

三月廿日

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陸軍省 第一五三四號

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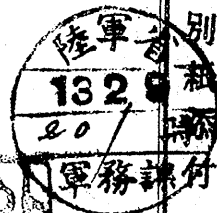
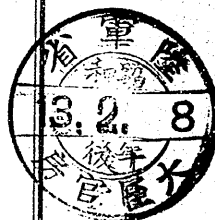
昭和十三年二月七日

外務次官 堀内謙

陸軍次官 梅津美治郎 殿

「アリソン」事件ニ關スル米國大使申入並ニ
回答ニ關スル件

南京ニ於ケル「アリソン」毆打事件ニ關シ一月二十九日在京米國大
使本官ヲ來訪シ口頭ヲ以テ申入レ後刻更ニ右申入レ控ヲ純然タル非
公式記録トシテ送致越シタルニ對シ翌三十日本官ハ同大使ヲ招致ノ
上口頭ヲ以テ別添回答案寫ノ趣旨ニ依リ回答致置キタルニ付テハ右
米國大使申入ノ非公式記録、同假譯文及本官口頭回答案寫茲許送付
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外務省

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追而米國大使ハ右非公式記録ヲ送致スルニ當リ右ハ全然非公式ノ
モノトシテ取扱ハレ度ク何等記録トシテ看做サレサル様希望シ居
リタルニ付右爲念申添フ

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一月二十九日附外務次官ニ對スル米國大使口頭抗議ニ關スル非公式
 記録（假譯）

米國大使ハ口頭ヲ以テ左記ノ通り在南京米國大使館書記官「アリソ
 ン」氏發電報二通ノ要領ヲ通報セリ

記

一月二十七日午後二時

昨日米國財産ニ對スル不法侵入竝ニ米國財産ヨリ支那人婦人避難民
 連行ニ付調査中米國人「チャールズ、リッダグス」及本官ハ一日本兵
 ニ依リ面部ニ平手打ヲ受ケ「リッダグス」ハ更ニ暴行ヲ加ヘラレタル
 上「カラー」ヲ引キ移カレタリ、當初本官等ハ一日本陸軍將校ニヨ
 リ傲慢且ツ侮蔑的態度ニヨリ憫喝セラレタリ
 本事件ハ連續セル米國財産不法侵入ナル一聯ノ諸事件ノ絶頂點ナリ
 一月二十五日夕刻日本大使館員福井氏ト全般的ニ論議シタル際同氏

ハ本官ニ對シ本官カ或ル場合ニハ支那人雇人ノ陳述ニ基ケル米國人
宣教師ノ申告ニ過度ノ信頼ヲ置キツツアル旨申述ヘタリ、本會談ノ
結果本官ハ次ノ事件判明スルニ及ヒ自身之カ調査ニ當ルコトヲ決意
シタリ。

本官ハ二十五日前夜十一時頃武装セル日本兵士カ米國所屬學校タル
南京大學農學部所屬店ニ侵入シ岡構内ニ在リタル一支那人ヲ捜査シ
タル後、一婦人ヲ連行シ右婦人ハ二時間後ニ歸還シ其間三回ニ亙リ
強姦セラレタリト報セラルル旨通報ニ接シタリ。

一月二十五日午後「リッダス」及米國人教授「エム、エス、ペー」
博士ハ右婦人ト會談ノ結果同婦人ハ其連行サレタル場所ヲ確認シ得
右ハ現在日本兵士ノ占據セル「カトリック」僧侶ノ舊住宅ナルコト
判明セリ、本件ハ日本大使館ニ通報セラレ一月二十六日午後一名ノ
領事館附巡查及私服憲兵（複數）ハ本件調査ニ來着シ「リッダス」
及本官同行ノ上右婦人ノ連出サレタル場所ニ赴キタリ、關係者ヲ訊

