

案檔區全安京南

DOCUMENTS OF THE
NANKING SAFETY ZONE

EDITED BY

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纂 希 淑 徐

*Prepared under the Auspices of the Council of
International Affairs, Chungking*

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED
SHANGHAI—HONG KONG—SINGAPORE
1939

PREFACE

The documents included in the present volume are not all that the Nanking Safety Zone possesses, but only all that the Council of International Affairs is fortunate enough to secure. Besides, some of them have appeared in the editor's *The War Conduct of the Japanese*, while a still larger number, including most of the important ones, can be seen in the appendixes of Mr. H. J. Timperley's *What War Means: the Japanese Terror in China*. But, in view of their importance as source material for the study of history and international law as well as evidence of the noble deeds of a group of public-spirited men and women their publication in a special collection, independent and as complete as can be, seems justifiable. The division of them into two parts is mainly a matter of convenience, the demarcation line adopted being the return to Nanking of third-party embassy officials, whose aid for the performance of its difficult task the International Committee of the Zone lost no time to invoke.

For those who have not come across the two books mentioned above or otherwise acquired a knowledge of the nature and function of the Zone and its International Committee a glance at Documents 2 and 9 before proceeding may be of some help.

SHUHSI HSÜ

May 9, 1939

抗議文表通(番号)

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PREFACE

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PART ONE

December 14, 1937—January 7, 1938

NUMBER 1

LETTER TO JAPANESE COMMANDER
OF NANKING^a

December 14, 1937

Honorable Sir:

We come to thank you for the fine way your artillery spared the Safety Zone and to establish contact with you for future plans for care of Chinese civilians in the Zone.

The International Committee has taken responsibility for putting people into buildings in the area, has stored rice and flour for feeding the population temporarily, and has taken control of the police in the area.

We would respectfully request that the Committee may:

1. Be favored with a Japanese guard at entrances to the Safety Zone.
2. Be allowed to police the inside of the area with its own civilian police who are armed only with pistols.
3. Be allowed to carry on sale of rice and operate its soup kitchens in the area. We have stores of rice in

^a Letter heading gives the following: "International Committee for Nanking Safety Zone, 5 Ninghai Road."



other parts of the city and would like to have free passage of trucks to secure them.

4. Be allowed to continue the present housing arrangements until the common people can return to their homes. (Even then there will be thousands of homeless poor refugees to care for.)

5. Be given the opportunity to cooperate with you in restoring telephone, electric, and water services as soon as possible.

Yesterday afternoon an unforeseen situation developed when a number of Chinese soldiers were trapped in the northern part of the city. Some of them came to our office and pleaded in the name of humanity that we save their lives. Representatives of our Committee tried to find your Headquarters but got no farther than a captain on Han Chung Lu.^a So we disarmed all these soldiers and put them into buildings in the Zone. We beg your merciful permission to allow these men to return to peaceful civilian life as is now their desire.

We would further like to introduce to you the "International Red Cross Committee of Nanking" with Rev. John Magee (American) as Chairman. This International Red Cross Committee has taken charge of the former military hospitals at the Ministry of Foreign

^a Some Chinese words in proper names and their English equivalent:

(a) Lu = Road, Chieh = Street, Hsiang = Lane, Ts'un or Li = Compound (in urban area) or Village (in rural area);

(b) Men = Gate (of city), Lou = Tower or Portal, Ting or Ko = Pavilion, Ch'iao = Bridge;

(c) Shih = Market, Yuan (with even tone) = Park, Yuan (with oblique tone) = Hall, Kung = Palace or Temple, Shè = Society, Hui = Society or Committee, Ying = Encampment (old site of);

(d) Shan = Hill, Kang = Ridge, Hu = Lake, Chih = Pond, Ho = River or Creek, Yen = Course (of old creek);

(e) Tung = East, Hsi = West, Nan = South, Pei = North, Chung = Central or Middle.

Thus, Han Chung Lu = Hanchung Road.

Affairs, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of War. The Red Cross Committee yesterday disarmed all men on these places and will see that these buildings are used only for hospital purposes. If it is possible to put all the wounded in it, we suggest transferring all the Chinese wounded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs building.

We will be glad to cooperate in any way we can in caring for the civilian population of this city.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
NANKING SAFETY ZONE
Most respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

NUMBER 2

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
SAFETY ZONE

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Organization</i>
1.	Mr. John H. D. Rabe, Chairman	German	Siemens Co.
2.	Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe, Secretary	American	University of Nanking
3.	Mr. P. H. Munro-Faure	British	Asiatic Petroleum Co.
4.	Rev. John G. Magee	American	American Church Mission
5.	Mr. P. R. Shields	British	International Export Co.
6.	Mr. J. M. Hansen	Danish	Texas Oil Co.
7.	Mr. G. Schultze-Pantin	German	Shingming Trading Co.
8.	Mr. Iver Mackay	British	Butterfield & Swire
9.	Mr. J. V. Pickering	American	Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.
10.	Mr. Eduard Sperling	German	Shanghai Insurance
11.	Dr. M. S. Bates	American	University of Nanking
12.	Rev. W. P. Mills	American	Northern Presbyterian Mission
13.	Mr. J. Lean	British	Asiatic Petroleum Co.
14.	Dr. C. S. Trimmer	American	University Hospital
15.	Mr. Charles Riggs	American	University of Nanking

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NUMBER 3

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS
COMMITTEE

1. Rev. John G. Magee, Chairman
2. Mr. Li Chuin-nan, Vice-Chairman (Chinese Red Cross Society of Nanking)
3. Mr. W. Lowe, Vice-Chairman
4. Rev. Ernest H. Forster, Secretary
5. Mr. Christian Kroeger, Treasurer
6. Mrs. Paul de Witt Twinem
7. Miss Minnie Vautrin
8. Dr. Robert O. Wilson
9. Mr. P. H. Munro-Faure
10. Dr. C. S. Trimmer
11. Rev. James McCallum
12. Dr. M. S. Bates
13. Mr. John H. D. Rabe
14. Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe
15. Rev. W. P. Mills
16. Mr. Cola Podshivloff
17. Pastor Shen Yu-shu

NUMBER 4

LETTER TO MR. FUKUDA^a

December 15, 1937

Dear Sir:

The International Committee for Nanking Safety Zone is very much perplexed by the problem of soldiers who have thrown away their arms. From the beginning the Committee strove to have this Zone entirely free of

^a Mr. Tokuyasu Fukuda, Attaché to the Japanese Embassy.

Chinese soldiers and up to the afternoon of Monday, December 13, had achieved considerable success in this respect. At that time several hundred soldiers approached or entered the Zone through the northern boundary and appealed to us for help. The Committee plainly told the soldiers that it could not protect them. But we told them that if they abandoned their arms and all resistance to the Japanese, we thought the Japanese would give them merciful treatment.

In the confusion and haste of that evening, the Committee was unable to keep the disarmed soldiers separate from civilians, particularly because some of the soldiers had abandoned their military clothing. 批發 234号

The Committee fully recognizes that identified soldiers are lawful prisoners of war. But in dealing with those disarmed soldiers, the Committee hopes that the Japanese Army will use every precaution not to involve civilians. The Committee further hopes that the Japanese Army will in accordance with the recognized laws of war regarding prisoners and for reasons of humanity exercise mercy toward these former soldiers. They might be used to good advantage as laborers and would be glad to return to civilian life if possible.

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

Chairman

NUMBER 5

LETTER TO MR. FUKUDA

December 15, 1937

Sir:

Owing to the large number of wounded soldiers and civilians in Nanking, we have organized a local branch of the International Red Cross Society to deal with the situation.

We have appealed for recognition from the International Red Cross Society in Shanghai and from the Red Cross Society of China.

We now request your good offices in securing for us permission from the Japanese Military Authorities in Nanking to carry on this humanitarian work.

We herewith enclose a list of the membership of our Committee.

With kind regards, I am

Yours cordially,
ERNEST H. FORSTER
Secretary^a

NUMBER 6

MEMORANDUM OF INTERVIEW WITH CHIEF OF
SPECIAL SERVICE CORPS

Bank of Communications, noon, December 15, 1937

Translator: Mr. Fukuda. (The interview was a categorical statement by the Chief and no questions or discussion. It was in answer to our letter of December 14, which had been given to Mr. Fukuda that morning and was presented to the Chief in Japanese.)

