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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 Yangszeepo 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)

昭和三十二年十月三十一日午前十時半在京白耳義國領事館前ニテノ大使、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。

口止書  
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千九百三十二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「フランチセル」ニ會合セシムルヲ提議ス

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 l'hâter la fin du conflit regrettable qui y sévit.

Tokio, le 20 Octobre 1937,

Octobre 31 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

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that Treaty, the situation in the Far East and of studying the amicable means of hastening the end of the unfortunate conflict existing there. *Journal of the Diet*, in session in Hanshan, September 29, 1937. *Journal of the Diet*, in session in Tokyo, October 20th, 1937. *Journal of the Diet*, in session in Tokyo, October 20th, 1937. *Journal of the Diet*, in session in 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)

第七號潜水艦ノ昨年度ヨリ横須賀ニ在泊シ未タ一回モ出港セザルトナシ右事實ニ對スル支那人漁夫ノ證言カ根據ナキ虛偽ノ申立ナラン明ニシテ帝國潜水艦カ海船ヲ襲撃セリトノ宣傳ハ最初ヨリ虛構ノ「ゴマ」ナランヲ知リ得ヘシ

October 21, 1937.

Not realizing the folly of their mendacious propaganda, the Chinese are again trying to deceive the world by spreading their 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 shipper.

四、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)

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 Peking. 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 1928 and 1929, 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. 「マツバタ」 艦英米艦隊事件ニ關スル公報 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:

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.

Along Keswick Road there are several patrol posts of the British soldiers constructed

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.

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ノ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二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ニ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ヲ爲シ確信シ銳意ノ爲努力シ來リ、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固ナラシムル所以ナリトシ帝國ノ歡迎セル所ニシテ、帝國ハ努力ヲ支那以テ正當ナル國民的要望ニ副ハシテスルノ政策ヲ採リ、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トシトシ待望セリ。然ルニ南京政府ハ帝國ノ斯ク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磨シ支那ニ於ケル帝國ノ權益ヲ潰滅セシメタスハ已マザラントスルノ慨ヲ示シ、特ニ最近數年來ハ排日及抗日ヲ以テ國內ノ統一ニ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舉ヲ敢テシ、其ノ結果帝國ノ平和ヲ通商ノ經濟上ノ活動ヲ妨害ハ固ヨリ我居留民ノ安住ヲモ脅威スルニ至リ、進テ組織的恐怖行爲ニ迄發展シ、單ニ茲ニ兩年ヲ例ニ徵スルモ、昭和十年十二月上海ニ於ケル水兵殺害事件ヨリ汕頭、成都、北海、

漢口、上海ニ於ケル帝國國民ノ被害、長沙、汕頭ニ於ケル邦人住宅ノ爆撃等戰慄スヘキ事件ノ  
續發ヲ見タリ。深ク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、折柄客年暮ソ西安事件生シ茲ニ國民黨共產黨ノ妥協成リ、共産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、其ノ勢ノ赴クトヨリ遂ニ本年七月七日盧溝橋ニ於  
ケル支那軍ノ日本軍不法攻撃事件ヲ惹起スルニ至レリ。  
一、右事件發生スルニ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  
態不擴大局地解決ヲ計リ立テ、作戰上多大ノ犠牲ヲ忍ビテ派兵ヲ見合セ、戰機ヲ逸スルヲ覺悟  
ノ上、二十數日ニ亙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  
思想ヲ鼓吹スルニ方多量ノ武器輸入、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

ラナリシモノニシテ、二度盧溝橋ニ事起ルキ、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ウシ次第ナリ。因テ其後ハ  
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國民ハ愈々生命ノ危險  
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セバ已ムナ  
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ズ非武裝地帶  
内ニ密ニ堅固ナル陣地ヲ構築スル等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ズ、  
北支ニ於ケル衝突勃發スルヲ公然停戰協定ヲ蹂躪シテ正規軍ヲ非武裝地帶ニ侵入セシメ、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鏑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ズ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砲砲撃  
ヲ加ヘ、寡少ナル陸戰隊ヲ固ヨリ帝國三萬ノ民留民屠殺ヲ企圖スルニ至レラリ以テ、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バ次第ナリ。因テ其後ハ  
以上ニ依リ明大ニ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、事態擴大ヲ直接原

因ハ南京政府が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、此ニ至ラズ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懸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リ。

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テ國際聯盟カ東亞現實ノ事變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相ヲ究明スル所ナク、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變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ザルヲ得ス。

抑モ帝國今次ノ行動ガ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變ハ九國條約成立當時トシテ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ハ大多數ニ畢竟前記聯盟ノ決議ニ拘束セラルベキニ依リ、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タ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、却テ事變ヲ益々紛糾セシメ、時局收拾ニ毫モ資スル所ナカレベキヲ以テ、帝國政府ハ茲ニ參加ヲ拒絕セル次第ナリ。

四、願ルニ帝國ハ今ヤ學國一致萬難ヲ排シテ南京政府ノ反省ヲ求メ事變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願念セザルモノニ非ス。只日支ノ紛争ハ東亞ノ安定ニ共同以責任ヲ負擔スル兩國間ノ直接交渉ニ依リテ之ヲ解決シ得ベキモノニシテ、要ハ兩國協和ノ障礙ト爲リ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在リ。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ニ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、外國ノ在支權益ヲ飽ク迄之ヲ尊重シ、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ヲ出シ、於ラン茲ニ初メ今、今次事變ノ解決ニ關シ、帝國ト協調ノ途ヲ明シ、モトモ得ケリトシ、

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. 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 Government employed anti-Japanism as a convenient tool in domestic politics for the mobilization of public opinion in support of their regime, 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 largely, 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. 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 to the settlement of the present conflict.

