

Rejected
R. 37272

Not used

(Washington Post, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1935.) Exh No. _____
IFS Doc. 1517-E

JAPANESE ARMY INVADES CHINA TO FORCE SPLIT!

Nanking Plans Resistance But Appears Unable to Halt
Division.
(Copyright 1935, by the United Press.)

Tientsin (Wednesday), Nov. 27--The Japanese army moved into north China today prepared to support the autonomy movement headed by Gen. Yin Ju-keng and to prevent disorders by Chinese mobs.

At the same time the National government in Nanking threatened military resistance to the autonomists and instructed the Hopei provincial government to dismiss and punish Gen. Yin, who still holds the minor post in the demilitarized zone which he deserted to declare an autonomous state in eastern Hopei.

The first contingents of the invading Japanese from Manchukuo, chief base of the Japanese Army in northern Asia, reached Peiping late yesterday. They comprised 160 soldiers armed with light and heavy machine guns and came into the old capital from Shanhaikwan on a special train.

Simultaneously, Yin Ju-keng announced at his capital in Tungchow, near Peiping, 10,000 Japanese troops marched through the Great Wall at Kupeikow and headed toward Miyuen-Hsien, a walled city, about 30 miles north of Peiping.

Miyuen-Hsien was divisional headquarters during the Japanese invasion of north China two years ago, following bitter fighting at Kupeikow in which hundreds of Chinese were killed.

A second detachment of 80 Japanese machine gunners passed through Tientsin en route to Peiping at dusk yesterday.

Two Japanese armored trains which have been held at Shanhaikwan, gateway from north China into Manchukuo, were reported moving toward Tangku, down-river port of Tientsin.

Meanwhile, Japanese military headquarters here issued a formal statement supporting the autonomy movement and asserting that "any effort of the Nanking government to suppress it will be useless".

This statement was reinforced by a declaration of the Japanese Embassy, through a spokesman in Shanghai, saying:

"Japan considers it imperative that the political and administrative reorganization of the northern provinces (Hopei, Shansi, Chahar, Shanung and Suiyan, with a total population of

about 95,000,000 people) be hastened to enable these regions to maintain normal economic relations with the independent empire of Manchukuo and Japan."

In answer to these moves the Nanking government threatened to fight.

It instructed Sung Cheh-Yuan commander of the Peiping-Tientsin garrisons and Shang Chen, governor of Hopei to crush the autonomy movement and arrest Yin Ju-Keng and announced appointment of Gen. Ho Ying-Chin, war minister, to proceed to Peiping as "administrative high commissioner." Sung Cheh-Yuan was named "pacification commissioner" of Hopei and Charhar. The Peiping branch of the military council was abolished and its duties transferred to the Nanking military affairs commission, of which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek is chairman.

ワシントン、ボスト 一九三五年十一月廿七日水曜日

日本軍分裂強行ノタメ中國ニ侵入ス。南京抵抗ヲ企ツモ分裂ノ制止不能ノ模様。

UP 版權所有 一九三五年

天津十一月二十七日（水曜日）發—本日日本軍ハ殷汝耕將軍ノ指揮スル自治運動ヲ支持シ且ツ中國人暴徒ニヨル混亂ヲ防止スル準備ヲナシテ北支ニ進出シタ。同時ニ南京ノ國民政府ハ自治主義者ニ對シ武力抗戰ヲナスノ氣掃ヘヲ示シ河北省政府ニ對シ殷將軍ヲ解職所勦スルヤウ指令シタガ彼ハ東部河北ニ於ケル自治制宜言ノ爲放棄シタ非軍事化地帶ニ於テ今尙ホ小地位ヲ保持シ居ルモノデアアル。北亞ニ於ケル日本軍ノ主要根據地ナル滿洲國ヨリ侵入スル日本軍ノ第一先遣隊ハ昨日週ク北京ニ到着シタ。右隊ハ輕重機關銃裝備ノ兵百六十名ヨリ編成サレ特別列車ニ依リ山海關ヨリコノ古都ニ到來シタノデアアル。

同時ニ殷汝耕ハ北京附近ノ彼ノ都通州ニ於テ發表ヲナシ日本軍一万ガ古北口ヨリ長城ヲ越エテ進ミ北京ノ北方約三十哩ノ城壁市密雲縣ニ向ツタト報ジタ。密雲縣ハ中國兵數百名ガ戦死シタ古北口激戦ノ後、二年前日本ノ北支侵略中師團司令部デアツタ

昨日薄暮日本軍ノ機關銃隊八十名ヨリナル第二分遣隊ハ北京ヘノ途上天津ヲ通過シタ。北支ヨリ滿洲ヘノ關門ニ當ル山海關ニ於テ待機中ナリシ日本軍ノ二武装列車ハ天津ノ河口港ナル塘沽ニ向ケ進行中ト報セラレタ。

一方當地ニ於ケル日本軍司令部ハ自治運動ヲ支持スル正式聲明ヲ發シ、「自治運動ヲ抑壓セントスル南京政府ノ如何ナル努力モ效無カルベシ」ト主張シタ。

同聲明ハ日本大使館ノ在上海スポークスマンノ聲明ニ依ツテ補足サレタ。曰ク

「華北五省（河北山西察哈爾山東綏遠）ニシテ總人口約九千五百万ノ政治的行政的再組織ヲ促進シ此等ノ地域ヲシテ日滿兩獨立帝國ト正常ナル經濟關係ヲ維持スル事ヲ得セシムルハ日本ノ緊要ト考フル所ナリ」此等ノ工作ニ對シ南京政府ハ斷乎感フノ氣勢ヲ示シタ。同政府ハ北京天津駐屯守備隊司令官宋哲元及ヒ河北省主席胡景翼ニ自治運動ノ粉碎ト殷汝耕ノ逮捕ヲ命ジ陸相何應欽ヲ「行政委員長」ニ任命シテ北京ニ進出セシムルコトヲ發表シタ。又宋哲元ハ河北察哈爾ノ「總督主任」ニ任ゼラレタ。

軍事會議北京分會ハ廢止サレ、ソノ任務ハ蔣介石總統ヲ委員長トスル南京軍事委員會ニ移管サレタ