1. Must search the city for Chinese soldiers.
2. Will post guards at entrances to Zone.
3. People should return to their homes as soon as possible; therefore, we must search the Zone.
4. Trust humanitarian attitude of Japanese Army to care for the disarmed Chinese soldiers.
5. Police may patrol within the Zone if they are disarmed excepting for batons.
6. The 10,000 *tan* of rice stored by your Committee in the Zone you may use for the refugees. But Japanese

^a International Red Cross Committee.

soldiers need rice, so in the Zone they should be allowed to buy rice. (Answer regarding our stores of rice outside of Zone not clear.)

7. Telephone, electricity and water must be repaired; so this p.m. will go with Mr. Rabe to inspect and act accordingly.

8. We are anxious to get workers. From tomorrow will begin to clear city. Committee please assist. Will pay. Tomorrow want 100 to 200 workers.

9. Will inspect rice locations and guard.

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE
Secretary

Members of Committee present:

Mr. Rabe, Chairman
Dr. Smythe, Secretary
Dr. Sperling, Inspector-General

NUMBER 7

LETTER TO MR. FUKUDA

December 16, 1937

My dear Sir:

As pointed out by the Major we interviewed with you at the Bank of Communications yesterday noon, it is advisable to have the city return to normal life as soon as possible. But yesterday the continued disorders in the Safety Zone increased the state of panic among the refugees. Refugees in large buildings are afraid to go even to nearby soup kitchens to secure the cooked rice. Consequently, we are having to deliver rice to these compounds directly, thereby complicating our problem. We could not even get coolies out to load rice and coal to take to our soup kitchens and therefore this morning thousands of people had to go without their breakfast.

Foreign members of the International Committee are this morning making desperate efforts to get trucks through Japanese patrols so these civilians can be fed. Yesterday foreign members of our Committee had several attempts made to take their personal cars away from them by Japanese soldiers. (A list of cases of disorder is appended.)

Until this state of panic is allayed, it is going to be impossible to get any normal activity started in the city, such as: telephone workers, electric plant workers, probably the water plant workers, shops of all kinds, or even street cleaning.

In order to improve this situation quickly, the International Committee respectfully suggests that the Imperial Japanese Army take the following steps at once:

1. Have all searching done by regularly organized squads of soldiers under a responsible officer. (Most of the trouble has come from wandering groups of three to four soldiers without an officer.)

2. At night, and if possible also in the daytime, have the guards at the entrances of the Safety Zone (proposed by the Major yesterday) to prevent any stray Japanese soldiers from entering the Safety Zone.

3. Today, give us passes to paste on the windshields of our private cars and trucks to prevent Japanese soldiers from commandeering them. (Even under the stress of defence of the city the Chinese Army Headquarters supplied us with such passes and the cars that were taken before we got the passes were returned to the Committee within 24 hours after our reporting the cases. Furthermore, even in that difficult situation, the Chinese Army assigned to us three trucks to use for hauling rice for feeding civilians. Certainly, the Imperial Japanese Army in full control of the city, with no fighting going on,

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and with much greater amount of equipment, cannot do less for the Chinese civilians that have now come under their care and protection).

We refrained from protesting yesterday because we thought when the High Commander arrived order in the city would be restored, but last night was even worse than the night before, so we decided these matters should be called to the attention of the Imperial Japanese Army, which we are sure does not approve of such actions by its soldiers.

Most respectfully yours,

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE
 Secretary

NUMBER 8

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS
 IN THE SAFETY ZONE

Filed, December 16, 1937

Note: These are only sample cases we have had time to check upon more carefully. Many more have been reported to our workers.

1. Six street sweepers of the second division of the Sanitary Commission of the Safety Zone were killed in the house they occupied at Kulou and one seriously injured with a bayonet by Japanese soldiers on December 15. There was no apparent reason whatever, as these men were our employees. The soldiers entered the house.

2. A carriage loaded with rice was taken on December 15 at 4 p.m. near the gate of Ginling College by Japanese soldiers. 7/12/37

3. Several residents in our second sub-division were driven from their homes on the night of December 14 and

robbed of everything. The chief of the sub-division was himself robbed twice by Japanese soldiers. 劫

4. On the night of December 15, last night, seven Japanese soldiers entered the University of Nanking library building and took seven Chinese women refugees, three of whom were raped on the spot. (Full details of this case will be filed by Dr. M. S. Bates, Chairman of the University of Nanking Emergency Committee.)

5. On the night of December 14, there were many cases of Japanese soldiers entering Chinese houses and raping women or taking them away. This created a panic in the area and hundreds of women moved into the Ginling College campus yesterday. Consequently, three American men spent the night at Ginling College last night to protect the 3,000 women and children in the compound. 劫

6. About 30 Japanese soldiers with no apparent leader, on December 14, searched the University Hospital and the nurses' dormitory. The staff of the Hospital were systematically looted, the objects taken were: six fountain pens, \$180, four watches, two hospital bandages, two flashlights, two pairs of gloves, one sweater. 劫

7. Yesterday, December 15, everyone of our large refugee camps in public and institutional buildings reported that the Japanese soldiers had been there and had robbed the refugees several times. 劫

8. On December 15, the American Ambassador's residence was broken into and searched and some small personal articles taken. 劫

9. On December 15, the faculty house of Ginling College was entered by Japanese soldiers who climbed over the back fence and smashed in a door. Since every

movable thing had been taken out of the building since December 13, nothing could be stolen! 劫 金銀卷 劫

10. At noon, December 14, on Chien Ying Hsiang, Japanese soldiers entered a house and took four girls, raped them, and let them return in two hours. 劫 劫

11. Our Ninghai Road rice shop was visited on December 15 in the afternoon by Japanese soldiers who bought three bags of rice (3.75 *tan* or piculs) and only paid \$5. The regular price of rice is \$9 per *tan*, so the Imperial Japanese Army owes the International Committee \$28.75 for this. 劫

12. At 10 p.m. on the night of December 14 a Chinese home on Chien Ying Hsiang was entered by 11 Japanese soldiers who raped four Chinese women. 劫

13. On December 14, Japanese soldiers entered the home of Miss Grace Bauer, an American missionary, and took a pair of fur-lined gloves, drank up all the milk on the table, and scooped up sugar with their hands. 劫

14. On December 15, the Japanese soldiers entered the garage of Dr. R. F. Brady (American) at 11 Shuan Lung Hsiang, smashed a window in his Ford V8, later came back with a mechanic and tried to start the car. 劫

15. Last night, December 15, Japanese soldiers entered a Chinese house on Hankow Road and raped a young wife and took away three women. When two husbands ran, the soldiers shot both of them. 劫

The above cases have been checked upon by foreign members of our Committee or Staff.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

Secretary

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NUMBER 9 1252

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY^a

December 17, 1937

Dear Sirs:

In view of the statement of Consul-General Katsuo Okazaki yesterday afternoon that the International Committee had no legal status, some explanations of our position seem to be in order. Vis-a-vis your Japanese authorities we are not claiming any political status whatever. But on December 1, Mayor Ma of the Nanking Municipality turned over to our Committee nearly all the functions of the City Government for the emergency of transitions: police, supervision of essential utilities, fire department, housing regulation, food supply, and sanitation. Consequently, when your Army victoriously arrived in the city on Monday noon, December 13, we were the only administrative authority carrying on in the city. Of course, that authority did not extend outside of the Safety Zone itself, and involved no rights of sovereignty within the Zone.

Being the only administrative authorities and having had assurances from the Japanese authorities in Shanghai that if the Safety Zone did not contain soldiers or military establishments, your troops would not intentionally attack it, we tried to establish contact with your advance guard immediately. In the afternoon of December 13, we found a captain with a group of Japanese soldiers resting on Han Chung Lu. We explained to him where the Zone was and marked it on his map. We politely called his attention to the three Red Cross Hospitals and told him about the disarmed soldiers. He was reassuring and so we felt that all was understood by your Army.

