication No. 471  
dated November 4, 6th year "Showa."  
(IPS Doc. No. 4-1-239)

(2) Telegram from Kuwajima to SHIDEHARA.  
Telegraphic communication No. 457.  
dated Nov. 1, 6th year SHOWA.  
(IPS Doc. 4-1-223)

(3) Telegram from MURAI, Consul General  
at Peking, to SHIDEHARA.  
Telegraphic communication No. 761  
dated Nov. 2, 6th year SHOWA  
(IPS Doc. 4-1-229)

(4) Telegram from Kuwajima to Shidehara.  
Telegraphic communication No. 460.  
(IPS Doc. 4-1-230)  
dated Nov. 3, 6th year.

(5) Telegram from Kuwajima to Shidehara.  
Telegraphic communication No. 461  
dated Nov. 3, (IPS Doc. 4-1-231)



(6) Telegram from Kuwashima to Shidebana.  
Telegraphic Communication No. 462.  
Dated Nov. 3, 6th year.  
(IPS Doc. No. 4-1-232)

(7) Telegram from Kuwashima to Shidebana.  
Telegraphic Communication No. 463.  
Dated Nov. 3,  
(IPS Doc. No. 4-1-233)

~~(8) Telegram from Yano at Peking to Shidebana.  
Telegraphic Communication No. 607.  
Dated Nov. 4, 6th year.  
(IPS Doc. No. 4-1-240)~~

(9) Telegram from Kuwashima to Shidebana.  
Telegraphic Communication No. 513.  
Dated Nov. 12, 6th year.  
(IPS Doc. No. 4-1-280)

(10) Telegram from Arakawa at Yinkow to Shidebana.  
Telegraphic Communication No. 96.  
Dated Nov. 13 (IPS No. 4-1-287)



(11) Telegram from Kuwabara to Shidebana.  
Telegraphic Communication No. 472.  
Dated Nov. 5, Showa 6th year.  
(IPS Doc. No. 4-1-245)

(12) Telegram from Kuwabara to Shidebana.  
Telegraphic Communication No. 520.  
Dated Nov. 13,  
IPS Doc. No. 4-1-289

X(13) Telegram from War Minister to <sup>C.I.L.</sup> ~~Gen. C.~~  
Kwantung Army.  
Dated Nov. 15, 6th year.  
(IPS Doc. 4-1-302)

(14) Telegram from Shidebana to Kuwabara.  
Dated Nov. 1, 6th year.  
(IPS Doc. 4-1-222)  
Telegraphic No. 81

(15) Telegrams from Kuwabara to Shidebana.  
Dated Nov. 13,  
Communication No. 524.  
IPS No. 4-1-290



Consul General at Fengtien,

- (16) Telegram from Hayashi to Stideman  
Communication No. 1271.  
Dated Nov. 13, 65 Ym  
IPS No. 4-1-291.

Consul General at Liaoyang

- (17) Telegram from Yamagaki to Stideman  
Communication No. 54  
Dated Nov. 13, 65 Ym.  
IPS No. 4-1-292.

- (18) Telegram from Hayashi to Stideman.  
Communication No. 1266  
Dated Nov. 13, 65 Ym.  
IPS No. 4-1-293.

- (19) Telegram No. Kuwahara to Stideman.  
Communication No. 553 ~~AM~~  
Dated Nov. 17, 65 Ym.  
IPS No. 4-1-306.

- (20) Telegram from Tsukamoto, Chief, Kwantung  
Army, to Stideman  
Communication No. 140  
Dated Nov. 22, 65 Ym. IPS-4-1-320



o(21) Telegram from Arakawa, Consul  
General at Yingtow, to Shidehara.  
Communication No. 101.  
Dated Nov. 22, 65. Y.  
IPS - 4-1-322

o(22) Telegram from Yano, Councillor  
at Peking, to Shidehara.  
Communication No. 679.  
Dated Nov. 26.  
IPS - 4-1-331

o(23) Telegram from Kuwashima to Shidehara.  
Communication No. 609  
Dated Nov. 27.  
IPS 4-1-332

o(24) Telegram from Morishima, Consul General  
at Fengtien, to Shidehara -  
Communication No. 1477  
Dated Dec. 6.  
IPS 4-1-345



° (25-) Telegram from OHASHI, Consul General  
at Harbin to Shideben -

Communications No. 740.

Dated Dec. 8, but year -

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24 telegrams -

° (26) Telegram from OHASHI to  
St. Petersburg -

Communications No. 755 -

Dec. 12 -

1915 4-1-354



CHARGE CUT SLIP

DATE AUG 20 1946

EVIDENTIARY DCC. NO. 1767  
TRIAL BRIEF \_\_\_\_\_  
EXHIBIT NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
BACKGROUND DCC. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE Hugh B. Helms  
RCCM NO. 327

*Original in Court  
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