Gov. 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, in different 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シ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各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メ本月三十日(即チ本月二十日)ニ開セラルル會議ニ於テラシタル本月二十日附白國政府ノ招請ヲ正ニ受領セリ。此ノ會議ニ於テ當事國ニ方ノ陳述ニ依據シ國際聯盟總會ハ本月六日支事變ニ關シ採擇セラレタル報告書ニ於テ當事國ニ方ノ陳述ニ依據シ

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奨シタリ。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ド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本件紛争ヲ解決ヲ促進スル所以ニ非ス。白國政府ハ招請ニ今大會議下聯盟下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ヲ極ニ願ミ今次開催セラレタル會議

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。加ヘテ東亞ニ於ケル利害ノ程度相異リ甚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ヲ解決ヲ圖ルム却テ事變ヲ紛糾セシメ之カ正當ナル收拾ニ大ナル支障ヲ及ボ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タルヲ遺憾トス。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植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ツ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 Imperial 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 auxquelles le Japon se livre en Chine sont contraires aux obligations découlant du Traité des Neuf Puissances. L'action que le Gouvernement Imperial 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 Imperial a déjà déclaré, le Traité des Neuf Puissances n'est donc pas en question.

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 franches 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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réglement 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.

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The Japanese Government have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Note Verbal 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 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

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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 of differences between the two countries.

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, and with the understanding of the League of Nations, 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、上海ニ於テ英國兵銃撃ニ關スル情報部長談話 (十月二十五日)

十月二十四日帝國飛行機カ上海ノ西部越界路「クニツイン」路ノ附近ヲ誤ラシテ銃撃シテ結果英國兵一死者一名ヲ出シタ事件ニ付「十月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 (十月二十五日)

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 King-hsien,

a town in Honan province lying on the Lunghai Railway between Loyang and Chengchow, and of Siaoyi (or Hsiao), also on the Lunghai Railway a short distance to the west of King-hsien.

At the King-hsien Arsenal are being manufactured poison gases, such as chloro-acetophenone (lacrimator), Adamsite (respiratory irritant or spermatator), and Iperit (vristant). 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.

The Japanese Government's... in the Japanese Government's... Chloro-acetophenone, or Lachrimator

毒瓦斯名稱及性能  
氯化アセトン (催涙)  
アセトサート (酸)

Adametic, or respiratory irritant, or spiculator  
イソソルト (麻痺)  
Of the number of arms  
the Japanese Government's...  
the Japanese Government's...  
the Japanese Government's...

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「ケズツイ」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「シルー」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。...

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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.

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:-

399 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.

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

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英管轄區域ニ於ケル支那敗殘兵ニ關スル情報部長談話

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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  
英國政府ハ去月二十日附「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。

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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（十一月一日）

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 bevildered 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

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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. The Japanese had requested 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 force 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."

支那軍ノ病院船襲撃事件ニ關スル情報部長談話

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 Potung bombarded our hospital ship America Maru which was at the O.S.K. wharf. Two shrapnels exploded aboard the ship, killing Yutaka Akenokai (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 Potung were attacked by the defeated Chinese soldiers with trench mortars and machine guns.

支那軍の文化施設破壊ニ關スル情報部長談話 (十一月五日)

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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 Szecewei Shanghai. At 5:00 p.m. on November 8, 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.

ブリュッセルに於ける九國強國會議ニ参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.

The undersigned, representing the Governments and the peoples of the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of China, have the honor to inform you that the Conference of the Nine Power Treaty at Brussels, November 6, 1922, has the honor to invite you to participate in the Conference.

(Full Text) may be obtained from the Secretary of the Conference, Brussels, November 6, 1922.

1. The Representatives of States meeting at Brussels since November 3rd last have taken cognizance 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".

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

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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. It is regrettable that the Imperial Government has not yet given its answer to the proposal. It is regrettable that the Imperial Government has not yet given its answer to the proposal. It is regrettable that the Imperial Government has not yet given its answer to the proposal.

二十九日九國條約國會議事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 Donel. 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 the 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

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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.

十一月十日 同文書院火災ニ關スル情報部長談話 (十一月十日) 同文書院火災ニ關スル情報部長談話 (十一月十日) 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 Sincawei, 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.

十一月 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.

爲替管理法改正ニ關スル外務省情報部長發表

NO

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).

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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 assets 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 insurance transaction is not restricted). (As for remittances of letters of credit and of Japanese money orders, the revised laws concerning them are enforced as from the 11th and the 18th of this month respectively). (As for remittances of letters of credit and of Japanese money orders, the revised laws concerning them are enforced as from the 11th and the 18th of this month respectively). The maximum amount freely carried for travelling expenses and freely transmitted 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 transactions 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.

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

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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ザルヲ遺憾トス、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テ同條約ノ規定ニ基ク會合ニ招請セララルモ之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論ラザル所信ナリ、若シ夫レ列國ニ於テモ彼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レ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爲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並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

(Foreign Press)

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(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 se tenir au point de vue que, séant 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 saurait, 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'exercer 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.

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NOTE VERBALE

The Imperial Government have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Note Verbaie, 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.