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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: "A Factual Account of the Iukouchiao
Incident", by WANG, Lung-Chai.
(Marco Polo Bridge Incident)

Date: 7 July 1937 Original Copy Language: Chinese.

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Aggression, China;
Marco Polo Bridge Incident.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Mr. Wang Lung-Chai was the magistrate when the so-called Marco Polo Bridge Incident (known in Chinese as the Iukouchiao Incident) took place on July 7th, 1937. As the highest local authority, he was then an eye witness. This document relates his account of what happened before the Incident, and also what actually took place when the Incident broke out. It is considered to be supplementary to the statement made by General Ching Teh-Chun. (IPS Document No. 1750, which see).

ANALYST: WH WAGNER

Doc. No. 1790

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FACTUAL ACCOUNTS OF "LUKOUCHIAO" CASE

Recorded by Wang Len-ch'ai.

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Relative to the inception of Japanese invasion of the North China and to the history of "Lukouchiao" case, ex-Mayor of Peiping, Mr. Ching Teh-tsun, has already made out a factual report. Mr. Ching was then one of the high-ranking officials in North China. At the inception of the war, Chairman Sung Cheh-yuen of the Political Council for the Provinces of Hopei & Chahar was on leave at his native place. Mr. Ching was made to act on his behalf on all matters, diplomatic as well as military. He personally directed and conducted all negotiations and the defense. Therefore, what he has recorded is factual and truthful. I was then the Executive Supervisor for the 3rd. District of Hopei Province and concurrently the Magistrate of the Wan-ping Hsien. Lukouchiao where the Japanese started the initial attack, is within the district of my jurisdiction. And I had personally participated in all of the negotiations and conducted the defense. I shall now proceed to relate the situation then existing:

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I assumed the duties of the abovementioned offices in the fall of 1936, when the Japanese were intensifying their measures of invasion. Consequently, there were numerous negotiations taken place, and the situation was considerably critical. The city of Wan-ping is the stronghold at the outskirts of Peiping and is the center of communications in the North China. The jurisdiction of Wan-ping Hsien extends to Lukouchiao on the Peiping-Hankow Line, Fengtai on the Pei-ning Line and Tsingho on the Peiping-Suiyuan Line. With the occupation of Fengtai by the Japanese troops, they were in the position to control the communications of Peiping-Hankow Line and cut off North China from Central China, thereby making North China into what they called "Special Sphere of Influence", which they have been yearning for ever since a long time ago. The Japanese by repeating what they had successfully tried out in the Northeastern Three Provinces, hoped to achieve the occupation of North China without sacrificing one single soldier and one single bullet. With this end in view, they started out with "peaceful invasion". After they had occupied Fengtai and stationed troops there, they tried to take Lukouchiao as well. Had this been successful, Peiping would be under their control with a single pincer-movement, and the 29th Army would also be kept under watch. Earlier, they had, with the cooperation of Chen Chueh-sun, then the Director of the Peiping-Liaoning Line and in the name of the Railway Administration, effected a survey of some six thousand mow of land lying between Fengtai and Lukouchiao. With the surveying done, they approached our authorities with the request

LUKOUCHIAO.

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that this land be either rented or sold to the Japanese Army for the purpose of building barracks and Airfield. Several approachments were made in Peiping, but were categorically refused by us. Unsuccessful in these attempts, they had but to turn to the inhabitants of the place, over whom they tried to buy with money. They made the inhabitants there to submit a petition to the Magistrate Government, alleging that they would voluntarily sell the land to the Japanese, so as to get some money to maintain their living on one hand and to avoid the forceful oppression of the Japanese on the other hand. Knowing that this being a trick played by the Japanese after they could not achieve what they wanted in their dealings with the Chinese authorities through their Special Service Corp in Peiping and their Headquarters in Tientsin, and realizing that it ~~is~~ my duty not to give ~~was~~ up one single inch of land to the invader, I summoned all the inhabitants there and exhorted them. Overwhelmed with patriotism, they swore not to sell the land, neither to move from the place without having shed blood. The sworn statement was fingerprinted, in order to show their determination. Subsequently, when the Japanese approached with the saying that the inhabitants were willing to sell the land, we showed them the sworn statement. Becoming aware of the impossibility of "peaceful invasion", they could but turn to resort to military aggression. There followed the war at Lukouchiao.

The war at Lukouchiao started with the Japanese having staged an army manouevring without first notifying the local authorities of our Government. That the Japanese army manouevred in Chinese territory and without having duly notified the Chinese authorities, is, of course, lack of legal grounds in any treaty made with China, and therefore, unreasonable. Ever since the day I took over my offices till the day war at Lukouchiao broke out, the Japanese army had staged manouevrs no less than six times. Although, for the sake of maintaining peaceful relation with Japan, we did not try to stop these manouevrs by force, yet we did protest against it everytime after the manouevring ~~was~~ over. However, all our protests were ignored. There was once when after the manouevr, I protested and called their attention to the fact that such might cause misunderstanding among the inhabitants, the Japanese replied that since the scale of manouevr was small and they were not firing with actual bullets, they would not cause any disturbance, but promised that they would notify us if they decide to manouevr with actual bullets. They did, afterwards, manouevr with actual bullets, but, instead of notifying the Chinese authorities, only send their interpreters to inform the inhabitants. These showed that the plan of their invasion must have been meticulously studied and that the tempo ~~was~~ being gradually intensified till a certain time when it ~~is~~ ripe for them to wage the war.

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At around 11 o' clock in the night of July 7, 1937, a few shots were heard to have been fired from the outskirts of Wan-ping city. Investigation report showed that the Japanese troops were then staging manouevres. I directed close attention to this matter. Not a few minutes later, a telephone call was received from Mayor Ching over which he informed that a protest was lodged by Matsui, Commander of the Japanese Special Service Corp, alleging that, due to the fact that our garrison forces at Wan-ping had opened fire at their troops then manouevring, one of their soldiers was found missing, and demanding that the Japanese troops should be allowed entry into the City to conduct searches. I was instructed to investigate into the matter at once and submit a report. A number of my men was detailed and sent out to investigate inside as well as outside of the city. But no missing soldier was ever found. I immediately proceeded to Peiping where I reported to Mayor Ching. Being pressed for a settlement by Commander Matsui, I was ordered to take up negotiation, in the company of Mr. Wei Tsung-han, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs ^{Committee}, Mr. Lin Ken-yu, member of the Committee and Mr. Chow Yun-yieh, Director of the Department of Communications, ^{under} the Pacification Headquarters, with the Japanese representatives. Commander Matsui insisted that it is true that they had one soldier missing and kept on demanding to allow the Japanese troops entering into the city to conduct searches by themselves. I refused it outrightly and recalled that the Japanese Consul-General at Nanking, Mr. ~~Shi~~ ^{who} was claimed to have been missing, was found to have hidden himself for the purpose of putting blames on the shoulders of the Chinese Government. I hinted that this particular Japanese soldier might have tried to imitate what the Japanese Consul-General had done. Of course, Commander Matsui was not prone to admit this. As a result of the negotiation, it was decided that Both Japanese and Chinese authorities shall jointly send members out to Wan-ping to conduct an investigation on the spot, and that the second step will be that a satisfactory settlement shall be probed into. Representatives from our side included Messrs. Lin & Chow and myself, while the Japanese representatives were Messrs. Terahira & Saito. I was also visited by Commander ~~MUDA~~ ^{MUDA} of the Japanese Army who intimated to me that since the situation has been very serious, I should have the full authority to settle the matter on the spot and that if I had to refer to authorities at Peiping for instruction, there might not be time enough. I answered that this mission would be to conduct preliminary investigation, and that the question of settlement had not arisen yet. Proceeding to Wan-ping, our party and the Japanese representatives rode out in two cars. When the cars got near to Sha-K'an, approximately a mile away from Wan-ping, I observed that a unit of Japanese troops under the direction of one named Morita, was there already taking up field positions. Mr. Terahira then

KURAMOTO

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asked me to alight from the car and said to me that having seen this, I must now be able to realize the seriousness of the situation. He further threatened ^{that} ~~that~~ ~~there~~ was no time left for conducting any investigation and that I should give order to open the city-gates. Without letting the Japanese troops enter into the city, ~~he~~ ^{was} said, no settlement could be effected. Morita went so far as even trying to use force to coerce me. I took the situation very easily and told them that since it was decided in the office of the Japanese Special Service Corp that the first step would be to conduct investigation and that the second step would be to try to effect a settlement, any departure from the decision would be contradictory to it. I asked that if they would be responsible for any aggravation of the situation, should we not follow ~~ed~~ what had already been decided. They later came to realize that it would be futile for them to threaten me in such a way, and finally agreed to abide the decision previously reached, that is, to conduct investigation first. Then, I went into the city with Mr. Terahira.

