

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

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SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Japanese Government public statements concerning the "USS PANAY" incident, Nine Power Treaty, accidental attacks on British shipping etc.

Supplement includes Imperial Rescripts:

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1. Granted to Japanese Army in North China and Inner Mongolia 12 Nov. 1937 "(you have) successfully destroyed the enemy and enforced Imperial prestige"

(p. 129)

2. Granted to the Japanese Army in SHANGHAI 20 Nov. 1937 "...troops successfully cooperated with naval forces and carried out landings.... It is not easy....to obtain permanent peace in the Far East, so I am relying on you to endeavor harder and harder."

(p. 130)

3. Granted to the Commander-in-Chief in China Naval Area. 20 Nov. 1937 "....by enforcing blockade (of Shanghai) cut off communications and enhanced the prestige of the Imperial Forces at home and abroad. I express my sincere approval for the spirit of loyalty...."

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4. Granted to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet  
20 Nov. 1937 "....successfully overcame many hardships and  
cut off enemies communications..."

(p.131)

5. Rescript of 28 December 1937 on Diet opening "...my  
forces are obtaining brilliant results in every battle...and  
my subjects behind the guns are cooperating with one another  
....I hope to accomplish our ultimate end as soon as possible  
by relying on the loyalty of my subjects. I have ordered my  
Ministers of State to present the budget for the fiscal year  
1938 with extraordinary war expenditures.....to the Diet. In  
view of the gravity of the situation, I hope you will fulfill  
the duties of helping....to get the approval of the Diet."

(p. 132)

Congratulations spoken by Prince KONOE at the National  
Meeting celebrating the anti-comintern pact between Japan,  
Germany and Italy. 25 Nov 1937

".....now the most vigorous nations in the world are  
participating to guarantee the world New Order by acting as  
an Axis in this pact.....and there is a possibility that two  
or three other nations may participate in the near future.....  
at this celebration ceremony, I want.....to express sincere

gratitude for the friendships of the other two treaty powers  
which was revealed in the course of the Sino-Japanese conflict..."

(p. 135)

Remarks by KONOE on the collapse of NANKING 14 Dec. 1937

"The collapse of NANKING came earlier than we expected.  
This is because....of the loyalty of our troops....I think it  
was a vital mistake that the NANKING regime underestimated  
Japan's power. Now all the other nations also will recognize  
Japan as a stabilizing power in the Far East....."

Analyst: 2d Lt. Goldstein

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[p.132] Congratulations spoken by Prince KONOE at the National Meeting celebrating the anti-Comintern Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy. 25 Nov. 1937

"... now the most vigorous nations in the world are participating to guarantee the world New Order by acting as an axis in this pact... and there is a possibility that two or three other nations may participate in the near future... <sup>at</sup> On this celebration ceremony, I want... to ~~express~~ express sincere gratitude for the friendship of the other two Treaty powers which was revealed in the course of the Sino-Japanese conflict..."

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1) Provst 258 Translator. NAQJI H. HARA

S. A. No. 10044 D
SACK No. 24
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English translation in document also

December 1937

The collection of the statements of the Japanese Government made public concerning the Sino-Japanese Conflict (No. 2)

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### Supplement

1) The Imperial rescript granted to the army  
stationed in North China and inner Mongolia.

12 Nov. 1937

p. 129

The officers and men operated in the areas of North China and inner Mongolia have overcome every difficulties, destroyed enemy successfully and enhanced the Imperial prestige in and abroad enduring every sorts of hardship and privations. I express my sincere approval for this results, and on the other hand for the deceased my grief is almost too much to bear.

We have a long way to go before accomplish our object of constructing permanent peace in the Far East. So hope you will endeavor more and more and respond to my reliance upon you.

2) The Imperial rescript granted to the army  
stationed in Shanghai area.

p. 129

20 Nov. 1937

The troops operated in Shanghai area had successfully cooperated with the naval forces and carried out the landing in presence of enemy excluding all obstructions and resistances and

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in the complicated field with creeks, <sup>and</sup> batteries, attained brilliant results and enhanced the Imperial prestige in and abroad. I express my sincere gratitude for the spirit of loyalty and patriotism. But on the other hand for the deceased my grief is almost too much to bear. It is not easy to achieve our object to obtain the permanent peace in the Far East, so I hope you will endeavor more and more and respond to my reliance upon you.

B) The rescript granted to the Commander-in-Chief  
of the China waters! [p. 130] —————

When the Sino-Japanese Conflict broke out the fleet in China waters had defeated enemy in the Shanghai area cooperating closely with army, destroyed batteries, many of enemy planes, or cut off communications by enforcing blockade of China waters and thus enhanced the prestige of the Imperial forces in and abroad. I express my sincere approval for the spirit of loyalty. But on the hand my grief is almost too much to bear for the deceased.

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The way we have to overcome is remote. So I hope you will endeavor more and more and ensure the brilliant outcome.

3.) The rescript granted to the Commander-in-Chief  
of the combined fleet. 20<sup>th</sup> Nov. (p. 130)

1937

The combined fleet had successfully overcome all sorts of hardship and cut off the communications of enemy by securing the command of the sea through long time and enhanced the Imperial prestige in and abroad. I express my sincere gratitude for the spirit of loyalty. You will, I hope, endeavor more and more and respond to my reliance upon you.

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The Rescript (Dec. 26)

p. 131?

I open the Diet and announce the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives.

I glad to say that the relations between our nation and treaty Powers are promoted friendly.

My forces are obtaining brilliant outcome on each battles and are enhancing the bravery in and

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abroad and my subjects behind the guns also are now endeavoring in cooperation with each other.

I hope to accomplish our ultimate end as soon as possible by relying on the loyalty of my subjects.

I have ordered my ministers of state to present the budget of 13 fiscal year of Shewa and the extraordinary war expenditures with the various drafts of the proposed law to the Diet.

In view of the gravity of the situation, I hope you will fulfil the duties of helping the conduct of approval of the Diet.

6) The congratulation by the Prim Minister Prince Konoe at the national meeting celebrating the Anti Comintern Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy.

25 Nov. [p. 132]

After the short period of establishment of the Anti Comintern Pact between Japan and Germany, Italy became a part to this pact. Now the most vigorous three great nations in the world are

participating to guarantee the new order of the world by doing this pact as a axis. And in view of the present situation in the near future there are possibility of participation of new other two or three nations to this pact.

The old international clauses which can not readjust itself for the new order are lasting its power, the spirit of the formation of this pact that contains much of cultural meaning will give the most important factor to the international politics of tomorrow.

On this celebration ceremony, I hope to recognize again the meaning of the historical treaty and express sincere gratitude for the friendship of our two treaty Powers which was revealed in the course of the Sino-Japanese conflict. On the other hand I also hope to my nationals to renew the consciousness regarding the present situation.

The object of establishing the Anti Comintern Pact is of course to defend ourselves from the international menace of comintern at the international scale, so it is passive and peaceful, I believe if there is any nation which feel any

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fear (or misgiving) toward this treaty it is entirely misunderstanding. I conclude that one of the causes of the international uneasiness in 20 years after the Great War was the mysterious activities of Comintern. Germany, Italy and also Japan were afflicted by the plot of Comintern but owing to the vigorous activities we were able to drive away the plot. In other country which are not strong in national organization, for example China or Spain, the Comintern is spreading its poison still more.

Concerning the ultimate causes of the Sino-Japanese incident, I am obliged to say that it also owes much to the strategy of Comintern which pushed the Nationalistic passion<sup>of China</sup> in presence of Japan and it is their policy to postpone as long as possible the settlement of the conflict and in this course get the lions shares.

As the two great nations in the Far East Japan and China are to be cooperated fundamentally, so it is deep regret we have to resort to weapon. I hope, concerning this point, the intelligent people in China reconsider and come back to the

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principle of reconstruction of real nation.

So I conclude that, according to the experience, for the sake of national defence and the protection of the human culture, the comintern must be appressed. The evils of comintern are not only shown in the political activities but in the idea of it. They deprives the nationals and races of their moral sences and in place of love and harmony of the whole give struggle and hatred.

Their view of the world is started from the materialistic individualism and is far from the human charactor which hopes to live together.

According to our belief, the basis of forming nations is morals and there is the real freedom of individuals in the activities of the moral nation. All cultural activities will accomplish the object by standing on this moral basis. Our great treaty Powers, Germany and Italy also grew up on the basis of moral spirit.

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The remarks by the Prime Minister for  
the collapse of NANKING. Jotō

14 Dec (p. 135)

The collapse of Nanking was early than we expected. This owes to the Imperial prestige and the loyalty of our troops.

At the beginning of this incident, as we took the policy of not expanding the military operations, it was unfavorable for us in strategical. But in a few months the Japanese forces occupied vast areas.

I think it was vital mistake for the Nanking regime that they undervalued Japan's power. Now all other nations also will recognize Japan as a stabilizing power in the Far East.

We had always expected China to reflect on this point but the Nanking regime did not recognize the Power of Japan. We regret the hopeless delusion on the part of China. The Nanking regime had conducted extreme anti Japanese policy in diplomatically and in real activities but for the outcome did not take the responsibilities and still today there is no appearance of



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reflection. We will struggle with the Nanking regime to the utmost, but for the general welfare of Chinese Public will pay the sincere attention. so if grows new regime after the collapse of Nanking regime Japan will be obliged to cooperate with it.

We express deep regret concerning the lives and properties of third Powers which suffered unexpected havoc resulting from the conflict of this time.

In view of the present situation, I believe that, the world is now entering into new phase and if China recognize this current, the reconstruction of China will success by standing on the basis of pro-Japanese tendency.

The statement of the naval authorities concerning the Panay incident.

Concerning the incident of bombing the American gunboat Panay and other vessels belonging to other nations by the Japanese aircraft on 12th Dec. the naval authorities made public the outline the other day and the real facts which was investigated later on are as follows, and this already explained to the American Ambassador at Tokyo by the viceminister of Navy on 23th Dec.

### 1. General circumstances.

Since the outbreak of conflict, the Japanese navy had endeavoured to pay precaution for protecting the lives and properties of the third nations, especially attacks for the vessels of other nations.

But China had often used the flags of third Powers or properties of the same. On 27th Nov. the Japanese navy discovered Chinese ships which loaded the Chinese troops, however they soon evacuated into the mass of ships of third Powers so as to unable Japanese forces to attack them.

In view of these facts the Japanese Consul General at Shanghai had offered to the authorities of other nations the following message on 9th Dec.:

"In view of the military operation which spread into the coast of Yangtze river, though the Japanese forces will pay the best attention for guarding the interests of third Powers, you will please cooperate with us in isolating your ships from the Chinese establishments and if possible, we hope, evacuate from the fighting zone."

On Dec. 10th, the American gunboat Panay was at anchor on the <sup>point</sup> of 2 miles upstream Nanking and as the battle became severe removed slowly with other three vessels to the upper point of Yangtze river and on the day that occurred the deplorable incident was staying on the point of about 26 miles above Nanking and had informed us her position. But to our profound regret, unfortunately, her last position was also involved in the chaotic condition of battle, and the information telling her position was delayed owing, as stated in the following paragraph, to the inadequate means of communication.

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## 2. Information received by the commander of naval air forces.

The commander of naval air forces who was cooperating with army received following information on 12th Dec. that "about ten vessels and many other junks are fleeing up at the point of 12 miles above Nanking loading Chinese troops", so the said commander, believing them to be the enemy in retreat, ordered his men to attack those vessels.

On the same day the information that the gunboat Panay and three other vessels are anchoring at the point of 27 miles above Nanking was received by the headquarters of China fleet at 5 o'clock P.M. and at 5:30 o'clock p.m. it was re-informed to the said commander. So the Japanese airforces entirely did not know the presence of any foreign vessels in the neighbourhood of the fighting area.

## 3. Situation of bombings.

The bombings were conducted six times by two or six planes between 2 o'clock P.M. and 5:30

o'clock p.m., as the result four vessels were hit and among them two vessels sunk (including gunboat Panay), meanwhile machinegunning was conducted by one plane.

In brief, as the pilots participated in this attack entirely did not know the existence of the American vessels at the point and furthermore the sky on the spot was dim with dense smoke and fog, they could not discriminate those vessels and finally conducted bombardment.

#### 4. Circumstances of rescuing the casualties.

At 9:30 o'clock a.m. on 10<sup>th</sup> December the commander-in-chief in China waters received information from the commander-in-chief of U.S. navy in the Far East that the communication between <sup>the</sup> Panay is cut off since 12<sup>th</sup> December, and after investigation he ascertained the attack of American vessels by the Japanese planes and immediately the Hoju and flying-boat were detailed to the spot and requested the army stationed in

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the vicinity the rescue of casualties.

It is worthy of special mention that when the Hozu went to the spot the Chinese troops severely obstructed the rescuing operation by firing, as the result the reception of the corpses of Captain and other one man was delayed till 15<sup>th</sup> December.

In short, the Panay incident occurred in the complicated fighting area and owing to the lack of adequate communications the investigation was delayed. In view of the afore-said circumstances, it will be, we believe, understood that this unfortunate incident is based entirely on mistake and is not occurred by our intentional action.

Remarks by the Naval Vice Minister,  
(Dec. 26)

The Panay incident is settled by the note sent from the Foreign Minister to the American

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Ambassador at Tokyo. We are glad to say that the American Government had understood the real circumstances of the incident and our sincerity for the same.

Henceforth the Japanese navy will endeavor to eliminate this sort of incident and clear away the misunderstanding exists between Japan and other nations in relation to the Sino-Japanese incident and promote furthermore the goodwill relation.

- end -

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昭和十二年十二月

支那事變關係公表集(第二號)

外務省情報部

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一、支那機ノ病院爆撃ニ關スル情報部長談話（十月十八日）

According to official information received at the Foreign Office today, the Chinese aeroplanes appeared seven times, consecutively, between the hours from 7:30 o'clock, Sunday evening, to 3:30 o'clock, Monday morning, and dropped three incendiary bombs on the Isolation Hospital (now being used by the Japanese Red Cross) belonging to the Shanghai Municipal Council on Range Road, completely burning down one of the wards and wounding a Japanese nurse. They also dropped two similar bombs on Haining Road, one of which failed to explode, but the other one exploded with terrific detonation working havoc with many houses in the neighborhood. Another incendiary bomb was dropped on a Chinese hospital on the same road and its building was badly damaged. The Chinese planes also dropped a number of incendiary bombs on the Yangtzeppoo area, but fortunately there were no casualties.

二、九國條約會議參加招請ニ關スル外務省發表（十月二十一日）

昭和十二年十月二十一日午前十時半在京白耳義國「バツンンビエール」大使ハ廣田外務大臣ヲ來訪ノ上本國政府ノ訓令ニ基キ左記口上書ヲ手交セリ。

口上書

亞米利加合衆國政府ノ同意ヲ以テ爲サレタル英國政府ノ要請ニ從ヒ王國政府ハ千九百二十二年二月六日ノ九國條約署名國ニ對シ同條約第七條ニ基キ東亞ニ於ケル事態ヲ檢討シ且該地域ニ行ハル遺憾ナル紛争ノ終結ヲ促進スヘキ友好的手段ヲ攻究スル爲本月三十日「ブラッセル」ニ會合セシムコトヲ提議ス

千九百三十七年十月二十日東京ニ於テ

AMBASSADE DE BELGIQUE

L'Ambassadeur de Belgique, S. Exc. le Baron de Bassompierre, a fait une visite officielle au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères M. Koki Hirota, le 21 Octobre à 10h 30, et lui a remis la note verbale ci-dessous :

NOTE VERBALE

Donnant suite à une demande du Gouvernement de Grande Bretagne, faite avec l'approbation du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, le Gouvernement du Roi propose aux

Etats signataires du traité du six Février 1922 de se réunir à Bruxelles le 30 de ce mois à l'effet d'examiner, conformément à l'article sept de ce traité, la situation en Extrême-Orient et d'étudier les moyens amiables de hâter la fin du conflit regrettable qui y sévit.

Tokio, le 20 Octobre 1937.

BELGIAN EMBASSY

His Excellency the Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Bassompierre, paid an official call on Mr. Koki Hirota, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on October 21st, at 10:30 a.m., and handed him the following Note Verbale.

NOTE VERBALE

In compliance with the request of the Government of Great Britain, made with the approbation of the Government of the United States of America, the Royal Government propose to the Signatory States of the Treaty of February 6, 1922, to convene at Brussels on the 30th of this month with the view of examining in accordance with Article 7 of

that Treaty, the situation in the Far East and of studying the amicable means of hastening the end of the unfortunate conflict existing there.

Tokyo, October 20th, 1937.

### 三、我潜水艦ノ戎克擊沈ニ關スル情報部長談話（十月二十一日）

第七號潜水艦ハ昨年度ヨリ横須賀ニ在泊シ未タ一回モ出港セルコトナシ右事實ニ徴スルモ支那人漁夫ノ證言カ根據ナキ虚偽ノ申立ナルハ明ニシテ帝國潜水艦カ漁船ヲ襲撃セリトノ宣傳ハ最初ヨリ虚構ノ「デマ」ナルヲ知リ得ノシ。

October 21, 1937.

Not realizing the folly of their mendacious propaganda, the Chinese are again trying to deceive the world by spreading the reports of the proceedings of the court now investigating the case of the alleged sinking by a Japanese submarine of Chinese fishing junks off the South China coast. The Chinese fishermen attending as witnesses told the court that

the submarine which attacked the junks was the Japanese submarine No. 7. However, the very submarine, which they claim to have been the offender against the junks, has only recently been constructed at Yokosuka and has not since left the harbour of that base. It is still lying there. Furthermore the colour of the Japanese submarine is not light grey as alleged by those Chinese witnesses. These facts are an eloquent testimony to what extent the Chinese are capable of trying to hoodwink world opinion. It will be recalled that the first Chinese report of the attack by a Japanese submarine of the Chinese fishing junks was blasted by the remarks of the captain and chief officer of the German liner, the Scharnhorst, who categorically denied any knowledge of the attack by a Japanese submarine on the Chinese junks which the Chinese had attributed to the German skipper.

### 四、我潜水艦ノ戎克擊沈ニ關スル情報部長談話（十月二十二日）

In the session of the Hongkong Supreme Court in the inquiry into the alleged sinking of Chinese fishing junks off the South China coast by a Japanese submarine, the Chinese witnesses who styled themselves as fishermen of the attacked junks testified that the junks they were riding were equipped with from one to four old style cannons. We have never heard of a fishing boat with such armaments. The Chinese testimony, therefore, must be

taken as a confession that the allegedly attacked junks were pirate junks which infest the neighbourhood of Bias Bay.

In view of the increasing loss of lives and property due to the rampancy of pirates since 1920, the Hongkong Government revised in 1926 the laws of the control of pirates for the purpose of strengthening the control over pirates infesting Bias Bay, but it was without satisfactory results.

Accordingly, in September, 1927, Great Britain proposed a joint expedition of the Powers against pirates to the Diplomatic Corps at Peiping. But owing to the refusal by the United States, France and Italy, Great Britain decided to negotiate with Japan for joint action against piracy and in the latter part of 1927, an understanding was reached between the British naval commander at Hongkong and the captain of the Japanese patrol ship, the Uji, at Canton, whereby the British and Japanese warships were to notify each other the schedule of their watch over Bias Bay. This understanding came into effect in the early part of January, 1928.

For two years, namely 1923 and 1924, the Canton authorities carried on expeditions against pirates but with no successful results.

In April 1927, the year when the Chinese boycott against Great Britain was at its height, Great Britain alone undertook an expedition against Chinese, sending four men-of-

war, as well as the Hermes, aircraft carrier, to Bias which attacked the villages along the Bay, destroying 110 houses and fifty junks.

In September, 1928, the British despatched the above-mentioned Hermes and four other warships, landing 500 marines, and carried on expeditions against the pirates.

These facts should serve to make clear the circumstances surrounding the action taken by the Japanese Navy against pirates during the past weeks.

#### 五、「ケズウィック」路英兵襲撃事件ニ關スル情報部長談話

(十月二十五日)

1. At 3:30 o'clock p.m., October 24, there occurred a deplorable incident. A Japanese war-plane attacked by mistake British soldiers at a point about two kilometres to the south of the Jessfield Park.

2. Investigations on the spot conducted by Commander Matsubara and Consul Wajima disclosed the following facts:

a. The place was situated on Keswick Road about two kilometres to the south of Jessfield Park. The incident occurred at 4:30 p.m., Japan time.

b. Along Keswick Road there are several patrol posts of the British soldiers construc-

ted with sand bags and covered with rush-mats, which were mistaken for Chinese positions. Three of these posts were fired upon and a soldier at the entrance of one of them was shot.

c. The Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet protested to the Japanese authorities at Shanghai; and on the completion of the above investigation the chief of staff of the Japanese Fleet there called on the British Commander-in-Chief to express condolences. The Japanese Landing Party Headquarters also sent Captain Fujita to the Commander of the British garrison for the same purpose.