^a Marked "For the kind attention of Mr. Kiyoshi Fukui, Second Secretary."

That night and early the next morning we drew up our letter of December 14 and had it translated into Japanese. Then, as Mr. Fukuda, Attaché to the Imperial Japanese Embassy, may tell you, Mr. Rabe, Mr. Smythe and Rev. Forster went to find a high Japanese officer to whom we could present the letter. We talked to five different officers but they told us to wait for the arrival of the High Commander the next day.

The following morning, December 15, we were favored by calls by Mr. Tokuyasu Fukuda of the Imperial Japanese Embassy, and by ~~Mr. Sekiguchi~~ with cards from the Captain and Officers of the H.I.J.M.S. *Seta* at our headquarters. We presented our letter of December 14, referred to above, to Mr. Fukuda and assured Mr. Sekiguchi that we would be glad to cooperate in starting the electricity works. At noon, we had the pleasure of meeting the Head of the T'eh Pei Kwan Chang^a at the Bank of Communications and from him received a formal, oral statement in answer to our letter of December 14. In his reply, among other points, he said that they would station guards at the entrances to the Zone; that the civilian police could patrol within the Zone provided they were armed only with batons; that the Committee could use the 10,000 *tan* of rice it had stored and move in the other stores of rice assigned to it by the former City Government; and that it was essential to repair the telephone, electricity and water works as soon as possible. But no answer was given to point 4 in our letter of the 14th excepting to say that people should return to their homes as soon as possible.

On the basis of this reply, we encouraged our police to go ahead with their duties, assured the people they would be well-treated now that we had explained to the Japanese

^a Literally, Specially Delegated Official.

officers, and started to move rice. But since then any truck that appeared on the streets without a Westerner on it has been commandeered; the Red Swastika Society (working under our direction), which started trucks Tuesday morning to pick up dead bodies in the Zone, had its trucks either taken or attempts made to take them and now yesterday 14 of their workers were taken away. Our police were interfered with and yesterday 50 of them stationed at the Ministry of Justice were marched off, "to be killed" according to the Japanese officer in charge, and yesterday afternoon 46 of our "volunteer police" were similarly marched off. (These volunteers had been organized by our Committee on December 13 when it looked as though the work to be done in the Zone was greater than the uniformed police—who were on day and night duty—could take care of. These "volunteer police" were neither uniformed nor armed in any way. They simply wore our armbands. They were more like Boy Scouts in the West who do odd jobs in helping to keep crowds in order, clean up, and render first aid, etc.) On the 14th our four fire trucks were commandeered by Japanese soldiers and used for transport.

The point we have been trying so hard to get across to your Embassy and to the Japanese Army is that we were left to carry on the City Government services for the civilian population of Nanking until the Japanese authorities could establish a new City Government or other organization to take over these functions in the city. But unfortunately your soldiers have not been willing to let us continue with our maintenance of order and services for the civilian population in the Zone. This resulted in a breaking down of our system for maintaining order and for providing necessary services which we had carried on up till the morning of December 14. In other words, on the 13th when your troops entered the

¹²⁶³ city, we had nearly all the civilian population gathered in a Zone in which there had been very little destruction by stray shells and no looting by Chinese soldiers even when in full retreat. The stage was all set for you to take over that area peacefully and let the normal life therein continue undisturbed until the rest of the city could be put in order. Then the full normal life of the city could go forward. All 27 Westerners in the city at that time and our Chinese population were totally surprised by the reign of robbery, rapine and killing initiated by your soldiers on the 14th.

All that we are asking in our protests is that you restore order among your troops and get the normal life of the city going as soon as possible. In the latter process we are glad to cooperate in any way we can. But even last night between 8 and 9 p.m. when five Western members of our staff and Committee toured the Zone to observe conditions, we did not find a single Japanese patrol either in the Zone or at the entrances! Yesterday's threats and marching off of our police had driven all our police from the streets. All we saw were groups of two and three Japanese soldiers wandering about the streets of the Zone and now, as I write, reports are pouring in from all parts of the Zone about the depredations of robbery and rape committed by these wandering, uncontrolled soldiers. This means that nothing has been done about our requests in our letter of yesterday, December 16, namely, point 2, that stray soldiers be kept out of the Zone by guards at the entrances.

Consequently, as a first step in turning over to your authorities the maintenance of order in the Zone, we suggest:

1. That the Imperial Japanese Army set up a system of regular military police to patrol the zone both day and

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night with full authority to arrest soldiers found looting, entering houses, and committing rape or carrying off women.

2. That the Japanese authorities take over the 450 Chinese police assigned to us by the former Chinese Nanking City Government and organize them to maintain peace and order among the civilian population. (This order has never once broken down in the Zone.)

3. In view of the number of fires in the city yesterday and last night, fortunately not in the Zone, we suggest that the Fire Department be reorganized under your authorities and the four trucks be returned by your soldiers to such service.

4. We further respectfully beg to suggest that as soon as possible you kindly bring an expert in Municipal Administration to Nanking to manage the life of the civilian population until a new city government can be formed. (There is nothing left of the former city government excepting the police and firemen in our Zone and three clerks. All others left the city. Your army has taken the physical structure of the city of Nanking and the poorer sections of its population, but most of the trained, intelligent and active people have all moved further west.)

May we again reassure you that we have no interest in continuing any semi-administrative function left to us by the former Nanking City Government. We earnestly hope that you will kindly take up these functions as quickly as possible. Then we will become simply a relief organization.

If the depredations of the last three days continue, this relief problem is going to be multiplied rapidly. We organized the Zone on the basis that every family that could should make private arrangements for housing and

food in order to reduce the administrative load suddenly placed on our *ad hoc* organization. But if the present situation continues, in a few days we are going to have large numbers of people facing starvation; their private supplies of food and fuel are running out; money, clothing and personal articles have been taken from many of them by wandering Japanese soldiers; and little normal business or other activity can be carried on because people are afraid either to open shops or appear on the streets. On the other hand, since the morning of December 14, our supply trucks have been practically at a standstill. Before your troops entered the city we concentrated on getting supplies into the Zone and expected to carry out distribution later because the people had been urged to bring a week's supply of food with them. But in order to keep some of our camps from going without food over a day, Western members of our staff and committee have had to haul bags of rice to those places in their private cars after dark!

Besides the starvation facing the people if these services cannot be extended quickly, there is the stirring up of the people. Some families have had their houses entered, robbed and their women raped as much as five times in one night. Is it any wonder that the next morning they move out and try to find a safer place? And yesterday afternoon while three officers of your Army Supply Department were asking us to help get the telephone service started, a small number of telephone workers wearing our insignia were turned out of their houses in the Zone and are now scattered to unknown places in the Zone. If this process of terrorism continues, it will be next to impossible to locate workers to get the essential services started. It is hard to see how starvation may be prevented among many of the 200,000 Chinese civilians if order is not restored at once among the Japanese soldiers in the city.

Chang,

p. 112

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Chinese civilians if order is not restored at once among the Japanese soldiers in the city.

Assuring you that we will be glad to cooperate in any way we can in caring for the civilian population of this city, I am

Most respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

Enclosures:^a
Explanation in Chinese
Regulations in Chinese

P.S.—Cases of disorders in the Zone committed by Japanese soldiers since yesterday noon will be filed later.

NUMBER 10

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY^b

December 18, 1937

Dear Sirs:

We are very sorry to trouble you again but the sufferings and needs of the 200,000 civilians for whom we are trying to care make it urgent that we try to secure action from your military authorities to stop the present disorder among Japanese soldiers wandering through the Safety Zone.

There is no time or space here to go into the cases that are pouring in faster than we can type them out. But last night Dr. Bates of our Committee went to the University of Nanking dormitories to sleep in order to protect the 1,000 women that fled there yesterday because of attacks in their homes. He found no Gendarmerie on

^a Not among the documents secured.