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After entering ~~into~~ the city, we held a discussion in my office. While I was receiving the report of the Director of Police Department, a number of gunshots was heard, and bullets were zooming past our heads. Undoubtedly, the Japanese troops had ~~opened~~ ^{already} fired. A few minutes later, our guards on the city walls began to ~~return~~ ^{return} firing. The ~~duel~~ ^{war} lasted for about another ~~hour~~ ^{hour}. The Japanese officer in command, ~~YAMUDA~~ ^{MUDA}, sent me a note, asking that I should go out of the city with Lt. Col. Chi Hsin Wen who was then guarding the district and try to effect a truce. I refused on the ground that both Lt. Col. Chi and I have been charged with the duty of guarding the city, and therefore, ~~we~~ ^{we} are not in the position to leave without being so ordered. Thereupon, Mr. Lin Ken-yu together with Terahira ~~went~~ ^{went} out, by climbing over the city-wall. Two hours ~~elapsed~~ ^{elapsed} since then, we heard nothing from them. ~~The~~ Japanese started shooting again, and we also returned fire. The skirmishes lasted until 4 p.m., with considerable losses on both ~~sides~~ ^{sides}. By five o' clock in the afternoon, they again attacked us with trench mortars and ~~hit~~ ^{hit} and blasted my office which was entirely destroyed. Fortunate enough, I had removed all my staff to a safer place a few minutes before this happened. After 6 p.m., the firing quietened down. The Japanese Commander one named ~~YAMUDA~~ ^{YAMUDA} also sent a note to me and asked me to go out of the city for negotiation, failing which, I should see to evacuate all the inhabitants there and they would bombard ~~ed~~ the city with heavy ~~artilleries~~ ^{artilleries}. I declined the demand. At that moment, our reinforcement from Changhsintien arrived, and that very night, our Big Sword Company fought hand to hand against the Japanese troops at

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Lungwanmiao. As this Company of ours was well trained and extremely brave, many Japanese soldiers were killed. The iron-bridge which was hitherto occupied by the Japanese was recaptured. Being routed, the Japanese became quiet.

The next morning, a telephone message was received from Mayor Ching, stating that the Japanese had asked for a discussion of truce, ostensibly due to the fact that a part of their troops was routed the previous night. Accordingly, I was told that there were three conditions included in the truce, namely, 1) both sides shall stop forthwith all activities of war; 2) troops of both sides shall return to their respective position; & 3) the garrison duties of the city shall be taken over by the Peace Preservation Corp of the Northern Hopei Province. The Peace Preservation Corp had then a force of three hundred strong, which was then expected to arrive in two hours' time. Meanwhile, a Japanese adviser, Mr. ~~WAKASAI~~ ^{KASAI} and his interpreter, Mr. ~~AIZAWA~~ came into the city with some wine, allegedly for celebrating peace. But shortly after they left, firing again started. That was about 4 p.m. The Peace Preservation Corp had not yet then arrived. Enquiry was made, and I was told that when the Corp passed through Tachints'un (mid-way between Peiping and Lukou-chiao), they were halted by the Japanese troops and that fighting had already been in progress between them. Authorities at Peiping then took up the matter with the Japanese Army Headquarters represented by Hashimoto. The latter, however, refuted what was previously agreed upon and stated that the Peace Preservation Corp ~~does~~ ^{did} not have to have a force of three hundred men and that they ~~do~~ ^{did} not have to carry machine-guns. We tried to resist this demand, but to no avail. Consequently, only one hundred fifty men of the Corp entered into the city and the machine-guns were also not brought in. The Japanese Army sent their advisers, Nakashima & Sakurai over, together with our Mr. Lin Ken-yu and Mr. Chow Sze-liang, members of the General Staff, to supervise the withdrawal of troops. Abiding with the agreement, our units under the command of Lt. Col. Chi Hsin-wen were all withdrawn to their original line. The Japanese Units were then withdrawn toward Fengtai. But it was later found out that some one hundred Japanese soldiers along the railway were not withdrawn. On being asked, Nakashima promised that they would all be withdrawn and guaranteed that no fighting would be ever resumed. During ~~the~~ midnight that night, the Japanese troops there again fired at the city for almost half an hour. With refusal of the Japanese to withdraw their troops nearby the railway, I knew for sure that they were inclined to be tricky. The Japanese having built some military constructions there, they would surely try to stick by that place. With this ambition unabated, I was afraid that the truce was but an instrument devised by the Japanese to gain time. I persistently asked Nakashima

AIZAWA

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who was then supposed to supervise the withdrawal, to hasten his side to fulfil the conditions as set out and agreed upon. He agreed to go to Peiping with me and try to effect a settlement there. The next morning, I proceeded to Peiping with Nakashima, and when the train passed by many of the indent places, I did observe a few Japanese soldiers were standing on guard there. This served to prove constructively the Japanese intrigues.

On arrival at Peiping, I went to Mayor Ching's residence where I met General Feng Chih-an, Chairman of ~~the~~ Hopei Province, Colonel Cheng Hsi Hsien, Command- of the Peace Preservation Corp of the ~~North~~ Hopei. ^{Northern} The Japanese adviser, Sakurai, and secretary, Saito, came in a few minutes later. I made a report to Mayor Ching and Chairman Feng on the refusal of ~~The~~ Japanese troops ^{to withdraw} from the railway line. Mayor Ching then called Nakashima, Sakurai, Saito, Cheng Hsi-hsien and myself to a meeting and discussed the matter thoroughly. Saito offered the explanation that because some of the corpses of Japanese soldiers killed in action were not found yet, a certain number of Japanese troops was, therefore, stationed there and promised that as soon as the corpses were found, they would immediately withdraw. I asked why did they need to station troops there when they tried to locate the corpses. Saito replied that if the size of troop is too small, they ~~would be~~ ^{would} be afraid that they might be murdered by Chinese army, and that for the sake of self-defense, they could but station a large size of troops there. Mayor Ching thought this being ^{an} evasion, and some heated argument ensued. Finally, it was agreed that an armless search party shall be organized, with 10 men from our side and 10 from the Japanese Army. All these men shall ~~carry~~ ^{have} no arms, and they were given 1 day to conduct and finish the search. Irrespective whether or not they ~~have~~ found the corpses, the Japanese were to withdraw upon expiry of that one day's time. Having no pretext nor means to drag the matter further, they agreed on this. While we were discussing the organization of the Search Party, Nakashima and his people left the meeting without announcing. Then, we received telephone messages from various sources, informing that the Japanese army had sent some reinforcements from Kupeikou, Shanhai-kwan and other places, totalling not less than two Japanese Divisions. Some airplanes were reported to have arrived at Tientsin. A part of the Japanese troops were observed marching toward Lukouchiao. Meanwhile, ~~the~~ communications between Peiping and Wan-ping were also broken up. That the Japanese time and again ^{treachery} changed their attitudes showed nothing but being tricky. They fought to make the matter ^{available} and they settled to a seeming peace to gain time. Not a few days after the war started, they came to realize that they had under-estimated our strength. Not only we put up a very satisfactory defense at Lukouchiao, but also

we made some gains at P'apaoshan (mid-way between Peiping & Mengtougou). That the Japanese army tried at first to overpower us with one division of troops then stationed at Tientsin, was, of course, frustrated. With the Japanese intrigues bared, I knew for sure that the outbreak of major warfare would be soon. With nothing to hope for in the way of peaceful or diplomatic negotiations, I left Peiping for Wan-ping through Mengtougou and Changhsintien.

of July

Ever since then, fighting was intermittently going on, till the 22nd, when rumour of another truce was rife. The Japanese asked the Chinese authorities to replace the belligerent 37th Division and transfer it to the south of Hopei, and suggested that points along Peiping and Lukouchiao be garrisoned by the 132th Division of the 29th Army. They would then withdraw toward Fengtai. Some headway was made out of the negotiation, and order to cease fire was given. However, the Japanese ceased fighting in daytime but kept on shelling at the city in the night. On being asked for an explanation, they pretended that this would serve as a cover for the troops to withdraw. On the 26th, they suddenly sent over an ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of our 37th Army from Peiping within 24 hours. Being so cornered and pressed, our authorities ordered to attack. A very fierce counter-attack was launched by our forces at Lukouchiao & P'apaoshan, and onslaught was made toward Fengtai. On the 27th, the railway station at Fengtai was recovered. But on the 28th, the Japanese concentrated all their forces, ^{and} attacked us near Nan-yuan, with the help of army airplanes and artilleries. The fight lasted until 2 p.m. General Chao Teng-yu, Commander of the Division and General Toong Lin-ke, Deputy-Commander of the 29th Army were killed in action. Chairman Sung Cheh-yuan, following instruction from the Supreme Commander, left for Paoting to assume his command, while General Chang Tze-chung, Division Commander, was instructed to stay on in Peiping, to help the various troops coordinating their defense. I was, however, instructed to proceed to Paoting also.

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Judging from the above accounts, one would readily realize that the Japanese invasion was one of ~~force~~ ^{scheme} and system which was not meted out overnight. They should be made to shoulder the full responsibilities of the war.

Recorded by Wang Len-ch'ai,
Magistrate of Wan-ping Hsien
and concurrently,
Executive Supervisor of the
Third District of Hopei Pro.