## 六、九國條約國會議不參加ニ關スル帝國政府ノ聲明（十月二十七日）

帝國政府ハ九國條約國會議ニ關スル本月二十日附白耳義國政府ノ招請ニ回答スルノ機會ニ方リ、詳細從來ノ經緯ヲ敘シ、弘ク其ノ所信ヲ中外ニ闡明セントス。

一、支那ハ辛亥革命以來幾多政權ノ興亡アリタルモ其一貫セル對外政策ハ排外ニアリ、殊ニ中國國民黨カ國民政府ヲ廣東ニ樹立シ中央政權獲得ノ手段トシテ大正十三年聯蘇容共政策ヲ採ツテ以來其ノ排外政策ハ一層尖銳露骨ト爲リ支那民衆ノ排外思想亦頓ニ熾烈ヲ加フルニ至レリ。之

カ爲列國ニシテ既得ノ權益ヲ犧牲ニ供シタルモノ比々皆然ラザルナキハ今尙世人ノ記憶ニ新ナル所ニシテ殊ニ最近十年支那ハ排外政策ノ目標ヲ主トシテ帝國ニ置ケリ。帝國ハ夙ニ東亞諸國ノ親善提携カ東亞安定ノ樞軸ナルヲ確信シ銳意之カ實現ノ爲努力シ來リ、就中隣邦支那カ民國革命以來次第ニ國家意識ニ目覺メ來レルハ日支ノ依存關係ヲ強靱ナラシムル所以ナリトシ帝國ノ歡迎セル所ニシテ、帝國ハ努メテ支那ノ正當ナル國民的要望ニ副ハントスルノ政策ヲ採リ、或ハ支那ノ關稅自主權回復ニ率先協力シ、或ハ治外法權撤廢ニ關スル支那ノ要望ニ對シテ好意的態度ヲ表明スル等、只管日支親善ノ増進ニ努力スルト共ニ支那カ之ニ順應シ來ランコトヲ待望セリ。然ルニ南京政府ハ帝國ノ斯ノ如キ同情アル態度ヲ多トセサルノミナラス、却テ益々排日ノ武器ヲ翳シ支那ニ於ケル帝國ノ權益ヲ潰滅セシメスンハ已マサラントスルノ概ヲ示シ、特ニ最近數年來ハ排日及抗日ヲ以テ國內ノ統一、南京政權強化ノ具ニ供シ、軍隊、學校ニ於テハ排日ヲ以テ精神教育ノ根幹ト爲シ、純真ナル幼少年時代ヨリ善隣ヲ仇敵視スルノ思想ヲ注入スルガ如キ世界ニ其ノ類ヲ見サルノ暴舉ヲ敢テシ、其ノ結果帝國ノ平和ナル通商、經濟上ノ活動ノ妨害ハ固ヨリ我居留民ノ安住ヲモ脅威スルニ至リ、進テハ組織的恐怖行爲ニ迄發展シ、單ニ茲一兩年ノ例ニ徴スルモ、昭和十年十一月ノ上海ニ於ケル水兵殺害事件ヨリ汕頭、成都、北海、



漢口、上海ニ於ケル帝國官民ノ殺害、長沙、汕頭ニ於ケル邦人住宅ノ爆撃等戦慄スヘキ事件ノ續發ヲ見タリ。深く事態ヲ憂ヘタル帝國政府ハ隱忍以テ幾度カ南京政府ノ猛省ヲ促シタルモ其ノ效ナク、折柄客年暮ノ西安事件生シ茲ニ國民黨共產黨ノ妥協成リ、共產分子ハ抗日ノ旗幟ノ下ニ北支並ニ滿洲國擾亂ヲ企圖スルニ至リ、其ノ勢ノ赴クトコロ遂ニ本年七月七日蘆溝橋ニ於ケル支那軍ノ日本軍不法攻撃事件ヲ惹起スルニ至レリ。

二、右事件發生スルヤ帝國政府ハ之ヲ以テ日支間ノ大事ニ立至ラシメサランコトヲ期シ、直ニ事態不擴大局地解決ノ計ヲ立テ、作戰上多大ノ犠牲ヲ忍シテ派兵ヲ見合セ、戦機ヲ逸スルヲ覺悟ノ上、二十數日ニ互リ積極的軍事行動ヲ差控ヘ、以テ慎重處理ノ手段ヲ盡シタルニ反シ、南京政府ハ却テ梅津何應欽協定ヲ蹂躪シテ南京政府直屬ノ大軍ヲ續々北上セシメ、帝國軍隊ヲ脅威スルト共ニ現地支那軍ヲ煽動スルノ舉ニ出テ、事態ハ遂ニ全面的衝突ニ迄發展スルニ至レリ。蓋シ排日ヲ國內統一ノ具トスル南京政府ハ、最近兩三年日本ヲ目標トシテ國民ニ對シ盛ニ軍事思想ヲ鼓吹スル一方多量ノ武器輸入、要塞ノ構築、軍隊ノ訓練等ニヨリ急速ニ軍備ヲ強化シタル結果支那軍憲ハ自負ノ念ニ驅ラレ國民亦自力ヲ過信スルニ至リ、帝國ニ對シテ戰ヲ挑ムノ風潮國內ニ瀰漫シ、既ニ今回ノ事變前支那ノ言論機關ハ日本及日本人ヲ敵國又ハ敵人ト呼ンデ憚

ラサリシモノニシテ、一度蘆溝橋ニ事起ルヤ、南京政府ハ自ら釀成シタル國內情勢ニ驅ラレ、帝國ノ慎重ナル態度及局地解決ノ方針モ遂ニ施スニ由ナカリシ次第ナリ。

事態ハ斯ノ如クシテ擴大セラレ北支ノミナラス中南支各地ニ於ケル帝國臣民ハ愈々生命ノ危険ニ暴サルルニ至リ遂ニ多年營々建設セル生活ノ本據ヲ棄テ各地ヨリ全面的ニ引揚クルノ已ムナキニ至レリ。他方上海ニ於テハ、南京政府ハ從來共昭和七年ノ停戰協定ヲ遵守セス非武裝地帯内ニ密ニ堅固ナル陣地ヲ構築スル等着々戰備ヲ整フル所アリ、於茲帝國政府ハ本年六月特ニ協定關係國會議ノ開催ヲ求メ、支那側ノ注意ヲ喚起シタルカ、支那側ハ聊カモ其ノ態度ヲ改メス、北支ニ於ケル衝突勃發スルヤ公然停戰協定ヲ蹂躪シテ正規軍ヲ非武裝地帯ニ侵入セシメ、遂ニ八月九日帝國海軍將兵ノ慘殺ヲ契機トシテ愈々租界攻撃ノ鋒鏖ヲ現シ帝國政府カ停戰協定關係國トモ連絡シ、隱忍ニ隱忍ヲ重ネ、作戰上重大ナル不利ヲ忍ンテ、軍事衝突回避ノ爲最後ノ瞬間迄百方努力シタルニモ拘ラス支那側ハ突如租界防備ノ帝國軍隊及我カ在留民ニ對シ空爆砲撃ヲ加ヘ、寡少ナル陸戰隊ハ固ヨリ帝國三萬ノ民留民塵殺ヲ企圖スルニ至レルヲ以テ、事茲ニ至リテハ帝國トシテモ自衛ノ爲反撃スルノ餘儀ナキニ至レル次第ナリ。

以上ニ依リ明ナル通り今次事變ノ根源ハ南京政府ノ徹底的排日政策ニ存シ、事態擴大ノ直接原

因ハ南京政府ガ梅津何應欽協定ヲ侵犯シテ中央軍ヲ大舉北上セシメ、又上海ニ於テ停戰協定ヲ蹂躪シテ兵ヲ租界ニ進メタルニアリ、此ニ至テ遂ニ帝國ハ已ムナク自衛ノ爲蹶起シ、此ノ機會ニ於テ東亞百年ノ平和確立ノ爲南京政府ノ反省ヲ求メツツアル次第ナリ。依テ今次事變解決ノ要諦ハ南京政府ニ於テ顯然其ノ非ヲ改メ排日政策ヲ拋棄シ日支提携ノ我カ國策ニ協調スルニアルノミ。

三、願ルニ近年南京政府ヲシテ排日ニ狂奔セシムルニ至レル重要ナル原因ノ一ハ、往年滿洲事變ニ際シ、國際聯盟カ東亞現實ノ事態ヲ無視シテ採擇セル決議ニ依リ支那ノ排日政策ヲ鼓舞スル結果ヲ招來セルニアリ。然ルニ國際聯盟ハ今又卒然南京政府ノ提訴ヲ取上ケ虛構ノ報告ニ依據シ深ク事變ノ真因ヲ究明スル所ナク、九月二十七日ニハ防備最モ嚴重ナル南京、廣東ノ軍事施設爆撃ヲ無防備都市ノ空爆ナリト斷定シ、帝國ヲ非難スルノ決議ヲ爲シ、更ニ十月六日ノ聯盟總會ニ於テ帝國ノ行動ヲ以テ九國條約並ニ不戰條約違反ナリト斷定セルノミナラス進テ公然支那援助ノ決議ヲ採擇シタルカ如キハ、列國ノ干渉ヲ導入シテ帝國ヲ抑ヘントスル南京政府ノ奸策ヲ支援スル結果ト爲リ、支那ノ抗日決意ヲ愈々鼓舞シ事態ノ收容ヲ益々困難ナラシムモノニシテ、往年ノ過誤ヲ再ヒ繰返シツツアルモノト謂ハサルヲ得ス。

抑モ帝國今次ノ行動カ支那側ノ挑發ニ對スル自衛手段ニシテ九國條約違反ノ問題ヲ發生スルノ餘地ナキハ明ナルノミナラス、近時支那ニ於ケル赤化勢力ノ浸潤、國內情勢ノ變化等ニ依リ東亞ノ事態ハ九國條約成立當時トハ著シク異レルモノアリ。殊ニ今次招請セラレタル九國條約會議參加國ノ大多數ハ畢竟前記聯盟ノ決議ニ拘束セラルヘキニ依リ、假令帝國政府ニ於テ同會議ニ參加スルモ滿洲事變ノ際ニ於ケル聯盟ノ會議ト同様到底公正ナル結果ヲ期待シ得ス、況ヤ東亞ニ殆ト利害ノ關係ヲ有セサル諸國ヲモ加ヘタル此種ノ會議ハ徒ニ日支兩國ノ民心ヲ刺戟シ、却テ事態ヲ益々紛糾セシメ、時局收拾ニ毫モ資スル所ナカルヘキヲ以テ、帝國政府ハ茲ニ參加ヲ拒絕セル次第ナリ。

帝國ハ今ヤ舉國一致萬難ヲ排シテ南京政府ノ反省ヲ求メ事態ノ速ナル解決ニ邁進セントス。然レトモ帝國ハ固ヨリ列國トノ協調ヲ顧念セサルモノニ非ス。只日支ノ紛争ハ東亞ノ安定ニ共同ノ責任ヲ負擔スル兩國間ノ直接交渉ニ依リテノミ之ヲ解決シ得ヘキモノニシテ、要ハ兩國協和ノ障礙ト爲リ常ニ帝國ノ權益ヲ脅威シツツアル南京政府ノ排日政策ト之ト勾結セル赤化勢力トヲ排除シ、以テ日支提携ニ基ク東亞恒久ノ平和ヲ確立スルニアリ。從テ帝國ハ支那ノ民衆ヲ敵視シ、其ノ領土ヲ侵略スルカ如キ意圖ナキノミナラス却テ支那國民ノ物質的精神的向上ヲ祈念

スルモノニシテ、外國ノ在支權益ハ飽ク迄之ヲ尊重シツル列國ト共ニ支那ニ對スル文化的又經濟的協調ヲ期シ居ル次第ナリ。故ニ若シ列國ニシテ能ク右帝國ノ真意ヲ理解シ、南京政府ノ反省ヲ促スニ適切ナル措置ニ出ツルニ於テハ茲ニ初メテ今次事變ノ解決ニ關シ帝國ト協調ノ途ヲ開クコトヲ得ヘキナリ。

STATEMENT OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT REGARDING JAPAN'S  
NON-PARTICIPATION IN THE CONFERENCE OF THE NINE  
POWER TREATY SIGNATORIES.

October 27, 1937.

The Japanese Government, having replied to the invitation of the Belgian Government to the Conference of the Signatories of the Nine Power Treaty of 1922, take this opportunity of making public at home and abroad a statement of their views.

1. China has witnessed the rise and fall of countless régimes since the Revolution of 1912, but her foreign policy has been consistently one of anti-foreignism. Especially since

1924, when the Kuomintang set up the Nationalist Government in Canton and entered into alliance with the Communists as a means of winning control of the central administration, the anti-foreign policy began to be pursued with unprecedented vigor and ruthlessness, and anti-foreign sentiments were kindled ablaze among the populace. The memory is still fresh of the way in which foreign Powers, one after another, were victimized and deprived of their vested rights and interests. It happens that Japan has been made for the past ten years the principal target of this anti-foreign policy of China.

Japan has always striven to promote friendship and cooperation among the nations of East Asia, in the firm conviction that therein lies the key to the stability of that region. Japan welcomed the deepening of Chinese national consciousness which followed upon the Revolution, believing that it would conduce to intimate Sino-Japanese collaboration, and she adopted the policy of meeting the legitimate national aspirations of China to the utmost possible extent. For instance, in 1926 Japan took the lead in assisting China to recover her customs autonomy, and took a firm stand in favour of China on the question of the abolition of extra-territoriality. Japan, thus cultivating China's good-will, looked patiently and eagerly forward to a favourable response that would consort with her ideal of friendship and cooperation. However, China showed no signs of appreciation of this sympathetic attitude on the part of Japan. On the contrary, she hoisted still higher the

banner of anti-Japanism, and seemed resolved to annihilate all Japanese rights and interests in China.

The Nanking Government employed anti-Japanism as a convenient tool in domestic politics for the mobilization of public opinion in support of their régime, and resorted to the unheard-of tactics of making it the foundation of moral education in the army and in the schools, so that even innocent children and youths were taught to look upon their friendly neighbour country as an enemy. As a result, not only were the peaceful trade and economic activities of Japan interrupted, but even the very lives of Japanese nationals were jeopardized. This anti-Japanese campaign finally took the form of organized terrorism as in the cases of the killing of a Japanese blue-jacket at Shanghai in November, 1935, and of the subsequent murderous attacks upon Japanese subjects at Swatow, Chengtu, Pakhoi, Hankow and Shanghai, and the bombing of Japanese residences at Shanghai and Swatow. In the face of the alarming situation the Japanese Government remained calm and forbearing. Urgent demands were repeatedly made upon the Nanking Government for the reversal of their disastrous policy, but to no avail. Then towards the end of last year there occurred the Sian Incident, in which Chiang Kai-shek was held captive for some days. Though the exact circumstances surrounding that sensational incident remain a mystery, it is an indisputable fact that shortly afterward Communist elements, gaining

the ascendancy in the Nanking Government, began to conduct campaigns of disturbance in North China and Manchoukuo under the banner of "Anti-Japanese People's Front", which finally led to the Lukouchiao Incident of July 7 of this year, in which Japanese soldiers were unlawfully fired upon by Chinese troops in the outskirts of Peiping.

2. Upon the occurrence of the Lukouchiao Incident, the Japanese Government, desirous of averting a possible Sino-Japanese crisis, immediately formulated a policy of non-aggravation and local settlement, and devoted their best efforts toward bringing about an amicable solution, despite the intolerable situations that were created, one after another, by the Chinese on the spot. On the other hand the Nanking Government, in violation of the Ho-Umezu Agreement, moved north the vast forces under their direct command, to threaten the Japanese garrisons, and also instigated local Chinese armies against Japan. The situation was thus aggravated until a general clash between the two countries became inevitable. It should be recalled that the Nanking Government, which employs anti-Japanism as an instrument of internal unification, had been conducting for some years a militaristic propaganda aimed at Japan, and that at the same time, by importing vast quantities of munitions, constructing fortifications, and giving intensive training to the troops, they had succeeded in building up strong armaments, so that their military men grew over-confident of their own strength and the people themselves were deluded into putting an exaggerated

estimate upon their country's fighting power. A belligerent spirit towards Japan came to prevail throughout the land. Long before the present outbreak, Chinese newspapers and magazines were accustomed to call Japan the "enemy country" and Japanese their enemies. At the time of the Lukouchiao Incident the Nanking Government, being driven to action against Japan by the internal situation they themselves had created, Japan's cautious attitude and her policy of local settlement were both doomed to utter failure.

With the aggravation of the situation all Japanese residents, not only in North China but also in Central and South China became exposed to imminent danger, and were compelled to evacuate en masse, abandoning the enterprises that they had toilsomely built up during long years in the past. At the same time the Chinese in Shanghai, in contravention of the 1932 Truce Agreement, secretly set out to construct military works in the demilitarized zone and to perfect their war preparations. Accordingly in June last the Japanese Government made a request for a special conference of the Powers concerned, and called the attention of the Chinese Government to the matter. The Chinese refused to alter their attitude, but upon the outbreak of the armed conflict in North China, they moved troops into the prohibited zone in flagrant violation of the Truce Agreement, and finally following upon the murder of an officer and a man belonging to the Japanese Landing Party on August 9, they launched an attack upon the International Settlement.

While the Japanese authorities were still engaged in negotiations with the representatives of the Powers concerned, in a desperate attempt to prevent hostilities with extreme patience and forbearance and bearing serious strategical disadvantages, the Chinese began to shell and bomb the Japanese quarter of the Settlement as well as the Japanese garrison defending it, with a view to annihilating the 30,000 Japanese residents as well as the Japanese forces who were hopelessly outnumbered by the Chinese armies. Thereupon Japan was compelled to take counter-measures in self-defence.

As is clear from the foregoing account, the fundamental cause of the aggravation of the present affair is to be found in the policy of the Nanking Government who moved large, threatening forces into North China in contravention of the Ho-Umezu Agreement and also tore up the Truce Agreement by marching troops on the International Settlement. Japan was compelled to take up arms in self-defence, and she has chosen this opportunity to make the Nanking Government revise their attitude for the sake of the permanent peace of East Asia. Therefore, the present affair can never be settled until the Nanking Government mend their ways, abandon once and for all their anti-Japanese policy and accept Japan's policy of cooperation and collaboration between the two countries.

3. It should be remembered that one of the important factors underlying Nanking's feverish agitations of more recent years against Japan is the action taken by the League

of Nations at the time of the Manchurian Incident. That body then adopted a resolution framed in utter disregard of the realities of the situation in East Asia, which strongly stimulated China in her anti-Japanese policy. Now the League has once more taken up the appeal of the Nanking Government. Without going fully into the real causes of the present affair, it has concluded on the basis of false reports that the bombing of the military works in strongly fortified Nanking and Canton was an attack upon defenceless cities, and adopted the resolution of September 27 condemning Japan. Again on October 6 the Assembly of the League not only concluded that Japan's action constituted a violation of the Anti-War Pact and the Nine Power Treaty but also adopted a resolution which openly called for assistance to China. Such proceedings on the part of the League only fall in with the cunning scheme of the Nanking Government to exert pressure upon Japan by inviting the intervention of third Powers, and serve no useful end but to encourage China in her resolve to oppose Japan to the last and to render a settlement of the affair more difficult than ever. It must be said that the League of Nations is repeating the error that it committed but a few years ago.

Japan's action is a measure of self-defence taken in the face of Chinese challenge, and obviously there can be no question of violation of the Nine Power Treaty. Moreover, as compared with the time when that treaty was concluded, the situation of East Asia

to-day has been rendered totally different, owing to the infiltration of Communist influence and the changes of internal conditions prevailing in China. In any case, as regards the conference that has been convened of the signatories to the Nine Power Treaty, it is a foregone conclusion that a majority of the participants will hold themselves bound by the above-mentioned resolutions of the League of Nations, and even if Japan took part in its deliberations, no fair and just results could ever be expected therefrom as in the case of the League meeting at the time of the Manchurian Incident. Especially as this Conference is to be attended by Powers which are not directly interested in East Asia, it is calculated to arouse popular feeling both in Japan and China, thereby complicating the situation still further but contributing nothing toward a solution. The Japanese Government have, therefore, decided to decline the invitation.

The Japanese nation, rising as one man, is united in the determination to surmount all obstacles for the purpose of effecting a speedy settlement. Japan is by no means indifferent towards international cooperation. But the Sino-Japanese difficulties can be solved only through direct negotiations between the two Powers on whom falls the common burden of responsibility for the stability of East Asia. What is needed is the elimination of Nanking's anti-Japanese policy and the Communist elements which are identified with it, so that there may be established an enduring peace based upon Sino-Japanese unity

and cooperation. Japan never looks upon the Chinese people as an enemy, nor does she harbour any territorial designs. It is rather her sincere wish to witness the material and spiritual advancement of the Chinese nation. And it is her desire to promote cultural and economic cooperation with foreign Powers regarding China, while at the same time she will respect fully their rights and interests there. Accordingly, as soon as the Powers understand the true intentions of Japan, and take suitable steps to make the Nanking Government reconsider their attitude and policy, then and only then will a way have been paved for their cooperation with Japan respecting the settlement of the present conflict.

### 七、九國條約國會議不參加回答文（十月二十七日）

帝國政府ハ米國政府ノ同意ヲ以テ爲サレタル英國政府ノ要請ニ從ヒ千九百二十二年二月六日ノ九國條約署名國ニ對シ同條約第七條ニ基キ東亞ニ於ケル事態ヲ檢討シ且該地域ニ行ハルル遺憾ナル紛争ノ終結ヲ促進スヘキ和協手段ヲ攻究スル爲本月二十日「ブラッセル」ニ會合センコトヲ提議セラレタル本月二十日附白國政府ノ招請ヲ正ニ受領セリ。

國際聯盟總會ハ本月六日日支事變ニ關シ採擇セラレタル報告書ニ於テ當事國一方ノ陳述ニ依據シ

現ニ帝國カ支那ニ於テ執リツツアル行動ヲ以テ九國條約ニ違反スルモノト斷定シタリ、今次帝國ノ支那ニ於ケル行動ハ支那側ノ極端ナル排日抗日政策ノ強行特ニ實力ヲ以テスル挑發行動ニ依リ餘儀ナクセラレタル自衛措置ニシテ九國條約ノ範圍外タルコトハ已ニ帝國政府ノ聲明セル所ナリ。

聯盟總會ハ更ニ進テ其ノ決議ニ於テ支那ニ對シ精神的支持ヲ表明シ且聯盟國ニ對シ支那ノ抵抗力ヲ弱メ現在ノ紛争ニ於ケル支那ノ困難ヲ増大セシムル效果ヲ有スルカ如キ行動ヲ差控ヘ且各個ニ支那ヲ援助シ得ル程度ヲ考慮スヘキコトヲ勵獎シタリ、右ハ明ニ日支兩國ノ眞摯ナル協調ニ依リ東亞ノ平和ヲ具現シ依テ世界ノ平和ニ寄與スル所アラントスル帝國ノ公明ナル意圖ヲ無視シ紛争當事國ノ一方ニ加擔シ其ノ敵對意識ヲ鼓吹スルモノニシテ決シテ木件紛争ノ解決ヲ促進スル所以ニ非ス。

白國政府ノ招請ニハ今次會議ト聯盟トノ關係ニ付何等言及スル所ナキモ聯盟カ前記決議中ニ於テ九國條約當事國タル聯盟國ノ會議ヲ示唆シ居リ又英國政府ノ今次會議招集ノ要請ニ同意セル米國政府ハ十月六日聯盟ノ決議ヲ支持スル旨ヲ聲明シ居ル事實ニ鑑ミ帝國政府ハ今次會議カ聯盟ノ決議ニ關聯シテ招集セラレタルモノト斷セサルヲ得ス而シテ聯盟ハ前項所述ノ如ク帝國ノ名譽ニ關スル斷定ヲ下シ又帝國ニ對スル非友誼的決議ヲ採擇セル事實アルニ顧ミ今次開催セラレヘキ會議

ニ於テハ到底關係國間ノ充分ニシテ且隔意ナキ交渉ヲ行ヒ日支間ノ事變ヲ現實ニ即セル公正妥當ナル解決ニ導クコトヲ期待シ難シト認メサルヲ得ス。

加之今次ノ日支事變ハ東亞ノ特殊事態ニ基因シ且日支兩國ノ生存ニ重大關係ヲ有スルモノナルヲ以テ東亞ニ於ケル利害ノ程度相異リ甚シキハ殆ト利害關係ヲ有セサル國ヲモ含ム多數國ノ會議ニ依リ之カ解決ヲ圖ルハ却テ事態ヲ紛糾セシメ之カ正當ナル收拾ニ大ナル支障ヲ及ホスヘキハ帝國政府ノ確信スル所ナリ。

以上ノ觀點ヨリシテ帝國政府ハ白國政府ノ招請ヲ受諾シ得サルヲ遺憾トス。

抑モ今次ノ事變ハ支那政府カ多年國策トシテ國民ニ抗日意識ヲ扶殖シ其ノ排日運動ヲ獎勵スルノミナラス赤化勢力ト勾結シ排日抗日ノ風潮ヲ激化シテ東亞ノ平和ヲ脅威シタル結果ニ外ナラス從テ之カ解決ノ要諦ハ支那政府ニ於テ東亞ノ安定ニ對スル日支共同ノ責任ヲ自覺シ自肅自省以テ日支提携ノ政策ニ轉向スルニ在リ帝國ノ列國ニ期待スル所ハ列國カ此ノ要諦ヲ充分ニ認識スルコトニシテ此ノ認識ニ基ク協力ノミ東亞安定ニ寄與スルコトヲ得ヘシ。

昭和十二年十月二十七日

(Traduction)

Le Gouvernement Impérial a l'honneur d'accuser réception de la Note verbale en date du 20 de ce mois, par laquelle le Gouvernement Royal, donnant suite à une demande du Gouvernement de Grande-Bretagne, faite avec l'approbation du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, propose aux Etats signataires du traité du six Février 1922 de se réunir à Bruxelles le 30 de ce mois à l'effet d'examiner, conformément à l'article sept de ce traité, la situation en Extrême-Orient et d'étudier les moyens amiables de hâter la fin du conflit regrettable qui y sévit.

La Société des Nations, dans le rapport adopté le 6 de ce mois, a déclaré, en se basant sur les dires d'une seule des Parties, que les opérations militaires auxqelles le Japon se livre en Chine sont contraires aux obligations découlant du Traité des Neuf Puissances. L'action que le Gouvernement Impérial s'est vu contraint de prendre en Chine, est un acte de légitime défense à l'égard des actes provocatifs de violence et particulièrement de force armée auxquels la Chine a eu recours en poursuivant une politique extrémiste dirigée contre le Japon, et, ainsi que le Gouvernement Impérial l'a déjà déclaré, le Traité des Neuf Puissances n'est donc pas en question.

L'Assemblée de la Société des Nations, allant plus loin, assure la Chine de son appui



moral et recommande aux membres de la Société des Nations de s'abstenir de toute action de nature à affaiblir le pouvoir de résistance de ce pays, aggravant ainsi ses difficultés dans le présent conflit, ainsi que d'examiner dans quelles mesures ils pourraient apporter à titre individuel leur aide à la Chine. C'est là ne tenir aucun compte des réelles et justes intentions du Gouvernement Impérial qui se propose, par l'établissement d'une sincère coopération entre le Japon et la Chine, d'assurer une paix réelle en Asie orientale et contribuer ainsi à la paix du monde. C'est aussi prendre parti pour une seule des Parties et encourager ses dispositions hostiles, ce qui ne peut assurément contribuer au règlement du conflit.

