1. Sakata Seisho (японский агент, главарь триад)
2. Carlos de Souza Gorgulho (начальник полиции Макао)
3. Gabriel Maurício Teixeira (губернатор, флотский офицер)
4. Macanese Pedro José Lobo (министр экономики)
5. Полковник Sawa Eisaku (глава японского отдела разведки в Макао)
6. Menezes Alves (сторонник союзников)

1929 Japanese seek and gain fi shing rights in Macau.

1930 Japanese seek salt monopoly.

1931 Anchoring of a Japanese gunboat in Macau harbour.

1931 (19 September) Japanese invasion of Manchuria begins.

1932 (March) As Japanese invasion of China looms, Portugal declares

“secular” friendship with both China and Japan.

1934 Portugal opens Macau as a Chinese language training

centre for British colonial administration cadets.

1934 Japanese seek wine and spirits monopoly in Macau.

1934–35 Japanese seek water works concession in Macau.

1935 Secret Japanese attempt to set up an airport in Macau.

1935 Visit to Macau of the Japanese commander-in-chief of the 3rd Naval Squadron.

1936 Japanese seek salt and sugar concessions in Timor.

1946 (23 October) First Pan American Airways plane arrives in Macau on test flight.

1937 Japanese gain economic concession in Timor.

1937 Portugal sanctions Japanese air route to Timor via Palau.

1937 (11 April) Artur Tamagnini de Sousa Barbosa arrives as incoming governor of Macau

1937 (April) Inauguration of Pan American Airway’s service to Macau

from San Francisco via Manila.

1937 (7 July) Marco Polo Bridge Incident.

1937 “Macau All Circles Disaster Relief Society” and youthoriented

“Macau Four Circles Disaster Relief Association”

mobilize in defence of China.

1937 (October) Japanese overfl ights of Macau.

1937 (November) Customs house on Lapa Island (Wanzai) under Japanese

control and incidents at Porto da Cerca (border gate).

1937 (3 December) Memorandum on boundaries of Macau relating to Lapa,

Dom Joao and Vong Cam (Montanha) signed between

consul for Portugal and consul for Japan in Hong Kong.

1937 (28 December) Japanese bombing of Montanha (Hengqin) Island and

Portuguese occupation of Man Lio Ho village.

1938 (April) Japanese air attacks on Guangzhou precipitates a major

ingress of refugees into Macau.

1938 (21 October) Fall of Canton to the Japanese.

1938 Visit to Macau by commander-in-chief of the Japanese

5th torpedo fl otilla.

1938 Pressures upon Macau-registered fi shing junks and

shipping.

1938 Military occupation of points on Montanha.

1938 Arrival in Macau of Carlos Eugenio de Vasconcelos, BNU

Macau branch manager, staying on until 1946.

April 1939 Japanese aircraft bombs the Portuguese Jesuit Mission at

Shiuhing in the West River area of southern Guangdong.

1939 (mid-February) Macau police chief Captain Carlos de Souza Gorgulho

visits Tokyo to meet Japanese military brass.

1940 Japanese agent Sakata Seisho enters Macau to recruit

triad members.

1940 Census puts population of Macau at 321,629.

1940 (24 April) Japanese (and Wang Jingwei forces) occupy Lapa, overcoming

over armed Portuguese opposition.

1940 (24 June) Inauguation of equestrian statue of Governor Ferreira

do Amaral on the Praia Grande, along with a Nicolau de

Mesquita statue on the Largo do Senado.

1940 (29 July) Portugal cements relationship with Francoist Spain

through the Iberian Pact.

1940 (September) Creation of the Regulatory Imports Commission in

charge of food supply and its distribution.

1940 (27 September) Japan joins the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy.

1940 (1 October) Possible opening date of Japanese consulate in Macau

pending arrival of consul.

1940 (29 October) Governor Artur Tamagnini Barbosa dies in offi ce;

Gabriel Mauricio Teixeira takes up offi ce.

1941 (23 January) Chiang Kai-shek sends delegation to Macau.

1941 (February) Outbreak of cholera epidemic in Macau with some

seventy cases a day.

1941 (20 April) Fukui Yasumitsu appointed vice consul for Macau by

Emperor Hirohito.

1941 (mid) Consul Fukui arrives in Macau.

1941 (7 June) John Pownall Reeves appointed as British Vice-Consul

Macau.

1941 (21 June) Seizure of the Portuguese-fl agged ship *Guia*.