蘆溝橋事件實錄

王冷齋 記述

1790-1

日本ノ華北侵略並ニ蘆溝橋事件ノ経緯ニ關シテハ既ニ前北平市長秦德純氏ガ事實ニ關スル報告ヲサレタ。秦市長ハ華北ニ於ケル高級長官デ事件發生ノ當時、冀察政務委員會委員長宋哲元氏ハ休暇ヲ得テ、故郷ニ歸省中デアツタ。華北一切ノ外交軍事ハ均シク秦氏之レニ當リ、凡テノ交渉、統戰ノ責任ハ秦氏自カラ負ツテ居タ。故ニ氏自カラ記載スル處ハ、事實ニツテ、眞實ナルモノデアル。

當時、私ハ河北省第三區行政督察專員兼宛平縣長デ、日本ガ蘆溝橋事件ヲ發生セシメタ際、其ノ地ハ僕ノ管轄區域内ノ事故ニ因リ、當時ノ交渉及抗戰モ亦、私自カラ參加シタモノデアリ、其ノ間前後ノ事情ヲ詳述スレバ左記ノ如クデ有ル。

私ハ、民國貳拾五年秋、日本ガ侵略ノ度ヲ加ヘツツアツタ時ニ本職ニ就任シタ、以ニ交渉ハ頻繁ニ行ハレ、事態ハ急變ヲ許サナイ状態ニ有ツタ。宛平城ハ北平ノ外廓的要塞デ且北支交通ノ樞軸ヲナシ、平漢鐵道ノ蘆溝橋、北寧鐵道ノ豐台、平綏鐵道ノ清河ノ各大驛ハ皆、宛平當局ノ管轄下ニ有ツタ。

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日本軍ハ豊台ノ占據後、平津ノ交通ヲ制壓シ北方ト中央ヲ切斷シ以テ昔ヨリ希望シ居ツタ處ノ特殊勢力範圍ト稱スルモノニ北支ヲ變ヘル企圖ヲ持ツテ居ツタ。既ニ前々ヨリ其ノ後リデ日本ハ屢々東三省ニ使ツテ成功シタ手ヲ用ヒテ、一兵モ一矢モ損セズ北支占領ヲ遂行セシ事ヲ希望シタ。コノ見地カラシテ和平侵略ナルモノヲ開始シタ、豊台ヲ占領シ其處へ駐兵シテ更ニ蘆溝橋ヲモ奪取セントシタ。萬一コレガ成功シタラバ北平ハ決ミ變テ作段ヲ以テ、彼等ニ制壓サレル事トナリ、廿九軍モ亦彼等ノ監視下ニ置カレル事ニナツタ。

其レヨリ前、北寧陸局長陳覺生ノ協力ニ因リ、鐵道經營ノ名義ヲ借リテ豊台ヨリ蘆溝橋ノ中間地帯六十四畝ノ測量ヲシタ。コノ完了ヲ待ツテ日本側ハ我が方ニ交渉シ、該地帯ヲ租借又ハ買收シテ兵營ト飛行場ニセントシタ。北平ニ於テ數回ニ亘リ交渉ヲナシタガ、均シク我が方ニ拒絶セラレタ。コノ試ミガ失敗シタルタメ彼等ハ金ヲ以テ買收セントシタ。該地ノ住民へハ土地ヲ自發的ニ賣リ度イト主張サセ、ソウスル事ニ圖ツテ、一方彼等ノ生計ヲ保チ、他方日本ノ強力ヲ壓迫ヲ免レルタメダト縣政府へ提案セシメタ。日本側ハ北京日本特務機關部並ニ天津陸屯軍司令部ヲ通ジ支那當局ト

ノ交渉ニ於テ希望シタ事ガ遂行出来得ナカツタ、其後日本側ノ計略ダト私ハ知ツタカラ寸土ト雖モ侵蝕者ニ諷ル可ラズト言フ決意ノ下ニ自分ノ責任ヲ感ジテ其處ノ住民ヲ全部召集シテ激勵シタ。愛國心ニ燃ヘル彼等住民ハ土地ヲ賣リ或ハ血ヲ流サズニハ後へ退クガ如キ事ハナサジトノ宣誓ヲシタ。彼等ハ署名捺印ヲナシテ決意ヲ披瀝シタ。後程日本側ガ土地ヲ賣ル事ハ住民ノ自由意志ニ因ルモノナリト申入レテ來タカラ吾々ハ右宣誓ヲ日本側へ見セタ。斯クテ日本側ハ和平的侵略ノ不可能ナルヲ知り、武力ニ依ル侵略ノ外ナシトシ、此處ニ「蘆溝橋事變」ヲ端ヲ發スルニ至ツタノデアアル。

「蘆溝橋事變」ハ吾ガ政府ノ地方當局ニ何等通知モナク日本軍ノ演習ニ端ヲ發シタ。日本軍ハ支那當局ニ何等ノ通知モナク、支那ノ領土ニ於テ演習ヲナセシ事ハ支那ト締結シアル條約上法的理由ハ勿論ナク不法デアアル。私ガ、此處ニ發ラ奉ジタ時ヨリ、「蘆溝橋事變」ノ發生ニ至ル迄、日本軍ノ演習ヲナセル事六回ニ及ビタリ。我が方ハ和平ヲ維持スルタメ、武力ヲ以テコノ演習ヲ抑止スル事ヲシナカツタケレ共、演習ガ行ハレル毎ニ抗議シタ。或ル時演習ガ行ハレタ後、新カル演習ハ住民ノ間ニ誤解ヲ招クオソレノアル事ニ付テ注意シ抗議ヲ

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シタ。處ガ日本側ハコノ演習ハ規模甚ダ小サク
且空彈ヲ住民ヲ驚カス様ナコトハナイト返事シタ。
其後、實彈演習ヲシ支那當局ニ通報スル事ナク、
翻譯官ヲ通ジテ該住民ニ通知シタノミデ、彼等ノ
侵略的意圖ハ、既ニ計畫的ナモノトナリ、一步一
歩、準備ヲ進メ機ヲ見テ開戦セントシテ居ツタ。

千九百三十七年（昭和十二年）七月七日ノ夜半、十一時頃突然、銃聲ガ數發宛平城外ニ聞コヘタ、調査ノ結果、始メテ日本軍ノ夜間演習ヲナシ居ルヲ知り、嚴重ニ注意サセテ居タ處二三分後泰市長ヨリ電話ガ有リ日本特務機關長松井ガ我方ヘ對シ日本兵一名、宛平部隊ノ日本軍部隊ニ向ケテノ發砲ノ際、行方不明トナリタルニ因リ、日本軍ハ隨意ニ城内ニ進入シ捜査シタキ旨申込ンデ來タ。其處テ、早速、調査ノ上、返答スルヤウ命令ヲ受ケタ。當方ノ派シタ警備隊ノ多數ニ因リ城内外ヲ隙ナク捜査サセシ處例ノ行方不明ノ日本兵ハ發見シ得ズ、因ツテ直チニ北平ニ至リ泰市長ニ報告セリ、此ノ時松井機關長ガ、談判ヲ頻リニ促スニ因リ冀察政務委員外務委員會主席魏宗翰、委員林銑宇及交通署長周永業氏ト共ニ保安隊本部ノ下ニ日本代表者ト交渉開始ノ命令ヲ受ケタ、松井ハ、日本兵ノ行方不明ハ斷定的ナモノデ、日本軍ヲ城内ノ捜査ノタメ入城サセテ呉レト主張シタ。私ハ直チニコレヲ拒絕シタ、又南京總領事、藏本モ亦行方不明ト云フノデ、調査ノ結果自分自ラ隠レ、罪ヲ文那政府ニ負ハス目的デアツタ事ヲ思ヒ出シタ。アルヒハ、該日本兵行方不明ナルモノモ藏本ノ場合ト軌ヲ一ニスルモノナルヤモ知レズト云ヒタル

ニ、松井ハコレニ對シ否認シタ、因ツテ談判ノ結果第一次トシテ、日支双方ヨリ先ズ委員ヲ派シ、宛平ノ調査ニ赴キ、後第二次トシテ満足ナ解決ノ段取トスルコトニ決定シタ當時、我が方カラハ林、岡並ニ私ノ三人、日本側ハ寺平、齋藤二名ガ同行シタ。

日本軍聯隊長牟田口廉也モ亦私ニ面會ヲ求メ、事態ハ極メテ重大デ貴專員ハ全權ヲ以テ現場デ事ノ解決ニ當リテ貴ヒ度イ今北京當局ニ意見ヲ求メテ居ル時間ガナイカラト言ツタ。私ハ先ズ、コノ交渉委員ハ豫備調査ヲ行フ可キデアリ又未ダ解決ヲ要スル問題ガ起ツテ居ラヌ旨答ヘタ、宛平へ出發ニ當リ我一行ト日本側代表トハ二臺ノ車ニ分乗シタ。宛平城ヲ離ルル事、約一里許リ、許沙崗ニ達シタ時既ニ聯隊副官森田ニ率イラレテ日本軍ノ一隊ガ該處ヲ防備シテ居ルヲ見タ。此處デ寺平ハ私ニ下車ヲス、メタノテ事態ノ重大性ヲ認メル事ガ出來タ、更ニ彼ハ最早ヤ調査ノ余地ハ盡サレテ居ラヌ又城ノ門ヲ開ク様私カラ命令ヲ下セト脅シタ。城門ヲ開キ日本軍ヲ入レル迄ハ解決ノ見込ミナシト彼ハ言ツタ、森田ハ武力ヲ以テ私ヲ脅迫スル程度デアツタ、私ハ問題ヲ極ク輕ク取リソシテ特務機關隊ニ於テ決定サレタノダカラ第一段ニ於

テ調査第二段ニ於テ解決ト云フ段取デアアル旨ヲ等ニ話シタ、故ニコノ決定事項以外ノ事ハ矛盾スル事デアアル。萬一事件ガ擴大シテ君等ノ責任ダトスルナラバ結局決定事項ニ從フ可キデアラウト私ハ尋ネタ、彼等ハ脅迫行爲ノ無爲ナルヲ悟リ先ズ調査ト云フコトニナリ私ハ迷ニ寺平ト共ニ城内ニ入ツタ。