Le Gouvernement Royal ne fait, dans son invitation, aucune mention du rapport entre la Conférence envisagée et la Société des Nations. Cependant, en vue du fait que dans sa Résolution, la Société des Nations invite à se réunir les Membres de la Société qui sont parties au Traité des Neuf Puissances; que le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique qui a donné son approbation à la demande de la convocation de la Conférence faite par le Gouvernement britannique, avait, le 6 octobre, déclaré appuyer la Résolution, le Gouvernement Impérial ne peut s'empêcher de conclure que la convocation de la Conférence est liée à la Résolution de la Société des Nations. Or la Société des Nations, ainsi qu'il a été exposé ci-dessus, a énoncé un avis portant atteinte à l'honneur du Japon et a adopté une résolution incontestablement inamicale à son égard. Dans ces circonstances, le Gouverne-

ment Impérial se voit contraint de constater que de franchises et complètes communications, permettant d'amener une solution juste, équitable et réaliste du conflit entre le Japon et la Chine, ne sauraient être échangées entre les Puissances intéressées au cours de la Conférence proposée.

De plus le présent conflit sino-japonais provient de la situation particulière de l'Asie orientale et revêt un caractère extrêmement important mettant en jeu l'existence même des deux pays. Le Gouvernement Impérial est fermement convaincu de ce que tenter d'en rechercher une solution dans une Conférence composée de Puissances dont les intérêts en Asie orientale varient, ou qui n'y possèdent guère d'intérêts, ne servirait qu'à compliquer encore la situation et apporterait de graves obstacles à un règlement équitable et durable.

Pour des raisons ci-dessus exposées, le Gouvernement Impérial regrette de ne pouvoir accepter l'invitation du Gouvernement Royal.

Le présent conflit résulte de la campagne anti-japonaise poursuivie par le Gouvernement Chinois pendant de nombreuses années en tant que politique nationale en cultivant des sentiments anti-japonais chez le peuple chinois et en donnant des encouragements aux mouvements anti-japonais. Il provient également du péril auquel se trouve exposée la paix de l'Asie orientale du fait de l'agitation accrue contre le Japon provoquée par la collusion du Gouvernement Chinois avec les éléments communistes. Par conséquent, pour arriver au

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Le présent conflit résulte de la campagne anti-japonaise poursuivie par le Gouvernement Chinois pendant de nombreuses années en tant que politique nationale en cultivant des sentiments anti-japonais chez le peuple chinois et en donnant des encouragements aux mouvements anti-japonais. Il provient également du péril auquel se trouve exposée la paix de l'Asie orientale du fait de l'agitation accrue contre le Japon provoquée par la collusion du Gouvernement Chinois avec les éléments communistes. Par conséquent, pour arriver au

règlement du conflit il est indispensable que le Gouvernement Chinois, conscient de la responsabilité qui incombe communément au Japon et à la Chine à l'égard de la stabilité de l'Asie Orientale, y réfléchisse et revienne à la politique de coopération entre les deux pays. Ce que le Japon demande aux Puissances c'est de prendre nettement conscience de ces éléments essentiels de la situation. Seule une coopération basée sur une telle compréhension pourra contribuer efficacement à la stabilité de l'Asie Orientale.

Tokio, le 27 octobre 1937.

The Japanese Government have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Note Verbale under the date of the 20th instant, by which the Royal Government, in accordance with the request of the Government of Great Britain, and with the approbation of the Government of the United States of America, propose to the Powers signatory to the Treaty of February 6, 1922, to meet at Brussels on the 30th of this month in order to examine, in conformity with the Article VII of the said treaty, the situation in the Far East and to study amicable means of hastening the end of the regrettable conflict which is taking place there.

The League of Nations, in the report adopted on the 6th of the month, has declared on the basis of the declaration of only one of the two parties that the military operations carried on by Japan in China are in violation of the Nine Power Treaty. The action of Japan in China is a measure of self-defence which she has been compelled to take in the face of China's violent anti-Japanese policy and practice, especially by her provocative acts appealing to force of arms; and consequently, it lies, as has been declared already by the Imperial Government, outside the purview of the Nine Power Treaty.

The Assembly of the League of Nations has even gone the length of assuring China of its moral support and of recommending to its members to abstain from any action that might weaken that country's power of resistance and add to its difficulties in the present

conflict, and also to study how they might individually give aid to China. This to take no account of the just intention of the Imperial Government, who propose to bring about a sincere co-operation between Japan and China, to assure enduring peace in East Asia, and to contribute thereby to the peace of the world. This is to take sides with one of the parties and to encourage its hostile disposition, but in no way to contribute to an early settlement.

The Royal Government make in their invitation no mention of the connection between the proposed Conference and the League of Nations. However, in view of the fact that in its Resolution, the League of Nations has suggested a meeting of those of its members who are party to the Nine Power Treaty, and that the Government of the United States, who have acquiesced in the request of the Government of Great Britain for the convocation of the conference, have declared on October 6 their approval of the Resolution, the Imperial Government cannot but conclude that the convocation of the conference is linked to the Resolution of the League of Nations. Now the League of Nations, as mentioned above, has expressed its views casting reflection upon the honour of Japan, and it has adopted a resolution which is incontestably unfriendly towards her.

In these circumstances, the Imperial Government are constrained to believe that frank and full discussion to bring about a just, equitable and realistic solution of the conflict

between Japan and China, cannot be expected between the Powers concerned at the proposed Conference.

Moreover, the present Sino-Japanese conflict arising from the special situation of East Asia has a vital bearing upon the very existence of the two countries. The Imperial Government are firmly convinced that an attempt to seek a solution at a gathering of so many Powers whose interests in East Asia are of varying degrees, or who have practically no interests there at all, will only serve to complicate the situation still further and to put serious obstacles in the path of a just and proper solution.

For these reasons explained above, the Imperial Government regret their inability to accept the invitation of the Royal Government.

The present conflict has been caused by none other than the Chinese Government who for these many years have been engaged as a matter of national policy in disseminating anti-Japanese sentiment and encouraging anti-Japanese movements in China, and who, in collusion with the Communist elements, have menaced the peace of East Asia by their virulent agitations against Japan. Consequently, what is most urgently needed for a solution of the conflict is a realization on the part of the Chinese Government of the common responsibility of Japan and China respecting the stability of East Asia, a revision of their attitude, and a change of their policy to that of co-operation between the two coun-

tries. What Japan asks of the Powers is that they comprehend fully this need. Their co-operation based upon such comprehension can alone, she believes, contribute effectively toward the stabilization of East Asia.

#### 八、上海ニ於ケル英國兵銃撃ニ關スル情報部長談話（十月二十七日）

十月二十四日帝國飛行機カ上海ノ西部越界路「ケズウイック」路ノ附近ヲ誤ツテ銃撃シタ結果英國兵ニ死者一名ヲ出シタ事件ニ付テハ二十五日夕刻廣田大臣ヨリ在京英國大使宛書翰ヲ以テ帝國政府ノ陳謝ノ意ヲ傳達シタ

#### REMARKS BY THE SPOKESMAN CONCERNING THE MACHINE-GUNNING OF BRITISH SOLDIERS IN SHANGHAI.

Regarding the occurrence of the incident in the afternoon of the 24th of October, in which a Japanese aeroplane accidentally machine-gunned British soldiers in the vicinity of

Keswick Road on the Western Extension Road of Shanghai, killing one British soldier, Mr. Koki Hirota, Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent on the evening of the 25th, a note addressed to the British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie in Tokyo, expressing apology on behalf of the Japanese Government.

#### 九、支那軍ノ毒瓦斯使用ニ關スル情報部長談話（十月二十七日）

October 27, 1937.

There are indisputable proofs in possession of the Japanese army that the Chinese are manufacturing large quantities of poison gas and cartridges of different sizes containing poison gas. These deadly weapons are being manufactured at the arsenals of Kung-hsien, a town in Honan province lying on the Lungghai Railway between Loyang and Chengchow, and of Siaoyi (or Hsiao), also on the Lungghai Railway a short distance to the west of Kung-hsien.

At the Kung-hsien Arsenal are being manufactured poison gases, such as chlor-acetophenone (lacrimator), Adamante (respiratory irritant or spermutator), and Iperit (visicant). The arsenal also makes chlorine and sulphuric acid in large quantities. Besides manu-

facturing these poison gases, the Kung-hsien Arsenal is busily engaged in the manufacture of poison gas cartridges in the plants devoted to their production. The arsenal also makes gas masks and its daily production is not less than 150 masks. The Kung-hsien Arsenal has greatly expanded its producing capacity since last summer.

As may well be expected, the arsenal, though directly controlled by the Central Military Council, uses the name of an ordinary chemical company to deceive the eyes of the public.

The arsenal at Siao-yi is made up of an old and a new plant. The old plant is divided into three mills, one of which makes guns, the other one experiments with chemical weapons while the remaining one is devoted to the manufacture of anti-poison gas apparatus as well as different kinds of poison gas for warfare. The old plant has more than a thousand workers. The new plant also is divided into three departments for the manufacture of ammunition, various instruments and swords and spears, respectively. The arsenal employs about 6,000 workers. Being hemmed in by mountains, the Siao-yi Arsenal is extremely difficult of access by ordinary people. In its environs are strong fortifications.

毒瓦斯名稱及性能

鹽化アセトフェノン (催涙)	Chlor-acetophenone, or Lacrimator
アダムサイト (嘔)	Adamcite, or respiratory irritant, or spernulator
イペリット (糜爛)	Iperit, or visicant

一〇、上海ニ於ケル米國人銃撃事件ニ關スル情報部長談話

(十月二十八日)

去ル二十四日上海西部境界路「ケズウイック」路附近ニ於テ帝國飛行機カ誤ツテ米國人ニ銃撃ヲ加ヘタ事件ニ付帝國政府ハ事件發生ヲ遺憾トシ今後此種事件ノ發生ヲ防止スヘキ方法ヲ講スル旨米國政府ニ申入テ置イタ處米國政府ハ二十八日右ニ對シ「グルー」大使ヲ通シ廣田大臣宛公文ヲ以テ帝國政府ノ速ナル遺憾表明ヲ諒トスル旨回答越シタ。

In reply to our note to the Government of the United States concerning the firing

by an airplane of our forces upon American nationals in the vicinity of Keswick Road and Great Western Road, Shanghai, the Japanese Government received the note from His Excellency, the American Ambassador, Mr. Grew, dated the 28th October.

In the note, Ambassador Grew, under the instruction of his Government, conveyed the appreciation of the American Government for the prompt expression of regret by our Government.

一一 英管轄區域ニ於ケル支那敗殘兵ニ關スル情報部長談話

(十一月一日)

November 1, 1937.

At 10:30 a.m., October 31, the headquarters of the British Forces at Shanghai notified the Japanese authorities that the following steps had been taken:—

339 Chinese soldiers were disarmed by the British. Of this number 24 were wounded.

The British Forces delivered these Chinese soldiers and their arms to the Municipal Council.

一二 英管轄區域ニ於ケル支那敗殘兵ニ關スル情報部長談話

(十一月一日)

November 1, 1937.

According to information received from reliable sources in Shanghai, the Japanese Landing Party, after occupying on Sunday the godowns of the Four Banks Joint Savings Society near Tibet Road on the northern side of the Soochow Creek, found that the building was connected with the zone under British guard through an adjacent house. The Chinese force which had been occupying the bank building had apparently free access to the British zone, from which they were supplied with food, water, and other provisions besides freely communicating with the British zone.

一三 在支英大使館空軍武官搭乘自動車銃撃ニ關スル

情報部長談話 (十一月一日)

去月十二日帝國飛行機カ閩行附近ニ於テ英國在支大使館空軍武官一行ノ搭乘セル自動車ニ銃撃ヲ

加ハタル事件ニ付テハ本邦側ノ調査完了ヲ見廣田外務大臣ハ去月二十八日附在京「クレーギー」英國大使宛公文ヲ以テ英國政府ニ對シ本事件ニ關スル帝國政府ノ陳謝ノ意ヲ表明シタ處右ニ對シ英國政府ハ去月三十日附「クレーギー」大使發廣田外相宛公文ヲ以テ英國政府ハ帝國政府ヨリノ通報ヲ受領シ本件解決セルモノト思考スル事ニ同意スル旨回答越シタ。

Upon the completion of the investigation by our authorities concerning the incident in which Japanese aircraft fired upon motor-cars used by the British Assistant Air Attaché and his party in the vicinity of Minghong on the 12th of last month, Mr. Koki Hirota, Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent a Note, dated 28th of last month, addressed to the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, expressing apology, on behalf of the Japanese Government, to the British Government for the incident.

In reply to our Note, Sir Robert Craigie presented a Note, dated the 30th of last month, in which he expressed, on behalf of his Home Government, his gratification in the assurances of the Japanese Government and his agreement to regard the incident as closed.

#### 一四 日支兩軍ノ態度ニ關スル情報部長談話 (十二月一日)

##### STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN MADE ON DECEMBER 1, 1937.

Two news items appearing in the Japan Advertiser of December 10 have coincidentally brought into sharp relief the contrasting attitudes of the Japanese and the Chinese forces toward those things which are dear to mankind. One is the report of the New York Times correspondent in Nanking describing the utter destruction of that Chinese capital by the Chinese forces themselves. The report says that the correspondent was informed by neutral military observers who spent several days inspecting the war zone that the Chinese soldiers have been recklessly razing towns and villages surrounding Nanking, not only destroying cultural establishments and institutions representing billions of yuans of wealth accumulated by their ancestors and by the sweat of their own labour, but ruthlessly slaughtering innocent inhabitants who are simply bewildered by the vandalism of their own countrymen.

The other news item is the report concerning the advice which General Iwane Matsui, commander of the Japanese forces in the Shanghai area, sent to the commander of the



Chinese forces defending Nanking, in which the Japanese commander, expressing his desire of preserving intact the cultural and historic establishments in the ancient walled city out of respect to the civilization of the East, and preventing unnecessary sacrifice of human lives, urged the Chinese to surrender peacefully.

Latest reports from the front say that the Chinese refused the Japanese advice. What this refusal will mean will become apparent as we get further news from the battle-field. But it is a pity that, by the stubborn and futile attempt of the Chinese forces to resist the onslaught of the besieging forces, tens of thousands of innocent people in that area, already deprived by their own soldiers of their homes and means of subsistence, are to be left to the mercy of the elements when the rigorous cold of the winter is approaching. That the Japanese forces will mete out thoroughgoing punishment to those recalcitrant Chinese forces is a foregone conclusion.

#### 一五、英國ノ支那軍援助ニ關スル情報部長談話 (十一月五日)

No less authority on the Chinese side than Madame Chiang Kai-shek herself has verified publicly the cooperation extended by British troops to the Chinese forces which

stubbornly fought against the Japanese troops several days ago at the godowns of the Four Banks Savings Society on the North Tibet Road, Shanghai.

Madame Chiang contributed an article to the New York Herald-Tribune of November 2, in which appeared the following passage with regard to the British help to the Chinese.

"We are grateful for the cooperation of British troops who did their utmost to relieve our suffering by dispatching food and bandages to us at grave risk of their lives."

#### 一六、支那軍ノ病院船襲撃事件ニ關スル情報部長談話

(十一月五日)

November 2: At 10:00 p.m. the Chinese forces in Pootung bombarded our hospital ship "Amerika Maru" which was at the O.S.K. wharf. Two shrapnels exploded aboard the ship, killing Yutaka Tentoku (31 years old), a sailor, and wounding a soldier who had already been wounded and taken into the ship for treatment.

October 30: About 15 hospital boats carrying Japanese wounded soldiers down the Tachin River from Paoting were attacked by the defeated Chinese soldiers with trench mortars and machine guns.

## 一七、支那軍ノ文化施設破壊ニ關スル情報部長談話（十一月五日）

While the Chinese diplomats and propaganda agents are busily engaged in spreading fabricated reports of the so-called destruction by Japanese forces of cultural and educational edifices, their own troops are recklessly working havoc with hospital ships, schools and other institutions, besides burning and pillaging the districts from which they retreat.

The latest instance of their violence is the burning of the building in the compounds of the Tungwen College, the Japanese institution of learning devoted to the work of advancing Chinese culture which is located in Siceawei, Shanghai. At 5:00 p.m. on November 3, the museum building and the residence of the superintendent of the staff-members were set to fire and completely reduced to ashes. An unofficial report received yesterday but yet unconfirmed said that the college buildings were looted by Chinese troops. It is reliably reported that the Tungwen College has been infested by the Chinese regulars, presumably a company belonging to the 88th Division.

## 一八、「ブラッセル」會議參加招請ニ關スル口上書（十一月六日）

APPEAL OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE NINE POWER TREATY AT  
BRUSSELS TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

Brussels, November 6, 1937.

(Full Text)

1. The Representatives of States meeting at Brussels since November 3rd last have taken cognisance of the reply of the Japanese Government sent in October for the invitation of the Belgian Government, and the statement which accompanied this reply.
2. In these documents the Imperial Government states that it cherishes no territorial ambition in respect of China and that on the contrary it sincerely desires "to assist the material and moral developments of the Chinese Nation", it also desires "to promote cultural and economic cooperation", with the foreign Powers, of China and that it intends, furthermore, scrupulously "to respect the foreign rights and interests in the country".
3. The points referred to in this declaration are among the fundamental principles of the treaty signed at Washington on the 6th of February, 1922—"The Nine Power Treaty".

The Representatives of States, parties to the Treaty, have taken note of the declaration of the Imperial Government in this respect.

4. The Imperial Government, moreover, denies that there can be any question of violation of the Nine Power Treaty by Japan and it formulates a number of complaints against the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government for its part contends that there has been violation, denies the charge of the Japanese Government and in turn makes complaint against Japan.

5. The treaty has made provision for just such a situation. It should be borne in mind that the exchange of views taking place at Brussels is based essentially on these provisions and constitutes "full frank communication" as envisaged in Article 7. The conference is being held with the view of assisting and resolving, by peaceful means, of the conflict between the parties of the Treaty. One of the parties to the present conflict, China, is represented at the Conference and has affirmed its willingness fully to cooperate its work with the Conference, regrets the absence of the other party, Japan, whose cooperation is most desirable.

6. The Imperial Government states that it is "firmly convinced that the attempt to seek solution at a gathering of so many Powers, whose interests in East Asia are of varying degree, or who have practically no interests there at all, will serve to complicate the

situation still further and to put serious obstacles in the path of just and proper solution". It should be pointed out that all these Powers which are the parties to the Treaty are, under the terms of this act, entitled to exercise their rights, which the Treaty confers upon them, that all the Powers, which have interests in Far East, are concerned regarding the present hostilities, and that the whole world is solicitous with regard to the effect of these hostilities on peace and security of the members of the family of nations. However, the Representatives of States met at Brussels believe that it may be possible to allay the Japanese misgivings referred to above, and would be glad to know whether the Imperial Government would be disposed to depute its representative or representatives for exchange of views with the representatives of a small number of Powers chosen for the purpose. Such exchange of views would take place within the framework of the Nine Power Treaty and in conformity with the provision of the Treaty. Its aims would be to throw further light on the various points referred to above and to facilitate the settlement of the conflict. In regretting the continuation of hostilities, being firmly convinced that peaceful settlement is alone capable to ensure lasting constructive solution of the present conflict, and having confidence in efficacy of method of conciliation, the Representatives of States met at Brussels earnestly desire that such settlement may be achieved.

7. The States represented at the Conference would be very glad to know as soon as possible the attitude of the Imperial Government towards this proposal.

一九、九國條約國會議參加招請ニ關スル情報部長談話

(十一月八日)

The Note Verbale of the Brussels Conference was received yesterday through the Belgian Ambassador. Its contents are practically the same as reported by Domei.

It has been the consistent policy of the Japanese Government to solve all Sino-Japanese questions through direct negotiation between Japan and China. We find no reason to abandon that policy at this time.

Japan's appeal to force of arms in China has been provoked by China herself. Japan had never thought of resorting to force for the purpose of solving Sino-Japanese disputes.

However, the situation having developed as it has, what is most urgently needed is the removal of the anti-Japanese forces that have brought on the present Sino-Japanese crisis and that may bring it on at any time in future.

It is unbelievable that this purpose can be achieved at Brussels through the delibera-

tions of the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty and other Powers, or even through the negotiations among a few limited Powers as long as they are not prepared to cooperate with Japan toward the removal of those anti-Japanese forces. We are convinced that there is no other way of effecting a solution of the present situation than direct negotiation between Japan and China. The most the other Powers can do at this juncture is to induce China to enter into direct negotiations with Japan.

二〇、同文書院火災ニ關スル情報部長談話 (十一月十日)

According to our latest official information from Shanghai, the circumstances of the burning of the Tungwen College are as follows:

At noon yesterday our Consul Some accompanied by a French liaison officer went to the spot for inspection and found only one of the residences of the staff members remaining intact. All other buildings were either wholly or partly burned down. The dormitory house, as well as the library in which were preserved numerous volumes of priceless Chinese classics, were completely ransacked before the Chinese set them on fire by pouring kerosene. The act was definitely established as a premeditated one on the part of the

Chinese. An empty kerosene can was found at the entrance of the toilet house of the dormitory. Parts of the building now standing were saved by French soldiers who arrived at the spot for guard duty.

一一一 同文書院火災ニ關スル情報部長談話 (十一月十日)

Chinese vandalism knows no bounds. After repeated attempts to burn the Tung-Wei College in Siccawei, the Japanese institution for the advancement of Chinese culture, the Chinese forces at last reduced that institution to ashes on Sunday night by setting fire to the buildings which remained after their previous incendiarism. When at seven o'clock in the evening the fire brigade of the Shanghai Municipal Council went to the spot to extinguish the fire, the Chinese soldiers interfered and would not allow the firemen to approach the burning buildings which continued to burn till midnight. Thousands of volumes of precious Chinese classics as well as other masterpieces of art and literature preserved in the library were turned to ashes. This is exactly the sort of work which the Chinese are doing while waxing hot for the sake of culture and civilization.

一一一 廈門砲擊事件ニ關スル情報部長談話 (十一月十日)

The recent production of the Chinese propaganda mill is the press report that numerous Chinese civilians were killed by Japanese bombardment at Amoy.

This report was emphatically refuted by the British Consul at Amoy, Mr. A. Martin, who told newspapermen at Singapore that the Japanese bombardment was aimed only at military objectives. His interview was published by the Straits Times of Singapore of November 3 as follows:

"The reports of the bombing of Amoy have been greatly exaggerated. The Japanese cruisers bombarded only military objectives, forts on either side of the harbour."

It will be recalled that there were spread wild rumours as to the Chinese casualties caused by Japanese aerial bombing at Canton. The Daily Mirror of October 5 contains an article written by Mr. Boake Carter that the report of several thousands non-combatants having been killed or wounded there was established to be completely a fabrication within 24 hours after the Japanese bombing by a neutral military observer.

These facts fully demonstrate that the Japanese bombing and bombardment are always accurately directed at Chinese military establishments and never at non-combatants.

## 一三二 爲替管理法改正ニ關スル外務省情報部長發表

(十二月十日)

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN MADE ON DECEMBER  
10, 1937, CONCERNING THE REVISION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO EXCHANGE CONTROL.

The revision of the laws and regulations pertaining to exchange control which the Finance Ministry has decided upon aims at making good the defects in the laws and regulations hitherto in force or, in other words, at effecting accuracy in controlling exchange. Therefore, such changes as making the disposition of property held abroad a matter requiring permission, a provision establishing matters which require report, or making the remittance of insurance money and the importation of goods with a bill of exchange matters requiring permission, have all been made only for the purpose of thoroughly carrying out the policy hitherto pursued.

Such stipulations, for instance, as for the reduction of the maximum amount of exchange for travelling expenses and various allowances from five thousand yen to one thousand yen, and the reduction of the maximum amount not requiring permission for the

settlement of accounts for imported goods and for the importation without a bill of exchange, from one thousand yen to one hundred yen are primarily aimed at the control of dishonest persons in view of the fact that there has recently been a radical increase of those persons who evade laws by taking advantage of these privileges. These stipulations, therefore, are not intended for controlling by any means normal transactions or bona fide remittances of money. As regards the procedures for issuing permission, they will be expedited as much as possible for the benefit of applicants. With respect to the revision pertaining to the acquisition or disposal of property abroad, the Government will give careful consideration in order that our overseas enterprises in foreign countries will not be hindered.