聞シタル後日本人ハ右婦人及二名ノ支那人ヲ伴ヒ強姦カ行ハレタリ
 トセラルル建物ニ向ヒタリ、其時本官カ右婦人カ同人ニ對スル暴行
 者ヲ確認スル間「リッダス」及本官カ立會フヘキヤ否ニ關シテ論議
 アリタリ。憲兵（複數）ハ本官等ハ建物内ニ進入ラサル方ヨシト語
 レルモ本官等ニ立入ルヘカラストハ斷言セザリシ次第ナリ。憲兵ノ
 一人ハ遂ニ婦人ヲ伴ヒ構内ノ開扉シタル門ヲ通シテ構内ニ入り「リ
 ヲダス」之ニ隨ヘリ、本官亦之ニ隨ヒタルニ門内ニ進入ルヤ間モ無
 ク本官等ハ立止マリ論議シタリ、斯ク論議中一日本兵ハ嗷鳴リナカ
 ラ突進シ來リ英語ニテ「バツク、バツク」ト叫ビ同時ニ本官ヲ門側
 ニ押遣リタリ。本官ハ徐々後退シタルモ門ヲ出ツル暇モ無ク右兵士
 ハ本官ノ面部ヲ平手打ニシタル後向キ換ヘテ「リッダス」ニ對シ同
 様行爲ヲ爲シタリ、本官違ト同行シタル憲兵（複數）ハ右兵士ヲ制
 止セント試ミタルモ殆ント果シ得ス、其ノ中ノ一人ハ日本語ニテ「
 此等ハ米國人ナリ」若ハ右趣旨ノ數言ヲ發シタリ、其時既ニ本官違

ハ門外ニ出テ道路上ニ在リタリ、右兵士ハ本官達カ米國人ナルコトヲ聽クヤ否ヤ憤怒ノ餘リ鉛色ニ變シ「米國人」ナル言葉ヲ繰返シ聞近ニ居タル「リッダス」ニ再ヒ暴行ヲ加ヘント企テタルモ憲兵「復數」ハ右兵士ヲ妨ケタルヲ以テ同兵士ハ「リッダス」ノ下衣「カラ」ヲ引キ裂キ鉛數箇ヲ挽取ル程度ニ終レリ、斯クスル内ニ部隊ノ指揮官タル將校現ハレ挑戰的態度ヲ以テ本官ニ叫ヒ掛ケタリ。

此間決シテ「リッダス」モ本官モ日本兵ニ觸レス本官等同行ノ憲兵以外ノ何人ユモ話シ掛ケタルコトナシ、同行ノ支那人ハ右紛擾中ニ逃ケ去リ依ツテ本官ハ右婦人ハ本官達ト日本大使館ニ同行サレヘキ旨主張シタリ、福井氏ニ對シテ一切ノ報告ヲ爲シタル處同氏ノ態度ハ例ヘ日本兵ニ依ル米國財産不法侵入調査中ナリトスルモ本官達ハ兵士ノ敷地内ニ立入ルヘカラサリシコト、及ヒ日本兵士ハ本官達ニ立退ヲ要求シタルヲ以テ兵士カ本官達ヲ平手打スルハ一見兵士ノ權利内ノコトナリトスルニ在リ本官ハ福井氏ニ對シ右平手打事件ニ關

シテハ辯解ノ餘地ナキ旨並ニ本件ニ關シ陸軍ノ釋明ヲ要求スヘキ旨告ケタルニ同氏ハ即刺陸軍當局ニ通報スヘキ旨語レリ。

日本大使館ヲ去ルニ當リ婦人ハ何等被害ヲ受ケサルヘキ旨及訊問後日本大使館近クニ在ル「ベーツ」ノ住宅ニ歸ルヘキ旨福井氏ノ口頭ノ保障ヲ取付ケタル上訊問ノ爲婦人ヲ同大使館ニ置去リタリ、同婦人ハ一月二十六日午後三時三十分頃立去レルモ一月二十七日午前十時ニ至ルモ未タ歸ラス。

本朝十一時本郷少佐大使館ニ來訪シ日本軍司令官ノ名ニ於テ本件發生ニツキ遺憾ノ意ヲ表明シ陳謝スル處アリタリ。同少佐ハ責任部隊ニツキ嚴重ナル調査遂ケラレツツアル旨及同部隊ノ南京出發ハ本行ハルル像定ナリシ處右調査完了ノ爲數日當地ニ殘留スヘキ旨述ヘタリ。本官ハ本郷少佐ニ對シ其來訪ヲ感謝スヘキ旨及個人トシテ其陳謝ヲ諒承スヘキモ本國政府ハ何等力之以上ノ解決ヲ要求スルヤモ知レサルニ付テハ本件ニ關シ如何ナル見解ヲ有スヘキヤ書明ノ限リ

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一月二十八日午後七時

一月二十七日午後二時電報ニ關シ

本日午後「ラデオ」ニ依ルニ日本側官憲ノ言分ニ依レハ日本兵力本官ニ挑ミ掛リタル時ハ本官ニ於テ構内ヲ去ルコトヲ拒ミ日本軍ヲ侮辱シタリトノコトヲ聽受シ警該セリ

前電ニ申述ヘタル通り本官ニ對スル暴行カ發生シタルハ本官カ同構内ヨリ後退シ居タリシ際ニシテ目撃シ得ル地位ノ側ニ在リタル「リッグス」ニ依レハ本官ハ實際上後退シテ門ニ押付ケラレ居タルモノニシテ平手打ノ加ヘラレシ際一步モ後退シ得サリシモノナリ