專員公署ニ於テ、會談ヲ開始シ、私ガ頂度警察局長カラ搜查報告ヲ受領シテ居タ時、銃聲ノ六音ヲ城外ニ聞キ其ノ彈ガ余ノ頭上ヲカスメテ通ルノヲ聞イタ。日軍ガ先ズ發砲セシハ疑ヒナキ處デ有ル。數分後吾ガ方モ亦、城ノ上ヨリ防備軍之レニ應戰シ約一時間ニ亘リ射撃ガ續イタ、日本軍牟田口部隊長ハ直チニ誓面ヲ以テ私ニ城内防備軍團長吉星文ト共ニ城外ニ至リ停戰會談ヲナシタキ旨申シ出デタ、余ト吉團長ハ城内防備ノ責任上控リニ、其ノ職ヲ離レル事ノ出來ナイ理由ニヨリコレヲ拒絶シタ、ソコデ林耕宇ハ寺平ト同行シ城壁ヲ乘リ越ヘテ出タ、約二時間消息ハ杳トシテ知ラレナカツタガ日本軍ハ再ビ城内ニ向ケ射撃ヲ開始シ我等モ反撃ヲシタ、午後四時マテ續イテ双方共多數ノ死傷者ヲ出シタ。午後五時日本軍ハ迫撃砲ヲ以テ城ニ向ケ連續發射ヲ試ミ彈丸ハ專員公署ニ落チ、益

部破壊セラレタ、幸ニシテ私ハ數分間前、全職員ヲ比較的安地帯ニ移シテ置イタ、午后六時以後銃聲ハ稍々衰ヘタ。日本軍ノ隊長河邊正之モ亦誓面ヲ以テ、余ニ城ヲ出テ會談ス可ク若シ應ジナケレバ、城内ノ住民ヲ他ニ移シ大砲ヲ以テ城ヲ破壊ス可シト申入レタ。余ハ此ノ要求ヲ拒絕シタ。此ノ時我が長辛店ヨリノ後援部隊ノ一部入城、防備ヲ増加シ、夜間ニ至リ、我が軍六刀隊出動シ、龍王廟ノ日本軍ト白兵戰ヲ演ジ、六刀隊ハ勇敢ヲ顯鍊サレテ居ツタカラ多數ノ日本人ヲ殺シタ。蘆溝橋鐵橋ハ本來日本軍ノ占據セシ處、此處ニ至リ我が方ノ再ビ奪取スル處トナレリ。日本軍隊退シテ戰團ハ一時止ンダ。

次ノ朝、泰市長ヨリ、電話ニ接シ、日本側ハ既ニ我が方ニ停戰會談ヲ申シ込ミ居ル由、多分昨夕ノ戰敗ノ故テ有ラウ。其ノ會談條項ハ三項目ヨリナリ、(一)双方直チニ戰事行動ノ停止ヲ認ルコト(二)双方ノ軍隊ハ各々、最初ノ線迄撤退スルコト(三)城内ノ軍隊ニ代ルニ、冀北保安隊ヲ駐屯セシメ防備ニ當ラシメルコト。第三項ノ冀北保安隊ハ兵數三百名、二時間後到着スル豫定テ有ツタ。此ノ時突然、日本軍顧問笠井及通譯官ノ愛澤、二人酒ヲ撈ヘテ城内ニ至リ和平ヲ慶祝シタ。彼等ガ去ツテ間モナ

ク、城外ニ銃聲ヲ聞キ、時既ニ午後四時ナノニ保
 安隊到着セズ。調査サセタ處、大井村ヲ通過シヤ
 ウトシタ際（該村ハ北京ト蘆溝橋ノ中間ニ有ル。）
 日本軍ノ阻ム處トナリ、双方ノ間ニ衝突ヲ生ジタ、
 此ノ件ニ關シ、北平當局ト日本陸軍參謀長齋本
 ト交渉シタ。齋本ハ前約定ヲ覆シ、保安隊兵數ハ
 必シモ三百名ヲ必要トセズ機關銃ヲ携帯スル必要
 ナシト稱シタ、我方方此ノ要求ヲ拒絶シタガ効果
 ナク。城内ヘ入ツタモノハ一五〇名デ、機關銃モ
 亦持タナカツタ。斯クテ、日本側ハ顧問、中島、
 櫻井兩人ヲ送り我方、林銑宇並ビニ參謀周恩靖
 子、宛平ニ送り、双方ノ撤兵ヲ監督シタ、我方言
 軍團ハ全部約定ニ違ヒ、最初ノ防禦線迄撤退シ日
 本軍モ亦豊臺ニ向ケ撤退シタ。處ガ調査ノ結果尙
 鐵道ノ瀋河附近ニ居ル日本軍百餘名ハ撤退シナカ
 ツタ、余ガ中島ニ對シ交渉ヲ提議シタ處、中島ハ
 全部撤退スル事ヲ約束シ且日本軍ハ再ビ發砲行爲
 ニ出デザル事ヲ保證シタ其夜深夜、日本軍ハ再ビ
 城内ニ向ケ發射シ、約半時間テ止ンダ。鐵道沿線
 ノ日本軍ガ撤退セザルハ必ズ計略ヲ用ヒルニ違ヒ
 ナキ事ヲ私ハ確認シタ、ソコニ軍事施設ノ建設ヲ
 ナシ、其レヲ根據ニセント欲シタ、コノ野心ヲ捨
 テザル理由ハ和平協定テ日本軍ガ時ヲ急グ計略ニ
 外ナラヌト私ハ懸レタ、私ハ撤兵ノ責任ヲ持ツ中
 島ニ根強ク約束ヲ守ル様要求シタ。

彼ハ私ト共ニ北平ニ趣キノコトデ事件ヲ解決セン事ニ同意シタ翌朝、私ハ中島ト北平ニ趣イタ。余等ノ汽車ガ江洞ヲ過ギル時、二、三ノ日本軍ガ警備ニ着イテ居ルノヲ目撃シタ、コレ確カニ日本軍ノ計ヲ詭シツツ有ル保證デアツタ

北平ニ到着シテ先ズ秦市長宅ヲ訪レタ處、河北省主席馮治安及冀北保安隊旅長程希賢ニモ、面會シタ數分後、日本顧問櫻井、秘書齋藤モ亦同ジクヤツテ來タ。私ハ其ノ時秦市長並ビニ馮主席ニ鐵道沿線ノ日本軍ガ未ダニ撤收シナイ事實ヲ報告シタ。

秦市長ハ中島、櫻井、程希賢及私等ヲ召集シテ、本案ニ付キ徹底的討議ヲナシタ。齋藤ハ、日本軍ガ未ダ全面的ニ撤退シナイノハ、日本兵戰死者ノ死骸ノ若干ガ未ダニ發見セラレザルニ因ル、從ツテ、發見次第直チニ、撤收スルト言ツタ其處デ私ハ死體發見ニ何故軍隊ノ屍屯ヲ必兵トスルノカト問ヲ發シタノニ齋藤ハ若シ日本兵ノ數ガ少ナイト支那軍ニ殺サレル恐レアリ必然的自衛手段デアルカラ多數ノ兵ヲ置クノダト答ヘタ、斯カル言ハ遁辭ニ過ギズト秦市長ハ思ツタノデ激論ガ續イタ、最後ニ双方徒手搜索隊ヲ組織シ日華各々一〇名宛ヲ出シ一日間ヲ以テ武器ナシデ搜索ヲ打チ切ル事

トシタ、無論死骸ノ有無ニ拘ラズ、日本軍ハ約定ヲ遵守シ撤退スルコトニシタ處、彼等ハ最早討論ス可キ根據ヲ失ヒ、同意シタ。頂度親實際ノ組織ヲ協議中中島等ハ發言スルコトナク席ヲ離レタ。此ノ時、各方面ヨリノ電話ニ因リ敵日本軍ガ既ニ古北口、山海關等ヨリ二箇師ガ轉出シテ來タノヲ知ツタ。飛行機モ數台、天津ニ到着、日本軍ノ一部ハ蘆溝橋ニ向ケ前進シ北平ト宛平トノ交通ハ庶斷サレタ、日本側ノ屢々變ルソノ態度ハ何レモ、謀略ナル事ガ分ツタ。彼等ハ事ヲ延バスタメ戰ヒ時ヲ稼グタメニ和ヲ計ツタ。開戦數日ナラズシテ彼等ハ吾ガ軍ノ勢力ヲ見誤ツタ事ニ氣ガ附イタ。蘆溝橋方面ニ充分ナル防禦線ヲ引イタノミナラズ八寶山（北平ト門頭溝ノ中間ニ有ル）等ノ戰場ニテモ同ジク勝利ヲ得タ。日本側ハ最初我方ヲ過少評價シ、僅カニ天津駐屯軍一師團ヲ以テ足ルト見タ事ガ失敗デアツタ。日本側ノ詭計ハ遂ニ暴露シタガ私ハ遠カラズ大戰ノ起リヲ豫見シタ、和平的、外交的ノ交渉ニ對シ望ヲ失ヒ北平ヲ發シ、門頭溝、長辛店經由宛平場ニ歸ツタ。

