西国等不切的记忆的十五百十 八月末三五里回

五かに外人大多に今ろとするが英 は一场以外的日之方方之也物 可英国が品を見しいってあるかられ 多了了天然光大小的了一大多 ろったから、そうかと見からとうかん 到的多人多大便地见中何人村 日中の時るを記ると英思は出 向かカイギリス大使た とっても 切一十五十日多少四一行行力 ルーであるしやちなりのとう がりてあるとるかる

ことも一つててるというという て外えのをうなではない。 でもないんだからからなるなる うてはしてみる口は対抗す はってなれれも、う 小口本 3

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fearing a counter-attack, pursued them along the line of Soochow and Kashing, and then along the line of Wusih and Huchow. Before the fall of Nanking peace terms were proposed through the German ambassador.

The chief points were---acknowledgment of Manchoukuo, amelioration of conditions in North China and Inner Mongolia, cooperation in preventing the spread of Communism, cooperation in economic development and indemnities. China delayed its reply, the time limit of January 15th, 1938 expired and with it the chance of making peace. The Panay and Ladybird incidents, it will be shown, were settled by apology and compensation, and the incidents were considered closed in accordance with then existing international law and diplomatic practice.

With reference to counts 45 to 50 relative to attacks on various cities of China, we will present evidence pertaining to the Japanese Army chain of command, the orders given by commanders to troops before the entry into a city, punishments meted out by courts-martial for offenses against civilians, the exaggeration of stories of atrocities in some places, the non-existence of atrocities in others, atrocities by Chinese which were charged to the Japanese, and absolute denials of atrocities in Hankow, Changsha, Hengyang, Kweilin, and Liuchow. Further, international law will be introduced on the treatment of bandits, irregulars, guerillas, and others who cannot claim the status of soldiers and whom international law pronounces outlaws and beyond the protection accorded combatants. In any event, we shall conclusively prove the non-culpability of the accused as to such matters.

(This subdivision will be presented by Messrs. Ito, S. Okomoto, Somiya and Hayashi, and Messrs. Mattice, Cole and Blowett.)