^b Marked "For the kind attention of Mr. Kiyoshi Fukui, Second Secretary."

guard there nor at the new University library building. When at 8 p.m. Mr. Fitch and Dr. Smythe took Rev. W. P. Mills to Ginling College to sleep in a house near the gate (as one or more of us have been doing every night since the 14th in order to protect the 3,000 women and children, yesterday augmented to 4,000 by the panic), we were seized roughly by a searching squad and detained for over an hour. The officer had the two women in charge of Ginling College, Miss Minnie Vautrin and Mrs. Chen, with a friend, Mrs. Twinem, lined up at the gate and kept them there in the cold and the men pushed them around roughly. The officer insisted there were soldiers in the compound and he wanted to find them and shoot them. Finally, he let us go home but would not let Rev. Mills stay so we do not know what happened after we left.

This combined with the marching off of the men at the Ministry of Justice on December 16 (see separate "Memorandum"), among which were several hundred civilian men to our positive knowledge and 50 of our uniformed police, had made us realize that, unless something is done to clear up this situation, the lives of all the civilian men in our Zone are at the mercy of the temperament of searching captains.

With the panic that has been created among the women who are now flocking by the thousands to our American institutions for protection, the men are being left more and more alone. (For instance, there were 600 people in the old Language School at Siao T'ao Yuen up till December 16. But because so many women were raped there on the night of December 15, 400 women and children moved to Ginling College, leaving 200 men.) These public institutional buildings were originally listed to accommodate 35,000 people; now, because of panic among the women, this has increased to 50,000, although

two buildings have been emptied of men: the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court.

If this panic continues, not only will our housing problem become more serious but the food problem and the question of finding workers will seriously increase. This morning one of your representatives, Mr. K. Kikuchi, was at our office asking for workers for the electric light plant. We had to reply that we could not even get our own workers out to do anything. We are only able to keep rice and coal supplied to these large concentrations of people by Western members of our Committee and Staff driving trucks for rice and coal. Our Food Commissioner has not dared leave his house for two days. The second man on our Housing Commission had to see two women in his family at 23 Hankow Road raped last night at supper time by Japanese soldiers. Our Associate Food Commissioner, Mr. Sone (a Theological Professor), has had to convey trucks with rice and leave the 2,500 people in families at his Nanking Theological Seminary to look out for themselves. Yesterday, in broad daylight, several women at the Seminary were raped right in the middle of a large room filled with men, women, and children! We 22 Westerners cannot feed 200,000 Chinese civilians and protect them night and day. That is the duty of the Japanese authorities. If you can give them protection, we can help feed them!

There is another matter that is in the minds of the Japanese officers searching the Zone: they think the place is full of "plain-clothes soldiers." We have notified you several times of the presence of soldiers who, disarmed, entered the Zone on the afternoon of December 13. But now we can safely assure you that there are no groups of disarmed Chinese soldiers in the Zone. Your searching squads have cleaned out all of them and many civilians along with them.

For the good of all concerned, we would beg to make the following constructive suggestions:

I. *Control of Soldiers.*

1. We repeat our request of yesterday for patrols of Gendarmerie for the Zone night and day.

2. In our letter of December 16, we asked that guards be placed at entrances to the Zone to keep out wandering soldiers at night. This has not been done. But we hope the Japanese Army will find some way to prevent soldiers from robbing, raping and killing the civilian population, especially at night when soldiers might be confined to their barracks.

3. Until general order can be restored among the soldiers will you please station sentries at the entrances to our 18 larger concentrations of refugees. These sentries should be instructed to be responsible for preventing soldiers climbing over the walls of the compounds as well. (See list of "Refugee Camps" attached.)

4. We would also respectfully request that a proclamation in Japanese be put at each of these refugee camps describing what they are and ordering Japanese soldiers not to molest these poor people.

II. *Searching.*

1. Since our refugee camps seem to be misunderstood by captains of searching squads, we suggest that today we will be glad to have a high officer of the Japanese Army accompany one of our housing men to each of the 18 refugee camps and see them in daylight.

2. Since we know there are no groups of disarmed soldiers in the Zone and there has been no sniping in the Zone at any time; and since, furthermore, search of both Refugee Camps and private houses has been carried out many times and each time means robbery and rape; we

would venture to suggest that the Army's desires to prevent any former Chinese soldier's hiding in the Zone can now be accomplished by the patrol of the Gendarmeries mentioned above.

3. We venture to make these suggestions because we sincerely believe that if the civilian population is left alone for two or three days, they will resume their normal daily life in the Zone, food and fuel can be transported, shops will open, and workers will appear looking for work. These workers can then help start the essential services of electricity, water and telephones.

III. *Police that have been taken away.*

Yesterday we called your attention to the fact that 50 uniformed police had been taken from the Ministry of Justice, and that 46 "volunteer police" had also been marched off. We now must add that 40 of our uniformed police stationed at the Supreme Court were also taken. The only stated charge against them was made at the Ministry of Justice where the Japanese officer said they had taken in soldiers after the place had been searched once, and, therefore, they were to be shot. As pointed out in the accompanying "Memorandum on the Incident at the Ministry of Justice," Western members of our Committee take full responsibility for having put some civilian men and women in there because they had been driven out of other places by Japanese soldiers.

Yesterday, we requested that the 450 uniformed police assigned to the Zone be now organized into a new police force for the city under Japanese direction. At the same time, we trust the above mentioned 90 uniformed police will be restored to their positions as policemen and that 46 volunteer police will either be returned to our office as workers, or we be informed of their whereabouts. We

have on file a complete list of the 450 uniformed police assigned to the Zone, so can help you in this process.

Trusting that you will pardon our venturing to make these suggestions, and assuring you of our willingness to cooperate in every way for the welfare of the civilians in the city, I am

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

Enclosure:

Memorandum on Incident at Ministry of Justice
List of Refugee Camps in Safety Zone.

NUMBER 11

MEMORANDUM ON INCIDENT AT THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

On the morning of December 16, a group of Japanese soldiers under an officer came to the Ministry of Justice and insisted on marching off most of the men to be shot—at least, that is what the officer said he was going to do with them. He also marched out all the police after seriously manhandling the Police Captain. There were probably 50, because that was the assignment to that station.

Two days previously, December 14, a Japanese officer came into the Ministry of Justice and inspected half of the group, from which they took about 200 to 300, whom the officer claimed were soldiers, and left 330 men, whom they acknowledged to be civilians. This first search of half of the men in the building was very carefully carried out. The remaining half, which the officer did not inspect that day, were quartered in a separate

part of the building and he promised to come back the next day, December 15, to inspect them and remove such soldiers as they might find among them. No officer came on the 15th to sort them. But on the 16th, an officer came and declared that they had taken all the soldiers at the time of the first search on the 14th. Because he found some soldiers in this group on the 16th (including the half which had *not* been previously inspected), the officer declared that the police and we had put soldiers in there since the first inspection.

The only persons we added to this group were a number of civilians that had been forced out of other houses by Japanese soldiers, who were taken to the Ministry of Justice by Mr. McCallum of the University Hospital and Dr. M. S. Bates of our Committee. The fact that they found soldiers in the group on the 16th was *not* because the Committee had added any soldiers to the group, but because the Japanese soldiers had *failed* to inspect the second half of the group on the 15th as planned.

This whole incident on the morning of December 16 was observed by Mr. James McCallum of the University Hospital and by Mr. Charles Riggs of our Committee and associate Housing Commissioner. During the process, the officer threatened Mr. Riggs with his sword three times and finally hit him hard over the heart twice with his fist. All Mr. Riggs was trying to do was to explain to the officer the situation described above in order to prevent civilians from being mistaken for former soldiers.