1941 (27 August) At Japanese military bidding, Consul Fukui delivers ultimatum

to Governor Teixeira on pain of losing vital food

supply.

1941 (5 September) Governor Teixeira answers the ultimatum.

1941 (27 September) Creation of Comissao Reguladora das Importacoes.

1941 (8 December) Japanese attack on Hong Kong (Battle of Hong Kong)

begins with air strike at Kai Tak Airport.

1941 (10 December) First British refugee group depart Hong Kong for Macau

on the SS *Perla*.

1941 (17 December) Combined Australian-Dutch forces of around 300 men

conduct a preemptive invasion of Portuguese Timor.

1941 (25 December) Battle of Hong Kong concludes with British surrender to

Japanese forces.

1942 (2 February) Arrival of fi rst wave of Portuguese evacuees/refugees

from Hong Kong along with many other nationalities.

1942 (8 February) Second wave of Portuguese evacuees from Hong Kong

arrives in Macau

1942 (20 February) Main force of Japanese invades Portuguese Timor.

1942 (mid-May) Naval vessel *Joao de Lisboa* departs Macau for Portugal via

the Pacifi c route, also repatriating anti-Salazarist military

rebels.

1942 ( June) British military authority in New Delhi anoints the

BAAG with Lieutenant Colonel Ride in charge.

1942 ( June) Consul Reeves also becomes part of the BAAG network.

1942 ( June) Th e BAAG formally appoints Joy Wilson as its offi cial

representative in Macau.

1942 ( June–July) Japanese-America “exchange” ships touch Hong Kong en

route to Lourenco Marques (Mozambique).

1942 Peak year for mortality in Macau with an excess of over

25,000 deaths.

1943 (May) Joy Wilson escapes and Eddie Gosano takes over leadership

role of the BAAG in Macau.

1943 (25 April) Portuguese governor visits Guangzhou.

1943 ( June) Japanese dispatch 50 police and reservists to Macau.

1943 (2 June) Sinking by American submarine of the Macau-based SS

*Wing Wah* en route to Haiphong.

1943 (mid) Japanese in control of Macau’s water police and all waterborne

communications.

1943 (23 June) Crowd of beggars seize police lorry full of rice.

1943 (18–19 August) Th e “Macau incident” or Japanese seizure of Britishfl

agged ship *Sian* (*Sai On*).

1943 (17–20 September) Macau visited by Wang Jingwei’s wife and pro-Japanese

Nanjing government minister of foreign aff airs.

1943 (23 December) Japanese sanction conditional use of the ship *Masbate*

renamed SS *Portugal*.

1944 (early) Mission to Timor via Tokyo by Macau vice governor Jose

Joaquim Costa e Silva.

1944 (19 January) Colonel Ride of the BAAG advises Chongqing that

“Macau must be drawn into the maze when things start

in earnest in this area”.

1944 ( 5 February 1944) New locally minted 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 500 MOP

denomination banknotes issued.

1944 (March–April) Th e *Masbate* returns from Indochina with coal and beans.

1944 (2 April) Escape from Macau of Luiz da Camara Menezes Alves,

head of civilian administration.

1944 (14 May) Colonel Ride formally establishes the “P. L.” resistance

group under leadership of Y. C. Liang.

1944 ( July) Assassination of local head of Portuguese Red Cross by

Japanese-backed gangsters.

1944 ( July) Th e Macau issue engages Britain’s wartime prime minister,

Winston Churchill.

1944 (September–

November)

Anglo-American-Portuguese negotiations over planned

Allied “recapture” of Timor and question of Macau’s

integrity.

1945 (16 January) Naval hangar bombed by US planes.

1945 (20 January) American apology for bombing Macau and off er of

compensation.

1945 (17–20) Daring rescue and escape from Macau of downed

American fl iers facilitated by Nationalist Chinese agents

assisted by C. Y. Leung, Jack Braga, the British consul,

and with the knowledge of the Portuguese governor.

1945 (25 February) Second US bombing raid damages Catholic school and

hits the *Masbate*.

1945 (February) British Consul Reeves brought alongside as to organization

of “executive committee” to “lay down proposals and

plans for the coming reoccupation of Hong Kong”.

1945 (2 February) Japanese Consul Fukui assassinated.

1945 (February–March) Arrival in Macau of Fukui’s temporary replacement,

Japanese spymaster Iwai Eiichi.