ソノ後、戦闘ハ止ンダリ始マツタリシテ居ル中ニ再ビ七月二十二日ニハ停戦ノ聲ガ高マツタ、日本ハ支那當局ニ對シ敵對意識証盛ナ三十七師ヲ冀南

ニ轉出セシメ北平並ビニ蘆溝橋各地ヲ廿九日ノ百三十二師ニ移管スルナラバ日本軍モ亦豐台ニ撤收スル事ニ關シ要求シ來ツタ。交渉ハ稍々進捗シタソシテ發砲停止ノ命令ハ下ツタ然シ白晝ハ發砲ヲ停止シタガ夜間ハ砲音ガ連續的ニ聞カレルノデ難詰シタ處、撤隊軍掩護ノ爲ト稱シタ。七月廿六日突然、日本側ハ廿四時間内ニ我が三十七師ニ北平ヲ去ル可ク最後通牒ヲ發シタ。我が方ハ之レニ忍ビ得ズ當局ハ命令シテ、全戰線ニ亘リ進攻ヲ開始シ我が蘆溝橋並ビニ八寶山等ノ進駐軍ハ前進シ豐台ヲ猛撃シタ、二十七日豐台停車場ヲ再ビ奪取セントシタガ日本軍ハ其ノ總力並ビニ飛行機大砲ヲ並用シテ、廿八日南苑ヲ猛攻激戦ガ午後二時迄續イテ我が軍、師團長趙登禹並ニ二十九軍副軍長佟凌閣ハ不幸ニモ殉職シタ宋委員長ハ最高統帥ヨリ命ヲ受ケ、保定ニ趣キ指揮ヲナシ總帥、長自忠ハ北平ニ止マリ各種軍隊ノ協同作戰ニ因リ援護ス可ク訓令ヲ受ケタ、私モ亦此ノ時、命ヲ奉ジ軍ニ從ツテ保定ニ至ツタ。

以上述ベシ事實ヨリシテ日本ノ侵略ハ計畫的ニシテ系統的、其ノ計畫ハ一日ニシテ成レルモノデハ無カツタ事ガ直チニ判明スルデアラウ日本側ガ戰爭責任ヲ全部負フ可キデアアル。

河北省行政督察專員兼宛平縣々長王冷齋記述、

Handwritten: *Handwritten Translation*

盧溝橋事變實錄
lu kou qiao shi bian shi lu

Doc No 1799

王冷齋記述
wang leng chai

仇敵日本ノ華北ニ於ケル侵略開始、及盧溝橋事變ノ經過ニ關シテハ

己ニ前年市長秦德純が事實ニ基キ記載シテ居ル。秦市長

長ハ卒業軍政高級長官ナリ。本事變發生ノ際適、冀察政務委員

會專員長宋哲元が請假帰省中ニアリシ爲、華北一切ノ外交軍事ハ

全テ秦氏ガ代行シ責任ヲ負フ所ナリ。故ニ折衝抗戰ハ全テ自ラ主持

スル所ナリ、爲ニ之ガ記述ハ頗ル詳細正確ヲ極メテ居ル。王冷齋ハ河北

省第三行政督察專員兼宛平縣長ナリ。仇敵日本ガ事變ヲ

起シテ盧溝橋ハ本人ノ管轄地ナリ。故ニ當時ノ交渉及抗戰ハ自ラ

親シク經驗シテ所ナリ。茲ニ前後ノ情况ヲ左ノ通り詳述スル。

王冷齋ハ民國廿五年冬本職ニ就任シタガ、就任ノ当初ハ正ニ仇敵日本ガ

侵略ヲ強化シツツアリシ時ナリ。其ノ交渉ハ頗ル難シナリ、事無クハ嚴重ナリ

宛平城ハ北平外廓ノ重鎮ニアリ、且フ北方交通ノ中樞ヲ掌握シテ居ル。

平漢線ノ盧溝橋、^{ping han} 北平線ノ豊台、^{pei ping} 平綏線ノ清河等ノ各大驛ハ

皆宛平縣ノ管轄地域デアリ。日本軍ハ豊台ニ盤踞シテヨリ、後、北

平^天津間ノ交通ヲ控制シタカ、意未カ足レリトセス、遂ニ北平漢口

間ノ交通ヲ控制セントシテ更ニ一歩ヲ進メ来ツタ。北方ト中央ノ

形勢ヲ阻隔セシメ、而シテ華北ノ特殊化ヲ醸成セントシタデアリ。

其ノ積年ノ野心ハ決シテ一日ニシテ成ワタモノナシガ、然レ仇敵

日本ハ尚東三省復略ノ故智ニ倣ヒ、一兵ヲ費サズ、一矢ヲ折ラズ、手

ニ唾シテ華北ヲ手中ニ納メントシタ。故ニ吾等ハ平和的侵略ヲ奉

トシ、豊台ヲ擡領シテ駐兵後、更ニ一歩ヲ進メラ、盧溝橋ヲ跨ギ、

北平ニ対シテ鉄壁ノ制約ヲ形成シ、二十九軍ヲシテ支配セシメタデアリ。

其ノ始メ北寧^{pei ning}ノ鐵路局長陳覺生^{chen chieh sheng}ト結託シ、北寧ノ鐵路局名義ヲ

藉リ豊台ヨリ盧溝橋ニ至ル中間地帯六千餘畝ヲ測量シタガ

之カ完了後、我方ニ向ヒ交渉ヲ開始シ、該地帯ヲ租借又ハ買収

シ兵營ト飛行場ヲ築造セントシテ、北平ニ於テ交渉スルニト數次、

皆、我方局ノ嚴重拒否スル所トナルヤ、後計画ヲ變更シテ地方的

ニ着手シ、巨利ヲ以テ該地帯ノ住民ヲ誘惑シ自ラ租借又ハ

賣收^{sell}シタケアル。冷齋^{reng sai}ハ土地ヲ守護スル責任ヲ有シ、且當局ノ主旨

ヲ奉^かスル^か終^か計^か寸^か土^か雖^か他人^かノ讓^かル^かトハ爲^かシ得^かナク^かタル。此事^か兩^かシ

在^か北^か平^か日^か本^か特^か務^か機^か關^か部^か及^か天^か津^か日^か本^か駐^か屯^か軍^か司^か令^か部^かト數^か次^かニ

交渉^かシタガ日^か本^か人^かガ利^かヲ以^かテ誘^かヒ或^かハ威^かヲ以^かテ脅^かスト云、全^かテ無^か效^か

ナル旨ヲ聲明^かシタケアル。後^か計^か画^かヲ遲^かシタ^かシ得^かナイニトヲ知^かツテ該^か地^か帯

極少數ノ負債ナル徒輩ヲ使喚シ、縣公署ニ請願ヲ提出セシメ、自
屏的ニ日本人ニ租賃シ、一方生活ノ資ヲ得ルトモ、他方日本軍ノ武力的
強迫ヲ免レントノ表意ヲ為サシメタ。 冷齋ハ直ニ該地帯ノ全部、

住民ヲ集メ、大義ヲ以テ曉シメテアルカ、各住民モ亦愛國心ヲ激發
シ、絶対ニ租賃又ハ賣却セサル旨ヲ誓言シタ。即チ日本軍ニ横領

サルトモ、血ヲ流サスレテハ絶対ニ居ヲ遷サル旨ヲ誓言シ、ヲ為サシメテアル。此

ノ誓言ニハ各母印ヲ押捺セシメ、證據トシ決心ヲ示セタ。次第テアル。

後日本側カ再び秦市長又 冷齋ニ對シ住民ノ賣却請願ノ誓言

ヲ提出シノ際、直ニ此ノ証憑人ヲ示シテアルカ、日本人ハ計略ニ窮シ

平和的侵略ノ絶対不可能ナルトヲ知り、遂ニ武力的侵略ヲ爲サカ

ルヲ得ナクナリタ。之ガ爲盧溝橋ニ七七事變カ發生シテアル。

七七事變ハ、日本軍ノ演習ニ端ヲ弁シメテアル。然レ日本軍ガ勝

手ニ中華民國ノ領土ニ於テ演習ヲ行フコトハ、條約上何等ノ根據ナク、亦

我^豫方ニ通知^{ザリシ}為^シサレ^ルニ居ス。冷齋ガ就任ノ日ヨリ

七七事變發生ノ日迄、其演習ハ、凡ソ五、六回ヲ數ヘ得ル。

我^我方ハ平和ヲ維持セシカ高、事前武力制止ハ行ハナカ^ラシケレ共、事後

均シノ抗議ヲ提出シメ。而モ彼ハ一向ニ取合ハナイケ^レアツメ。或時日

本軍ノ演習後、冷齋ハ又抗議ヲ提出シ、住民ニ誤會ヲ興ヘ又様

トノ注意ヲ請^フメタルガ、彼ハ此ノ演習ハ規模ガ甚カ^シサ、且空包

テアルカラ、住民ヲ嚇^スス。様ナ^クトハナイ、今後若シ実彈演習ヲヤル

場合ハ当然通知スル等ト云^フノミテアツメ。然^レシキ^ラ或時ノ日本

軍、實彈演習ノ如キ、僅カニ其ノ通譯ヲ派遣シテ、該地帯ノ住民

ニ通知ヲ為シメノミデ、
我方官署ニハ通知ヲ長官リセナイニテアル。

彼ノ侵略ハ美ニ計画的デ、
一歩々々之ヲ強化シ、準備ハ成熟シテ間

隙ニ乘ジテ艦隊スルハカリテアワソトカ知レルニテアル。

一九三七年七月七日夜十一時、突然敷津ノ銃聲カ宛平城外ニ起ツ

夕。調査後始メテ日本軍ノ夜間演習デアルトカ判明シタガ直ニ嚴重注意ス

ヲシテ居ルト、
繼イデ秦市長ノ電話カ有リ、
始メテ日本特務機關長松井

ガ已ニ我方ニ対シ交渉ヲ提起シ来シ、
日本兵一名ガ、
我方ノ宛平駐在

部隊ノ日本漢習部隊ニ対スル射撃ニ因テ行方不明トナシテ居ルハ日

本軍ガ銳意ノ入城捜索ヲ欲シテ居ルカラ、
速ニ真相ヲ調査シテ報告

シ。回答ヲ得スルニ便ナラシメヨトニテアラズ。
冷感ハ直ニ保安隊及警官等

數ヲ派遣シ城ノ内外ヲ隈ナク調査シ行方不明ノ日本兵ヲ発見シ

得た方々。此等早速夜ニカケテ北平ニ赴キ、秦市長ニ報告シ。此ノ時松井

(河北(秦市長))