In short, the Government in making revisions of laws and regulations concerning exchange control, has not adopted any new policy different from that hitherto followed; and it is unthinkable that bona fide merchants, entrepreneurs and remitters of money will unduly be handicapped.

The Finance Ministry decided upon the following revisions concerning exchange control today, December 10, 1937.

1. Disposition of foreign securities held abroad is made a matter requiring permission.
2. Disposition of property held abroad, the value of which exceeds ¥50,000, for the

purpose of investment, acquisition by transfer of business or enterprise, or acquisition of property in Japan, is made a matter requiring permission (to be enforced as from January 1, 1938).

8. Acquisition of real estate abroad, vessels, mining rights, ownership of industrial rights, and timbering rights, the value of which exceeds ¥50,000 per year, is made a matter requiring permission, but this will not hinder in any way the operation of enterprises carried on abroad (to be enforced as from January 1, 1938).

4. Semi-annual reports are required concerning the increase and decrease of property held abroad and the condition of enterprises carried on abroad (These reports are required from the second half-term of this year).

5. Remittance of insurance money except premiums for reinsurance and maritime insurance is made a matter requiring permission. (Remittance based on normal transaction is not restricted). (As for remittances of letters of credit and of money orders, the revised laws concerning them are enforced as from the 11th and the 18th of this month respectively).

6. The maximum amount freely carried for travelling expenses and freely transmit-

ted for allowances is reduced to one thousand yen (Restriction of necessary trip abroad is not intended). (To be enforced on December 18, 1938).

7. Purchase in foreign countries of bills of Yen exchange on Japan is made free with the exception of that which is intended for the settlement of accounts for sale of exchange.

8. Offer of security for debt incurred by Japanese residing abroad is made a matter requiring permission.

9. Monthly reports are required of the contents of accounts for mutual transaction with Japanese residing abroad. (Report is required from January, 1938).

10. The above numbered items 1, 4, 8 and 9 are not applied to foreign exchange banks.

11. The maximum amount of a money order and a letter of credit not requiring permission, and the maximum amount of importation without a bill of exchange not requiring permission is reduced to one hundred yen. As to import goods shipped within a week after the enforcement of the present Ordinance, the rules hitherto in force only are to be applied. (This provision is intended to restrict the abuse of the privilege pertaining to the maximum amount left free).

12. Permission is required for the settlement of accounts before goods are imported,

but transitional provision similar to the item 1 is applied. (No hindrance is placed on normal transactions).

五四

二四、「ブラッセル」會議參加再拒絕回答文（十一月十二日）

帝國政府ハ「ブラッセル」會議ニ關スル十一月七日附口上書ヲ受領シタリ。  
帝國政府ハ右口上書ニ開陳セラレタル會議參加諸國ノ見解ハ慎重ナル考慮ニ出ツルモノナルヲ諒  
トスルモ不幸ニシテ帝國政府カ十月二十七日附回答及聲明中ニ明示シタル其ノ見解及方針ヲ變更  
セシムルニ足ラサルヲ遺憾トス、會議參加諸國ハ今次事變ノ平和的解決ニ關シ帝國代表ト九國條  
約ノ範圍内ニ於テ且同條約ノ規定ニ準據シテ意見交換ヲ行フ爲少數ノ國ノ代表ヲ指定スル用意ア  
ル旨ヲ表明セラレタリ、然ル處帝國政府ハ今次帝國ノ行動ハ支那側ノ挑戦ニ餘儀ナクセラレタル  
自衛行動ニシテ九國條約ノ範圍外ナルヲ以テ同條約ノ適用問題ヲ討議スルノ餘地ナシトノ見解ヲ  
堅持スルモノニシテ帝國ヲ以テ同條約違反者ナリトシ乍ラ同條約ノ規定ニ基ク會合ニ招請セラ  
ルモノニ參加スルカ如キハ帝國政府ノ到底受諾シ得サル所ナリ。

抑々今次ノ事變ハ東亞ノ特殊事態ニ基クモノナルカ故ニ直接切實ナル利害關係ヲ有スル兩當事國  
間ニ於テ處理スルコトニ依リ最公正妥當ナル解決ニ達スルコトヲ得ヘク今次會議ノ如ク集團的機  
構内ニ於テ之ヲ處理セントスルトキハ徒ニ兩國民心ヲ刺戟シ却テ事變ノ圓滿解決ヲ阻害スヘキハ  
帝國ノ渝ラサル所信ナリ、若シ夫レ列國ニ於テモ敍上ノ見解ヲ篤ト了解セラレ現實ノ事態ニ即シ  
テ東亞ノ安定ニ寄與セララル所アラハ帝國政府ノ欣幸トスル所ナリ。

會議參加國ハ東亞ニ權益ヲ有スル總テノ國ハ目下ノ敵對行為ニ依リ累ヲ蒙リ且全世界ハ該敵對行  
爲ノ平和及國際團體ノ各員ノ安全ニ對スル影響ヲ憂慮シ居ル旨開陳セラレタル處此ノ點ニ關シテ  
ハ帝國累次ノ聲明ニ明ナル通帝國ハ外國ノ在支權益ヲ尊重スル爲凡ユル努力ヲ爲シ居ルコト竝ニ  
今次事變ノ圓滿ナル終結ニ依ル東亞ノ和平確立ニ最大ノ關心ヲ有スルモノナルコトヲ指摘セント  
欲ス。

昭和十二年十一月十二日



(Traduction)

Le Gouvernement Impérial a l'honneur d'accuser réception de la Note Verbale en date du 7 novembre concernant la conférence de Bruxelles.

Le Gouvernement Impérial est heureux de constater que l'opinion des Puissances participantes exprimée dans ce document est le résultat d'une sérieuse considération. Il regrette cependant que cette opinion ne soit pas de nature à lui permettre de modifier les vues clairement exprimées dans sa réponse et sa déclaration, en date du 27 octobre. Les Puissances participantes ont bien voulu déclarer qu'elles seraient prêtes à désigner des représentants d'un nombre restreint des Puissances pour procéder à un échange de vues avec un ou plusieurs représentants du Japon, dans le cadre du traité des Neuf Puissances et conformément aux stipulations de ce traité. Cependant le Gouvernement Impérial ne peut que s'en tenir au point de vue que, s'étant vu dans l'obligation d'avoir recours à son action actuelle comme mesure de défense contre les actes de provocation chinois, celle-ci est en dehors des limites du traité des Neuf Puissances et qu'il n'y a aucunement lieu de discuter l'application de ce dernier; il ne assurait, d'ailleurs, accepter de prendre part à une réunion basée sur les dispositions de ce traité, tout en étant accusé d'en avoir violé les termes.

L'affaire actuelle provenant des conditions particulières de l'Asie Orientale, la recherche d'une solution par les deux seules parties ayant des intérêts directs et immédiats est le moyen permettant d'arriver au règlement le plus juste et le plus équitable. Le Gouvernement Impérial est fermement convaincu que l'intervention d'un organisme collectif tel que la présente Conférence ne ferait qu'exceïber l'opinion nationale des deux pays et rendrait plus difficile une solution de l'affaire satisfaisante pour tous. Pourtant, le Gouvernement Impérial serait des plus heureux que les Puissances, ayant pris entière connaissance des vues exposées ci-dessus, puissent apporter une contribution, conforme à la situation réelle, à la stabilisation de l'Asie Orientale.

Les Puissances participantes ont remarqué que toutes les Puissances qui ont des intérêts en Extrême-Orient sont touchées par les hostilités actuelles et que le monde entier est préoccupé des répercussions des hostilités sur la paix et sur la sécurité des membres de la famille des nations. A cet égard, le Gouvernement Impérial tient à faire ressortir que, ainsi qu'il l'a nettement répété dans les déclarations faites jusqu'ici, il s'efforce par tous les moyens d'assurer le respect des droits et intérêts des Puissances étrangères en Chine et qu'il attache le plus haut prix à l'établissement de la paix en Asie Orientale à la suite d'un règlement satisfaisant de l'affaire actuelle.

Tokio, le 12 novembre 1937.

## NOTE VERBALE

The Imperial Government have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Note Verbale, dated the 7th November, concerning the Brussels Conference.

While they are pleased to take cognizance of the fact that the opinion of the participating Powers set forth in the said Note is the result of careful consideration, the Imperial Government regret that this opinion is not sufficient to persuade them to modify the views and policy clearly expressed in their last answer, dated the 27th October, and in their public Statement of the same date. It is stated by the participating Powers that they would be prepared to designate representatives of a small number of powers for an exchange of views with one or several representatives of Japan within the scope of the Nine Power Treaty and in conformity with its provisions. However, the Imperial Government adhere firmly to the view that their present action, being one of self-defence forced upon Japan by the challenge of China, lies outside the scope of the Nine Power Treaty, and that there is no room for any discussion of the question of its application. It is certainly impossible for them to accept an invitation to a conference convened in

accordance with the stipulations of that treaty after Japan has been accused of having violated its terms.

Since the present affair has its origin in the special conditions of East Asia, the most just and equitable solution can be reached through direct negotiations between the two parties who are directly and immediately interested. It is the firm conviction of the Imperial Government that an attempt to negotiate within the framework of a collective organ such as the present Conference, would only arouse popular feelings in both countries and hinder a satisfactory solution of the affair. The Imperial Government would be glad if the Powers, appreciating fully the above-mentioned view, should contribute to the stabilization of East Asia in a manner consonant with the realities of the situation.

The participating Powers state that all the Powers having interests in the Far East are affected by the present hostilities and that the whole world views with apprehension the repercussions of these hostilities on peace and on the security of the members of the family of nations. As regards this consideration, the Imperial Government desire to point out that, as has been made clear in Japan's successive declarations, they are doing everything in their power to respect the rights and interests of Foreign Powers in China, and that they have the deepest concern for the firm establishment of peace in East Asia through a satisfactory conclusion of the present affair.

## 二五、「フーズア」號遭難事件ニ關スル情報部長談話

(十二月十二日)

The Dollar liner, the President Hoover, which went aground near Kashoto island off the coast of Taio, Taiwan, at 1:30 a.m., Friday, is reported to have been flooded in her holds. Responding to her S. O. S. Japanese motor boats went to the scene at 3:00 a.m. from Kashoto, as did the Hozan Maru from Keelung. From Hongkong, the Empress of Asia hurried to the scene. Besides these rescue ships, a warship, a destroyer and an aeroplane were despatched by the Japanese Navy though it was busily engaged in the mission of the stoppage of traffic by Chinese vessels along Chinese Coast at present to save the passengers as well as the crew of the grounded American liner.

According to the latest reports, there is no fear of the capsizing of the Hoover and no damage to her communication and lighting equipments. Floating of the ship is reported to be quite difficult on account of the prevailing monsoon. All the passengers numbering 450, and 300 out of the entire crew of 332 have been safely removed to the private houses, and a school of Kashoto island, offered gladly by the islanders, who are now doing everything possible to make the rescued passengers and crew comfortable.

## 二六、「バネー」號事件ニ關スル情報部長談話 (十二月十三日)

十二月十二日(時刻未詳)折柄敗走中ノ支那軍ヲ追跡中ナリシ帝國海軍機ハ南京上流約二十哩ノ地點ニ於テ支那軍輸送船ト思シキ汽船十數隻ヲ發見シ之ヲ爆撃セリ、後ニ至リ右ノ中ニハ「スタンダード」石油會社所屬船三隻アリシ事、明カトナレルカ其際附近ニアリタル米國砲艦「バネー」號ヲ沈没ニ至ラシメタリ。

右ニ就テハ未タ詳報ニ接セサルカ帝國政府ニ於テハ斯ル不祥事件ノ發生ヲ深ク遺憾トシ廣田外務大臣ハ本十三日午後三時在京「ブルー」米國大使ヲ同大使館ニ往訪シ帝國政府ノ名ニ於テ陳謝ノ意ヲ表シ同時ニ在米齋藤大使宛同國政府ニ對シ同様措置方電訓セリ。

尙上海ニ於テ川越大使、岡本總領事及支那方面艦隊參謀長ハ十三日夫々米國側ニ對シ遺憾ノ意ヲ表シタル旨報告ニ接シタリ。

(昭和十二年十二月十三日)

## 「レディバード」號事件ニ關スル情報部長談話

十二月十二日蕪湖ニ於テ英國砲艦「レディバード」カ陸上ヨリ帝國軍ニ射撃セラレタト報セラレ

タル事件ニ關シ廣田外務大臣ハ本十三日午後英國大使ヲ往訪シ不幸ナル本事件ノ發生ニ對シ帝國政府ヲ代表シテ深甚ナル遺憾ノ意ヲ表スル旨申入ルル所カアツタ。

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN

DECEMBER 13, 1937.

On the 12th December, Japanese naval aeroplanes, in the course of their pursuit of retreating Chinese forces discovered and bombed at a point about 20 miles upstream from Nanking more than ten steamers which seemed to them to be Chinese military transport-ships. Later it was found out that among the bombed vessels were three vessels belonging to the Standard Oil Company and that the American gunboat Panay which was in the neighbourhood was sunk.

The Japanese Government deeply regret the occurrence of the unfortunate incident, although we have not yet received detailed reports regarding it. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, called at 3:00 o'clock this afternoon on the American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, at the American Embassy and tendered, on behalf of the Japanese Government

the expression of profound regret and their apologies. Simultaneously, telegraphic instructions were sent to Ambassador Saito in Washington to tender, on behalf of the Home Government, a similar expression to the American Government.

We have received official information to the effect that at Shanghai Ambassador Kawagoe, Consul General Okamoto and the chief-of-staff of the Japanese fleet in China waters expressed regret respectively to the American authorities there today.

一七、「レディバード」號並「バネー」號事件ニ關スル

外務省發表 (十二月十四日)

米國砲艦「バネー」號及商船三隻爆沈事件ニ關シテハ十二月十三日廣田外務大臣ハ不取敢在京「グルー」米國大使ヲ往訪シ帝國政府ノ遺憾及陳謝ノ意ヲ表シ同時ニ在米齋藤大使ニ同様ノ措置ヲ取ル様電訓シ更ニ二十四日公文ヲ以テ「グルー」大使宛帝國政府陳謝ノ意ヲ表明セリ、尙米國ニ於テハ齋藤大使ハ十三日「ハル」國務長官ヲ往訪シ帝國政府ノ訓令ニヨリ深甚ナル遺憾ノ意ヲ表明スル所アリタル處、右ニ對シ國務長官ハ國際案件ハ總テ冷靜且有效的ニ處理スル建前ナルモ今回「バネー」號事件ニハ喫驚ヲ禁シ得サリシ旨ヲ述ヘ、既ニ本件ハ大統領ニモ報告セラレ大統領

領モ亦多大ノ關心ヲ示シ居レリ他方英砲艦「レデイバード」號カ蕪湖ニ於テ帝國軍ニヨリ銃砲撃セラレタル事件ニ關シテハ廣田外務大臣ハ不取敢十三日午後在京「クレイギー」英大使ヲ往訪シ此不幸ナル事件ノ發生ニ對シ帝國政府ヲ代表シ深甚ナル遺憾ノ意ヲ表明セルカ更ニ二十四日右砲艦ノ外英砲艦「ビー」ハ蕪湖ニ於テ「タリケット」及「スカラップ」ノ二英砲艦ハ南京ニ於テ是亦銃砲撃ヲ蒙リタル事判明セルニ付同日「クレイギー」大使宛公文ヲ以テ帝國政府ヲ代表シ正式陳謝スル所アリタリ。

## STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN

(December 15, 1937)

With regard to the reported incident in which the British man-of-war, the Ladybird, was shelled by the Japanese force at Wuhu on the 12th December, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, called this afternoon on the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, at the British Embassy and, on behalf of the Japanese Government, tendered the expression of profound regret for the happening of the unfortunate incident.

## 二八、「グルー」米國大使宛廣田外相公文（十二月十四日）

以書翰啓上致候陳者貴國海軍砲艦「バネー」號及「スタンダード」會社所屬汽船三隻ハ南京上流約二十六哩ノ揚子江上ニ於テ本月十二日帝國海軍飛行機ノタメ爆撃ヲ蒙リ沈没セシメラレタル事件ニ付テハ不取敢本大臣ヨリ閣下ニ對シ帝國政府ノ陳謝ヲ米國政府ニ傳達方申入ノ次第有之處其後本件ニ關シ出先官憲ヨリ接受セル報道ニ依レハ支那軍隊南京ヲ脱出シ汽船ニテ揚子江上流ニ向ヘリトノ情報ニ接シタル帝國海軍航空隊ハ之ヲ追撃シテ前記地點ニ到リ之等艦船ヲ發見シタル處機上ヨリノ視認狀況良好ナラサリシ爲爆撃ニ當リ相當低高度迄降下シタルモ何等米國艦船タルノ標識ヲ認識シ得サリシ爲「バネー」及「スタンダード」會社所屬艦ヲ以テ脱走支那兵輸送ニ從事スル支那汽船ナリト誤信シ之ニ爆撃ヲ加ヘテ遂ニ沈没ニ至ラシメタルコト判明致候之ニ依テ觀ルニ本件ハ全ク過誤ニ基キテ發生シタル事件ナルコト明カナルモ米國軍艦及汽船ニ損害ヲ與ヘ其ノ乘員ニ死傷者ヲ生セシムルニ至リタルハ帝國政府ノ深ク遺憾トスル所ニシテ茲ニ篤ク陳謝ノ意ヲ表シ候尙帝國政府ハ本件ニ依リテ生シタル一切ノ損害ニ對スル補償ヲナシ竝ニ責任者ニ對スル適切ナル處置ヲ講スヘク且出先官憲ニ對シテハ重ネテ此ノ種事件ヲ繰返ササル様最モ嚴重ナル命令

ヲ既ニ發出セル次第ニ有之候  
 帝國政府ハ此ノ遺憾ナル事件ニ依テ兩國間ノ國交ニ累ヲ及ハシメサランコトヲ衷心ヨリ冀望シ前  
 記ノ通帝國政府ノ誠意ヲ披瀝致候ニ付テハ右ノ趣本國政府ニ御傳達相成度此段申進旁本大臣ハ茲  
 ニ重テ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候  
 敬具

昭和十二年十二月十四日

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅

亞米利加合衆國特命全權大使

シムセン・クラーク・シラー閣下

The Spokesman of the Foreign Office made public today the contents of the Official Note which the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, sent on 14th December to Mr. Joseph C. Grew, the American Ambassador at Tokyo, with respect to the incident of the sinking of the American gunboat Panay and three vessels of the Standard Oil Company, in which he

requested Ambassador Grew to convey the sincere apologies of the Japanese Government to the American Government.

TEXT OF THE NOTE.

December 14, 1937.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur :

Regarding the incident of the 12th December in which the United States gunboat Panay and three steamers belonging to the Standard Oil Company were sunk by the bombing of the Japanese naval aircraft on the Yangtze River at a point about twenty-six miles above Nanking, I had the honour, as soon as unofficial information of the incident was brought to my knowledge, to request Your Excellency to transmit to the Government of the United States the apologies of the Japanese Government. From the reports subsequently received from our representatives in China, it has been established that the Japanese naval air force, acting upon information that the Chinese troops fleeing from Nanking were going up the river in steamers, took off to pursue them, and discovered such vessels at the above mentioned point. Owing to poor visibility, however, the aircraft, although they descended to fairly low altitudes, were unable to discern any mark to show that any one of them was an American ship or man-of-war. Consequently the United States gunboat Panay

and the vessels of the Standard Oil Company, being taken for Chinese vessels carrying the fleeing Chinese troops, were bombed and sunk.

While it is clear, in the light of the above circumstances, that the present incident was entirely due to a mistake, the Japanese Government regret most profoundly that it has caused damages to the United States man-of-war and ships and casualties among those on board, and desire to present hereby sincere apologies. The Japanese Government will make indemnification for all the losses and deal appropriately with those responsible for the incident. Furthermore, they have already issued strict orders to the authorities on the spot with a view to preventing the recurrence of a similar incident.

The Japanese Government in the fervent hope that the friendly relations between Japan and the United States will not be affected by this unfortunate affair, have frankly stated as above their sincere attitude, which I beg Your Excellency to make known to your Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the expression of my highest consideration.

His Excellency

Mr. Joseph C. Grew,

Ambassador of the United States to Japan.

Signed: KOKI HIROTA

二九、「クレイギー」英國大使宛廣田外相公文（十二月十四日）

以書翰啓上致候陳者本月十二日蕪湖及南京方面ニ於テ貴國軍艦「レディバード」、「ビー」、「クリケット」及「スカラップ」カ帝國軍ヨリ誤ツテ銃砲爆撃ヲ受ケタル事件ハ帝國政府ノ甚タ遺憾トスル所ニシテ本大臣ハ茲ニ帝國政府ノ名ニ於テ深厚ナル陳謝ノ意ヲ表シ候帝國政府ハ此種事件再發防止ノ爲即時必要ナル措置ヲ執リタルコトヲ茲ニ通報スルト共ニ本事件責任者ニ對シテハ速ニ調査ノ上適當ナル處置ヲ執ルヘタ又貴國側ノ被害ニ對シテモ必要ナル賠償ヲナスノ用意アル次第ヲ附言致候

尙日英兩國間ノ傳統的友好關係ガ此等ノ不幸ナル事件ニヨリ影響セラルルコト無カラシムコトハ帝國政府ノ衷心ヨリ切望シ居ル所ニ有之候

右申進旁々本大臣ハ茲ニ重ネテ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候

敬具

昭和十二年十二月十四日

大不列顛特命全權大使  
外務大臣 廣田 弘毅

「ゼ・ライト・オノラブル・サー・ロバート・クレイギー」閣下

The Spokesman of the Foreign Office made public today the official Note of the Japanese Government which the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota sent to Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador at Tokyo, with respect to the incidents of the firing and bombing of four British men-of-war by the Japanese forces.

NOTE OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT CONCERNING THE SHELLING OF  
THE BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR, THE LADYBIRD, AND OTHERS.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur :

I have the honour to state that the Japanese Government regret profoundly the incidents of the 12th instant, in which British men-of-war, the Ladybird, the Bee, the Cricket and the Scarab, were subjected by mistake to gunfire and aerial bombing by Japanese forces in the vicinities of Wuhu and Nanking, and to express herewith to Your Excellency on behalf of my Government their sincere apologies. I desire to inform Your Excellency that the Japanese Government have immediately taken the necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of an incident of such character, and to add that they will, upon the completion of investigations, deal appropriately with those responsible for the incidents, and also

that they are prepared to make the necessary indemnification for the losses sustained by the British.

It is, let me say in conclusion, the fervent hope of the Japanese Government that the traditional friendship between Japan and Great Britain will not be affected by these unfortunate incidents.

I avail myself of this opportunity of renewing to Your Excellency the assurances of my high considerations.

Signed : Koki Hirota

His Excellency

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Craigie, K.C.M.G.

etc., etc., etc.,

His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to Japan.

三〇。日本軍ノ外國人權益尊重ニ關スル情報部長談話

(十一月十六日)

The measures taken by the Japanese forces in Shanghai for the protection of the lives



and property of foreigners have been widely recognized as completely effective by authoritative neutral observers there. Major General Smollett, the commander of the British Forces at Shanghai made a tour of inspection of Hungjiao area on the 13th and found out that all residences of foreigners stood virtually undamaged despite the fact that the Japanese forces attacked the Chinese troops and their establishments there. General Smollett is reported by the North China Daily News to have expressed his special satisfaction that the Japanese forces had put up a notice of no admission at every house owned by a foreigner, and that no Japanese had entered any of the foreign houses in the area.

A group of foreign newspaper correspondents also visited Hungjiao area on the 14th and were quite satisfied that the Japanese forces had effectively protected foreign properties.

According to English language papers of Shanghai the French consul at Shanghai made an inspection tour of Nantao district, and after minutely investigating the conditions of residences and other properties belonging to Frenchmen, he expressed his satisfaction that no damage to speak of had been caused by the Japanese forces on French properties in their attack on Nantao and that the institution for charity work, "Les Petites Soeurs de Pauvres", as well as Kiousin Dockyard and the establishments of Water Works had been kept intact.