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

Secretary

December 18, 1937

NUMBER 12

LIST OF REFUGEE CAMPS IN THE SAFETY ZONE

as of December 17, 1937 1312

<i>Name of Building</i>	<i>Number of Refugees</i>	<i>Sex</i>
1. Old Ministry of Communications	10,000 or more	Families
2. Wutaishan Primary School	1,640	Families
3. Hankow Road Primary School	1,000	Families
4. Military College	3,500	Families
5. Nanking Language School at Siao Tao Yuen	200	Men
6. Military Chemical Shops (back of Overseas Building)	4,000	Families
7. University Middle School	6,000—8,000	Families
8. Bible Teachers' Training School	3,000	Families
9. Overseas Building	2,500	Families
10. Nanking Theological Seminary	2,500	Families
11. Ministry of Justice	Empty	
12. Supreme Court	Empty	
13. Sericulture Building at Univ. of Nanking	4,000	Families
14. Library Building at Univ. of Nanking	2,500	Families
15. German Club	500	Families
16. Ginling College	4,000	Women & children
17. Law College	500	Families
18. Rural Leaders Training School	1,500	Families
19. Shansi Road Primary School	1,000	Families
20. University of Nanking dormitories	1,000	Women & children

Total persons

49,340—51,340

NUMBER 13

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 19, 1937^a

Sirs:

I respectfully beg to call to your attention an incident occurring last night, December 18, at the University Hospital where we have over 150 patients together with nurses, doctors and hospital staff and where in the past we have been privileged to serve various members of the staff of the Japanese Embassy with medical care.

Three soldiers entered the hospital compound by the rear door and tramped up and down the hospital corridors. This was at approximately 8 p.m. Miss Hynds, a 63-year-old American nurse, met them and accompanied them. They took her watch in spite of her protestations that it was her own. They also took several (six) other watches and three fountain-pens. Two of them then departed and the third disappeared without leaving.

At 9:15 my attention was called to the fact that a Japanese soldier was in the nurses' dormitory. I went there with a lantern and found one soldier in a room with six nurses. He was partially dressed and I found that he had been in bed with three of the nurses before I arrived. All the nurses in the building were terrified beyond description.

Whereas heretofore we had considered that being a hospital we would be immune to this sort of incident and had not asked particularly for a guard at the hospital gates we would now like to place the matter in your hands with the request that such a guard be granted or other steps be taken to prevent the recurrence of any such proceeding.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT O. WILSON, M.D.

^a Letter heading gives "University Hospital, Nanking."

NUMBER 14

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 19, 1937

5 p.m.

Dear Sirs:

I am very sorry to have to present to you herewith a continuation of the "Cases of Disorders by Japanese Soldiers in the Safety Zone," being cases numbered 16 to 70. As indicated in the note, these are only a part of the cases that have come to our attention. Mr. Sperling (our Inspector-General), Mr. Kroeger, Mr. Hatz, and Mr. Riggs spend a good deal of their time escorting Japanese soldiers out of houses. These men do not have time even to dictate most of their cases.

I am also very regretful to have to report that the situation today is as bad as ever. One officer did come over in our area near Ninghai Road and cuff a large number of soldiers that were committing disorders. But that does not stop it!

Mr. Rabe asked me to apologize for his not coming this time, but he has 300 women and children who have sought safety in his yard and felt he could not leave them.

We sincerely trust that the sentries will be placed at the 18 Refugee Camps we listed to you yesterday and at the University Hospital, as requested by Dr. Wilson this morning. This will provide at least 19 cases of safety in a sea of depredation and protect one-third or one-fourth of the population.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Most respectfully yours,
LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE
Secretary

NUMBER 15

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN
THE SAFETY ZONE*Filed December 19, 1937*

Note: These are cases that have been reported by our workers in writing. Others have come to our attention but we did not have time to get them recorded. Cases 1 to 15 filed December 16.

16. On December 15 a man came to the University Hospital with a bayonet wound and reported that six Chinese men were taken from the Safety Zone to carry ammunition to Hsiakwan and when they got there the Japanese soldiers bayoneted them all. He however survived and got back to Kulou. (Wilson)

17. A Chinese, Wang Yu-hwei of the (German) Ho Tson Chi Liang Ho Kung Sze at 6 Fu Kan, reports that some Japanese soldiers came to their place on the 15th at about 8 a.m. They seized him and upon presentation of the German registration (Chih Chiao), they threw it on the ground. He also claims they tore down the German flag displayed there. He was conscripted to carry a load to the Chuin Kuan Hsioh Shao after which he was released and given the slip showing he had done work. On his way home while on Kiukiang Road he was shot twice from behind without any apparent reason by another Japanese soldier or soldiers. He is now in the University Hospital where he may be interviewed. (McCallum)

18. On the night of December 15 a number of Japanese soldiers entered the University of Nanking buildings at Tao Yuen and raped 30 women on the spot, some by six men. (Sone)

19. A man came to the University Hospital on December 15. He had been carrying his 60-year uncle

into the Safety Zone and soldiers shot his uncle and wounded himself. (Wilson)

20. On the night of December 16 seven Japanese soldiers broke windows; robbed refugees; wounded University staff member with bayonet because he had no watch or girl to give them; and raped women on the premises. (Bates)

21. On the night of December 16 Japanese soldiers forced entrance to two University houses in which Americans are living, smashing the door in one case. Also several American-owned residences temporarily occupied by Chinese University staff frequently and irregularly entered. (Bates)

22. On the night of December 16 Japanese soldiers beat several of the Zone policemen near the University of Nanking, demanding that they provide girls for the soldiers from among the refugees. (Bates)

23. On December 16 Japanese soldiers carried off 14 Red Swastika workers at Wutaishan. (Bitch)

24. On December 16 Japanese soldiers took a cooking kettle from workers of the soup kitchen of the Red Swastika Society, dumping the rice in the kettle on the ground. (Bitch)

25. On December 16 Japanese soldiers took two cows and two men from the Hsu Dairy at Yin Yang Ying. (Bitch)

26. On December 16 Japanese soldiers turned 40 volunteer workers with our armbands out of their residence at 9 Chih Pi Lu and would not allow them to take their bedding or baggage with them. Two of our trucks were taken at the same time. (Bitch)

27. On December 16 Japanese soldiers entered the residence of our chief sanitary inspector at 21 Kuling Road and took several motor-cycles, one garbage bucket and five bicycles. (Bitch)

28. At 4 p.m. on December 16 Japanese soldiers entered the residence at 11 Mokan Road and raped the woman there. (Bitch)

29. On December 16 Japanese soldiers tried to take the ambulance from the University Hospital and were only prevented by prompt arrival of an American member of the Committee, Rev. John Magee. (Magee)

30. On December 16 Dr. Smythe's house at 25 Hankow Road was entered five times by stray soldiers looking for *hao ku niang*.^a (Biggs)

31. The house of Kunst and Albers, Ching Yang Kai, was inspected on December 13 when the Chinese soldiers had already abandoned that area. When I visited the house again on the 15th noon it was open, every door broken, window smashed, and every thing searched. What was taken can not be ascertained now. (Kroeger)

32. On December 17 Japanese soldiers took Mr. Kroeger's Zeiss Ikon Camera 6 x 9 cm plate film from his car in front of 6 Yuen Kiang Hsin Tsun. (Kroeger)

33. On December 17 Japanese soldiers went into Lo Kia-Lu No. 5, raped four women and took one bicycle, bedding and other things. They disappeared quickly when Hatz and myself appeared on the spot. (Kroeger)

34. Japanese soldiers were found in the house at Shing Yuan 11 of Mr. Borchardt and Mr. Poblo. The house was flying a German flag and had the certificate of the German Embassy. Everything was broken into. The soldiers tried to start the Borchardt's car but stopped when I arrived. However, they took it on December 17. On the first occasion, December 15, one officer gave his name as attached.^b On the 16th some more soldiers were found looting the house. (Kroeger)

^a Literally, good girls.

^b Not among the documents secured.