機長ハ本件ハ督促ヲ談判中ニアツテ、直ニ冷齋ハ督署察政務委員

wei tung huan lin kang yü

会主席魏宗瀚、委員林耕宇、及綏靖公署交通處長周永業等ト共

chou yung yeh

ニ日本特務機長部ニ出向キ、松井ト談判シ、松井ハ尚日本兵行方

不明ノ件ハ事實ヲアルト主張シ、日本軍ノ入城搜索ヲ堅持シテ讓ラ

ナカク。然レ兵ハ極力其ノ請求ヲ拒ケ、且當時南京日本總領事ハ

藏本モ失踪シ、^{コトガアリ}後之ハ自ら失踪シ、我乃ニ其ノ責ヲ帰シ、夕滯衣事

件ナルコトカ判明シ、^危人今日ノ日本兵失踪事件也。或ハ藏本ノ所為ニ

習ワタモノテハチカラウカト云ツテ所、松井ハ一時氣ヲ吞コレトカ、尚強硬ニ

自ラ匿レ、名トテ承認セズ。談判ノ結果第一歩トシテ中日双方ヨリ先ヅ

人ヲ派遣シ、立会ノ上宛平ニ赴キ調査スルニト、第二歩トシテ更ニ解決

オサ急リナク、各軍ニ共同シ敵ヲ夾撃スルノ計ヲ樹テタシ。
冷齋
亦此時依命從軍、保定ニ到リタ。

以上所述、實際情況ニ就テ、仇敵日本、侵略ハ計画的

系統的ナルモノナルヲ知り得ルナク、其ノ積年ノ宿望ハ決シテ

一日ニシテ成リタモノナラハナク、實ニ其ノ全部ノ戦争責任ヲ負擔

シテ然ルベク、且、不戰不和百出ノ詭謀ハ、約ニ背キ信ヲ棄ルテ

刺ス所ナク、亦應ニ國際信義上ノ責任ヲ負擔スベキナリ。

前河北省行政督察專員 五冷齋 印 記述
兼宛平縣長

方法ヲ講スルニト決定直ニ我方ハ冷齋及林周更lin chon日本側ハ寺平輔佐

官及秘書者藤ノ更ヲ指定シ同行スルトナラズ。而ル所亦日本軍聯隊長

寺田口康也ガ。冷齋ヲ誘ヒ一談シ度イト云フケ。面会シヨ所。寺田口ノ

云フニハ事態ハ非常ニ重大ナル。貴專員ガ宛平ニ到着シテ談判ノレハ北

平ニ向テ指テヲ請ハレルニハ及ハナイ。須ク安理ノ全權ヲ持タルヘキナル

ト。余ハ答ヘテ云フニ。先ヅ初步ハ調査ニ屈シ。処理ハ尚論議ノ外ニ在ル

ト。應車ガ車交tung chiao min民巷ヲ出ルニ及テ。周ト者藤ハ同車ニテ先行シ。余ト林lin

及寺平ノ車ハ後ニ従ツク。宛平城ヲ去リ約(日本六町)一里ノ沙崗ニ到着シテ際

(即チ盧溝橋ノ鉄道トシテ)日本軍ハ已ニ聯隊副官森田ニ依テ統率

セシ。此所ニ哨兵ガ出サテ居タ。此ノ時寺平ハ余ヲカカヘテ下車シ。云フニ

閣下ノ見ラレル情況ノ通り。事態ハ緊迫シテ居ル。已ニ調査等ハ甚駄デ

了。目前ノ問題ハ只閣下ノ用城ノ命令ヲ請フテ、日本軍ヲ入城セシメ
タ上テ始メテ解決心得ルカント。而シテ森田モ亦ヒタヌラ武力ニ依テ

カ智道セテ欲シテ居ルベシ。第ハ泰然トシテ。先程貴特務機関部ニ

答テ已ニ協議シタルカ。第一歩トシテ調査、第二歩トシテ処理アルノミ。

現任未ク調査ヲ經スニ先ニシテ処理セテ欲シテ居ルカ、之ハ前後矛盾シテ

居ル。万一事態擴大ノ場合、君等ニ責ヲ取テ貫クカ宜敷イカト云

ハタ知、森田、寺平ハ威嚇ノ無駄ナトヲ知テ、先ヅ調査ヲスルニトシ

余ハ遂ニ寺平ト共ニ入城シタリタル。

余等ノ入城後專員公署ニ於テ談判ヲ開始シシガ、余カ恰度

警務局長ニ命ジテ捜査状況報告ヲサセテ居ル時、突然城外ニ物凄

イ銃声カ起リタ。事態ハ甚ク重大ナル。彈丸ハ頭ヲ掠メテ飛ビ去ル状

態ヲ疑ヒテナク日本軍が先ヅ最初ニ発砲シテモテアル。數分後、我が城

壁上ノ守備軍ハ始メテ應射シタノテアルガ、双方ノ射撃ハ約一時間繼

續シタ。日本軍ノ牟田口聯隊長ハ俄カニ余ニ書信ヲ寄リセ、余ニ

城内守備軍ノ團長吉屋文ト共ニ城ヲ出テ停戦ノ談判ヲスル様ニト

ノ懇請デアリ。余ト吉團長ハ城ヲ守ル責任ガアルガ擅ニ城ヲ離レル

ルケテハ參々スルテ之ヲ拒ケ、林耕宇ヲ派遣シ寺平ト共ニ城ヲ出テ、

彼等ト面談スルコトニ志シ。林等ガ出掛ケテ後、二時間許リ立ッテ

何等ノ消息モナク、而テ日本軍ハ又カ、城内ニ向テ射撃シテ来タ。

戦闘ハ午后四時ニ至リ、双方ノ死傷頗ルタリ。午後五時ニ及バヤ、

日本軍ハ迫撃砲ヲ用ヒテ城ヲ砲撃シ、
釣瓶撃千ニ撃テ来タ。

彈丸ハ專員公署ニ命中シ、全部破壊サレタガ、幸ヒテ余ハ其ノ數分前、

已ニ全部ノ職責ヲ比較的完全ナ場所ニ遷シテ事務ヲ執ラセテ居タル
アル。 若シテカレバ全部ノ同僚ハ皆灰燼ニ帰シテ居ノデアラシム。 亦時以
後、銃声ハ稍、下大トナリ、日本軍旅團長河辺正三ハ亦書ヲ送リセ。
余ヲ誘ヒ、城ヲ出テ談判セヨ。 若シ然ラカレバ速ニ城内ノ住民ヲ立退
カセ、直外様大砲ヲ以テ城ヲ砲撃スルヲアラウカラト云ツテ事ナク。 余ハ
尚モ之ヲ拒絶シタデアリ。 此ノ時我方、長辛店駐在部隊ノ一部ハ已ニ
入城シテ守備ヲ増強シタ。 此ノ晩ニ我軍、大刀隊ハ出動シテ龍王
廟駐在ノ日本軍ニ凶白戦ヲ敢行シタ。 二十九軍、大刀隊ハ多ク勇敢ナ
熟練ノ士デアリ、敵ヲ非常ニ多ク殺戮シタ。 盧溝鉄橋ハ元々日本
軍ノ佔領スル所デアリタガ、此ノ戦闘ニ於テ奪回シ、日本軍ハ敗退シ
テ、戦ヒハ又靜穩トナリタ。

