

D.D. 202-Q-4

Excerpts from

"MY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN CHINA"

TITLE _____

TRANSLATION BY

y. Kudo

COMPLETED

23 Apr 47

CHECKED BY _____

COMPLETED _____

TYPED BY _____

COMPLETED _____

検事側証人 ジョン・B・パウエル 著

わが中国に於ける廿五年 揚 拔華

(一九四五年 ニューヨーク マックミラン社刊)

西安事件

二六四、二六五、二六六、二六七、二六八、二六九頁

日本側が所謂 満洲事變たくらんじを基きとして一九三一年九月十八日

夜半 奉天を占領し、当時 張學良元帥は北平の

或る病院に入院しておた。 宿命的 ため 運命 決すべき その

當夜 張學良の軍隊は この満洲の首都奉天附近

に於て侵略軍に對し、殆んど抵抗を加へなかつた。

南京政府の下に在る種々の地位を歴任した後、張

學良は所謂剿匪軍の陝西省南部に在る司令部

の指揮官に任命された。西北地方で再び手に負へなく

なつてきた中國共產黨の活動を監視するのが張學良

の主な役目であつた。張學良には十三万の軍隊があつた

その大部分は敗残満洲軍の残党であつた。その他張の

司令部は日本側^か全面的に学校閉鎖^をため^に満洲を

後にして數百の學生や教師を集められた。その財産

の大部分を満洲の土地、森林、鉱山に投資しておたのが

↑ 国民党と 共産党 （とつはじめて） 介引 （し） した時以来 蔣介石 大元帥

は 終始 中國共産党と 調停 （とつ） する 政策に 反対 （し） してゐた。

蔣介石は 中共を モスクワの コミンテルンの 朱先 （し） であるとして、

ロシアとの 關係を 絶た （り） ず （而） 西北地方において 独立の地位

を保つてゐる 限りは 共産党との 交渉 （し） する （も） を 拒絶 （し） した。

蔣元帥は 張學良を 西安の 反共司令部 指揮官の地位

から 四罷免 （し） して 共産党に 對する 抵抗を 繼續 （す） すべき他の

幕僚を （これ） に 代へると 意志 （が） ある （と） 考へ （ら） れ （て） ゐ （た）。

蔣介石元帥が 西安に 向け （て） 出 （発） する 三日 ~~前~~ 前に 南京

政府 行政院は、 蔣元帥の 樹立 （し） た 中國の 對外政策

依然として

が同政府の指道す原理たるべく、又、^{中国}西北地方に

おける反共運動は継続されるべきであることを再び

上肯定する決議を^採採擇した。

採擇した。

西安^へ旅行には甘将介石

数人の軍司令官を含む

小数の

は十人の政府高官と、護衛兵を同伴した。この

將校の中には、

(駐閩)