35. On December 16 about 11 a.m., I was invited by one officer for a conversation about starting the electricity works and the water works. I passed my house and told the officer that my car might be taken in the meantime. When I came back about three o'clock with three higher officers, the car was gone with some books and four tins of gasoline. The house is 244 Chung Shan Pei Lu. On the morning of December 17 about 11 o'clock I found my car near Siemens' house. The soldiers could be persuaded easily to give the car back to me as German property. (Kroeger)

36. December 17. This afternoon at about 4 p.m. three or four Japanese soldiers shot a civilian near our house at Ta Fang Hsiang where four foreigners, Rev. E. H. Forster, Mr. Podshivoloff, Mr. Zial and I live. (Magee)

37. On December 17 in a small house behind my house at Siao Tao Yuen, Kan Ho Yen, a woman was raped and stabbed. If she gets medical aid today she can probably be saved. The woman's mother was badly beaten in the road. (Rabe)

38. On December 17 two Japanese soldiers scaled the garden wall and tried to get into the private residence of our Chairman, Mr. Rabe. On the appearance of the latter, who happened to be home, they took leave in the same way they came after explaining that they searched for Chinese soldiers. (Rabe)

39. On December 17 opposite Ginling College and near Mr. Tian Hsiang's place (2nd Lane) rape by Japanese soldiers was reported in these places. (Wang)

40. On December 17 at Lang Yah Lu (opposite 25 Lo Kia Lu) a young girl was pulled into a house and raped. (Wang) 2

41. On December 17 near Judicial Yuan a young girl after being raped was stabbed by a bayonet in her abdomen. (Wang) 3

42. On December 17 at Sian Fu Wua a woman of 40 was taken away and raped. (Wang) 4

①-156 43. On December 17 in the neighborhood of Kyih San Yui Lu two girls were raped by a number of soldiers. (Wang) 5

44. On the evening of the 15th at San Tiao Hsiang a number of soldiers got into the house and raped several women. (Wang) 6

45. From a primary school at Wu Tai Shan many women were taken away and raped for the whole night and released the next morning, December 17. (Wang) 7

46. At Wu Kyia home garden three men were killed and two women were taken away and cannot be found. (Wang) 8

47. Wu Zian-tsing, living at No. 18 Kan Ho Yen: On the night of the 16th at eight o'clock, there came two Japanese officers and two soldiers. They drove out the men. Some women (neighbors) ran away. Those who remained in the house (who could not get away) were raped. One vest of the soldiers was left in the house. Wu Zian-tsing herself, aged 30, was raped by them. (Wang) 9

48. On December 17, Wang Yu-chien, Inspector of the 4th Division of Housing Commission, at 4 Hsu Pu Hsiang reported soldiers entered daily, robbed and looted. Wife and two boys fled to Ginling College. Mother and boy remain. Wang threatened, so he had to leave. (Hitch)

49. On December 17, 11 a.m., Japanese soldiers came to the Police Headquarters for Safety Zone for an inspection. As a result one servant named Chang Ching-liang, who was just working in the kitchen, was taken

away. This man is really a good civilian, and has never been a soldier. We beg you to rescue him. (Chopped: Police Headquarters for the Safety Zone)

50. December 17: This morning at 11 a.m. soldiers came to our house. They carried away my son, Yao Shu-tzi (Vice Police Head of the 4th Division of the Police) and granddaughter Yang Wang-tsang (age 19). (Signed: Yao Chien-sze, 105 Shansi Road)

51. December 16, Mr. Ma Pu-ying, of our staff, was taken away by Japanese soldiers while he was on the way sending information for searching the Sericulture Building (University of Nanking) Refugee's Zone. He wore an armband and sign of man in charge of refugees. Another man named Wang working in our office as an office boy has also been taken away. (Wu Kuo-ching, Supt., 6th Section)

52. December 17. Two soldiers came into my residence at No. 9 Moh Kan Lu and carried away my son, daughter-in-law and aunt. (Wang Pei-sen)

53. Three girls of No. 10 Ta Fang Hsiang Refugees' Home were raped by Japanese soldiers by turn at 3 p.m. on the 17th instant. Also one woman was seriously wounded by gunning. (Ta Fang Hsiang No. 10 Refugees' House)

54. December 18 about 5 p.m. about 10 soldiers entered and took all the bedding and other belongings of 100 refugees and sanitary staff including our chief of staff, Mr. Ma Sen. (Hitch)

55. December 18, evening, 450 terrorized women fled for shelter to our office and spent the night in our yard. Many had been raped. (Hitch)

56. December 18, 4 p.m., at No. 18 I Ho Lu Japanese soldiers wanted a man's cigarette case and when he hesitated the soldier crashed in the side of his head

with a bayonet. The man is now at the University Hospital and is not expected to live. (Fitch)

57. On December 16 seven girls (ages ranged from 16 to 21) were taken away from the Military College. Five returned. Each girl was raped six or seven times daily (reported December 18). On December 17 at 11 p.m. the soldiers climbed over the wall and took away two girls but they returned in 30 minutes. (San Yuen-kwan)

58. On December 17 Mr. Rabe reports his house was visited by about 15 Japanese soldiers. Some of them scaled the wall and came in with drawn bayonets, robbing his sub-manager Mr. Han Siang-lin of his money and some business passports. The money was taken out of his inside pocket of his coat. A complete list of what has been robbed was given to Major Y. Nagai. In spite of Major Nagai's being kind enough to write a big poster forbidding Japanese soldiers to enter Mr. Rabe's house, which poster was stuck on the door of his house, and in spite of the fact that Mr. Rabe is a German subject and has four German Swastika flags flying on his property, two Japanese soldiers came in at about six o'clock just when Mr. Rabe returned to his home. He found one of the soldiers partly undressed just about to rape a girl. Both these soldiers were ordered to get out and disappeared the same way as they came—over the wall. A motor car was removed from Mr. Rabe's house against a receipt reading as follows: "I thank you present, Japanese army, K. Sato." A proper receipt which was asked for was refused. Value of motor car \$300. (Rabe)

59. While Major Y. Nagai was kind enough to call on our Chairman Mr. Rabe, at his house at Siao Tao Yuen, a neighbor right opposite called for help because four Japanese soldiers had entered his house and one of

them was raping one of the women. Major Nagai caught the man and slapped his face and ordered him out. The other three soldiers ran when they saw the Major coming. (Rabe)

60. December 19 at 11:30 a.m. Mr. Hatz reports that he found two Japanese soldiers in a dugout at the house next door to our Headquarters on Ninghai Road, who were trying to rape some of the women. There were about 20 women in the dugout. Hearing the women yelling for help, Mr. Hatz went into the dugout and chased these honorable soldiers out. (Hatz)

61. December 19. About 10 o'clock this morning Dr. Bates, Mr. Fitch and I went from interviewing Mr. Tanaka about these disorders to the University Middle School to see how they had fared during the night. We found that three girls had been taken during the night and one raped by three soldiers in the gate house. As we came toward the gate to leave, but still in the compound, Miss Pearl Wu-Bromley came in the gate followed by three Japanese soldiers on foot and one lower officer on horseback. We tried to stop the soldiers and told Miss Bromley to get in our car. The officer objected and pushed his horse in the way of our leaving but his horse became frightened at the car so we got out the gate and took Miss Bromley to the Japanese Embassy to ask where she would be safe in this city today. Miss Bromley is a returned student from America with a Phi Beta Kappa key. She decided to go to the University Hospital to help them. (Smythe)

62. On December 18 Refugee Home at Military College reports: on the 16th 200 men were taken away and only five returned; 17th, 26 men were taken away; 18th, 30 men were taken away. Looting: money, luggage and one bag of rice, over 400 sheets of hospital beddings. Besides, one man was killed (age 25), and one old woman

was pushed down and died after 20 minutes. (Tsan Yuen-kwan)

63. On Ninghai Road half a tin of kerosene oil was taken away from a boy by force and the boy bitterly beaten when asked to carry same. At Yin Yang Ying about 8 a.m. a Japanese grasped at food freely. At Pin Chen Shan No. 6 one pig was taken away by Japanese soldiers. A number of ponies have been taken away by five Japanese soldiers. Several girls living in No. 12 I Ho Lu were raped after all the men who lived together with them as refugees were chased away. One tea house master's daughter, age 17 years, was raped by seven Japanese soldiers and died on the 18th. Last night three Japanese soldiers raped four girls between six and ten o'clock. In No. 5 Moh Kan Lu one old man reported his daughter was raped badly by several Japanese soldiers. Three girls were taken away by Japanese soldiers last night from the Girls' College and returned to No. 8 Tao Ku Hsin Tsun in bad condition this morning. In Pin An Shan, a girl was raped by three Japanese soldiers and died. Raping, robbery and searching are happening along Yin Yang Ying. (Reported on December 18) (Ma Sie-hwa)