翌朝奉市長ノ電話ニ接シタカ、其ノ内容ハ日本側ハ己ニ我方ニ
対シ停戦ノ談判ヲ提起シテ来ル。蓋シ昨夕ノ敗戦ノ結果ヲアラウカ、

談判ノ條項ハ三ツアリ：一、双方ハ直ニ戦争行動ヲ停止スルニト、

二、双方ノ軍隊ハ各々元ノ守備ノ位置ニ復スルニト、三、城内ハ二十九軍

所屬ノ冀北保安隊ヲ以テ守備スルニト、^{三項目ヲテ}該項保安隊ノ人員ニ百

名ハ己ニ出陣シ二時間後到着スルニトナテ居ル。此ノ時俄ニ日本

側顧問笠井及通譯官愛澤ノ兩人ガ酒肴ヲ携ヘテ入城シ、和平実

現ヲ慶祝シタ。扱、笠井等ガ帰ルヤ否ヤ、城外ニ又々銃声ガ起ツタ。

時 己ニ午后四時、保安隊ハ未カ到着シテ、^{たchung team}調査ノ結果大井村ヲ通過ノ際

(該村ハ北平ノ盧溝橋間、中間ニ在リ) 日本軍ノ阻止スル所トテ美通過サレズ、

及方己ニ衝突シタコトヲ知ツタ。北平方面ニハ日本駐屯軍參謀長橋本ト交

河申テアルカ、橋本ハ前議ヲ翻シテ、云フニ保身隊ノ人数ハ三百人ニ必

要テハナイ、且機南銃ヲ携帶シテ入城スル必要ハナイト。我方ハ其ノ中

入レテ拒絶シタノテアルカ、然レニ事實上通過スル方法カナイノテアル。只

其ノ半数ヲ引返サセルンカリテアル。ソレデハ城シノモハ僅カ百五十人デ

アリ、而ス機南銃モ亦持返ラサレタカアル。此ノ時日本側テハ顧問

ノ中島、櫻井ノ兩人ヲ派遣シ、我方亦林耕宇ヲ派遣シ且終靖公署

高級参謀周思靖^{chou si ching wan}カ來宛、双方ノ撤兵ヲ立會監視シタテアルカ、我軍ノ

吉兵團^{chi}全部ハ己ニ協約ヲ遵守シ原守備ニ復シ、日本軍、各部隊

モ亦豐台ニ向テ撤退シツテアルカ、只鐵道トシテニ盤踞スル日本軍百

餘名ハ未ダ撤退シナイカアルカ、余ハ中島ニ向ヒ交渉シシカ、中島ハ

全部撤退シ、絶對ニ日本軍ハ再ビ攻撃スル様ナニトナイテヲ保証スルト

云々。所が此ノ晩深夜該箇處ノ日本軍ハ又エヤ城内ニ向テ射撃ヲ
 レ来リ、約半時間ノ後停止シタ。余ハトスルノ日本軍ガ未ク撤退
 フ背シナイハ、敵方ニ必ズ背後ニ潜メテ詭計ガ有ル為ト感シタ。トシ
 ネルハ以前曾テ軍事的建築ガ施サレテアリ、敵ハ之ニ盤据シテ根據
 地ニ為サウト欲シタ。野心ハ未ク衰ヘズ、死灰ハ尚再燃スベク、平和
 條約ノ訂結ニ恐ラク敵ノ緩兵ノ計ニ過キ又ト暇シタ。遂ニ撤兵監
 視ノ日本側顧問中島ヲシテ殿ニ、速ニ撤退ヲ交渉スルヤウ、彼トテ
 ニ北平ニ赴キ面談セシムルコトシタ。余ハ乃チ翌朝中島ト共ニ北
 平ニ赴イタ。然ルカ、車ガトンネルヲ通過スル際、洞外ニ尚日本軍ガ立
 哨シテ居ルヲ目撃シ、日本人ノ詭計ノ鐵証ヲ得タルヲ了。

北平到着後、先ッ秦市長定ニ行ツタカ、此ノ時河北省主席兼

三十七師々長 馮治安 及冀北保安隊旅長 程希賢 又皆秦先ニ来テ居タ。
feng
chih
an
cheng
hsi
hsien

後、日本側顧問 櫻井、秘書 齊藤 又、共ニ来著シ。余ハ先ヅ 秦市長ト

馮主席ニ対シトシテ、日本軍カ未カ撤退セサル旨ヲ報告シメ。直ニ秦

市長ハ中島、櫻井、齊藤ヲ呼ビ、尚程希賢及余、六人テ、本案ニ就

テ徹底的ニ談判シシ。齊藤ノ云フ所ニ依レバ、トシテ、日本軍カ未カ撤

退シナイノハ、戦死シシ日本兵ノ死体數体カ発見ニ得ナイニ爲テ、発見

後ハ直ニ撤退スルトノコトデアル。余ハ死体捜査ノ爲ナラハ多數ノ軍隊

ハ必要ナイト話ツメ所、齊藤ハ又云フニ、タトヘ數ハナクテモ、我軍ニ

捕殺セラレル所レカアルカラ、自衛ノ爲ニ留マラザルヲ得ナイト。秦市長

ハ之ハ道辭ヲアルト云ヒ、反覆辯駁ノ結果、双方徒手捜索隊ヲ組

織シ、華軍十名、日軍十名ヲ以テ徒手且一日ヲ限り捜索ヲ完了

スハク屍骸発見、有無ニ拘テ、日本軍人約ヲ守リ撤退スルキニ

決定シタ。他軍人再ハ遁辭ヲ設ケル方法モナク、皆同意ヲ表示シタ。

恰度捜査隊ノ組織方法ヲ協議シテ居ル最中、中島等ハ倉達トシ

テ席ヲ離レ、悄然逃レ去リタ。此ノ時各方面ヨリ電話報告ガ下リ、

仇敵日本ハ古北口、ku pei kou 山海關等ヨリ二箇師團ヲ移動シ、日飛行機

數台ガ天津ニ到着、已ニ一部ノ日本軍ハ又ニ盧溝橋ニ向ヒ前進、

北平宛平向ノ交通ハ遮断サレタ。乃チ日本側ノ不戦不和ハ均シク詭計

デアリ。戦フトモ時日ヲ遷延シ、和スル亦緩兵ノ計ヲアツタ。蓋シ南戦

數日ニシテ、我方ノ軍隊ハ已ニ漸次集結シ、盧溝橋ノ戦況ガ非常ニ好調ナ

アラタニミテナク、且八宝山pa pao shan (北平ト門頭溝ノ中間)等ニ於テモ皆勝利ヲ得テ

居タ。日本側ハ方初我方ノ兵力ヲ過小評価シ、僅カニ天津ノ駐屯軍ヲ

一箇師團ヲ以テ對應ニ得ルモノトシメカ、料ヲモ我軍ノ熱ク如キ強
固サニ遇ヒ、遂ニ日本側ノ詭計ハ馬脚ヲ露シメテ見アル。

余ハ大戦年ノ勃発近キヲ知リタガ、交渉セントスルモ交渉ノ法ナ

ク、協議セントスルモ協議ノ法ナク、乃チ間道ヲ通テ門頭溝ヨリ

長辛店chang hsin tienヲ繞リ宛平城ニ帰着シタガアル。

此ヨリ後戦闘ハ再発シ、停止シタリ、継続ラズリシテ、スフト二十一日ニ至リ

又モヤ和平ノ風説カ起リ、日本側ノ要求ニ因リ対日敵意稍深キニ

十七師(河北省)ヲ冀南ニ移駐シメテ、北平及盧溝橋各地ハ二十九軍ノ

百三十一師ニ依テ守備スルニトシメ、日本軍ハ則チ引續キ豊台

ニ向テ撤退シツテ、之ハ双方ノ協議ニ基クモノデ、頗ル筋道立ツテ

来タ様ヲアル。ソレヲ又停戦ノ命令ガトシタ。但シ日本軍ハ白晝ハ射

撃ヲ停止シテ居ルガ、夜向ハ尚砲撃ヲ繼續シテ居ル。我方ヨリ之ヲ

詰向スルト、彼ハ撤退ノ掩護ニカコヒテ居ルガ、二十三日ニ及ビ突如

最後通牒ヲ發シ、我三十七師ヲシテ二十四時向内ニ止平ヲ撤退セヨト云

フ事ナリ。我方ハ遂ニ忍耐ノ緒ヲ切ラシ、當局ハ命令ヲ下シテ

全線攻撃ニ專ラシメシ。我盧溝橋及八宝山等各地、駐屯軍ニ

遂ニ反攻前進ニ移リ、豊台ヲ猛攻、二十七日豊台停車場ヲ陥

落シタ。日本軍ハ其ノ全カヲ集中シ、且飛行機大砲ヲ用ヒテ

二十八日拂曉南^{nan}北^{yuan}ヲ猛攻、激戦ニ午後二時ニ至リ、我師長

趙登禹、副軍長佟凌閣ハ不幸ニ先前後シテ殉難シタナリ。

宋妻負長ハ最高統帥ノ電文命令ヲ遵奉シ保定ニ赴キ

指揮ヲ執リ留守師長張自忠ハ止平ヲ守備シ防備オサ

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

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盧庸橋事變實錄

王吟齋

宣備栲事變實錄

閱於日寇在華北之發動侵略及宣備栲事變之經過
已經前北平市長秦德純實錄記載秦市長為華
北軍政高級長官當事變發生之時適與秦察政務
委員今事變長官秦之請假回籍華北一切外交軍事
均由秦氏代負責任折衝抗戰以自親主持故所記載極
為詳確

冷齋
係河北省第三屆行政督察委員專負直隸宛平
縣長日寇發動事變之初宣備栲為本人轄地故當時
交涉及抗戰亦皆親自經歷茲將前後情況分述如次

冷齋
係北民國二十五年冬間就任本職視事之始正值

日寇加緊侵略之時。交通線之重要。事經嚴密。宛平城為
北平外圍之鎖鑰。且握北方交通樞紐。平漢路之中豐備
橋。北寧路之雙台。平海路之清河。各大站。此為多宛
平輻地。日軍盤踞雙台後。已能控制平津交通。意
猶未足。屢圖再進。下之控制平漢交通。使北方軍事
與形勢隔斷。而成華北特殊化。其處心積慮。已非一日。
但日寇仍欲沿用侵佔東三省之故伎。豈能不費一兵一
不折一矢。唾手而得華北。故開始時。係屬和平侵略。自
馮玉祥佔領平後。即欲進占之。跨上雷豐備橋。而成對
北平之鉗形。式之控制。使二十九軍就範。其先與北寧

路乃長陣發生勾結，假藉此寧路局名義，對由曹錕
至曹錕備考之中間地帶六十餘畝加以測量，事畢即向
我方交涉，如將該地帶或租或買，建築兵營，此乃我
機關在此平立條款，均經我當局與嚴詞拒絕，後仍
變計從地方着手，以重利誘惑該地帶居民，自動租
賃。冷齋
以守土有責，且奉當局意旨，絕對不能以寸
土讓入。此事在此平日奉特務機關部與天津日本陸
屯軍司令亦主條款數次，日人利誘威脅，均告失效，後
見計不得逞，乃唆使該地帶極少數貪利之徒，向
縣府呈請，願自動租與日人，俾一方得受其利，謀生一

