

Doc. 1767

EX296

4-1-290

FROM: Consul-General KUWAJIMA in TIENTSIN
TO : Foreign Minister SHIGEMURA

Dispatched from TIENTSIN, Nov. 13, 1931, p.m.
Received: Nov. 13, 1931, p.m.

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

Re Outgoing Telegram #520

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

For some time past, there has been rumors circulated in Manchuria of an existence of a movement towards restoration to the Throne of Mr. FU-YI, the former Emperor KUANG-Hang of the PING Dynasty. The Consulate, under instructions from the Imperial Government, has repeatedly remonstrated /The Emperor/ against taking rash actions. Although he /The Emperor/ did not wholly agree to my advice, 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 Mukden 12/1927/). Several letters of threat had 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, 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 ill.

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

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4297

/ 4-1-291/

Code Telegram to Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA from Consul-General HAYASHI in Mukden.

Sent on November 13, 1931, afternoon, in Mukden

Received on November 13, 1931, afternoon

Telegram No. 1271 (Cipher, Urgent and Confidential)

On 13th the Commanding General informed me that the Emperor HSUANG TANG /SENTOTEI/ arrived at YING-KOU but is expected to go to TANGKANGTZU for a while. The Japanese Army authorities have decided to let him fix his residence in WULUNGPEI or TANGKANGTZU, and prevent political activities around him, by cutting off communication with the outside, thus placing him in a state of so-called light confinement for the time being. The Japanese Army authorities have the intention of having this conducted by the Kwantung Government, and at present are negotiating with the same, he stated.

This telegram was repeated to the Envoys in PEIPING, TIENTSIN, HARBIN and KIRIN.

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QX2/98

4-1-292

From: Liaoyang Deputy Consul YAMAZAKI
To : Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

Dispatched: 13 November 1931 P.M., Liaoyang
Received : 13 November 1931 P.M.

Telegram No. 54 (Urgent, code)

Emperor HSUAN TANG accompanied by his suite of over ten persons arrived at TANGKANGTZU on the 13th this afternoon and put up at Hotel Tai Sui Kaku.

Copies forwarded to:
Japanese Minister to China, Peking,
Mukden, and Tientsin.

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G 299 (15)

/4-1-302/

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 recognized 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, inflicting injury upon the fair attitude of our Empire which we have hitherto upheld and of inviting extremely unfavorable conditions in our policies toward the Powers. Especially, to commit such hasty actions when we 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 a wise policy. Therefore, for the time being, we would like to have you lead the general public in such a way 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 United States based upon the Nine-Power Treaty or a council of the world Powers. Therefore, on the proper measures to take, we are conducting our deliberations 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 a 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 the people in the unified regime of the northeastern 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.

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Doc. 1767

4300

4-1-306

From Consul-General KUMAJIMA 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 promise for the establishment of the independent state of Manchukuo, and thereby to undermine and crush the influence of Chang Hsueh Liang.

For this matter he repelled all intervention 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 caused a riot to occur on the 8th, 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 city and carried out resolutely the Emperor's passage to Manchuria. His desperate actions are beyond our imaginations. A secret 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 Tsai-pang secret society and rogues in the city, and 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 secretly provide LI with armaments sent by the Kwantung Army. There are unmistakable proofs that he had them participate in all of the riots plotted.

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 7th 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 to carry out the riot at 10:00 P.M. of the 8th. They seem to be in a predicament they could not emerge. On the other hand, the Public Safety Bureau, receiving the information from the CHANG faction, kept strict surveillance on the 8th, and 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.

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(to be continued)
P1

From Tientsin Consul General KUWAJIMA to Foreign Minister
SHIDEHARA

Dispatched: 17 November 1931, p.m. Tients.
Received : 17 November 1931, p.m.

Telegram No. 553, Part 2
Urgent, Strictly Confidential, Code.