64. There are about 540 refugees crowded in Nos. 83 and 85 on Canton Road. Since 13th inst. up to the 17th those houses have been searched and robbed many many times a day by Japanese soldiers in groups of three to five. Today the soldiers are looting the places mentioned above continually and all the jewelries, money, watches, clothes of any sort are taken away. At present, women of younger ages are forced to go with the soldiers every night who send motor trucks to take them and release them the next morning. More than 30 women and girls have been raped. The women and children are crying all the night. Conditions inside the com-

pound are worse than we can describe. Please give us help. Yours truly, *All the Refugees*. (Translation signed by Han Siang-lin)

65. One motor car of Ford make belonging to Mr. Zeimssen, of German nationality, has been taken by three Japanese soldiers soon after 6 p.m. on December 18, 1937, from Lang Yah Lu No. 11. (Signed: Kung Ching-fah)

66. *Outside Zone but observed by Director:* Yesterday it was reported to me that the residence of Mr. Douglas Jenkins, Jr. Third Secretary of Embassy of the U.S.A. had been looted and one of the servants on the place killed. Today at noon I inspected the place, which is at 29 Ma Tai Chieh, and found it as stated. The house was in utter confusion, and the corpse of the servant was in one of the servants' rooms. The other servants had fled, so there is no one on the place now. (December 19) (Fitch)

67. Lee Wen Yuen, my chauffeur, living at 16 Lo Chia Lu (A German residence displaying the German flag and seals) together with his family of eight, was robbed by Japanese soldiers at 8:30 this morning of absolutely everything he possessed: Seven boxes of clothing, two baskets of household things, six quilts, three mosquito nets, rice bowls and dishes, and \$50 in cash. The family is now destitute without even bed-covers. (December 19) (Fitch)

68. The residence of six members of our office staff at 21 Ninghai Road displaying the Committee insignia and flag, was entered yesterday by three Japanese soldiers who took a pair of gloves, slippers, razor and candles. The following day, December 19, at noon two soldiers entered the same place and took three quilts, one blue serge suit, and one small trunk of personal effects. (Fitch)

69. Meng Chai Te, Chief Sanitary Inspector of our 8th Section, had the house at 59. Peiping Road where he is living entered six times yesterday and seven times today by Japanese soldiers. On the 17th two girls were raped there and again today two more were raped, one of them so brutally that she may die. Another girl was taken away from the place today. The refugees living in this house have been robbed of most of their money, watches, and other small articles. This case was personally investigated by Mr. Hatz and myself. (Fitch)

70. The residence of Mr. Tao, President of the Red Swastika Society, at 2 Mogan Road, was entered today at 3:30 p.m. by some drunken soldiers who broke open several boxes. The arrival of Mr. Sperling and myself probably served to prevent further depredations. (Fitch)

NUMBER 16

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY^a

December 20, 1937

Dear Sirs:

Herewith is the sad continuation of the story of disorders by Japanese soldiers in Nanking, cases Nos. 71 to 96. You will note that of these 26 cases reported to us since yesterday, 14 of them occurred yesterday afternoon, night and today. Consequently there does not seem to be much improvement in the situation.

Although rape by Japanese soldiers occurred in Ginling College last night while one of your Consular Guards was at the gate, there was no trouble on the main campus at the University of Nanking. Since no other method has worked to date, we earnestly hope that the sentries may be placed tonight and henceforth at the 18

^a Marked "For the kind attention of Mr. Tanaka."

Refugee Camps and University Hospital, and in the day time at our soup kitchens at Wutaishan, opposite Ginling College and on the University athletic field.

We wish that much more stringent measures could be taken at once to stop this disorder among Japanese troops. The number of military police you have are not going to be enough to cope with the situation.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Most respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

NUMBER 17

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS
IN SAFETY ZONE

Filed December 20, 1937

71. December 19 about five o'clock a young man was brought to our headquarters by his mother. He had been stabbed in the chest by a Japanese soldier for no apparent reason. Mr. Fitch and Dr. Smythe took him to the University Hospital on the way to the Japanese Embassy to file cases 16 to 70. (Fitch).

72. On December 19 at the Rural Leaders' Training School, part of the University of Nanking, Japanese soldiers took \$10 from one of our workers after having taken \$2.50 from him the day before. During the afternoon two women were raped and during the night five more women were raped on the premises by Japanese soldiers. (Kaō)¹⁰

73. On December 19 about 3 p.m. one Japanese soldier entered the University Hospital compound and when Dr. McCallum and Dr. Trimmer, Superintendent,

asked him to leave the soldier fired his rifle at them. Fortunately, the shot passed to one side of Dr. McCallum. (McCallum)

74. On December 18, Dr. Bates found a Japanese soldier in the University of Nanking building at Siao Tao Yuen where his own office is located and asked him what he was doing. The soldier threatened Dr. Bates with his pistol. (Bates)

75. On the evening of December 19 about 4:45 p.m. Dr. Bates was called to the house at 16 Ping Tsang Hsiang where Japanese soldiers had a few days previously driven out refugees (viewed by Riggs, Smythe and Steele). They had just finished looting the place and started a fire on the third floor. Dr. Bates tried to put out the fire but it was too late and the whole house burned to the ground. (Bates)

76. On December 19 about 6 p.m. in the dark, six Japanese soldiers scaled the garden wall of Mr. Rabe's compound at Siao Tao Yuen. When he pointed his flashlight on one of them, he (the soldier) laid his hand on his pistol, but he soon realized that it would be bad business to shoot a German subject. Mr. Rabe ordered all six of them to go over the top of the wall back to where they came from. They tried to make him open the door for them, but he strictly refused to do them the honor of passing out of the door, because they had come in without his permission. (Rabe)

77. On December 19 about 6 p.m. Dr. Bates, Mr. Fitch and Dr. Smythe were called to a University of Nanking house at 19 Hankow Road, where a University staff man was living, in order to escort out four Japanese soldiers who were raping the women there. We found them in the basement where the women had been hidden. After sending the soldiers out over the wall we escorted all the women and children to the University of Nanking

main buildings, where there was to be one consular guard that night. (Bates, Fitch, Smythe)

78. On the morning of December 20 about 7:30 when Mr. Riggs came by 28 Hankow Road he was called in and told that Japanese soldiers had come during the night and because the women had been sent to the University of Nanking, the soldiers shot one man, stabbed another man seriously and three more or less seriously. (Biggs) (Cases occurring afternoon and night of 19th and during day of 20th—14 cases above recorded.)

D-1749. December 20. On the way to Headquarters at Ninghai Road No. 5 my motor car was stopped by a Japanese soldier and only released after I shouted to him at the top of my voice to respect the German flag on the car and my Swastika insignia, showing that I am an official of the N. S. D. A. P. (National Socialist German Labor Party). (Rabe)

80. December 20. This morning about 7 Mr. McCallum on his way home from standing guard at the University Hospital for the night, found many women and children on the way to the University for safety. Three families from different places told him that they had been burned out during the night by Japanese soldiers. (McCallum)

81. December 20. This morning about 3 two Japanese soldiers got into building No. 500 at Ginling Women's College and raped two women even though a Japanese Consular officer was at the gate on guard. (Twinem) p. 45

82. On December 18 Japanese soldiers came to the Chinese Engineering and Development Co. at 516 Hunan Road, about 4 p.m. asking for the name card of the foreign host of this house. As we have no card in our hands, they instantly took away our flag. Afterwards Japanese military officials and soldiers came over several

times and broke the safe and great many trunks and tools. (Chang Hai-yu and Hwang Ling, doorkeepers)

83. On December 16 my house on Ou Mei Lu No. 7 was looted with doors knocked open and trunks opened. Up to the time of writing, it is unable to check what things and articles were taken except one motor car (Dodge, covered sedan car 1934 or 1935 type, No. 1080) was taken away. (C. Y. Hsu)

84. December 20. Officers of the 8th district of the Sanitation Commission had their clothes and bedding taken away. They cannot stay in their office. The only way is to ask you whether you can arrange a lodging in the general office of the Committee or lodgings of your officers. Then they can carry on their work free from perils. (Pastor Shen Yu-shu, Commissioner)