所謂侮辱事件ニ付テハ本郷少佐ハ昨日朝陳謝ノ爲來訪セル際斯ル事件ニ付何等言及スル所ナカリシ次第ナリ本官ハ今夕福井氏ニ對シ本官カ如何ニシテ日本軍ヲ侮辱シタルヤニ付質問シタルニ同氏ハ右ハ本官カ許可ナク日本軍ノ駐在地ニ立入りシコトナリト回答アリタリ本官ハ何等日本軍憲ヲ侮辱スルノ意思ナキ次第ヲ確言シ同氏ニ對シ

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軍憲ニ右通報方懸請セリ、本官ハ明白ナル誤解ヲ是正セントノ希冀
ニ於テ本官明ヲナス次第ナルコト竝ニ日本兵ノ行動ヲ本官ニ於テ重
大視スル旨指摘セリ

は(イ)

外務省

12.11

大使ハ本國政府ノ訓令ニ基キ本事件ノ重大性ヲ考要了解スルニ際シ米國政府ハ日本兵ニヨリ米國政府ノ外交代表者カ平手打ニセラレタル件ヲ含ム全体ノ事件ハ孤立的ノ一事件ニ非スシテ多クノ事件ノ内ノ一ニシテ日本兵カ米國財産ニ不當ニ侵入シ又米國ノ權利ヲ無視シタル一聯ノ事件ヨリ切り離シ得サルノ事實ヲ考量ニ加ヘ居ルコトヲ強調シタリ大使ハ更ニ是等續發スル事件ニ鑑ミ又在南京日本大使館ノ福井領事カ「アリソン」書記官ハ米國人宣教師ノ所言ニ適當ノ價額ヲ置キツツアリト述ヘラレタルコトニ顧ミ在南京米國政府代表者ハ引續キ米國財産カ侵犯セラレツツアリトノ報告ニ關シテ眞否ヲ確カムルコトノ必要ナルコトヲ強調セリ

「アリソン」書記官ハ米國財産ニ對スル權限ナク又理由ナキ侵入ヲ調査シツツアリタルコト、同書記官ハ日本領事館巡查及日本憲兵ト同道ニテ當該米國財産調査ニ赴キタルコト、調査ニ伴ヒテ米國財産ヨリ更ニ以前「カトリック」宣教師ノ住居ニシテ現在日本兵ニヨリ

占據セラレ居ル財産ノ調査ヲ必要トシタルコト、上記ノ財産（日本
 兵ノ占據セル家屋）ニ赴キタル目的ハ出來得レハ問題トナリ居ル米
 國財産ニ正當ノ理由ナクシテ侵入シタルモノヲ確認 identify スル
 ニ在リタルコト「アリソン」書記官及「リッダス」氏ハ立哨又ハ衛
 兵ニ出會スルコトナクシテ日本兵ノ占據セル構内ノ開カレタル門ヲ
 日本憲兵ニ隨從シテ立入りタルモノナルコト、日本兵カ立去ルヘキ
 コトヲ指示スルヤ直ニ立退キノ行動ヲ開始シタルコト及日本兵ハ「
 アリソン」書記官カ門外ニ立退クノ暇ナク後退リトナリテ構外ニ出
 アントスルトコロヲ平手打ニセラレタルコト等ヲ指摘シ得ヘシ
 大使ハ次官ニ對シテ米國政府ハ妥當ナル遺憾ノ意ノ表明及日本政府
 ハ犯行ヲナシタルモノヲ罰スル爲充分ノ措置ヲ執ルヘキ旨ノ保障ヲ
 期待スルコトヲ述ヘタリ
 尙大使ハ上海ニ於テ日本側「スポークスマン」ニヨリテ發表セラレ
 タル事件ノ「ヴァージョン」ニ顧ミ米國政府ハ米國ニ於テ「アリソ

シ「書記官ヨリノ電報ニ基テ「スタートメント」ヲ新聞ニ發表スル
 ノ外ナシト思量セルコト及米國政府ハ茲一兩日中ニ米國內ノ輿論カ
 不當ニ激昂セサラン爲メ日本政府カ事件解決ノ爲メ執ルハキ措置ニ
 付キ更ニ「スタートメント」ヲ發シ得ルニ至ランコトヲ希望ス

は(イ)