### 三二、「バネー」號誤擊事件ニ際シ伊國記者遭難事件ニ關スル

情報部長談話 (十二月十六日)

「バネー」號誤擊事件ニ際シ伊太利新聞記者「サンドロ・サンドリ」氏死亡事件ニ就テハ昨十五日夕不取敢井上歐亞局長ヲ在京伊太利大使ノ許ニ派シ弔意ヲ表スル所カアツタカ同夜「サンドリ」氏死亡ニ關スル公電ニ接シタテ左ノ通同大使宛廣田外務大臣公文ヲ以テ更メテ申入ルル所カアツタ。

尙羅馬ニ於テ堀田大使ハ伊國政府ニ弔意ヲ申入ルルト共ニ松宮參事官ヲ「トリノ」市ニ派シ「スタムバ」紙及「サンドリ」氏遺族ノ弔問方取計ハシメタ。

以書翰啓上致候陳者本月十二日揚子江上ニ於テ帝國海軍飛行機カ誤テ米國砲艦「バネー」號ニ爆撃ヲ加ヘタル際偶々同艦ニ乗合セタル貴國人新聞通信員「サンドロ・サンドリ」氏ハ右爆撃ニ依リ遂ニ死亡シタル事件ノ發生ヲ見タルハ今次日支事變以來貴國官民ノ我方ニ示サレタル極メテ友好的ナル態度ニ願ミ帝國政府ノ特ニ遺憾トスル所ニ有之茲ニ帝國政府ノ名ニ於テ深厚ナル弔意ヲ

申入候ニ付右貴國政府へ御傳達相成度候尙帝國政府ハ本件被害ニ對シテハ充分補償ノ責ニ任スル  
ノ用意アル旨ヲ附言致候

右申進旁本大臣ハ茲ニ重ネテ閣下ニ向テ敬意ヲ表シ候

敬具

昭和十二年十二月十五日

外務大臣 廣田 弘毅

伊太利特命全權大使

「ジノキント・ブツリチ」閣下

STATEMENT OF THE SPOKESMAN OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE  
DECEMBER 16, 1937.

Upon receiving unofficial information late in the afternoon of the 15th instant concerning the death of Mr. Sandro Sandri, Italian press correspondent, at the time of the sinking of the American gunboat Panay, the Foreign Office promptly caused the Director of

the European and Asiatic Bureau, Mr. Kojiro Inoue, to call on Mr. Giacinto Auriti, the Italian Ambassador at Tokyo, and to tender to the latter the expression of condolence. As we received later in the evening official report of the death of Mr. Sandri, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, sent to the Italian Ambassador the following official Note in connection with the unfortunate incident.

In the meantime, Ambassador Hotta at Rome tendered similar expression to the Italian Government, sending at the same time Counsellor Matsumiya of the Embassy to Trino in order to express condolence to the Stampa and the bereaved members of the late Mr. Sandri.

December 15, 1937.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur :

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that, in view of the very friendly attitude shown by the Italian Government and people toward Japan since the outset of the present Sino-Japanese Affair, it is specially a matter of regret for the Japanese Government that, Mr. Sandro Sandri, the Italian press correspondent, who happened to be on board the American gunboat Panay at the time the Japanese naval aircraft bombed her

by mistake on the Yangtze River on the 12th instant, passed away as the result of that bombing.

I hereby tender, on behalf of the Japanese Government, the expression of their most sincere condolence, which I request Your Excellency to transmit to your Government. I wish to add, Your Excellency, that the Japanese Government are prepared to bear full responsibilities of making the necessary indemnification for the losses involved in this unfortunate incident.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest considerations.

His Excellency

Mr. Giacinto Auriti

Ambassador of Italy to Japan.

「マネー」號事件ニ關スル情報部長談話（十二月十八日）

Concerning the deeply regrettable occurrence of the sinking of the American gunboat PANAY through a mistake on the part of the Japanese force, the Imperial Japanese Navy

have expressed their profound regret and concern over the matter. In connection with this, they have decided to detail a company of bluejackets on the spot to honor the dead. In the meantime, the members of the Third Fleet of the Japanese Navy, who are stationed in the waters in the vicinity of Shanghai, have decided to collect among themselves a sum of ¥5,000, to be contributed towards the Naval Fund of the United States.

The sentiment dominant among the Japanese Navy is that the sinking of a man-of-war, even though by mistake, is a matter to be greatly deplored. They further express their heartfelt appreciation to the American Navy on the spot who are maintaining a calm attitude with regard to the regrettable affair, and it is their earnest hope that this unfortunate occurrence will prove in the end to have served as a step, though grievous in itself, towards a rapprochement and a still closer understanding and mutual sympathy between the Navies of the United States and Japan.

「マネー」號事件ニ關スル中間報告（大本營陸軍部）

（十二月二十二日夜八時發表）

「マネー」號爆撃當時陸軍發動艇ヨリ射撃ヲ受ケ且日本兵カ同艦ニ乗リ込ミタリトノ件ニ關シテ

ハ銳意真相調査ニ努メタルモ當時部隊各所ニ分散シ通信連絡亦意ノ如クナラサリシ爲之カ調査遷延セシハ遺憾ナリ當局ハ事件發生後直ニ大本營陸軍部參謀ヲ派遣シ現地機關ト協力調査中ニシテ現在迄ニ判明セル所ニ依レハ好意ヲ以テ短時間「バネー」號ニ乗込ミタル事實アルモ該艦ヲ目標トセシ射撃ノ事實ヲ發見セス。

尙其情況左ノ如シ。

一、某部隊ハ十二月十二日午後二時頃各種發動艇ニ依リ太平ヲ出發シ浦口ニ向ヒ下航中其先遣斥候タル發動艇二隻ハ太平下流ニ於テ汽船五隻ニ遭遇シ當時ノ戰況上之ヲ支那軍ノ利用セルモノト判斷シ直ニ引返シ本隊ニ報告セリ。

右ノ報告ニ依リ全員右岸ニ上陸シ視察中海軍機來リテ該船團ヲ爆撃ス、當時部隊ト船團トノ距離約二千米ナリ。

二、我部隊ハ右船團中第一回爆撃ニ依リ被リタル負傷者ヲ右岸ニ上陸セシメツツアルモノアルヲ目撃シ、第二回爆撃直後小隊長ハ之ニ近接シ其米船ナルヲ知ルヤ直ニ上陸シアリシ負傷者ニ對シ看護兵ヲシテ手當セシム、次テ來著セル中隊長等ト共ニ米船員ト米船ノ保護ニ關シ協議中該地附近ニ第三回ノ爆撃ヲ受ケタルヲ以テ中隊長ハ之ヲ中止セシムヘク約十名ノ兵ニ日章旗ヲ振

ラシメタルモ遂ニ之ヲ發見セシムルニ至ラス引續キ爆撃ヲ受ケ爲ニ船ハ火ヲ發シ我將兵モ亦死傷セリ。(死者二、負傷中隊長以下三)、其後更ニ米人負傷者ニ手當中日漸ク沒セントシタルヲ以テ之ヲ附近高地上ニアル洋式家屋ニ向ハシメタリ。

三、此頃第三回爆撃ニヨリ別ニ左岸寄りニ於テ沈没シツツアル汽船モ亦米船ナルヲ知り之レカ救助ノ爲他ノ中隊長ハ發動艇二、將校一、兵十ヲ派遣セリ。

該將校及兵一ハ急遽該船ニ乗り込ミ一、二分搜索セシモ船上ニハ既ニ人影ナク且沈没ノ危險迫リシヲ以テ退船セリ。(後ニ至リ本船ハ「バネー」號ナリシヲ知ル)

四、當時恰モ十四、五名ノ支那兵ヲ乗セタル小蒸汽船(後ニ至リ立大號ト判明ス)該地附近ヨリ上流ニ向ヒ逃走スルヲ見テ之ニ對シ距離約千八百米ナルモ陸上ヨリ射撃ヲ加ヘ又一發動艇ヲシテ機關銃ニテ射撃シツツ追撃セシメ更ニ他ノ發動艇ヲ派遣シ上流ニ、三軒ニテ之ヲ捕獲セリ該船ノ舷側ニハ彈痕ヲ認ム。

前記ノ如ク此射撃ハ立大號ニ對シ行ハレタルモノニシテ決シテ米艦船ヲ目標トセルモノニ非ス、所謂「バネー」號ニ對シ射撃セリトイフハ恐ラク本射撃ヲ誤認セシモノナリト推察セラレ又米艦ニ對シテモ跳飛彈アリシニアラスヤトモ思惟セラル射撃ノ真相ハ尙引續キ調査中ナリ。

五、之ヲ要スルニ陸軍部隊ノ行動ハ米艦及米人ニ對シ何等敵意ヲ有セザリシハ勿論米艦ト知リツ  
 ッ計畫的ニ之ヲ攻撃又ハ侵犯スルカ如キハ全クアリ得ヌ却テ第一線部隊ノ一般外人特ニ米人ニ  
 對スル深キ同情ハ彼等遭難者ニ對スル獻身の救護ニ之ヲ見ルヲ得ヘシ。

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN MADE PUBLIC THE FOLLOWING INTERIM  
 REPORT OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES CONCERNING THE ALLEGED  
 MACHINE-GUNNING OF THE PANAY BY ARMY MOTOR LAUNCHES.

It has been reported that at the time of the bombing of the Panay, army motor launches fired on that American gunboat, and also that Japanese soldiers boarded the same. The Japanese military authorities did everything in their power to ascertain facts regarding the incident. But unfortunately, various army units were then scattered over a wide area, and the means of communications there were inadequate, so that the investigations have had to be delayed.

Investigations are still in progress which are being conducted by the military authorities on the spot in cooperation of a staff officer of the Imperial Headquarters who was despatched from Tokio immediately after the incident.

So far it has been established that Japanese soldiers with friendly intentions visited the Panay for a brief period, but no evidence has been discovered showing that the ship was made a target of intentional shooting.

1. At about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th of December, a certain unit in motor launches left Taiping for Pukow. In the course of the journey down-stream two launches that had preceded the rest, acting as scouts, met at a point below Taiping five steam vessels, which they judged from the circumstance of fighting at that time as being used by Chinese troops, and accordingly went back to report it to the main unit.

On receipt of this report, the entire unit landed on the right bank of the river. And as they were looking about, they sighted Japanese naval aircraft come and bomb the above mentioned group of steam vessels. The distance between the ships and the army unit was then about 2,000 metres.

2. The Japanese soldiers saw the wounded in the first bombing being carried to the right bank from one of the ships. Immediately after the second bombing, a section commander approached the ship and discovered it to be an American ship. Thereupon, he at

once ordered to take care of the wounded who had been carried ashore. Soon a company commander arrived on the scene. The two army officers were discussing with the American crew as to the means of safeguarding the American ship, when a bomb was dropped in the vicinity for the third time. The company commander then caused ten soldiers to wave Japanese flags in order to make the aircraft to stop bombing. But the latter failed to recognize the signal, and continued to bomb the ship, which finally caught fire. There were casualties among the Japanese (two dead, and three wounded including the company commander). It grew late as they continued to attend to the American wounded, so that these were removed to a foreign style house on top of a small hill nearby.

3. At about this time, it was discovered that another vessel which was sinking near the left bank of the river as the result of the third bomb was also an American vessel. Another company commander sent to her two motor launches with an officer and ten men for rescue work.

The said officer and one of the men quickly boarded the vessel and looked about for a minute or two; but failing to find any one in the vessel and seeing the imminent danger of her sinking, they left the vessel. (It was found later that this vessel was the Panay).

4. At the time, there was a small steamer (found later to be the Lita) which, with fourteen or fifteen Chinese soldiers on board, was fleeing up-stream from the neighbourhood

of the incident. Although the distance from the steamer was about 1800 metres, the Japanese troops on land fired at her while a motor launch pursued her simultaneously shooting at her with machine-guns. Still another motor launch was also sent in pursuit, and at a point which is a few kilometres upstream, the Chinese steamer was captured. Bullet holes were noticed on her side.

As above stated, the shooting was aimed at the Chinese vessel Lita, and the American ships were never made its objectives. It is supposed that the allegation of shooting at the Panay was made by those who mistook the shooting at the Chinese vessel, and it is also supposed that there might have been stray bullets flying towards the Panay.

Investigations concerning further details of the shooting affair are still continued.

5. In brief, the acts of the Japanese military forces had no hostile intention whatever toward the American ships and nationals. It is impossible that the Japanese force should ever intentionally attack or trespass upon any American ship knowing the vessel as such. As a matter of fact the Japanese soldiers on the front are well disposed toward foreigners in general, especially toward Americans, as may be seen by the way the American wounded were taken care of in the present case.

三四 臨時輸出入許可規則改正ニ關スル商工省令ニ對スル  
外務省情報部長發表 (十二月二十二日)

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN MADE PUBLIC, ON THE 23RD DECEMBER, 1937, THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS IN THE PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING IMPORT AND EXPORT PERMISSION.

Ordinance No. 33 of the Department of Commerce and Industry. Promulgated on December 23rd, 1937.

The Minister of Commerce & Industry.

The following revisions shall be made in the provisional Regulations concerning Import & Export Permission.

- No. 6 of Art. 3 shall be revised as follows:
6. Personal effects of travellers, household articles in transportation for a change of residence or articles for ship's use.
- Paragraph 2 of Art. 4: (to be inserted anew)

The preceding paragraph does not apply to the exportation of articles which come under any of the following heads:

1. Articles set forth in Art. 3, Nos. 1-3 and No. 6.
2. Articles to be exported by the Government offices.
3. Articles to be exported for exhibition at an exposition.

The following two items are inserted before the Import Tariff No. 271 in Table A annexed to the above mentioned Regulations.

Under No. 71. Hides of bulls, oxen, cows, buffaloes, horses and pigs.

No. 143. Crude India-rubber, crude gutta-percha and substitutes thereof.

The following item is inserted after the Import Tariff No. 282 in the same.

361. Cellulose pulp.

The Import Tariff No. 71 in Table B shall be revised as follows:

71. Hides and skins, not otherwise provided for, (excluding those of bulls, oxen, cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs).

The following revision is made in the Import Tariff No. 74 in Table C.

Under 74. Pig hairs (excluding those whose length exceeds 2-1/4 inches).

The following item is inserted after the Import Tariff No. 229.

Under 274. China grass, ramie, and jute.

The Import Tariff No. 295 is revised as follows :

Under 295. Waste cotton fibres (excluding those in which the waste cotton fibres longer than  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch does not exceed 50% by weight of the whole weight or the greasy waste cotton fibres whose oil exceeds 6% by weight of the total weight).

The Import Tariff No. 341 is rescinded.

The following two items are inserted after the Import Tariff No. 400.

429. Coal. (With respect to coal for shipment to Hongkong, its export is permitted within the limits of quantity hitherto exported there).

Under 435. Flour spar.

"Ores (antimony and tungsten)" in the Import Tariff No. 458 in the same shall be changed to "Ores (antimony, tungsten and molybdenum)", with the following addition :

462. Iron (excluding special steel, otherwise provided for) :

In lumps, ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs :

Under B. Ferro-tungsten and ferro-molybdenum.

The following Number is inserted after the Import Tariff No. 470 :

Under 476. Antimony alloys.

The following revision is made in the Import Tariff No. 521 :

Under 521. Manufactures of precious metals and metal manufactures combined or coated with precious metals, using antimony (excluding those in which antimony weighs no more than 25% of the whole weight).

The Import Tariff No. 525 is revised as follows :

525. Metal manufactures using antimony and not otherwise provided for (excluding those in which antimony weighs no more than 25% of the whole weight).

The following revision is made in the Import Tariff No. 641 :

Under 641. Toys using antimony (excluding those in which antimony weighs no more than 25% of the whole weight).

Supplementary Provision.

The present Regulations shall come into force on the day of their promulgation.

三五、「パネー」號事件ニ關スル外務省發表 (十二月二十四日)

昭和十二年十二月二十四日廣田外務大臣ハ在本邦「ダルー」米國大使ノ來訪ヲ求メ「パネー」號事件ニ關スル左記要旨ノ回答ヲ手交セリ。



本月十二日南京上流約二十六哩ノ揚子江上ニ於テ帝國海軍飛行機カ過誤ニ因リ米國軍艦「バネー」號及米國「スタンダード」石油會社所有船二隻ニ對シテ攻撃ヲ加ヘ沈沒又ハ火災ヲ起サシメ其ノ際乗員ニ死傷者ヲ生セシムルニ至リタル不幸ナル事件ニ付テハ既ニ二十四日附公文ヲ以テ申進ノ次第有之處殆ト之時ヲ同シウシテ貴翰ヲ以テ米國政府御來訓ニ基キ閣下ヨリ今次事件發生ニ至ル迄ノ事情ヲ縷述セラレタル後問題ノ攻撃事件ニ於ケル日本軍ノ行爲ハ米國ノ權利ヲ全ク無視シテ爲サレ米國國民ノ生命ヲ奪ヒ且米國ノ公私有財産ヲ損壞シタルモノナリト斷定セラレ此ノ如キ事情ニ鑑ミ「合衆國政府ハ帝國政府ノ正式書面ニ依ル遺憾ノ意ノ表明、完全且充分ナル賠償ノ支拂ヲ爲ス旨ノ約束並ニ今後支那ニ在ル米國國民及ヒ米國ノ利益並ニ財產カ武装日本軍ノ攻撃若ハ一切ノ日本官憲又ハ日本軍ニ依ル不法ナル干涉ヲ蒙ル事無カルヘキヲ保證スヘキ確定的且特定の措置カ執ラレタリトノ保證ヲ要求且期待ス」ル旨御申越相成リタリ。

今次不祥事件ノ發生スルニ至レル經緯ニ關シテハ日本軍カ貴國權利ヲ無視シタル結果ナリト御斷定ノ次第アルモ其ノ全ク過誤ニ基クモノナルコトハ前顯本大臣公文中心ニ說述シタル通ニシテ帝國政府ハ右公文送致後モ猶凡ユル手段ヲ竭シテ眞因ノ究明ニ努メタル結果全然故意ニ出テタルモノニ非サル次第判明スルニ至リタルコトハ二十三日我海陸軍官憲ヨリ貴大使ニ對シテ爲シタル説明

ニ依リ御諒解相成リタル儀ト確信スルモノナリ。

貴翰御要求中ノ二項即書面ニヨル表謝並ニ損害ノ補償ニ付テハ既ニ前記拙翰中心ニ表明シタル所ヲ以テ盡クヘキ處今後ノ保證ニ付テハ帝國海軍ニ於テハ當時時ヲ移サス「米國及ヒ其他第三國軍艦其他ノ船舶ノ存在スル地域ニ於テハ最大ノ注意ヲ以テ絕對ニ今回ノ如キ過誤ヲ繰返ササル様努ムヘキ」コトヲ嚴ニ通達致シ置キタルカ尙更ニ出先陸海軍並ニ外務官憲ニ對シ既ニ從來屢々通達シアリタル通り米國其他第三國ノ權益財產ヲ攻撃スヘカラサル事ニ付テハ今回ノ不祥事件ニモ鑑ミ一層ノ注意ヲ加フヘキ旨重ネテ嚴命ヲ發セル次第ナリ而シテ之等ノ目的達成ヲ一層有效ナラシムヘキ一切ノ手段ニ關シ慎重ナル攻究ヲ重ネ之カ實行ヲ期シ居ル次第ニシテ即貴國權益及ヒ居留民ノ所在等ニ關シテハ更ニ貴方ト充分連絡ノ上調査ヲ進ムルト共ニ之カ出先官憲ニ通達ヲ期シ迅速有效ナル通信法ニ付テモ一段ノ工夫ヲ加ヘタル次第ナリ。

又前ニ述ヘタル通り右米國艦船攻撃ハ過誤ニ基クモノナリト雖モ充分注意ヲ拂フ點ニ於テ缺クル所アリタルノ理由ニ依リ關係者ニ對シ夫々必要ナル措置ヲ行ヒ此種過誤ノ絶無ヲ期シタル次第ナリ。

以上述ヘタル如ク帝國政府ニ於テ速ニ適當ナル措置ヲ執リタルコトハ全ク帝國政府カ米國並ニ其

他第三國ノ權益ヲ保障セントスルノ誠意ニ出テタルモノナリトシテ閣下ニ於テ篤ク御諒承相成ル  
コトト信スルモノナリ。

THE FOREIGN OFFICE MADE PUBLIC ON THE 24TH DECEMBER, 1937, THE  
OFFICIAL NOTE OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO THE GOVERN-  
MENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH THE FOREIGN MINISTER, MR.  
KOKI HIROTA, HANDED TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, MR. JOSEPH  
C. GREW, AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE AT 7:00 O'CLOCK ON THE EVEN-  
ING OF THE SAME DAY.

TENTATIVE TRANSLATION OF THE TEXT OF THE NOTE IS AS FOLLOWS:

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Regarding the unfortunate incident occurring on the Yangtze River about 26 miles  
above Nanking on the 12th instant, in which Japanese naval aircraft attacked by mistake

the U. S. S. Panay and three merchant ships belonging to the Standard Oil Company of  
America, causing them to sink or burn with the result that there were caused casualties  
among those on board, I had the honour previously to send to Your Excellency my Note  
dated the 14th of December. Almost simultaneously, however, I received Your Excellency's  
Note which was sent by the direction of the Government of the United States, and  
which, after describing the circumstances prior to the occurrence of the incident, concludes  
that the acts of the Japanese forces in the attack were carried out in complete disregard  
of the rights of the United States, taking American life and destroying American pro-  
perty, both public and private; and which states that, "in these circumstances, the  
Government of the United States requests and expects of the Japanese Government a  
formally recorded expression of regret, and an undertaking to make complete and com-  
prehensive indemnifications, and an assurance that definite and specific steps have been  
taken which will ensure that hereafter American nationals, interests, and property in  
China will not be subjected to attack by Japanese armed forces or unlawful interference  
by any Japanese authorities or forces whatsoever."

As regards the circumstances surrounding the present unfortunate incident, I desire  
to state that while it is concluded in Your Excellency's Note that the incident resulted  
from disregard of American rights by Japanese armed forces, it was entirely due to a

mistake, as has been described in my Note above mentioned. As a result of the thorough investigations which have been continued since then in all possible ways to find out the real causes, it has now been fully established that the attack was entirely unintentional. I trust that this has been made quite clear to Your Excellency through the detailed explanations made to Your Excellency on the 23rd instant by our naval and military authorities.

With reference to the first two items of the requests mentioned in Your Excellency's Note, namely, a recorded expression of regret, and indemnifications, no word needs to be added to what I have said in my aforementioned Note. As regards the guarantee for the future, I wish to inform Your Excellency that the Japanese Navy issued without delay strict orders to "exercise the greatest caution in every area where warships and other vessels of America or any other third Power are present, in order to avoid a recurrence of a similar mistake". Furthermore, rigid orders have been issued to the military, naval, and foreign office authorities to pay, in the light of the present untoward incident, greater attention than hitherto to observance of the instructions that have been repeatedly given against infringement of the rights and interests of the United States and other third Powers. And the Japanese Government are studying carefully every possible means of achieving more effectively the above-stated aims, while they have already taken steps to

ascertain, in still closer contact with American authorities in China, the whereabouts of American interests and nationals, and to improve the means of communicating intelligence thereof speedily and effectively to the authorities on the spot.