福建省綏靖主任甘将鼎文も交つておたが

張學良に代つて西北反共軍司令官に就任する

ことになつておた。

甘将介石とその幕僚を誘拐する劇的事件が行は

れた西北國境地方の都市である西安は、甘奥海の海岸

から直ぐ西約七百哩の奥地である。中国と

中央アジアを結ぶ古來の西北路に在るといふ戦略的

位置の他に、西安は紀元前一二二二年頃に起る八百年

以上続いた周王朝の所在地として歴史的にも重要である。

孔子、孟子、老子、墨子と有名な學者を非軍出した

中国史における古典時代のこの周の時代に當つてをり

（古代理最もすばらしい）

又、古代青銅芸術の最も美しい見本は西安附近に在る

周の王侯たちの墓から出したものである。ナラに又、

この地方は周の非軍と商（西紀前一四〇〇）の王室

戦争がくりかへされ

の間に黄河の峽と、

今日の中国人の先祖の居住地

である
進貢國が
衛の支配權をめぐって争ったのである。

この土地には
中国・日本・ロシア
つまりは
全世帯りの
政治的

利害を絡む
アジアの政治駆引といふ
一つの近代劇を

演ずるには
お誂へ向きの
舞台であった。

蔣介石元帥は
十二月七日
飛行機で西安に着くと、

同市から
程遠い
温泉場に
本部を構へた。
先師

申
陝西省民政廳長
邵力子
は元帥を歓迎した。
邵は元
上海の

新聞編輯長
たるが、
中央政府の任命で
廳長の職

に就いたものだ。

部廳長は同地方の警備力を握つておる。

この警備はその後複雑な事件が展開された期間に蔣

依然として

介石に忠誠を守つたのである。

蔣元師必宋美齡夫人

を同伴しなかつたのであるが、その間い

これがその第一の重要

な政治的使命であつた。



蔣介石元師到着後の数日は、蔣元師、幕僚、

青年元師 張學良、西安 綏靖主任 楊虎城との間の

会談で費された。張學良元師と楊將軍との間 即刻

日本を代へとする。地方諸團體をこの会談に招き入れ

ようと絶えず主張したため、成果は殆んど與手らなかつた。

無益な会談を重ねること四日、蒋介石は

共産党に對する^{組織的}運動の火蓋を切る^{目的}の政府の決定

張孝良に
を傳へ、共産軍が西北に在る獨立の地位を保つ

ておる限り日本と戦ひを交へることは自殺^{にひとしいと}するやうなもの

があると言つたが、張孝良と楊虎城は、^{その}中共の協力者

條件を受諾して國民的^の抵抗力の統一戦線と形成

した方が良いと主張した。

張孝良元師は西北領域の二七萬の軍隊に

対する財政的援助と軍需品の供給の責任は中央政府

が負ふものであると力説した。併し張学良は自分の

地位からしてこの統一戦線は加国民党政府の總司令官

の命令を受けるといふことには保証を與へるわけには

行かなかつた。張学良元帥は蔣介石との交渉に

中共代表を引き入れようと決意した理由は明瞭にならう。

これによつて

討議涕騰の響句の行き詰りの状態のまゝ

蔣介石は西安市郊外の個人宿舎に引籠り、少教

の護衛兵と 地方警察官の分遣隊に守られておた。

張學良は直ちに 自分の軍隊と 楊虎城の軍隊 麾下

の師團長 から成る へ会議をひらき、 自分の軍隊から一師團と

楊 將軍 の方から一聯隊を その夜の中に市街の周囲に 出動させ 秘密命令を 發せしめた。

明方までには クーデターは 成り 完成し 市街は完全に包圍

された。 抵抗は只一度 蔣の滞在 する 中の温泉場で

蔣元師の 護衛 小隊の衛兵と 地方警察官分遣隊から受けた

だけであつた。 砲声は 起されて、 蔣介石は 護衛兵一人と

宿舎を脱し、邸を囲んでゐる。高い塀をよぢりぼつて。

足首を挫いて止むなく、^{荒れた}墓場に身をひそめるやうなことに

ならなかつたら、うまく成功をたかもしられまい。ここで

満洲軍の一青年將校に巡見され、^{更に市内へと}邸内へ護送され、

楊虎城將軍の私邸に^{監禁}幽閉された。民政廳長邵力子

はなほ数回察を率つて、蔣介石に忠誠を穿つておたか

同様に捕へられ、蔣介石の參謀たちと共に^{監禁}林市

を受けた。

(三行 14)