且受日軍之武力強迫，此高當集台該地帶全件住民
 曉以大義，各任民亦激於愛國心，誓言絕不租賣，即
 使日軍強佔，不從血絕不遷居。該項誓言，此高蓋有手
 印為憑，以示決心。後日方波向美市市長及
 領事之演說，亦以此項憑證，此高証日人計窮，乃知和平侵
 略絕不可能，遂不得不作武力之侵略。因有盧溝橋七七
 之變。

七七之變係發生於日軍演習時，日軍隨音心在中華
 領土演習，既無條約根據，亦不通知我方，實屬毫無
 理由之侵略。此高就事之日起，至七七事變發生之日止，計

其演習約有五、六次。我方為維護和平計。事先雖不便以
武力制止。然事後均提出抗議。而彼則置若罔聞。某次
日軍演習之後。冷齋彼提出抗議。請其注意。勿使居民
誤會。彼謂此項演習規模甚小。且係實彈。尚不至驚擾
居民。以後如有實彈演習。自當通知。等語。然某次日
軍實彈演習。則僅以其備譯。及通知該地帶居民。亦
並未通知我方。官回。是見彼之信。略實有計畫。未之加
準備。成熟。一乘障於我動也。

當一九三七年七月七日。夜間十一時。忽有槍聲。數倍。在
於宛平城外。經查。後始知為日軍夜間演習。官加。

敵家住音嗣接妻市長電話乃知日本特務機關
 長松井已向我方提出交涉謂有日兵一人因我方隊
 平部隊向其後方部隊射擊以致失蹤日軍竟敢
 進城搜查令迅速查明真相報告以便查復
 隊警言多人在城內外調查無從發現失蹤之日兵
 即隔夜赴山平向妻市長報告是時松井機關長正從此
 事談判出自由
 宗翰手及林耕宇及信請之四女交通處去周永業等同
 往日本特務機關部與松井談判松井仍謂失蹤日兵定
 有其事堅持日方進城搜查之議余力拒其請

謂當時南京日事總領事藏本亦曾失蹤後經查明
係屬自匿嫁禍今日兵即有失蹤之事或亦仿效藏
本所為於井雖有氣奪然似望不承認係屬自匿
談判結果決定第一由中日雙方先行派員會同赴宛平
調查第二由再謀解決辦法當經指定我方為
林周二日方為寺平輔佐官及秘書各購二人同往
兩日軍隊隊長中田口廉也亦約
以爲一誤見函之後中
田口云事態非出於敵意專員到宛平談判之後不
向此平請示沒有要處理全權余謂初亦係屬調查處
理尚談不到及出車主民甚周與各購同車先行余與

林の寺平車在後、及抵離宛平城約里許沙崗時、即
中置備橋鐵路涵洞、見日軍已由駁隊前、森田平領
在彼處佈防、斯時寺平即扶余下車、謂閣下見此情形、
當知事勢緊迫、張已未不及調查、目前只有清閣下下令
同城任、軍進の方、解決、而森田亦竟欲以武力相
脅、余知之、奉命、然謂、向在貴特務、按閣部已商定
寺平、調本、寺平、亦、處理、今、未、調、本、而、先、未、知、理、先、後
倒、置、前、後、方、亦、自、一、事、態、擴、大、是、否、由、君、等、及、奏
森田、寺平、見、感、脅、無、效、以、久、仍、先、調、本、余、遂、同、寺平
進、城、

余等進城後在專員之四野間始談判余正令其言字句
長指披查情形報告時突聞城外槍聲大發甚為異常
子彈掠頭頂而過係屬日軍首先向槍無疑數分鐘後
我城上守軍始予回專雙方射擊約達一小時日軍年田口隊
隊長忽致書於余請余偕城內守軍團長吉野文二同
出城作停戰之談判余與吉野團長以守城有責不能擅離拒
之乃依林耕守同寺平進城而出與彼等面商林等去後
約兩小時消息杳然而日軍復向城內射擊我至午後四
時雙方頗有死傷及午後五時日軍以迫專砲轟城連
續發射彈中專員公四野全都被毀幸余先教分館

已遷至全部成員比較安全地並安多不知全體同人
均成灰燼。六時以後槍聲稍寂。日軍旅團長河越
正三亦來書約余出城談判。余知連令城內居民遷
出。立即以大砲轟擊城。余仍拒之。是時我方駐長辛亮
部隊已有一部入城增防。是晚我軍大刀隊出動。與
龍王廟之日軍實行白刃戰。二十九軍之大刀隊多有
敵傷。陳鐵敵甚多。而日軍備鐵棒者為日軍所佔。至是
後。若子回。日軍斃已。我事遂告寂。

次日晨接妻友市長電話。謂日方已向我提出停戰
談判。蓋因昨夕我斃之故。談判條款三項。一、雙方立即

停止戰事行動。二、雙方軍隊各回原防。三、城內由二萬軍
所屬之山軍此保軍隊博防。該項保軍隊人數三百人
業已出發。兩小時後不到。是時忽有日敵向立井及通
溝方面突擊。二人據酒進城。慶夜和平實現。仍立井
等南去。而城外槍聲復作。時已午後四點鐘。保軍隊
尚未開到。查知於經過大井村時。該村在此平至。當
溝橋中途。為日軍所阻。不令通過。雙方已生衝突。經
此平方面向日駐屯軍長。謀長。橋本。立井。橋本。忽翻
前議。謂保軍隊人數不必三萬人。而且不必據帶梓園橋
進城。我方雖拒絕其請。此事實際上無從通過。祇得

正回一軍、進城者祇一百五十人、而城圍援亦被迫、據回斯
時、日方所派向中島櫻井兩人、我方仍任林耕守、並任
回者高級參謀周思請、未究、即同監視、雙方撤兵、我
軍士團全部已遵約、兩回亦隊、日軍各部亦向鷺子之
撤回、惟查、盤踞鐵路、區洞之白軍、百餘人、並未離開、
余向中島提出交涉、中島謂、即亦全撤、德對保證、日軍
不至再有攻車之事、乃是、晚深夜、德軍向城內射
擊、約十時始停、余感區洞之軍、未肯撤回、敵方亦有
德軍、在後、因區洞內、山前、曾有軍事建築、架敵、敵盤
踞、以爲根據地、則野心未死、死灰仍亦復燃、和平、余亦約

之計立恐為敵人偵察之計遂嚴令監視撤兵之日頗
聞中島達即交際撤兵之役久伺也此平面向商余於
翌晨同中島也平高車過西洞時目擊洞外尚有日
軍設崗日人之詭計已得鐵証矣

到達此平後先至秦市長宅是時河此有主席並
二十七師之長馮治安及黑山保中隊旅長程希賢均在
秦市府前日款問櫻井秘書齋藤亦同來余當向秦市
長馮主席報告西洞日軍未撤之事當由秦市長口
傳中島櫻井各一隊並程希賢及余六人就本寺
撤底談判撤兵之役西洞日軍未撤係我死日兵處

敵教員尚未獲得，俟到後，自當撤退。余誌以搜
索民敵何次許多軍隊，各處復謂敵教員太少，恐
被我軍(殺)捕，乃自衛計，不得而爾。妻亦不長，謂此實
道詞，經反密辯駁，結果決定雙方組織徒手搜查
隊，華軍十人，日軍十人，均係徒手，限一日搜查，定畢。無
論有些民敵，日軍均及遵照約撤退，彼等無片再議
均表同意。正在磋商如何組織搜索隊之時，而中島
等忽於離座，悄地逃去。此時接各方電話報告，
謂日寇已自古山、山海關等處調來兩師團，並
有飛機若干架，到津，已有一部分日軍，復向曹州、博

前進此平不究平之通度斷乃知日方之忽我忽我
均有詭謀我國相延日時和亦後兵之計蓋且同我
和日我方軍隊已斬集軍不特宜且備極我况甚佳而
八宝山在此平至之頭備之間(等處亦均勝利日
方其初依估我方之軍力以為僅天津駐屯軍一所困即
是存付不料我軍如是之堅強也至此日方詭謀畢
露余知大我煤礦在斯主保無不之保礦商無
不礦商之即間道由之頭備遠長辛各道回宛
平城

自此之後我事再及勿忽斷勿侵直至二十二日復有和

平青涼。因方要未將對日敵意接保之二十七師調
也。冀南此平及宣陽橋各地由二十九軍之一百三十二師
填防。日軍則仍向趙皇台撤退。此事雙方協議頗有眉
目。故停戰之令既下。但日軍自書一雖停止射擊。夜
間則仍連續砲擊。經我方窮詰。彼誤為掩護。已軍
及至二十六日。忽以最後通牒令我三十七師於二十四
時內撤離此平。我方至此忍無可忍。志田乃下令全綫
進攻。我中置備橋及八宝山等處駐軍遂反攻前進。
猛撲趙皇台。二十七師將趙皇台車站支隊。兩軍佳其
其全力善用飛機大砲於二十八日拂曉猛攻南苑。

激我至下午二時。我師長趙君之為副軍長。終凌洶不
幸先後殉難。宋軍長長壽也。最高位所電令
也。保定指揮留張師長自中鎮守此平。以備到保
協同之軍。夾擊敵人之計。冷齋 亦於此時奉令。隨
軍到保。

就以上所述之實際情況。又可知日寇侵略。係屬有計
畫。有系統。外人積慮已非一日。實存及全部戰事
責任。而向我國和議。漢下此背約棄信。出爾反
爾。亦存及國際上之信譽。責任也。

前此本報行政部曾蒙王君
王君冷齋

王君冷齋



述