Although the attack on the man-of-war and other vessels of the United States was due to a mistake as has been stated above, those who were concerned with the attack have been duly dealt with, on the grounds of a failure to take the fullest measures of precaution. The Japanese Government are thus endeavouring to preclude absolutely all possibility of the recurrence of incidents of a similar character. It is my fervent hope that the fact will be fully appreciated by the Government of the United States that this drastic step has been taken solely because of the sincere desire of the Japanese Government to safeguard the rights and interests of the United States and other third Powers.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

三六、「バネ」號事件ニ關スル外務當局談（十二月二十六日）

十二月二十六日午前十一時三十分駐日「グルー」米國大使ハ廣田外相ヲ來訪シ本日ハ幸福ナル御報告ヲ爲ス爲參上セリト挨拶シタル後米國政府ノ對日通牒ノ大體ヲ讀ミ上ケタル後特ニ通牒最後

ニ記載サレタ米國政府ハ日本政府ノ執リタル措置カ今後支那ニ在ル米國民及米國ノ利益並ニ財產ニ對スル日本官憲若ハ軍隊ノ攻撃乃至不法干涉ヲ阻止スル上ニ效果アルコトカ證明サレンコトヲ切望スル旨ヲ申述ヘタ、之ニ對シ廣田外相ハ今次事件ニ對シ米國政府ノ示シタル態度及駐日「グルー」米國大使ノ盡力ニ對シ深甚ナル謝意ヲ表示シタ。

尙ホ斯ル不祥事ノ發生シタコトハ遺憾ニ堪ヘナイカ兩國ノ交友的精神ニヨリ茲ニ解決ヲ見ルニ至ツタコトハ慶賀ノ至リテアル。

米國政府ノ對日通牒全文左ノ如シ。

十二月二十六日附米國大使來翰假譯文

以書翰啓上致候陳者本大使ハ本國政府ノ訓令ニ基キ閣下ニ向テ左記ノ通申進スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候  
合衆國政府ハ米國砲艦「バネー」號及米國商船三隻ニ對スル日本軍ノ攻撃ニ關シ十二月十四日附  
米國政府公文、同日附日本政府公文及十二月二十四日附日本政府公文ニ言及致候。

米國政府ノ十二月十四日附公文ニ於テ「合衆國政府ハ日本政府ニ對シ正式書面ニ依ル遺憾ノ意ノ表明完全且充分ナル賠償ノ支拂及今後支那ニ在ル米國國民、權利及財產カ日本武裝軍ノ攻撃ヲ受

ケス又一切ノ日本官憲若ハ日本軍ニ依リ不法ナル干涉ヲ受ケサルコトヲ保障スヘキ決定的且特定の措置カ執ラレタリトノ保障ヲ要求且期待スル」旨聲明致置候。

合衆國政府ニ依リ爲サレタル要求中最初ノ二項目ニ關シテハ十二月二十四日附日本政府公文ハ「米國軍艦及汽船ニ損害ヲ與ヘ其ノ乘員ニ死傷者ヲ生セシムルニ至リタルハ帝國政府ノ深ク遺憾トスルトコロニシテ茲ニ篤ク陳謝ノ意ヲ表スル」旨御申越アリタル十二月十四日附日本政府公文  
中ノ聲明ヲ再確認セラルルモノニ有之候合衆國政府ニ依リ爲サレタル要求ノ第三項目ニ關シテハ日本政府公文ノ字句ニ依レハ「米國其ノ他第三國ノ權益財產ヲ攻撃シ又ハ不法ナル干涉ヲ加フ可カラサルコト」ヲ保障スル爲日本政府カ既ニ執ラレタル或種ノ決定的且特定の措置ヲ敘述シ且「日本政府ハ此ノ種過誤ノ絶無ヲ期シタル次第ニ有之」旨聲明被致候。

合衆國政府ハ日本政府カ同政府ノ十二月十四日附公文ニ於テ責任ヲ容認シ、遺憾ヲ表明シ、且保障ヲ御申出相成タル措置ノ迅速ナリシコトヲ満足ヲ以テ了承致候。

合衆國政府ハ十二月二十四日附日本政府公文ニ表明セラレタル通同政府ニ依リ執ラレタル處置ニ關スル説明ハ十二月十四日附合衆國政府公文ニ於テ同政府ノ爲シタル要求ニ適應スルモノナリト  
思考致候本事件ノ發生、原因及經緯ニ關スル諸事實ニ付テハ日本政府ハ十二月二十四日附同政府

公文中ニ於テ同國政府ノ調査ノ結果同政府カ到達相成タル結論ヲ言明被致候、此等同一事項ニ關シテ合衆國政府ハ米國海軍査問委員會ノ決定報告書ニ依據スルモノニ有之處同報告書ハ既ニ日本政府ニ對シ公式通達濟ノ次第ニ有之候。

合衆國政府ハ日本政府ニ於テ既ニ執ラントタル諸措置カ今後支那ニ在ル米國國民、米國ノ利益又ハ財産ニ對スル日本官憲若ハ日本軍ニ依ル何等攻撃又ハ不法ナル干涉ヲ防止スルコトニ有效ナルハキコトヲ切望スルモノニ有之候。

右回答申進旁本使ハ茲ニ重ネテ閣下ニ向ツテ敬意ヲ表シ候。

EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Tokyo, December 26, 1937.

Excellency :

I have the honor, by the direction of my Government, to address to Your Excellency the following note :

"The Government of the United States refers to its note of December 14, the Japanese Government's note of December 14 and the Japanese Government's note of December 24 in regard to the attack by Japanese armed forces upon the U.S.S. PANAY and three American merchant ships.

"In this Government's note of December 14 it was stated that 'The Government of the United States requests and expects of the Japanese Government a formally recorded expression of regret, an undertaking to make complete and comprehensive indemnifications, and an assurance that definite and specific steps have been taken which will ensure that hereafter American nationals, interests and property in China will not be subjected to attack by Japanese armed forces or unlawful interference by any Japanese authorities or forces whatsoever.'

"In regard to the first two items of the request made by the Government of the United States, the Japanese Government's note of December 24 reaffirms statements made in the Japanese Government's note of December 14 which read 'The Japanese Government regret most profoundly that it (the present incident) has caused damages to the United States' man-of-war and ships and casualties among those on board, and desire to present hereby sincere apologies. The Japanese Government will make indemnifications for all the losses and will deal appropriately with those responsible for the incident'. In regard to

the third item of the request made by the Government of the United States, the Japanese Government's note of December 24 recites certain definite and specific steps which the Japanese Government has taken to ensure, in words of that note, 'against infringement of, or unwarranted interference with, the rights and interests of the United States and other third Powers' and states that 'The Japanese Government are thus endeavoring to preclude absolutely all possibility of the recurrence of incidents of a similar character'.

"The Government of the United States observed with satisfaction the promptness with which the Japanese Government in its note of December 14 admitted responsibility, expressed regret, and offered amends.

"The Government of the United States regards the Japanese Government's account, as set forth in the Japanese Government's note of December 24, of action taken by it as responsive to the request made by the Government of the United States in this Government's note of December 14.

"With regard to the facts of the origins, causes and circumstances of the incident, the Japanese Government indicates in its note of December 24 the conclusion at which the Japanese Government, as a result of its investigation, has arrived. With regard to these same matters, the Government of the United States relies on the report of findings of the

court of inquiry of the United States Navy, a copy of which has been communicated officially to the Japanese Government.

"It is the earnest hope of the Government of the United States that the steps which the Japanese Government has taken will prove effective toward preventing any further attacks or unlawful interference by Japanese authorities or forces with American nationals, interests or property in China."

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

His Excellency

Mr. Koki Hirota,

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Signed: Joseph C. Grew.

STATEMENT OF THE SPOKESMAN OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE, MADE ON  
THE 26TH DECEMBER, 1937, CONCERNING THE PANAY INCIDENT.

His Excellency Mr. Joseph C. Grew, the American Ambassador to Japan, called on

the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, at 11:30 o'clock a.m. on the 26th December; and after informing the Foreign Minister that he came to make a happy report, the American Ambassador read essential contents of the Note of the Government of the United States to the Government of Japan, and then said to the Foreign Minister, with special reference to the last paragraph of the American Note, to the effect that the Government of the United States hopes that the steps which the Japanese Government has taken will prove effective toward preventing any further attacks or unlawful interference by Japanese authorities or forces with American nationals, interests or property in China. In response to this the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hirota, giving expression to the profound gratitude of the Japanese Government for the attitude shown by the Government of the United States and the earnest efforts of the American Ambassador Mr. Grew, toward the present incident, said that although it was exceedingly regrettable that an unfortunate incident such as this had happened, it was a matter for congratulation that the incident had reached an amicable settlement through the friendly spirit existing between the United States and Japan.

The full text of the Note of the Government of the United States is shown in the attached sheets.

### 三七、英艦砲撃事件ニ關スル大本營陸軍部發表 (十二月二十八日)

蕪湖附近ニ於ケル英艦砲撃事件ニ關シテハ銳意真相調査ニ努メタルモ當時部隊各所ニ分散シ通信連絡亦意ノ如クナラサリシタメ之カ調査遷延セシハ遺憾ナリ當局ハ事件發生後直チニ大本營陸軍部參謀ヲ派遣シ現地機關ト協力調査ノ結果知リ得タル所左ノ如シ。

#### 一、一般ノ情況

一、十二月十一日皇軍ハ征戰百日ノ戰果ヲ此一舉ニ收ムヘク、長驅敵首都南京ニ近迫シ、既ニ陸正面ノ包圍ヲ完成シ諸隊奮進シテ城壁ノ奪取ヲ競ヒ、市街特ニ下關方面ハ兵火熾ンニ起リ黒煙江上ヲ蓋フ。

○支隊ハ此日太平府北方ニ於テ揚子江左岸ニ渡河シ浦口方面ニ前進シテ南京ニ在ル敵ノ最後ノ退路ヲ遮斷セントセリ。

當時第一線ニ近ク(雨花臺南方小米行高地)進出シテ戰鬪ヲ指揮シアリシ高級指揮官以下何レモ南京ニ窮窘セル敵ノ唯一ノ退路ハ既ニ唯揚子江ノミナルヘキヲ察シ之ニ對シ注意ヲ集中シアリタリ、而シテ十二月九日列國ニ對シテハ我上海總領事ヨリ、交戰地城外ニ移動セラレタキ旨

ノ通告ヲ傳達シテ方面モ戰況新ノ如ク切迫セザル時、外國艦船カ尙此附近戰場ニ存在スヘシトハ  
全ク夢想タニセザリシ所ナリ。

二、然ルニ午後三時（日本時間、以下同シ）頃果然十數隻ノ大型汽船下關方面ヨリ黒煙ヲ吐キテ  
上流ニ逸走スルヲ認メ高級指揮官ハ必然敵ノ退却ト認メ直ニ附近ノ砲兵部隊ヲシテ射撃セシム  
然レニ距離遙遠ニシテ砲彈着達セズ該艦ハ悠々トシテ進行ヲ續ケ觀ル者皆切齒扼腕セリ。  
茲ニ於テ高級指揮官ハ直ニ當時蕪湖附近ニ在リト豫想セラレタル部隊ニ對シ之等船舶ノ擊滅ヲ  
命ス。

### 二、〇〇支隊行動

一、敵ノ退路遮斷ヲ命セラレタル〇〇支隊ハ十一日夜行軍ヲ以テ南行シ十二日午前七時三十分乃  
至八時二十分ノ間ニ蕪湖附近ニ到着シテ陣地ヲ占領セリ。

コノ日朝來晴天ナルモ、霧深シ難テ支隊長ハ、陣地ノ北方約三軒揚子江右岸ニ四個ノ大型汽船  
碇泊セルヲ認メ、且「ランヂ」ヲ以テ人員ヲ上陸セシメアルカ如キ行動ヲ見ル、斯クスル内（午前  
九時頃此等汽船ノ一部俄ニ黒煙ヲ吐キ出シタルヲ以テ支隊長ハ敵カ急遽煙幕ニヨリ企圖ヲ秘匿  
セントスルモノト判斷シ射撃ヲ命ス彈丸ハ、先頭及ヒ第二ノ汽船ニ命中スルヲ認メシカ、後方ニ

在リシ船ハ直チニ下流方向ニ退却シテ影ヲ没シ、先頭ニ在リシ一隻ハ我方ニ向ヒ前進シ來リ、  
近接スルニ從ヒ英國旗ヲ認メシヲ以テ支隊長ハ直ニ射撃ヲ中止セシメタリ、該船蕪湖棧橋ニ接  
着スルニ及ヒ之英國軍艦「レデイ・バード」號ナルコトヲ知レリ。

二、午前十時頃英國旗ヲ掲クル一船上流ヨリ接近シ來レル時一彈ヲ誤發セシモ彈丸ハ高ク船上ヲ  
飛越シタルモノノ如シ。

該船モ同シク棧橋ニ接着セシカ之英艦「ビー」號ナリキ。

三、「ビー」艦ニ坐乗セル「ホルツ」少將「レデイ・バード」號ニ在リシ英國領事ソノ他艦長士官  
等數名ハ上陸シ支隊長ト會見ス。

支隊長ハ「朝霧ノタメ英國旗ヲ見ルコト能ハス且黒煙ニテ遮蔽セルヲ以テコレヲ敵艦ト思惟セ  
リ」ト答ヘ且當時蕪湖附近ニ支那ノ敗殘兵多ク、コレヲカ揚子江ヲ利用シアル情況ヲ説明シ支  
隊ハ揚子江上ノ敵船舶ハ悉ク擊沈スヘキ任務ヲ有スル旨ヲ述ヘタリ。

英國側ハ情況ノ判明スルヤ爾後態度ヲ柔ラケ、爾後射撃セサル如ク要求セシヲ以テ支隊長之ヲ  
承諾ス。

英國側ハ今後ノ危險ヲ豫防スルタメ我士官兵ヲ乗船セシムル様希望セシモ支隊長ハ已ニ英艦ナ



ルコト明瞭ナルニ就キ其必要ナカルヘシト主張セリ然レトモ英國側ノ希望ニ從ヒ一大尉ヲ英艦ニ搭乗セシメテ視察ニ赴カシメタルニ、下流約八キロ附近中洲ノ蔭ニ汽船六隻、多数ノ「ジャクタ」アリ、歐米人ヲ交ヘ支那人ヲ満載セルヲ見タリ支隊長ハ英艦ノ死傷者ニ對シ遺憾ノ意ヲ表スルト共ニ之カ處置ノタメ苦力ヲ貸與シ且歩、砲兵將校各一ヲ代表トシテ會葬セシメタリ。英艦ハ正午頃迄棧橋ニ在リシカ後出航セリ。

### 三、結 言

鉅上ノ如ク南京ハ包圍セラレ我軍ノ一部ハ既ニ對岸浦口ニ在リ戰況極メテ切迫シ支那軍ノ退路カ僅カニ揚子江ノミニ限定セラレアリシ當時現地高級指揮官ハ勿論第一線部隊ニ至ル迄此危險ナル交戦區域ニハ第三國艦船ノ存在スルカ如キコトハ全然夢想タニセナリシ所ナリ。

然ルニ現實ノ情況ハ我方ノ判斷ト相違シテ英艦船ハ戰場内ニ介在シタルモ濃霧ノタメ英艦船タルヲ識別シ得ス而モ退却セル敵ノ江岸ニ上陸スルカ如キ狀況ヲ呈シ且煙幕ニヨリ其行動ヲ秘匿スルカ如キ状態ナリシヲ以テ支隊長カ射撃ヲ命スルニ至リシモノニシテ斷シテ出先ニ於ケル感情ニヨリ英國艦船ト知リツツ射撃セルモノニアラス又此間毫モ故意乃至獨斷越權ノ行爲ト認ムヘキ事由

ナキハ克ク波瀾多キ戰場ノ實相ヲ理解スルモノノ首肯シ得ル所ナルヘシ、然レトモソノ結果ニオイテ不幸ナル今次事件ノ惹起ヲ見ルニ至リシハ洵ニ遺憾トスル所ナリ。

### THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN MADE PUBLIC ON THE 28TH DECEMBER, 1937, THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES CONCERNING THE SHELLING OF THE BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR AT WUHU.

Regarding the incident of shelling British men-of-war, it is regrettable that, despite earnest endeavours to find out real facts of the case, the investigation has been delayed on account of various troops having been scattered at the time and the consequent difficulty of establishing contact through lack of the means of communication. Immediately after the occurrence of the incident, the Army authorities despatched a staff officer of the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters to carry on joint investigations on the spot with the authorities concerned there. The result so far obtained is as follows:

### I. GENERAL SITUATION

1. On December 11, the Japanese forces, in order to win the final victory after the fighting of more than a hundred days, closed in on the capital of China, Nanking, and having completed their frontal siege on land, they were vying with one another for the capture of its walls. Heavy fires broke out in the city, especially in the direction of Siakwan and dense smoke overhung the Yangtze River.

On that day the Detachment X crossed the Yangtze to its left bank at a point north of Taiping, and advanced toward Pukow in order to intercept the Chinese forces retreating from Nanking.

Simultaneously the high commander and all his men of the Japanese force which had advanced close to the first line (to Siaomihang Hill to the south of Yühatai) assuming that the only way open for the retreat of the hard-pressed enemy at Nanking would be by the river Yangtze, were all concentrating their attention on that direction. And in view of the fact that notice had already been served on the 9th December by the Japanese Consul General at Shanghai to the authorities of other Powers requesting the evacuation of their nationals from the zone of hostilities and that fighting had become so intense

as above described, they did not even dream of the presence of any foreign vessels in the neighbourhood of the fighting area.

2. However, about 3:00 o'clock (Japan Time) on the afternoon of the same day more than ten large steamers were observed fleeing up the river from the direction of Siakwan. The said high commander, believing them to be the enemy in retreat, ordered the artillery corps nearby to fire on the ships. But the distance being too great, the shells did not reach the ships which continued their way upstream to the chagrin of all the Japanese soldiers.

Thereupon, the high commander sent order to the units which were expected to be in the neighbourhood of Wuhu to attack these vessels.

### II. THE ACTIONS OF THE DETACHMENT Z.

1. The Detachment Z, which was ordered to intercept the enemy's retreat, made a forced march through the night of the 11th and reached the neighbourhood of Wuhu between 7:30 and 8:20 o'clock on the morning of the 12th and occupied positions there.

On that day the weather was fine but there was dense fog from the morning. After a while the commander of the detachment discovered along the right bank of the Yangtze at a point about three kilometres to the north from his position four large steamers an-

chored, which appeared to be landing men by launches. Then, at about 9:00 o'clock he noticed some of these steamers suddenly begin sending up black smoke, whereupon the commander, deciding that the enemy was trying to hide behind smoke screen his sinister plan, ordered firing. Shells were seen striking the first and the second ships in the forefront. However, the ships in the rear immediately fled downstream and vanished soon out of sight, while one of the ships at the front began to advance toward our forces. As she came nearer, a British flag on her was recognized. The commander of the detachment immediately ordered to cease firing. When the ship came along the pier at Wuhu, it was discovered that she was a British man-of-war, the Ladybird.

2. At about 10:00 o'clock one shell was fired by mistake at a ship hoisting the British flag which was coming from the upper stream, but it seemed to have passed high over the vessel. This ship, when arrived at the pier, was identified as the British man-of-war, the Bee.

3. Rear-Admiral Holt who was aboard the Bee, the British Consul who was aboard the Ladybird, and several officers including captains of the ships landed and met the commander of the detachment.

At this meeting, the commander of the detachment said that as the British flag could not be discerned on account of the fog and as the ships were hidden behind a black smoke,

he had believed the vessels to be enemy vessels. Furthermore, he stated, after explaining the circumstance regarding large numbers of defeated Chinese soldiers in the neighbourhood of Wuhu at that time who were using the Yangtze for their retreat, he stated that it was the duty of his detachment to sink all enemy vessels on the river. The British thereupon requested the commander not to fire upon them thereafter, to which the commander agreed.

Then the British expressed their desire that, in order to forestall further danger, Japanese officers be put on board the British ships, but the commander declined to accede to this. At the request of the British, a Japanese captain was ordered to go on board the British man-of-war for the purpose of inspecting the neighbourhood. He saw behind a delta about eight kilometres down the stream six steamers and many junks loaded full of Europeans and Americans.

The commander of the detachment apologized for the casualties caused aboard the British men-of-war, lent some of his coolies for the handling of the dead and wounded, and sent as his proxies an infantry officer and an artillery officer to honour the British dead at the funeral.

The British men-of-war stayed at the pier until about noon and then departed.

## III. CONCLUSION.

As has been described above, it was not even dreamed of, not only by the high commander on the spot but by all the units on the first line, that there might be any vessels of third Powers in the dangerous fighting area and at the time of severe battles, when, as a matter of fact, with a part of the Japanese forces already at Pukow across the Yangtze, the possible path of retreat for the Chinese forces was limited only to the Yangtze River.

Contrary to the judgment of our forces, the facts were that there were British ships in the fighting area. These ships not only could not be recognized as British on account of the dense fog, but seemed to be landing retreating Chinese on the shore; moreover, the movements of the ships were such as to make them appear to be trying to hide behind a smoke screen. In these circumstances the commander of the detachment issued order to fire at the vessels. The attack, therefore, was not made at all in the knowledge that the vessels were of British nationality. That the firing was entirely unintentional will be understood by those who know the actual conditions in a battle-field where occurrences of unexpected and extraordinary events are so numerous. All these circumstances notwithstanding, we sincerely regret that there should have taken place the present unfortunate affair.

## 三八、「レディバード」號其他英國艦船攻撃事件ニ關スル

外務省發表 (十二月三十日)

昭和十二年十二月二十八日廣田外務大臣ハ在本邦「クレイギー」英國大使ノ來訪ヲ求メ「レディバード」號其他英國艦船攻撃事件ニ關スル左記要旨ノ回答ヲ手交セリ。

本月十二日蕪湖及南京方面ニ於テ帝國軍カ誤ツテ貴國軍艦及商船ヲ攻撃シタル事件ニ關シテハ曩ニ本月十四日附抽輪ヲ以テ帝國政府ノ深厚ナル陳謝ヲ表明スルト共ニ同種事件再發防止ノ爲直ニ必要ナル措置ヲ執リタル旨及責任者ニ對シ適當ナル處置ヲ執ルヘク又必要ナル賠償ヲ行フヘキ旨申進メタルニ對シ閣下ヨリ本月十六日附書翰ヲ以テ本事件ノ事情ヲ縷述セラレタル後 (一) 前記本月十四日附抽輪ヲ受領シタルハ英國政府ノ欣幸トスル所ナル旨 (二) 英國政府ハ右抽輪申進メノ次第ハ英國商船ニ對スル攻撃ニ付テモ同様適用セララルヘシトノ保障ヲ求ムル旨 (三) 英國政府ニ於テハ責任者カ適當ニ處置セララルヘシトノ點ヲ特ニ重視スル旨並ニ (四) 英國政府ハ此ノ種事件ノ再發ヲ確實ニ防止スルカ如キ措置カ現實ニ執ラレタルコトニ付通報ヲ得度キ旨ノ趣旨御申越相成リタ

ルヲ以テ不取敢本月十七日附抽翰ヲ以テ前記十四日附抽翰申進メノ次第ハ同様狀況ノ下ニ於テ攻撃セラレタル貴國商船ニモ適用セラレヘキコト勿論ノ次第ナル旨回答セリ。

本事件發生スルヤ帝國政府ハ直ニ真相究明ニ努力シタルモ其後作戰ノ推移ニ伴ヒ關係部隊分散シ通信連絡意ノ如クナラサリシ等ノ事情ニヨリ調査遷延セシハ甚ク遺憾トスル所ニ有之今般漸ク全般的調査報告ノ接到ヲ見タル處其ノ要領ハ我陸海軍當局ヨリ貴方ニ對シ爲シタル説明ノ通ナリ右ニテ御承知ノ通今次事件ハ何レモ關係部隊カ當時ノ狀況上外國艦船ハ戰場及其ノ附近ヨリ避難シ去リ該方面ニ存在セシ船舶ハ總テ敵性ヲ有スルモノ以外アリ得ヘカラスト信シ居リタルト又時恰モ濃霧又ハ霧等ノ爲視認狀況良好ナラサリシ事情等ニ基因シテ發生シタルモノニシテ決シテ故意ニ貴國船舶ト知リツツ攻撃セシモノニ非サル點ハ疑ノ余地無之、右ハ各個ノ海軍爆擊部隊及陸軍部隊カ貴國艦船タルコトヲ知ルヤ直ニ攻撃ヲ中止セル事實、陸軍部隊カ「レディバード」號死傷者ノ處置ニ對シ援助ヲ與ヘタル事實等ニヨリテモ諒解セラレル處ト信ス。

尙又「レディバード」號等ノ砲撃ニ關係シ關係陸軍部隊長カ揚子江上ニ於ケル一切ノ船舶ニ對シ射撃スヘシトノ命令ヲ受ケ居レル旨述ヘタリトノ主張ハ帝國政府ニ於テ特ニ重大ナル關心ヲ以テ究明ニ力メタル所ナルカ右ハ敵ノ軍用ニ供シ居ル一切ノ船舶ノ意味ニシテ決シテ第三國艦船ヲモ

射撃スヘシトノ命令ニアラサリシコト判明セリ本事件ニ關スル帝國政府ノ陳謝竝ニ損害ノ補償ニ付テハ既ニ前記抽翰中ニ表明シタル所ヲ以テ盡クヘキ處本事件責任者ノ處置ニ關シテハ前述ノ通り本事件ハ全ク錯誤ニ出テタルモノナルコト判明セリト雖モ十分ノ注意ヲ拂フ點ニ於テ缺クル所アリタルノ理由ニヨリ關係者ニ對シ夫々必要ナル措置ヲ行ヒ此ノ種過誤ノ絶無ヲ期シタル次第ナリ。

次ニ十六日附貴翰末尾今後ノ保障ニ關シテハ帝國陸海軍ニ於テハ本事件後直ニ英國其他第三國艦船ノ存在スル地域ニ於テハ最大ノ注意ヲ以テ絕對ニ今回ノ如キ過誤ヲ繰返ササル様努ムヘキ旨嚴ニ命令シタル外從來屢々出先陸海軍竝ニ外務官憲ニ對シ訓令濟ナルモ更ニ今回ノ不祥事件ニモ鑑ミ英國其他第三國人ノ生命財產ニ對シ攻撃ヲ加ヘサル様一層切實周到ナル注意ヲ加フヘキ旨重テ嚴命ヲ發セル次第ナリ而シテ是等ノ目的ノ達成ヲ一層有效ナラシムヘキ一切ノ手段ニ關シテモ慎重ナル考究ヲ重ネ是カ實行ヲ期シ居ル次第ニシテ即チ貴國民留民及權益ノ所在等ニ關シテハ更ニ貴方ト十分連絡調査ノ上適時之ヲ出先ニ通報シ下級部隊ニ至ル迄徹底セシメンコトヲ期シ其通信方法ニ付テモ特ニ確實迅速ヲ期スル様考慮ヲ加ヘタル次第ナリ、以上述ヘタル如ク帝國政府ニ

於テ速ニ適當ナル措置ヲ執リルタルコトハ全ク帝國政府カ英國竝ニ其他第三國ノ權益ヲ保障セン  
トスルノ誠意ニ出ラタルモノナルコトハ閣下ニ於テ篤ト御諒承相成ルコトト信スルモノナリ。

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE REGARDING THE INCIDENT  
OF SHELLING THE LADYBIRD AND OTHER BRITISH VESSELS.