1945 (11 March) Japanese *coup de force* in Vichy-controlled Indochina.

1945 (12 April) Th ird US bombing raid kills 15 crew members of tugboat.

1945 (7 May) End of war in Europe with defeat of Germany and signing

of surrender document.

1945 (11 June) *Masbate* again targeted by US bombs.

1945 (5 July 1945) Coloane hit by US bombs but without damage.

1945 (6 August) Hiroshima destroyed by atomic bomb.

1945 (9 August) Nagasaki destroyed by atomic bomb.

1945 (15 August) Japanese emperor announces Japan’s surrender in radio

broadcast.

1945 (21 August) Y. C. Liang, Eddie Gusano, and Rogerio Lobo depart

Macau on secret mission to Hong Kong.

1945 (22 August) Macau trio arrive in Hong Kong and deliver message to

detained colonial secretary Franklin Gimson at Stanley

camp.

1945 (22 August) British naval arrival in Hong Kong.

1945 (23 August) Moving quickly to head off prospective Nationalist

Chinese challenge, Gimson takes over authority from

Japanese in the colony.

1945 (31 August) Rear Admiral Cecil Harcourt arrives in Hong Kong

waters.

1945 ( 2 September) British destroyer *Plym* arrives in Macau to arrange delivery

of food supplies for Hong Kong.

1945 (3–4 September) Two days of offi cial holiday declared in Macau to celebrate

Japanese surrender.

1945 (5 September) Japan surrenders its forces to Portugal on Timor.

1945 (8 September) Y. C. Liang again departs Macau with fi rst food relief

consignment for Hong Kong.

1945 (11 September) British consular offi cial arrives in Hong Kong to discuss

(British) refugee repatriation.

1945 (11 September) Nationalist Chinese forces take control of Zhongshan.

1945 (12 September) Y. C. Liang delivers second consignment of food to Hong

Kong on the *Fat Shan*.

1945 (16 September) Nationalist China soldiers force brief entry into Macau

through the border gate.

1945 (16 September) Rear Admiral Harcourt accepts the surrender of Japanese

forces in the Hong Kong area.

1945–47 Nationalist China campaigns for retrocession of Macau.

1945 (27 September) Arrival in Macau of group of ex-(Portuguese) Volunteer

Corps prisoners aboard the HMS *Parret*.

1945 (2 October) Arrival in Macau via Timor of the *Goncalo Velho*, the fi rst

Portuguese ship arrival since the start of the war.

1945 (7 October) In an offi cial note to the president of the Council of

Ministers, Salazar justifi es his policy of neutrality and

avoidance of hostilities with Japan with respect to Macau

and Timor.

1945 (16 October) Th e Nationalist Chinese government orders the return to

Lisbon of the Portuguese ambassador along with consular

representatives owing to wartime collaboration with

the Japanese.

1945 (28 October–

22 December)

Twenty armed Nationalist Chinese soldiers force entry

into Macau on the pretext of detaining Japanese prisoners

of war, along with Chinese traitors and collaborators.

1945 (4 December) Consul Reeves notifi es Hong Kong Civil Aff airs

Department, “I am to take over Japanese archives.”

1946 ( January) British Defence Security Offi ce (Hong Kong) takes

interest in Japanese civilians as well as remaining consular

and military staff in Macau.

1946 (20 February) Four members of Japanese consulate headed by Consul

Yodogawa Masaseki sent to Hong Kong.

1946 (28 March) First trial conducted by British War Crimes Court begins

in Hong Kong.

1946 ( June) A 31-member Japanese group, including six women,

transferred to Hong Kong.

1946 (1–4 August) Governor Gabriel Mauricio Teixeira departs Macau for

Lisbon via Hong Kong.

1946 (5 August) Commander of the *Afonso de Albuquerque,* Samuel

Conceicao Vieira, appointed governor ad interim for a

period of 13 months.

1947 (1 April) Under Sino-Portuguese Accord, Portugal renounces all

rights relative to diplomatic quarter in Beijing as well as

international concessions in Shanghai and Xiamen.

1947 (late August) Visit to Macau of Sun Fo (Sun Ke)—son of Sun Yat-sen—

and vice president of the Republic of China.

1947 (1 September) Commander Albano Rodrigues de Oliveira appointed

Macau’s fi rst postwar governor.

1948 ( January) T. V. Sung, g overnor of Guangdong, agrees to supply

Macau with its rice needs albeit prohibiting re-export.