在南京米國領事「アリソン」事件ニ關シ在本邦
米國大使申入ニ對スル口頭回答案

一如何ナル経緯アリタルニセヨ日本兵カ米國領事ヲ毆打シタルコト
ハ誠ニ不幸ナル出來事ニシテ既ニ現地ニ於テモ本郷參謀ヨリ軍司
令官ノ名ニ於テ本件發生ニ對シ遺憾ト陳謝ヲ表明シタル次第ニシ
テ「アリソン」氏ハ之ヲ受ケ入レタル趣ナルカ帝國政府トシテモ
茲ニ斯ル不祥事發生ニ對シ衷心遺憾ノ意ヲ表ス

ニ帝國政府トシテハ本件ノ重大性ニ鑑ミ本件關係者ノ處罰ニ付テモ
嚴重調査ノ上充分ノ措置ヲ執ルヘキコトヲ保障ス

三之種事件ノ發生セル場合關係者ノ主張スル言分カ各自銘々相異ス
ルコトハ有り得ヘキ處ニシテ日本兵カ米國領事ヲ毆打スルニ至レ

は(イ)

ル事情ニ付キ米國側申出ニ係ル「アリソン」領事ノ報告ト日本側
 ノ接受セル報告トノ間ニハ可成リノ間隔ヲ存シ真相ノ究明ハ今後
 ノ慎重調査ニ俟タサルヘカラサル處斯ル調査ノ實施ニ付テハ之ヲ
 後日ニ留保スルコトト致シ度シ

は(イ)

外務省

Informal record of oral representations to the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs by the American Ambassador, January 29, 1938.

The Ambassador orally informed the Vice Minister of the receipt of two telegrams from Mr. Allison, Secretary of the American Embassy at Nanking, as follows:

On January 27, 2 p.m. during the course of an investigation yesterday into the illegal entry of American property and the forcible removal of a Chinese woman refugee therefrom, Mr. Charles Riggs, an American citizen, and myself, were slapped in the face by a Japanese soldier, and Mr. Riggs was further assaulted and had his collar torn. At the outset we were treated in an arrogant and insulting manner by a Japanese army officer.

This incident was the culmination of a series of minor incidents which had marked the continued irregular entry of American property. During a general discussion of the matter the evening of January 25th, Mr. Fukui, of the Japanese Embassy, had stated to me that I was placing too much confidence in the statements of American missionaries which had been based in some cases upon stories told

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In record of oral representations to the Vice Minister
fo Affairs by the American Ambassador, January 29,
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The Ambassador orally informed the Vice Minister of the substance of two telegrams from Mr. Allison, Secretary of the American Embassy at Nanking, as follows:

No. 40, January 27, 2 p.m.

During the course of an investigation yesterday into the irregular entry of American property and the forcible removal of a Chinese woman refugee therefrom, Mr. Charles Riggs, an American citizen, and myself, were slapped in the face by a Japanese soldier, and Mr. Riggs was further attacked and had his collar torn. At the outset we were shouted at in an arrogant and insulting manner by a Japanese army officer.

This incident was the culmination of a series of minor incidents which had marked the continued irregular entry of American property. During a general discussion of the matter the evening of January 25th, Mr. Fukui, of the Japanese Embassy, had stated to me that I was placing too much confidence in the statements of American missionaries which had been based in some cases upon stories told

them by trusted Chinese employees. As a result of this conversation I determined to investigate personally the next case which came to light.

It was reported to me on the 25th that about eleven o'clock the previous evening armed Japanese soldiers had forced their way into the Agricultural Institute shop of Nanking University, an American institution, and after searching one of the Chinese on the premises had taken away a woman, who return after two hours and reported she had been raped three times. On the afternoon of January 25, Mr. Riggs and Dr. M. S. Bates, an American professor, interviewed the woman who was able to identify the place to which she was taken. This proved to be a former residence of Catholic priests now occupied by Japanese soldiers. The matter was reported to the Japanese Embassy and on the afternoon of January 26 a consular policeman and gendarmes in civilian clothes came to investigate the matter and went to the place from which the woman was taken accompanied by Mr. Riggs and myself. After questioning the people there the Japanese took the woman and two Chinese to the building wherein rape was alleged to have taken place. At that point a discussion was held as to whether or not Riggs and myself should accompany the