蔣介石元師の臨臨演説が公表されると、全市に非常な動揺

を~~興~~へ、^{ニカカ}デモや大衆の会合や示威行進の、道火線と

なつた。市街には忽ちのうちに日独伊防共協定を~~非~~弾劾し

て日本に對する統一戦線を要求する旗々^{貼紙}ホネリカ

か出^{るかと思ふと}下、急進派の連中は蔣介石を、中共と戦争

をして日本に宣戦しなかつた。靡び^{に附することに}ソヴィエト式の^{人民裁判}

北禁見成したり、或る人々は蔣元師を^{西北地方}どこか秘密の場所

に送る。南京政府が反共戦争を撤回するまで、人質に

して置かうといふ意見は^{かあり}採^れれ^ずした。

ことに禁見成した。

この時までには 蔣元帥誘拐の陰謀に 共産党が一役

買つてゐるといふことにつき、外部にはつきり出るやうなことはかた

ところか、張厚良が、延安の共産党本部に飛行機を

送つて 中共の指導者三人と西安に呼んでから、早速

中国共産党の手出しが自立してきた。三と云ふのは、44第一線

中口共産党

赤軍政治委員兼 一軍軍事委員会副主席 周恩来

東方戦線 共産軍参謀長 葉剣英 及び 共産党 秘交山

發言室の首領 ハン Pao Ku ? 心あり他に 秘書 数名は と補佐役

同伴した。三名の共産党使節のうち 周恩来は、

一九二七年の国民党革命の当時 共産党を代表して

上海を占領を企てて 武装した 労働者、罷業者

罷業監視員（ピケ）を組織した男として知られておた。

周は 蔣介石元帥に捕へられたが 釈放されたので 数ヶ月

モスクウに行き、 歸國と同時に 陝西北部にあり 中共政權

に参加した。

大に長時間を要することなく

西安不法事件の犯人は、 自分^{たち}の 行為の重大なと

を悟るに至ったので 特に重要なのは モスクウと東京

同時に、^{夫々}陰謀に共犯したことはない、と否定し、^{相互に}却て責任

を負わせ合つて、^{自らの}罪を否認したことがある。モスクワの諸新聞

は、^{でかか}記事を載せて、蔣元師の誘拐は汪精衛

と日本側の仕業であると弾劾し、東京の政府高官は^連

張學良元師の行為は、共産党にけしかけられたものであると

非難し、^{更に}これは中国に^{直ちに}防共協定に参加する必要性を

証明する「客觀的教訓」があると宣言した。

東京の報知新聞は、^{共産党の}統一戦線^の結成の共産宣傳

はスペインでも中国でも同一であると言ふ。又、若し張學良

カソヴェト・ロシアと結んで抗日戦線を結成しようと試る

ならば日本はその處置をとると威嚇した。一方中国の

(西安事件を利用して

自由主義的新聞 大公報は、日本は防共協定に

調印させるため、中国に對する圧迫を強化したと告発し、

東京日日新聞は、朱徳・毛沢東の中国共産党軍

は着々と勢力を増強しつつ、中国に於ける中心勢力

力を獲得する機会を窺々として狙つておると述べた。

Excerpts from
Prosecution Witness JOHN F. POWELL's Book
"MY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN CHINA"

(New York, The MacMillan Company, 1945)

The Sian Incident

Pages 264, 265, 266, 267, 268 and 269.

The Young Marshal was a patient in a Paiping hospital when the Japanese staged the so-called Manchurian "incident" and seized Mukden on the night of September 18, 1931, hence his troops in the vicinity of the Manchurian capital offered little resistance to the invaders on that fateful occasion. After serving in various posts under the Nanking Government, the Young Marshal was appointed director of the so-called "bandit-suppression" headquarters in southern Shensi Province, where his chief job was to watch over the activities of the Chinese Communists, who were again becoming troublesome in the northwest. The Young Marshal had a force of 130,000 troops, made up largely of remnants of defeated Manchurian armies. There were also collected at his headquarters several hundred students and teachers who had been forced to leave Manchuria, due to the wholesale closing of the schools by the Japanese. Since most of his fortune was invested in Manchurian lands, forests, and mines which had been seized by the Japanese army, the Young Marshal soon found himself in straitened circumstances and forced to depend upon the Nanking Government for funds. The result was that his troops were poorly paid and his schools and governmental departments impoverished.

It had been known for several months that instead of opposing the Reds, the Young Marshal's forces were fraternizing with them and permitting them to spread anti-Nanking propaganda among the people in his territory. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had consistently opposed a policy of conciliation toward the Chinese Communists since the original break between the Kuomintang and the Reds at Shanghai, Nanking, and Hankow in 1927. The Generalissimo regarded the Chinese Reds as creatures of the Moscow Comintern and refused to negotiate with them so long as they maintained their Russian connections and their independent position in the northwest. It was thought that the Generalissimo intended to dismiss the Young Marshal as commander of the anti-Communist headquarters at Sian, and to replace him with another member of his staff who would continue opposition to the Reds. Three days before the departure of the Generalissimo for Sian, the Nanking Executive Yuan (Council) had adopted a resolution reaffirming that the Chinese foreign policy laid down by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek should remain as the guiding principle of the Central Government and that the anti-Communist campaign in Northwest China should be continued. Generalissimo Chiang was accompanied on the trip to Sian by ten other high government officials, some of them army commanders,

Pages 264, 265, 266, 267, 268 and 269.

and a small bodyguard. Among the military officers was General Chiang Ting-wen, Pacification Commissioner for Fukien Province, who was scheduled to replace the Young Marshal as commander of the anti-Red forces in the northwest.

The northwestern frontier town of Sian where the dramatic kidnaping of the Generalissimo and his staff was staged is about seven hundred miles inland, due west from the shores of the Yellow Sea. Aside from its strategic location on the ancient northwest road connecting China and Central Asia, Sian is important historically as it was the seat of the Chou Dynasty, which had its beginnings about 1122 B.C. and continued more than eight centuries. The classical period of Chinese history, which produced the famous scholars Confucius, Mencius, Lao Tzu, and Mo Tzu, fell within the Chou era, and many of the world's finest examples of ancient bronze art have come down to us from the graves of Chou rulers in the vicinity of Sian. In this area also were staged the wars between the houses of Chou and Shang (1400 B.C.) for supremacy over the valleys of the Yellow River and its tributary, the Wei, wherein dwelt the ancestors of the Chinese people of today.

It was a fitting stage for the enactment of a modern drama of Asiatic politics involving the political interests of China, Japan, and Russia, and ultimately of the entire world.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek arrived at Sian by airplane on December 7, and established his headquarters at a hot-springs resort a short distance outside the city. The Generalissimo was welcomed by Shao Li-tze, Civil Governor of Shensi, a former newspaper editor from Shanghai, who had been appointed to the position by the Central Government. Civil Governor Shao had charge of the local police force, which remained loyal to the Generalissimo in the complicated developments of the following days. It was the first important political mission undertaken by the Generalissimo in many months when he was not accompanied by his wife, Mei-ling.