At the request of the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, called upon the Foreign Minister on the 28th December, and was handed the Note of the Japanese Government with respect to the incidents of attacks made on the Ladybird and other British vessels.

Essential contents of the Japanese Note are as follows :

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Concerning the incidents that occurred on the 12th instant in which Japanese forces attacked British men-of-war and merchant vessels by mistake, I had the honour to address

a Note under date of the 14th instant tendering the profound apology of the Japanese Government, and stating that they have taken the necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents, and that they would deal properly with those responsible and also defray the necessary compensation. Your Excellency sent a Note in reply under date of the 16th instant, in which Your Excellency, after describing the circumstances surrounding the incident, said (1) that the British Government were glad to receive my Note of the 14th mentioned above, (2) that they requested an assurance that the contents of my Note would apply to the attacks upon the British merchant vessels, (3) that they took particular note of the point that those responsible would be suitably dealt with, and (4) that they desired to be informed that measures had been actually taken of a character which would put a definite stop to incidents of such a kind. I hastened to assure Your Excellency immediately in my Note of the 17th instant that what I had said in my Note of the 14th would, of course, apply to the British merchant vessels that had been attacked under such circumstances.

Upon the occurrence of the present incident the Japanese Government did their best to ascertain the facts of the case; but unfortunately, for various reasons, such as the wide separation of the units concerned which was consequent upon the progress of the military operations, and the inadequacy of the means of communication, the completion of the

investigation has been delayed. We have now at length received a full report covering all aspect of the incidents, of which the principal points have already been explained by our military and naval authorities to members of Your Excellency's Embassy. As Your Excellency must have gathered from this report, the present incidents were, in each case, due to the fact that our armed forces concerned had taken it for granted that under the circumstances which prevailed at the time all foreign warships and vessels had sought refuge from the theatres of battle and from their vicinity, and that there could be no other vessels left in those localities than those of an enemy character, and also to the fact that just then, owing to the thick fog or haze, visibility was extremely poor: and there is no room for doubt as to the fact that our forces never attacked those vessels intentionally, knowing them to be of British nationality. This is clearly apparent in the light of the one fact alone that our naval air squadrons and military units ceased firing the instant they discovered the nationality of the ships, and our soldiers gave assistance in taking care of the dead and wounded of the "Ladybird".

As regards the assertion advanced to the effect that our military commander concerned spoke of his having received an order to fire upon all vessels on the Yangtze, the Japanese Government have, with special concern, investigated the matter, and it has been established

that the alleged order applied only to all vessels used for military purposes by the enemy, and it was never meant to apply to the vessels of third Powers.

As regards the matters of an apology on behalf of the Japanese Government and compensation, it is only necessary to reaffirm what I have said in my previous Note. As for the treatment of those responsible, although it has been established that the incidents were entirely due to a mistake, the Japanese Government, in order to insure against all possibility of similar mistakes, have dealt properly with those responsible on the ground that they failed to take the fullest measures of precaution.

Finally, as regards the guarantee for the future, the Army and the Navy issued, immediately after the incidents, strict orders to the forces to guard against a repetition of such mistake by exercising the greatest caution in every area where vessels of Great Britain and other third Powers are found. Also, both the military, naval and diplomatic authorities on the spot have, in view of the present untoward incidents, renewed the rigid instructions that had been repeatedly given to safeguard life and property in the case of third Powers. The Japanese Government are studying, and expect to carry out, every possible means of realizing the above aims. For instance, they intend to ascertain, in still closer cooperation with the British authorities, the whereabouts of British nationals and interests, and to communicate intelligence thereof to the authorities on the spot, and also to subordinate units,

and they have taken steps to improve the facilities of communication for the speedy and effective transmission of orders.

The Japanese Government have taken all these measures enumerated above in their sincere desire to render more effective and certain the guarantee for the rights and interests of Great Britain and other third Powers, and I earnestly hope that this will be appreciated by the British Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

### 三九、蕪湖及南京ニ於ケル英國艦船攻撃ニ關スル十二月

十六日附廣田外務大臣宛英國大使公文（十二月三十日）

一、本使ハ本國政府ノ訓令ニ基キ閣下ニ對シ十二月十二日蕪湖及南京附近ニ於テ日本軍航空機及陸上部隊カ英國軍艦及商船ヲ攻撃シタル事件ニ關シ茲ニ申進ムルノ光榮ヲ有ス此等事件カ重大ナル問題ヲ提起スルモノナルハ明白ナリ。

二、蕪湖ニ於テ南京ヨリ英國領事、英國陸軍武官及英國揚子江派遣少將附參謀長ヲ搭載シ來レル

英國曳船ハ右搭乗者カ英國軍艦「レディバード」ニ乘リ移リタル後日本側機關銃ノ射撃ヲ受ケタリ「レディバード」ハ護衛ノ爲右曳船ニ接近セルカ其際亞細亞石油會社施設物ノ上流ニ集結中ノ商船ニ對シ日本軍野砲陣ヨリ射撃シ居レルヲ見受ケタル處右射撃ハ引續キ「レディバード」ニ向ケラレタリ。

三、同艦ニハ彈丸四發命中シ水兵一名死亡他ノ一名重傷ヲ負ヒ參謀長ヲ始メ數名ノ輕傷者ヲ出タシタリ尙英國商船綏和號ニモ彈丸一發命中セルヲ看取セリ次テ英國軍艦「ビー」現場ニ到着セル處之亦沿岸砲陣ヨリ砲撃セラレタリ「ビー」艦々長ハ抗議ヲ爲ス爲上陸セル處蕪湖ニ於ケル日本陸軍先任將校橋本大佐ハ軍艦ニ對スル砲撃ハ過ニ基キタルモノナルモ江上ニ於ケル一切ノ船舶ニ對シ射撃スヘキ命令ヲ受ケ居レル旨述ヘタリ其後會見ノ際同將校ハ何レノ船舶モ江上ヲ移動シタル場合ハ砲撃セラルヘキ旨斷言シ「ビー」及「レディバード」ハ抗議セルニモ拘ラス

投錨後直射距離ニテ野砲ヲ向ケラレ居リタルモノナリ。  
四、南京上流下三山附近ニ於テ曩ニ日本軍司令長官カ安全地帯トシテ指定セル水域ニ英國商船集中シ居リシ處日本軍航空機ハ右商船及之ト共ニ在リタル英國軍艦「クリケット」及「スカラブ」ニ對シ三度ニ互リ爆撃ヲ加ヘタリ。



- 五、英國軍艦ニ對スル攻撃ニ付日本政府カ深甚ナル陳謝ヲ提示シ此種事件再發防止ノ爲直ニ措置アリタル旨ヲ述ヘ更ニ責任者ニ對シテハ適當ナル處置ヲ執ルヘク又必要ナル賠償ヲナスヘキ旨附記セル十二月十四日附貴翰ヲ受領シタルハ英國政府ノ欣幸トスル所ナリ。
- 六、英國政府ハ貴翰中英國商船ニ對スル攻撃ニ付言及無キヲ認メ本使ニ對シ貴翰御申越ノ次第ハ總テ此等商船ニ對スル攻撃ニ付テモ同様適用セラルヘキ旨ノ保障ヲ求ムル様訓令越シタリ。
- 七、英國政府ハ責任者ハ適當ニ處置セラルヘシトノ御申越ヲ特ニ重視スルモノナリ英國政府ハ本件個々攻撃事件ノ責任者ヲ充分處罰スルコトコソ今後ノ此種暴行ヲ防止スル唯一ノ方法ナリト思量ス。
- 八、英國政府ハ曩ニ日本政府カ英國臣民及財産ニ對スル攻撃ニ付遺憾ノ意ヲ表シ之カ再發防止ノ爲充分ナル處置ヲ執リタル旨保障セラレタル諸事件ヲ想起セサルヲ得サルモノナリ、英國政府ハ其駐支大使カ陸路南京ヨリ上海ニ向フ途上ニ於テ受ケタル攻撃、其後同様ノ旅行ノ途上ニ於テ英國官吏ヲ搭載セル自動車ニ對シ加ヘラレタル攻撃、上海周邊防備區域ニ於テ英國非戦闘員及守備軍陣地ニ加ヘラレタル攻撃及其他ノ事件竝ニ現下ノ日支紛争中第三國ノ利益ヲ充分尊重スル意嚮ナル旨ノ日本政府累次ノ保障ヲ想起スルモノナリ此種攻撃防止ノ爲日本政府カ從來執

ラレタル措置ハ今迄ノ所其目的ヲ達セサリシコト明白ニシテ英國政府ハ其不滿トスル諸事件ヲ確實ニ防止スルカ如キ性質ノ措置カ現實ニ執ラレタル旨ノ通報ヲ要請セサルヲ得サル次第ナリ。

THE BRITISH NOTE DELIVERED BY SIR ROBERT CRAIGIE TO THE  
FOREIGN MINISTER ON DECEMBER 16, 1937.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour on instructions from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to address Your Excellency on the subject of attacks made by Japanese aircraft and land forces on British warships and merchant shipping at Wuhu and near Nanking on 12th December. These incidents clearly raise grave issues.

2. At Wuhu a British tug which had conveyed from Nanking His Majesty's Consul, the British Military Attaché and the Flag-Captain to the British Rear-Admiral, Yangtze, was attacked by Japanese machine-gun fire after transferring these officers to H. M. S.

Ladybird. The latter proceeded to join the tug in order to protect her, when she observed a Japanese field gun battery firing on merchant ships concentrated above the Asiatic Petroleum Company's installation. Firing continued and was directed at H.M.S. Ladybird herself.

3. There were four direct hits on this vessel: one naval rating was killed, another was seriously wounded and there were several minor casualties including Flag-Captain. A direct hit was also seen to be sustained by the British merchant ship Suivo. H.M.S. Bee then arrived on the scene and was also fired on by the shore battery. The Commander of H.M.S. Bee landed to protest and was informed by Colonel Hashimoto, the senior Japanese military officer then at Wuhu, that firing on warships was due to a mistake but that he had orders to fire on every ship on the river. At a later interview the same officer stated categorically that if any ships moved on the river they would be fired on and, despite protests, H.M.S. Bee and Ladybird after berthing remained covered by guns at point-blank range.

4. Near Hsia San-shan above Nanking where British merchant ships were concentrated in a part of the river previously designated by the Japanese Commander-in-Chief as a safety-zone, three separate bombing attacks were made by Japanese aircraft on them and on H.M. Ships Cricket and Scarab which were with them.

5. His Majesty's Government have now been glad to receive Your Excellency's note of the 14th December offering the profound apology of the Imperial Japanese Government for the attacks on His Majesty's Ships, stating that measures were immediately taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents and adding that they will deal suitably with those responsible and pay the necessary compensation.

6. His Majesty's Government observe that Your Excellency's note makes no mention of the attacks on British merchant vessels and I am instructed to request that an assurance may be given that all that is said in that note applies equally to these attacks.

7. His Majesty's Government take particular note of the statement that those responsible will be suitably dealt with. Adequate punishment of those responsible for the particular attacks under discussion seems indeed to His Majesty's Government to be the only method by which further outrages can be prevented.

8. His Majesty's Government cannot but recall the previous incidents in which the Japanese Government have expressed regret for attacks made on British nationals and property and have given assurances that adequate steps had been taken to prevent any repetition. They call to mind the attack made on His Majesty's Ambassador to China while travelling by road from Nanking to Shanghai, the subsequent attack on motorcars conveying British officials on a similar journey, the attacks on British civilians and military

posts on the defence perimeter at Shanghai, as well as other incidents, and the repeated assurances of the Japanese Government of their intention fully to respect the interests of third Powers in the present conflict with China. It is clear that the steps hitherto taken by the Japanese Government to prevent such attacks have so far failed in this purpose and His Majesty's Government must now ask to be informed that measures have actually been taken of a character which will put a definite stop to the incidents of which they complain.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Signed: R. L. Craigie.

#### 四〇 蕪湖及ヒ南京ニ於ケル英國艦船攻撃事件英國復答ニ

關スル外務當局談 (十二月三十一日午後十時發表)

本月十二日蕪湖及ヒ南京ニ於テ英國砲艦「レディバード」號外英國艦船ニ對スル攻撃事件ニ對シテハ廣田外相ハ十四日「クレイギー」大使宛公文ヲ以テ帝國政府ヲ代表シ正式陳謝スル所アツタ

カ越ヘテ十六日駐日「クレイギー」英國大使ヨリ廣田外相宛公文ヲ以テ申入ルル所アリ之ニ對シ二十八日廣田外相ヨリ「クレイギー」英國大使宛公文ヲ以テ回答セル次第ハ既ニ發表セル通テアルカ前記二十八日附帝國政府ノ對英回答ニ對シ本三十一日午前「クレイギー」英國大使ハ廣田外相宛左記内容ノ如キ公文ヲ以テ大體ニ於テ帝國政府ノ回答ヲ満足トシテ之ヲ諒承スル旨英國政府ノ意向ヲ申入ルル所アツタ尙本不祥事ノ惹起ハ全ク遺憾ニ堪ヘナイ所テアルカ茲ニ日英兩國共ニ冷靜ト誠實トヲ旨トシ兩國ノ傳統的友好關係ノ精神ニ則リ本件ノ圓滿解決ヲ見ルニ至ツタコトハ慶賀ノ至リテアル。

英國政府公文内容左ノ通

本使ハ英國政府ニ於テハ十二月十二日英國軍艦及商船ニ對スル攻撃事件ニ關スル十二月二十八日附閣下ノ公文ニ含マレタル保證ヲ多トシテ諒得シ且十二月十四日附貴翰ニ含マレタル言明カ軍艦ノミナラス商船ニ對シテモ適用セララルモノナルコトヲ満足ヲ以テ了承シタル旨本國政府ノ訓令ニ基キ閣下ニ通報スルノ光榮ヲ有ス。

英國政府ハ攻撃ノ發生シタル情況特ニ例ヘハ視認狀況ノ點ニ關スル英國側ノ情報カ日本政府ノ情報ト相異シ居ルコトヲ認メサルヲ得サルモノナリ。

然レトモ英國政府ハ日本政府カ本件責任者ノ適當ナル處置及再發防止ニ付必要ナル方法ヲ講シ又ハ講セントシ居ラルルコトヲ満足ヲ以テ諒得シ後者ノ問題ニ付テハ英國政府ハ是等方法ノ詳細及其ノ有效ナル適用ハ今後ノ話合ノ題目トスルコト適當ナルヘシト思考スルモノニシテ其ノ間現實ニ執ラルヘキ手段決定セラレタル上ハ當方ヘ通報ヲ受クヘキコトヲ疑ハサル次第ナリ。

British Embassy,

Tokyo,

31st December, 1937.

Your Excellency,

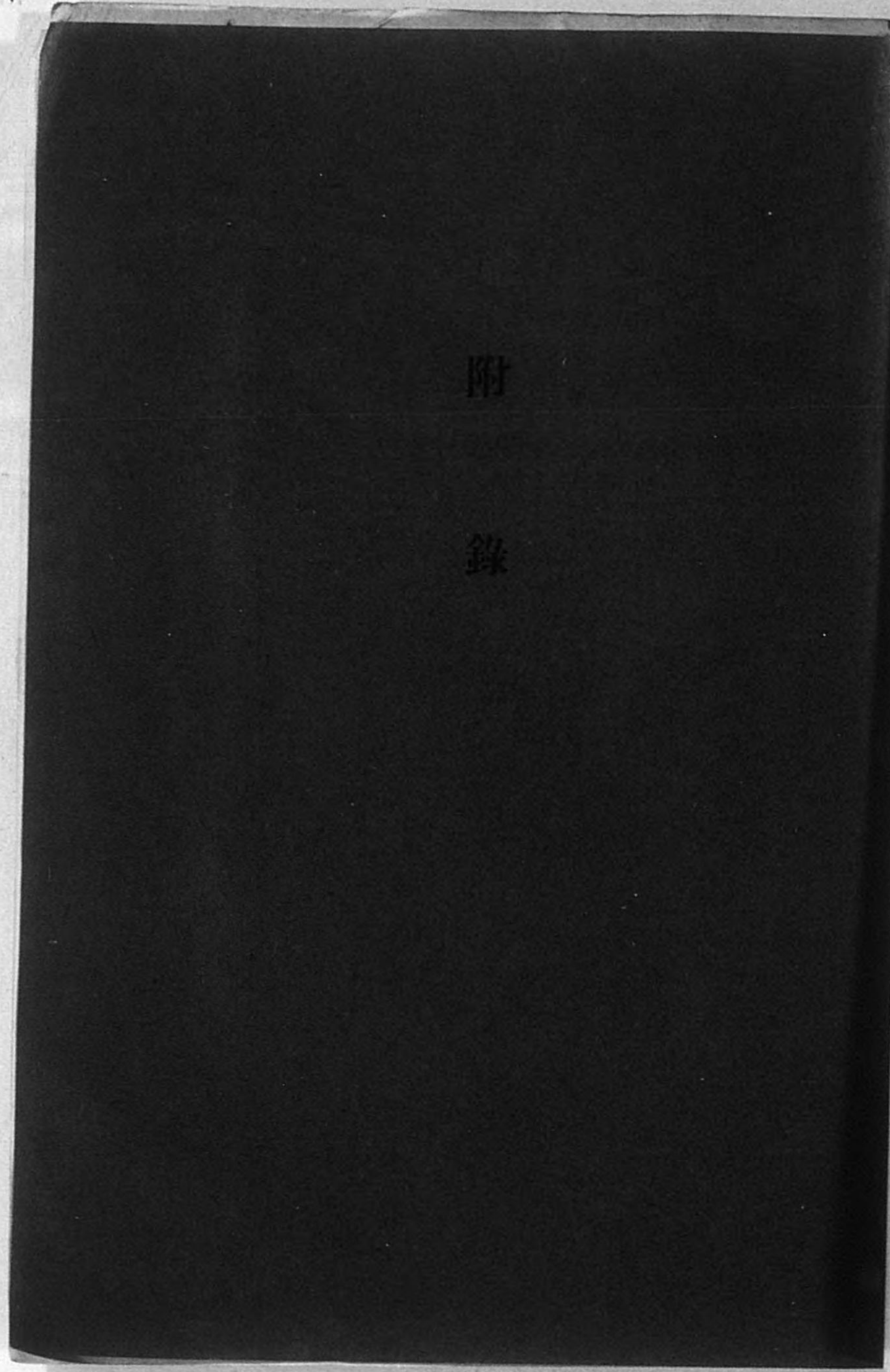
I have the honour on instructions from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to inform Your Excellency that they have noted with appreciation the assurances contained in Your Excellency's note of December 28th in connexion with the attacks on British warships and Merchant shipping on December 12th, and have learnt with satisfaction that the statements contained in your note of December 14th apply to merchant vessels concerned as well as to warships.

His Majesty's Government are bound to observe that their information in regard to the circumstances in which the attacks took place—notably, for instance, on points of visibility—is at variance with that of the Japanese Government.

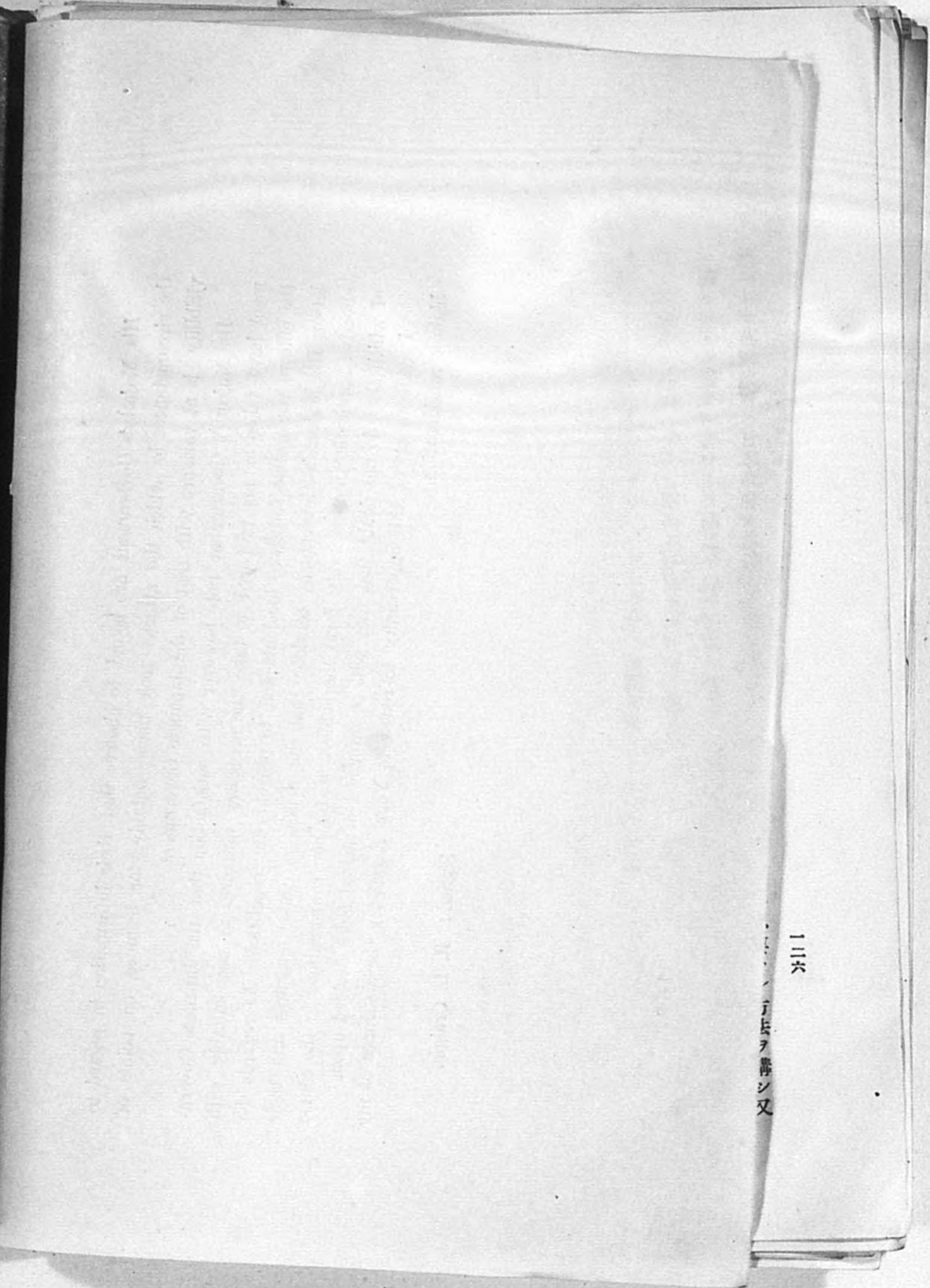
His Majesty's Government note however with satisfaction that the Japanese Government have taken or are prepared to take the necessary measures to deal suitably with the officers responsible for these incidents and to prevent any repetition. As regards the latter His Majesty's Government consider that the details of these measures and their effective application may suitably form the subject of further conversations in the course of which they do not doubt that they will be informed of actual steps decided upon.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Signed: R. L. Craigie.