Thereafter, the trend of the situation 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 Tientsin into disorder and confusion. It has extremely hurt the prestige of the Empire and has created an unfavorable international situation. 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 the Japanese people and people of the rest of the world. I have deliberately talked with him 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 last paragraph of my telegram #473 to Bureau Chief TANI, the Chinese have been concerned about DOIHARA's intrigue since his arrival in Tientsin. It may be for this reason that I believe the recent riot is closely connected with him. I conclude that his movements hereafter require close attention.

Copies forwarded to China, (SHI) Peking.

P-2

C E R T I F I C A T E

Document No. 1767

File No. 4-1-533

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. Hayashi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: _____

Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 4 pages, dated 17 November 19 31, and described as follows:

Telegram from Kuwahima to Shidehara. Telegraphic Communication No. 533

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):

Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this 24th day of August 1946

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu ODO

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this 24th day of August 1946.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan
NAME

Investigator IPS

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

Official Capacity

Doc. No. 1767

EX 301

/4-1/320/

From Governor-General TSUKAMOTO of the Kwantung

To Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

Despatched from Kwantung Government-General, p.m. November 22, 1931

Received: p.m. November 22, 1931

Telegram No. 140 (in cipher)

Our despatch No. 18 to Tientsin 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 wish to have all information regarding the travels of the Empress from leaking outside.

"This telegram was forwarded to the Foreign Minister, and together with your telegram, forwarded to the Japanese Ministers in Peiping and Mukden."

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Doc. No. 1767

AP302

(4-1-322)

Telegram #101 Code

Despatched: NIUCHANG 22 November, 1931

Received: 22 November, 1931

From Consul ARAKAWA at NIU CHANG to Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

Re: Your telegram #95

Emperor HSUANG 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 20th 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, TIENSIN and MUKDEN.

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Doc. No. 1767

99303

/4-1-331/

~~Perhaps
true~~

Telegram from Councillor YANO at Peiping
to Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

Despatched P.M. 26 Nov. 1931, Peiping
Received A.M. 27 Nov. 1931.

Telegram #679 (ccde)

According to the rumors heard by the court attendants of the
Empress HSUAN ^{Tung} TEH, KAWASHIMA, Yoshiko, acting on the request of
ITAGAKI, Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army, has recently arrived in
Tientsin disguised in male attire and has attempted to abduct
the Empress to Manchuria. When the attendants 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, and
Mukden.

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Doc. No. 1767

24304

Ref. to
omit

(4-1-332)

Telegram #609, code, strictly confidential

Despatched 27 November 1931
Received 27 November 1931

Consul General KUMAJIMA at TIENTSIN to Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

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

The foregoing has been telegraphed to the KWANTUNG Provisional Government.

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Doc. 1767

4305 (part)

4-1-345 (1)

Is there another page of this? Look at original!

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

Dispatched P.M., 6 Dec. 1931 - Mukden
Received P.M., 6 Dec. 1931

Telegram #1477 (Strictly Secret, Code)
Telegram sent by the New People's Government (T.N. Shin-Min-fu) to this official.
#45

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, since the Chinese merchants and people felt very uneasy and 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 the adventurers and brigands, the coordination of the force stationed Chuliuko, and the participation of the head of telephone exchange office 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-scenes activity, the immediate disbanding of the above-mentioned guard unit was withheld and 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 take over the provinces east of Chankaiwan in like manner in the future and implant Japanese influence.

The outline of the above-mentioned got-up 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. We not only fail to recognize such obvious scheme, which does not suit local conditions, as being successful from a general point of view, but also consider it fortunate if it does not make the maintenance of peace within the city difficult in the future, as imagined by this consulate.

Furthermore, to say nothing of the background of the above-mentioned scheme, this consulate, taking into consideration our foreign relations, has tried to keep it secret on the surface. In spite of this, the "guard unit," itself, appears to be proudly announcing to the Chinese that they have the support of the Japanese army. We consider this deeply regrettable and consider that the fault of handling though less adventurers and brigands lies herein. For caution's sake.

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

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