The days immediately following the Generalissimo's arrival at Sian were occupied in conferences between the Generalissimo and his staff and the Young Marshal, Chang Hsueh-liang, and General Yang Hu-cheng, the provincial military chieftain. Little was accomplished, as the Young Marshal and General Yang constantly insisted on bringing into the conference local groups which demanded immediate war against Japan. After four days of futile conversation the Generalissimo informed the Young Marshal of the Government's determination to press the campaign against the Communists. He insisted that it would be suicidal to face war with Japan while the Communist army remained in an independent position in the northwest.

Pages 264, 265, 266, 267, 268 and 269.

The Young Marshal and his associate, General Yang, insisted that it would be better to accept the Reds' terms and form a "united front" of national resistance.

The Young Marshal insisted that the Central Government assume responsibility for the financial support and munitioning of some 270,000 troops in the northwestern territories. He was not, however, in a position to give assurances that the "united front" would accept the orders of the commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Government. This may explain why the Young Marshal had decided to bring the representatives of the Communists into the negotiations with the Generalissimo.

Following a heated discussion which left the situation at a deadlock, the Generalissimo retired to his private quarters on the outskirts of the city, where he was protected by his small bodyguard and a contingent of local police.

The Young Marshal immediately called a meeting of the divisional commanders of his forces and those of General Yang Hu-cheng, and issued secret orders to move a division of his own troops and a regiment of General Yang's troops into the environs of the city during the night, and by daylight the coup d'état was complete and the city entirely surrounded. The only resistance encountered was from the Generalissimo's small bodyguard and a contingent of loyal police at the hot-springs resort where the Generalissimo was staying. Aroused by the firing, the Generalissimo and one of his guards escaped from his sleeping quarters and climbed over a high wall which surrounded the compound. He might have succeeded in getting away had he not sprained his ankle and been forced to hide in an abandoned tomb. Here he was found by a young Manchurian officer, who escorted him back to the building and ultimately to the city, where he was confined in the private quarters of General Yang Hu-cheng. The Civil Governor, Shao Li-tze, who with his police remained loyal to the Generalissimo, was also arrested and detained with Generalissimo Chiang's staff officers.

The announcement of the detention of the Generalissimo created intense excitement throughout the city and was the signal for demonstrations, mass meetings, and parades. The city was quickly placarded with banners and posters denouncing the Japanese-German-Italian Anti-Comintern Pact and demanding a "united front" against Japan. The radicals were for a Soviet-style public trial of the Generalissimo on the charge of prosecuting the war against the Reds and failing to declare war on Japan. Others favored taking the Generalissimo to some secret hiding place in the northwest and holding him as a hostage until Nanking called off the anti-Red war.

Pages 264, 265, 266, 267, 268 and 269.

Up to this point there was no outward manifestation of Red participation in the plot to kidnap the Generalissimo. But the hand of the Chinese Communists was soon in evidence after the Young Marshal dispatched a plane to the Communist headquarters at Yen-an and transported three of the Red leaders to Sian. They were Chou En-lai, Political Commissar of the First Front Red Army and Deputy Chairman of the Red Military Council; Yeh Chien-ying, chief of staff of the East Front Red Army; and Pao Ku, head of the Red Secret Police. They were accompanied by several secretaries and assistants. Of the three Communist envoys, Chou En-lai was remembered as the organizer of armed laborers, strikers and pickets in the plot to seize Shanghai on behalf of the Communists at the time of the Nationalist Revolution in 1927. Chou was arrested by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek but was released, whereupon he went to Moscow for several months, later returning to join the Red regime in Northern Shensi.

Not many hours elapsed before the perpetrators of the Sian outrage realized the seriousness of their action. Of particular significance were simultaneous disavowals from Moscow and Tokyo, each denying any complicity in the plot, but at the same time charging each other with the responsibility. The Moscow papers printed bombastic reports denouncing the kidnaping of the Generalissimo as the work of Wang Ching-wei and the Japanese. Government officials in Tokyo charged that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's action had been inspired by the Communists, and declared it was an "object lesson" demonstrating the necessity of China's joining the Anti-Comintern Pact immediately.

The Tokyo paper, Hochi, declared that communist propaganda for a "united front" was the same, whether in Spain or China, and threatened that Japan would take action if Chang Hsueh-liang attempted to form an anti-Japanese front with Soviet Russia. The liberal Chinese paper, Ta Kung Pao, charged that the Japanese had taken advantage of the Sian crisis to increase their pressure on China to sign the anti-communist defense agreement. The Tokyo Nichi-Nichi declared that the Chinese Communist Army of Chu Teh and Mao Tseh-tung was steadily gaining in strength and was watching for an opportunity to seize the central power in China.