附  
錄



一二六  
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又

(一) 北支及内蒙方面陸軍將兵ニ賜ハリタル勅語

(十一月十二日陸軍省發表)

北支及内蒙方面ニ作戰セル軍ノ將兵ハ峻峻ヲ度リ濶濶ヲ蹈ミ克ク異域ノ野ヲ征キテ困苦ト缺乏トニ堪ヘ長驅靈馳向フ所敵陣ヲ擊碎シ皇威ヲ中外ニ宣揚セリ朕深ク其忠烈ヲ佳尙ス思ウテ敵丸ニ殛レ病瘴ニ僵レタル者ニ及ヘハ寔ニ忉忉ニ勝ヘス  
惟フニ派兵ノ目的ヲ達シ東洋長久ノ平和ヲ確立セムコト前程尙遠ナリ爾等益々志氣ヲ淬厲シ艱難ヲ克服シ以テ朕ノ信倚ニ副ハムコトヲ期セヨ

(二) 上海方面陸軍將兵ニ賜ハリタル勅語

(十一月二十日大本營陸軍部發表)

上海方面ニ作戰セル軍ノ將兵ハ克ク海軍ト協力シ障礙ト抵抗トヲ擠排シテ敵前上陸ヲ敢行シ交錯セル深濠連續セル堅壘ノ間ニ勇奮激闘果敢力攻寡兵能ク敵ノ大軍ヲ擊碎シ以テ皇威ヲ中外ニ宣揚セリ朕深ク其ノ忠烈ヲ嘉ミス其ノ敵彈ニ殛レ病瘴ニ仆レタル者ニ思ヒ及ヘハ惻愴殊ニ深シ

一三〇  
惟フニ派兵ノ目的ヲ達シ東洋長久ノ平和ヲ確立セムコト前途尙遼遠ナリ爾等益々志氣ヲ淬厲シ艱難ヲ克服シ以テ朕ノ信倚ニ對ヘヨ

(三) 聯合艦隊司令長官ニ賜ハリタル勅語

(十一月二十日大本營海軍報道部公表)

聯合艦隊ハ久シキニ互リテ艱難ヲ凌キ制海ノ實權ヲ掌握シテ敵ノ交通ヲ遮斷シ克ク陸軍ト策應シテ敵軍ヲ擊碎シ皇威ヲ中外ニ宣揚セリ朕深ク其ノ忠烈ヲ嘉ニス爾等益々奮勵ヲ加ヘ以テ朕ノ信倚ニ副ハムコトヲ期セヨ

(四) 支那方面艦隊司令長官ニ賜ハリタル勅語

支那方面艦隊ハ堅忍力闘事變發生ノ際ニ善處シ克ク陸軍ト協力シテ上海方面ニ敵軍ヲ擊破シ或ハ長驅敵ノ要地ヲ衝キテ其ノ航空機ヲ殲滅シ其ノ諸陣營ヲ毀碎シ或ハ支那沿海ヲ掣壓シテ敵ノ交通ヲ遮斷シ以テ皇軍ノ威武ヲ中外ニ宣揚セリ朕深ク將兵ノ忠烈ヲ嘉ニス願ミテ其ノ死傷者ニ及ヘハ

寛ニ仲但ニ勝ヘス惟フニ前途尙遼遠ナリ爾等益々奮勵ヲ加ヘ以テ戰果ヲ完クセムコトヲ期セヨ

(五) 勅語 (十二月二十六日)

朕茲ニ帝國議會開院ノ式ヲ行ヒ貴族院及衆議院ノ各員ニ告ク

帝國ト締盟各國トノ交際ハ益々親厚ヲ加フ朕深ク之ヲ欣フ

朕カ將兵ハ每戰捷ヲ奏シ大ニ勇武ヲ中外ニ著ハシ而シテ朕カ銃後ノ臣民亦克ク協力一致シテ時艱ニ當レリ

朕ハ舉國臣民ノ忠誠ニ倚信シ速ニ終局ノ目的ヲ達セムコトヲ期ス

朕ハ國務大臣ニ命シテ昭和十三年度及臨時軍事費ノ豫算案ヲ各般ノ法律案ト共ニ帝國議會ニ提出セシム朕ハ卿等カ時局ノ重大ニ稽ヘ和衷審議以テ協贊ノ任ヲ竭サムコトヲ望ム

## (六) 日獨伊防共協定記念國民大會ニ於ケル近衛首相祝辭

(十一月二十五日)

日獨防共協定成立後、期年ナラスシテ先日新ニ伊太利國ノ正式參加ヲ見ルニ至リ、今ヤ現代世界ニ於ケル尤モ生氣潑刺タル三大國カ、本協定ヲ樞軸トシテ世界ノ秩序維持ノ保證ニ當ツテキルノテアリマス。然カモ今日ノ情勢ニヨリテ見ルニ、遠カラサル將來ニ於テ、猶有力ナル二三ノ國カ同志トシテ參加スル可能性モ窺ハルルノテアリマス。古キ國際上ノ規約カ、新時代ノ機運ニ應ジテ、自ラ進ンテ調節スルコト能ハス、自然ニ其效力ヲ解消シツツアル今日、文化的意義ヲ豐富ニ含著セル本協定成立ノ精神コソハ、明日ノ國際世界ニ對シ、中心的重要性ヲ與フルモノテアリマス。私ハ本日ノ記念式ニ當リ、此ノ歴史の協定ノ意義ヲ再認識シ、一ハ以テ、今次事變中ニ於ケル縮盟兩大國ノ友情ニ感謝スルト共ニ、時局ニ際シ、國民諸君ノ自覺ヲ新ニセラレンコトヲ希フモノテアリマス。

防共協定成立ノ動機ハ、イフマテモナク、共產主義「インターナショナル」ノ國際的ノ脅威ニ對シ、

認識ヲ同シウスル國家カ國際的規模ニ於テ、之ヲ防衛セント欲スルニ外ナラヌモノテアリマス。斯ノ如ク受動的ニシテ且ツ平和的ナル協定ニ對シ、何等カノ危懼ヲ感スル國カアリトスレハ、之ハ彼等ノ疑心暗鬼ト申ス外ナイノテアリマス。歐洲大戰以來二十年間ニ亘ル世界不安ノ原因ノ一ハ、實ニ「コミンテルン」ノ奇怪ナル行動ソノモノニアツタト斷定シ得ルノテアリマス。獨逸モ、伊太利モ、日本モ、大ナリ小ナリ此ノ陰謀ヲ爲ニ惱マサレ、唯我々ノ國家的生命ノ旺盛ナルカ故ニ、今日國內ニ於ケルソノ活動ヲ驅逐シ得タノテアリマス。然シ他ノ國家的組織ノ脆弱ナル分野ニ於テ、今日猶恐ルヘキ毒素ヲ蔓延シツツアルコトハ、「スペイン」ヤ支那ノ實例ニ於テ、明白ニ看取セラレル所テアリマス。

今日ノ日支事變ノ究竟ノ原因ニ到リテハ、之又、幼稚ナル支那ノ民族主義的情熱ヲ日本攻撃ノ前ニ集中セシメタル「コミンテルン」ノ戰術ニ基ク所大ナリト云ハサルヲ得ヌノテアリマス。然カモ、「コミンテルン」自體ノ窮餘ノ策トシテ、日支事變ヲ長期ニ亘ラシメ、以テ此ノ間ニ漁夫ノ利ヲ占メントスルニ在ルコトモ、略明瞭テアリマス。

東洋ノ二大國トシテ、本來提携ノ對象タルヘキ支那ニ對シ、今日膺懲ノ師ヲ起ササルヲ得ナカッタコトハ、我々ノ本意ニ反シタル已ムヲ得サル成行テアリマシテ、今以テ遺憾ノ念ヲ禁ジ能ハサ



ルモノカアリ、私ハ支那ノ識者カ、此ノ點ニ對スル反省ヲ深刻ニ致シ、速カニ、同文同種ノ天命ニ率フテ、眞ノ國家建設ノ大道ニ還元スルノ日アルヲ中心カラ期待スルモノテアリマス。

思フニ惡シキ木ニヨキ果實ハ成ラヌノテアリマス。過去ノ事實ヲ顧ルニ、「コミンテルン」ノ活動スルトコロ民心ハ頹廢シ、産業ハ破壊サレ、國家組織ノ内部ハ白蟻ノ如ク浸蝕サレテ行ツタノテアリマス。コノ運動ト國家ノ興隆トハ、全面的ニ兩立シ能ハヌモノテアリスマス。從ツテ此ノ運動ニ制壓ヲ加フルコトカ獨リ祖國ノ防衛上ノミナラス、人類ノ眞ノ文化擁護ノ爲ニ必須ノ要件テアルコトヲ、今日我々ハ體驗ヲ以テ斷言セント欲スルモノテアリマス。

實ニ「コミンテルン」ノ禍害ハソノ政治的行動ニ現ハルルヲ俟タスソレ以前ニソノ思想ソノモノノ中ニ我々ノ到底承認シ得サル毒素ヲ含ンテキルト信スルノテアリマス。彼等ハ一切ノ國家及民族ヨリソノ倫理的意義ヲ剝奪シ全體ノ調和ト愛ニ替アルニ、鬭争ト憎惡ヲ以テセントスルノテアリマス。ソノ唯物的個人主義ニ發足シタル世界觀タルヤ、天地ノ大道ニ參シテ、悠々ト群團ノ生ヲ營マウトスル人間ノ本質ヲ遙ニ遊離シタモノテアリマス。

我カ日本國民ノ信念ニ於テハ、國家ノヨツテ成立スル基礎ハ實ニ道義テアリマス。道義國家ノ生命的活動ノ中ニ於テノミ、個人ノ眞ノ自由ハアリマス。一億萬民衆カ、上御一人ノ前ニ歸スルコ

トニ於テ我々ノ感激ハ高潮ニ達スルノテアリマス。斯ノ如キ信念ト感情ノ上ニ於テ過去三千年ノ日本歴史ハ營マレ、ソノ歴史の生命ノ繼續發展トシテ我々ハ今日青天白日ノ前ニ行動シツアルノテアリマス。我々カ明日ノ世界文化ニ寄與スルモノアリトスレハ、祖國ヲ愛スル所以ノモノヲ以テコレヲ他ニ及シ、全體の調和ノ前ニ個人ノ慾望ヲ統制セントスルトコロノ、イハユル忠ト義ノ國民的精神以外ニハナイノテアリマス。此ノ精神の基礎アリテ然ルノチ一切ノ文化的活動ハ實ヲ結フノテアリマス。我々ノ偉大ナル盟邦獨逸ト伊太利ハ大戰後ノ難局ノサ中ニ立チテ自ラ振ヒ以テ今日ノ大ヲナシタノテアリマス。ソノ業績ノ間ニ看取サルルモノハ、宛モ我國ノ武士道ニ勞髯タル高貴ナル精神ノ昂揚テアリマス。一方支那大陸ノ戰場ニ生ルル幾多肉彈的挿話ノ中ニ、私ハ飛躍スル大日本ノ呼吸ヲ感得シテ密ニ心強ク思フモノテアリマス。今日此ノ席ヲ通シテ私ハ遙カニ兩大國民ニ敬意ヲ表スルト共ニ、願ミテ我國民諸君カ確信ト謙遜トヲ並ヒ持シテ、遼遠ノ前途ニ一歩ヲ進メラレンコトヲ祈ルモノテアリマス。(了)

### (七) 南京陷落ノ際ニ於ケル首相談 (十二月十四日)

サシモノ南京カカクノ如ク早ク陷落シタコトハ、寧ロ意外ナ程テ是偏ヘニ 陛下ノ御稜威ノ然ラ

シムル所テアルカ又我陸海軍ノ忠勇ノ致ストコロ國民舉リテ感謝スル次第テアル、殊ニ戰傷死者ニ對シテハ捧クヘキ言葉ヲ知ラナイ、本事變ノ當初ニオイテ、日本ハ出來ルタケ不擴大解決ノ方針ヲ執ツタノテ戰略的ニハソレタケ日本ニ不利テアツタ、ソレニモ拘ラス僅カ數ヶ月ニシテ北ハ黃河以北ノ大地域ヲ席卷シ南ハ江南一帶ノ要塞地帯ヲ擊破シタ皇軍ノ實力ニツイテハ、事實カ雄辯ニ語ツテ剩ストコロハナイト思フ、獨リ日本軍隊ノミナラス、總シテ今日ノ日本ノ實力ニ對スル測量違ヒカ、南京政府ノ致命の錯覺テアツタ、自分ハ支那カコノ點ニ關スル從來ノ誤謬ヲ訂正シ、コノ上無用ナル抵抗ヲ止ムヘキテアルト思フ、諸外國モ亦東亞ノ安定力タル日本ノ地位ヲ正シク認識スルニ相違ナイ、但シ支那ノ軍隊モ體カニ強クナツタ、アレタケノ軍隊ヲ本來ノ使命ノタメニ使ハス、見當外レノ方向ニ使用シタノハ吳々モ殘念テアツテ、コレハ全ク支那指導者ノ責任トイハネハナラス、イハユル本正シウシテ未成ルテ、國民政府カ排日ヲ前提トシテ支那ノ民族主義ヲ動員シタコトカ九切ノ功ヲ一篋ニ缺クノ結果ヲ招イタノテアル。

ワレノハ今日マテ一貫シテ支那カコノ點ニ猛反省ヲ加ヘ竊然トシテ日支提携ノ大道ニ還ランコトヲ求メタ、松井最高指揮官ノ最後ノ投降勸告モコノ已ムヲ得サル苦衷ニ出テタノテアル、コレニ對シ一顧モ與ヘナカツタノテ總攻撃ヲ敢行スル外ナカツタノテアル、南京陥落ノ報ニ接シテ、

ワレノハ當然ノ勝利ニ喜フ前ニ、同文同種五億民衆ノ立場ニ立ツテ彼等ノ救フヘカラサル迷妄ヲ悲シマサルヲ得ナイ。

頻リニ南京死守ヲ豪語シタ蔣介石ハ逸早く脱出シ、今猶長期抵抗ヲ呼號シテキルカ、近代戰爭ハ軍事ノミナラス産業ソノ他ノ全般ニワタル國家總動員ノ體制ノ上ニ行ハレル、所謂「ゲリラ」戰術ノ效果ヲ期待スルナトイフノハ例ニヨツテ共產黨ノ術中ニ陥ルハカリテアル。

國民政府ハ外交的ニモ實力行動ニオイテモ、排日ノ極限ヲ盡シタ、シカモソノ結果ニ對シテハ責任ヲトラス、首都ヲ棄テ、政府ヲ分散シ今ヤ一箇ノ地方軍閥ニ轉落シツツアル今日、猶毫末モ反省ノ色ナキコト明白ナルニ到リテハワレノモ改メテ考ヘ直ス外ハナイ、蓋シ日本ハ抗日政權ト軍隊トニ對シテハ他マテ膺懲ノ手ヲ緩メヌカ、支那一般民衆ノ生活ニ對シテハ關心ナキヲ得ナイ、凡ソ人民ノアルトコロ政府無キ能ハス、ソノ政府タルヤ實體アルモノテナケレハナラス、然ルニ北京、天津、南京、上海ノ四大都市ヲ放棄シタ國民政府ナルモノハ實體ナキ影ニ等シイ然ラハ國民政府崩壊ノ後ヲウケテ方向ノ正シイ新政權ノ發生スル場合ハ、日本ハコレト共ニ共存共榮具體の方策ヲ講スル外ナクナルテアラウ、今次事變ニオイテ不慮ノ戰禍カ友好的ナル第三國人ノ生命財產ニ及ンタコトハ同情ニ堪ヘナイ。

思フニ今ヤ世界ハ一箇ノ變革期ニアル、コノ世界ノ時運ヲ正解スルモノナラハ親日的基础ノ上ニ  
 オイテノミ支那ノ國家組織ハ成功スルモノテアリ、マタカカル新支那ノ出現ニヨツテ、歐米諸國  
 ノ東洋ニオケル利益ハ初メテ安全テアルコトヲ疑ハナイテアラウ、支那事變ハ東亞ニオケル一箇  
 ノ悲劇テアルカ、コノ種ノ悲劇ヲ繰リ返サヌタメニハ、コノ際日本ハ根本的手術ヲ回避シテハナ  
 ラス、南京陥落ハコノ意味カライヘハ全般的ナ支那問題ノ序幕テアツテ、眞ノ持久戦ハコレカラ  
 始マルト覺悟セネハナラス、コノ際内治外交百般ニ亘リ國民諸君ニ一層ノ御奮闘ヲ御願ヒシタ  
 イ。

(八) 「パネー」號事件大本營海軍部公表 (十二月二十四日)

十二月十二日我海軍飛行機カ米國河用砲艦「パネー」及ヒ各國船舶ヲ爆撃セル事件ニ關シテハ屢  
 ニ不取敢大本營海軍部ヨリ其ノ概要ヲ發表セルカソノ後判明セル事實左ノ通ニシテ昨十二月二十  
 三日午後六時海軍次官ヨリ駐日米國大使ニ對シ右事實ノ真相ヲ説明セリ。

一、事件發生ニ至ル迄ノ事情

今次事變勃發以來帝國海軍ハ第三國ノ權益並ニ人命保護ニ對シ有ユル努力ヲ致シ殊ニ艦船ニ對

スル攻撃ニ際シテハ支那艦艇及ヒ直接作戦行動ニ關係セル支那船舶以外絕對ニ攻撃セサル如ク  
 爲シ來レル所支那ハ屢々第三國ノ國旗ヲ用シ或ハ第三國權益ヲ自己ノ作戦ニ利用スル等ノコ  
 トアリタル爲我軍事行動ニ至大ノ不利ヲ蒙リタル事少ナカラス現ニ十一月二十七日鎮江攻撃ノ  
 際支那兵大部隊カ船舶ニ搭乘シテ退却シツツアルヲ發見シタル我海軍航空隊ハ直ニコレカ攻撃  
 ニ向ヒタルニ敵ハ忽チ附近ニ碇泊セシ第三國商船周圍ニ蟬集シタルタメ遂ニコレカ攻撃ヲ中止  
 スルニ至リタル如キハソノ一例ナリ。

右ノ如キ事情ニ鑑ミ十二月九日上海在勤帝國總領事ハ各國總領事ニ對シ戰鬪カ揚子江沿岸全部  
 ニ波及シツツアル情況ニ於テ日本軍ハ勿論第三國權益保護ニハ最善ヲ盡スヘキモ第三國モ亦我  
 方ノ努力ニ協力シ其ノ船舶車輛ヲ支那軍及ヒ支那軍事施設ヨリ離隔セシメ、出來得ヘクソハ戰  
 鬪地域ヨリ完全ニ離脱センコトヲ希望スル旨申入レタリ。

米艦「パネー」ハ十二月十日南京上流ニ碇泊セシカ同地方面戰鬪激烈トナルヤ米國商船  
 三隻ヲ保護シツツ漸次上流ニ移轉シ事件發生當日ニ於テハ南京上流二十六浬附近ニ避難シ且ソ  
 ノ位置ヲ我方ニ通告スルノ手續キヲ執レリ、右ハ前記我方通告ノ主旨ニ添ヘルモノト認メラル  
 ルモ不幸ニシテ右最終避難位置モ亦彼我兵力錯綜ノ中心トナリ且ソノ最終避難位置通知モ後段

述フル如キ事情ニ依リ通達遅延シ結局「バネー」號艦長ノ努力モ本事件ヲ未然ニ防止シ得ザリシハ返ス返スモ遺憾トスル所ナリ。

一四〇

#### 二、海軍航空部隊指揮官カ接受セル情報

陸軍ノ作戰ニ協力スヘキ任務ヲ課セラレタル海軍航空部隊指揮官ハ十一日以來「南京方面ノ支那兵カ船舶ニ依リ上流方面ニ逃走シツツアリ」又「此等船舶ハ屢々南京ト其ノ上流トノ間ヲ往復シツツアリ」等ノ情報ヲ受領シ居タル處、十二日正午（東京時間以下同様）「大小汽船十隻及ヒ戎克多數ハ敵退却兵ヲ搭載シ南京上流十二哩乃至二十五哩附近ヲ湖江中」トノ情報ヲ得ルニ及ヒ直チニ該船舶ヲ擊滅スヘキ旨下令セルカ同日「バネー」及ヒ米國商船三隻カ南京上流二十七哩附近ニ在リトノ通知ハ上海米國總領事ヨリ帝國總領事ヲ經テ午後五時我支那方面艦隊司令部ニ到着シ之カ航空部隊指揮官ニ通達セルハ午後五時三十分以後ナリキ、從ツテ右航空部隊ハ南京上流二十七哩附近ニ米國艦船アル如キハ全然知ル所ナカリシ爲該方面ニ在リタル之等艦船ヲ支那船舶ナリト確信スルニ至リシハ蓋シ已ムヲ得サル次第ナリ。

#### 三、爆撃ノ情況

我海軍航空隊ノ爆撃ハ午後二時二十五分ヨリ同五時三十分ノ間ニオイテ前後六回、毎回二機乃

至六機ノ飛行機ヲ以テ行ハレ四隻ノ艦船ニ悉ク爆彈命中シ二隻（米國河用砲艦「バネー」ヲ含ム）ヲ沈没セシムルニ至ラシメタリ、尙飛行機ニヨル機銃掃射ハ第二回爆撃機中ノ一機ヨリ短時間行ヒタルノミナリ。

右攻撃ニ參加セル飛行機搭乗員ハ該方面ニ米國艦船在泊セル事實ハ何等知ル所ナク敵首都南京攻略中ノ友軍ニ協力セントノ感激ニ驅ラレ「敵退却部隊ノ搭載セル船舶アリ」トノ情報ヲ得テ勇躍發進セルモノナリ加之當時附近各所ノ火災ノ影響ヲ受ケ「バネー」ノ在泊セル開源碼頭附近揚子江上ハ煙霧ノ爲上空ヨリノ視認情況不良ナリシト前記ノ如キ先人主ト相俟テ逐ニ米國艦船タルコトヲ識別スルコト能ハスシテ之ヲ爆撃スルニ至リ更ニ此等商船ヨリ多數ノ支那人カ上陸避退スルヲ認メタル飛行機搭乗員ハ之ヲ支那兵ト誤認シ遂ニ當時現場附近ニ於テ被害米人ヲ救護中ナリシ我陸軍發動艇乘組ノ將兵ニ迄モ危害ヲ及ホスニ至レリ。

#### 四、遭難者救助ニ關スル事情

十二月十三日午前九時米國東洋艦隊司令長官ヨリ我支那方面艦隊司令長官ニ十二日午後以來「バネー」トノ通信連絡杜絶セル旨ノ通告ニ接シ調査ノ結果、茲ニ初メテ前日支那船ト確信シ

一四一