woman into the building while she attempted to identify her assailants. The gendarmes said we had better not go in the building but did not definitely say we could not. One of them finally took the woman and walked with her through the open gate of the compound whereupon he was followed by Mr. Riggs. I followed, and just inside the gate we stopped to discuss the matter. While doing so a Japanese soldier dashed up angrily and shouted in English "Back, Back," at the same time pushing me back towards the gate. I backed up slowly but before I had time to get out of the gate he slapped me across the face and then turned and did the same to Mr. Riggs. The gendarmes with us tried feebly to stop the soldier and one of them said in Japanese, "These are Americans" or words to that effect. We were then outside the gate on the street. As soon as the soldier heard we were Americans he became livid with rage, repeated the word "Americans" and again attempted to attack Mr. Riggs who was nearest him. The gendarmes prevented him but he succeeded in tearing the collar and some buttons off Mr. Riggs' shirt. In the meantime the officer in command of the unit appeared and shouted at us in an offensive manner. At no time did either Mr. Riggs or myself touch a Japanese soldier nor did we speak to any except the gendarmes with us. The Chinese men who had been brought along ran

away during the fracas and I then insisted that the woman be brought with us to the Japanese Embassy. Full report was made to Mr. Fukui. Mr. Fukui's attitude was that we should not have been in the soldier's compound, even though at the time we were investigating the irregular entry of American property by Japanese soldiers, and that the soldier had told us to leave and was therefore seemingly within his rights in slapping us. I told Mr. Fukui there could be no excuse for the slapping and that I would expect a call from the military to explain the matter. He said he would report at once to the military authorities.

Upon leaving the Japanese Embassy we left the woman there for questioning, upon the verbal assurance of Mr. Fukui that she would come to no harm and that after the questioning she would be returned to the residence of Mr. Bates, located near the Japanese Embassy. The woman was left about 3:30 the afternoon of January 26 and at ten o'clock the morning of January 27 she had not yet been returned.

Eleven o'clock this morning Major Hongo came to the Embassy and on behalf of the commander of the Japanese forces expressed regrets for the incident and offered apologies. He stated that a strict investigation was being made of the unit responsible and that while this unit's

departure from Nanking had been scheduled for today it was being kept here for several days to complete the investigation. I told Major Hongo I appreciated his call and that while I personally accepted his apology I could not say what view of the matter would be taken by my Government, which might demand some further settlement.

No. 42, January 28, 7 p.m.

My 40, January 27, 2 p.m.

I was astounded to hear over the radio this afternoon that according to the official Japanese version I had refused to leave the premises when the Japanese soldier challenged me and that I had insulted the Japanese military.

As stated in my 40, I was backing out of the compound when the assault took place and according to Mr. Riggs who was at one side in a position to see, I had actually been backed up against the gate and could not go further when the slapping occurred.

With regard to the alleged insult, Major Hongo mentioned no such thing when he called to apologize yesterday morning. I inquired of Mr. Fukui this evening how I had insulted the Japanese military and he replied that it was my going into their quarters without permission. I assured

him that I had no intention of insulting the military authorities and requested him so to inform them. I pointed out that I was making this statement merely in a desire to get right an obvious misunderstanding and that the seriousness with which I regard the action of the Japanese soldier.

The Ambassador, under instructions from his Government, emphasized that in weighing the gravity of the incident the American Government takes into account the fact that the whole incident, including the slapping by a Japanese soldier of a diplomatic representative of the United States Government, is not an isolated case, but represents one of many and cannot be dissociated from a series of cases of irregular entry of American property and disregard of American rights by Japanese soldiers. The Ambassador emphasized also that in the light of all these continuing incidents and of the statement made by Mr. Fukui of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking that Mr. Allison was placing too much confidence in the statements of American missionaries, it was important that the American Government's representative at Nanking ascertain the truth in regard to reports of the continued invasions of American property.

It might be pointed out that Mr. Allison was investigating an unauthorized and unwarranted entry of American property; that in company with a Japanese consular policeman and Japanese gendarmes Mr. Allison proceeded to the American property in question; that the investigation led from the American property to property which was a former residence of Catholic priests but now occupied by Japanese soldiers; that the purpose in going to the last mentioned property was to identify if possible the persons who had without warrant entered the American property in question; that Mr. Allison and Mr. Riggs without encountering any sentry or guard followed the Japanese gendarme inside the open gate of the compound occupied by the Japanese soldiers; that as soon as a Japanese soldier indicated that they should withdraw, they began doing so; and that the soldier slapped Mr. Allison before Mr. Allison had time to get out of the gate and while Mr. Allison was in process of backing out of the compound.

The Ambassador informed the Vice Minister that the American Government expects to receive a suitable expression of regret and an assurance that the Japanese Government will take adequate measures to punish the offenders.

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The Ambassador further stated that in view of the versions of the incident which have been given out by the Japanese spokesman at Shanghai, the American Government has felt compelled to give to the press in the United States a statement based on Mr. Allison's telegrams under reference; also that the American Government hopes that it will be in position within a day or two to issue a further statement of the action of the Japanese Government by way of settlement to the end that public opinion in the United States may not be unduly aroused.