85. December 20. Japanese soldiers came several times to Texaco Co. at 209 Chungshan Road and took away bedding, shoes, carpets, and some other furniture and broke a safe and many window glasses. Downstairs Japanese soldiers took away three motor cars from the Ginling Motor Car Co. At the Sanitation Engineering Co. a safe was broken into, a clock and some other things taken. (Chang Ping-yao, doorkeeper)

86. December 17. Three girls belonging to Mr. Y. H. Shaw's family (Executive Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.) were taken from the Military College, where they had removed from 7 Yin Yang Ying for safety. They were taken to Kwoh Fu Lu, raped, and sent back at midnight by Japanese soldiers. (Shen Shih-yu, Y.M.C.A. secretary)

87. December 20. 47 Yin Yang Ying has been looted seven times in one day. Lots of good things taken away. Searching everybody in the family. Yesterday they came back again and took \$3,000 away and looked for women. Fortunately none of them was violated. From

now on no one dares to stay at home any longer. (Shen Shih-yu, Y.M.C.A. secretary)

88. December 19, 12 p.m. two Japanese soldiers came to the Rural Leaders' Training School, Room No. 21 intending to rape a woman, but her husband could speak Japanese, so she was saved. (6th District 1st Refugee House)

89. There are more than a hundred refugees on the 18th afternoon in the Agricultural Gardens of the University of Nanking. Japanese soldiers took four women and raped them for a whole night. All came back the next morning. On the 19th two women were taken away. One of them sent back this morning (20th) and the other one has not come back. (6th District 1st Refugee House)

90. December 20. Today a blind barber came into the University Hospital. He was carrying his child on the 13th in South City. When the Japanese soldiers came in they asked him for money and he had none, so they shot him through the chest. (Wilson)

91. A man who was the owner of a hat store in South City was shot in the chest when Japanese soldiers asked him for money and he gave them all he had and they asked for more and he could not produce it. He came to the University Hospital today, December 20. (Wilson).

92. December 20. Today Japanese soldiers came into the Red Swastika Soup Kitchen at the University of Nanking and took \$7 from the accountant. (Biggs)

93. December 20. Today at 2:30 p.m. just as Mr. Fitch was starting out to take the two women in the family of one of our auto mechanics to the University, the mechanic came running to say Japanese soldiers had found them and were going to rape them. We went to the house at 13 Ping Tsang Hsiang and found three Japanese soldiers in the gate house with two women that had undressed. We asked them to come out which they

did. Two of the soldiers left immediately but one started to search a gate man to see if he was a soldier by looking at his hands, his back, and his feet. The two women quickly dressed and got into Mr. Fitch's car, and he took them to the University. (Fitch, Wilson, McCallum, Smythe)

94. On the night of December 17, 11 refugee women were taken from the Ginling College Campus by Japanese soldiers while an officer in charge of a searching party had the staff lined up at the front gate for over an hour. (Vautrin) The officer tore up the letter certifying the institution had been searched before.

95. On the 17th the daughter-in-law of a refugee family living on the Ginling College Campus was raped in her room. The daughter of one of the teachers was carried off by Japanese soldiers. (Vautrin)

96. Five faculty residences clearly marked with an American flag and with the proclamations of the American Embassy have been entered and looted. One of these houses has been entered again and again and three doors have been smashed in. (Vautrin)

NUMBER 18

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 21, 1937

Dear Sirs:

Herewith are cases 97 to 113 for your information. Because Dr. Bates is filing the cases he has secured separately, they are not included here as we have done heretofore. All the cases but the first occurred since yesterday afternoon. We have some older cases on file, but will send them later.

It should be borne in mind that some of these women who have daily been raped in our Zone are the wives of

pastors, Y.M.C.A. workers, college instructors, and others who have always lived a self-respecting life.

The continued danger to private homes such as shown in these cases has increased the refugees in camps to 77,000. The original estimate for these places was less than 35,000.

Trusting that your military authorities will take prompt and strict action, I am

Respectfully yours,
LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE
Secretary

Later note.—After sending this letter it was found that the figure of 77,000 was too large due to an error in tabulation. It should be 68,000.

NUMBER 19

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS
IN THE SAFETY ZONE

Filed December 21, 1937

97. On December 17 a motor car was taken from the private garage of Mrs. Paul D. Twinem at Kulou, 3 Tou Tiao Hsiang, between 8 and 9 a.m. The car was an Austin Seven, dark blue; engine No. 230863; chassis No. 229579; license No. 1492. (Mrs. Twinem is now helping at Ginling College, so may be found there.)

98. On December 20, at 7:30 p.m. a 17-year old married girl, 9 months pregnant was raped by two Japanese soldiers; at 9 p.m. labor pains began; baby was born at 12 p.m. She was brought to the University Hospital this morning because they could not get through on the streets at night. Mother is hysterical but baby is doing well. (Wilson)

99. On December 20, afternoon, Japanese soldiers entered 5 Hankow Road, the house of J. H. Daniels, Superintendent of the University Hospital, with a Japanese proclamation on the front gate. They broke into the rooms upstairs, took two women into the house and raped them and spent three hours in the house. They took three bicycles from the cellar. Dr. Wilson has been using this house in the absence of Dr. Daniels. (Wilson)

100. On December 21, 1:15 p.m. Dr. Wilson found a soldier in the University girls' dormitory. He asked the soldier to leave and the man threatened him with his pistol. Then later as Dr. Wilson passed the soldier on the road, the soldier loaded his rifle. (Wilson)

101. On December 20, 3 p.m., three Japanese officers intruded into the office of the Refugee Camp in the Hankow Road Primary School. The staff talked to them with an interpreter, but the officers ordered them out of the office and in broad daylight and in the same office raped two women. (Tsen Dah-chen, Head of Refugee Camp)

102. On December 20, in the house of Schultze-Pantin, a member of our Committee, where Rev. Magee is living with Mr. Podshivloff who is trying to help start the electric light plant and with Mr. Zial who is repairing cars at the Japanese Embassy, Japanese soldiers broke in and raped some of the women before all the Chinese friends staying with Rev. Magee. (These people are good Christian families from the American Church Mission in Hsiakwan. They were against that any men could act this way!) (Dean Song of Central Theological Seminary)

103. December 20, 10 p.m. at Kulou Hsin Tsun in the residence of Mr. Chen Lang-po two Japanese soldiers went into the house and slipped into the bed of a woman. Then Mr. Chen called Mr. Swen, formerly employed at the Japanese Embassy, who talked the soldiers into leaving in Japanese. (C. Y. Hsu)

104. December 20, 4 p.m., four Japanese soldiers raped three women in the house next door to our headquarters, 23 Kiangsu Road, after forcing the men into another room with a gun. The women came to our Headquarters compound for the night but this morning the Japanese soldiers came back and demanded a woman. This afternoon, on the 21st, at 4:30 two Japanese soldiers came back and raped another woman. When one man tried to stop them, a soldier shot at him with a rifle but the bullet jammed. (Wang)

105. December 21. This afternoon our Headquarters has about 100 more women living in this immediate neighborhood who have been raped since last night and have come to our place for protection. (Women that came before have been sent to the University of Nanking) (Wang)

106. December 20, night: The house of section chief at Peiping Road No. 60 (near Sino-British Cultural Building) was looted worse than ever before. (C. Y. Hsu)

107. December 21, 3 p.m. Mr. Sperling was called to Mo Kan Lu No. 8. When he came two soldiers ran and he found one soldier locked in a room with a young girl. When Mr. Sperling knocked on the door the soldier opened the door, put his uniform in order, and when Mr. Sperling ordered him out he ran. (Sperling)

108. December 21, 3:15 p.m., Mr. Sperling was called to I Ho Lu No. 19 and found two Japanese soldiers going through things. When he entered they threw the stuff away and left. (Sperling)

109. December 21, 2:30 p.m. Mr. Sperling found two Japanese soldiers looting the house of Mr. Hammon of Schmidt & Co. When he came, they threw down the stuff and left. Mr. Sperling took the two women and two men employed by the German company to his own house for safety. (Sperling)

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110. December 21, 5 p.m. Mr. Sperling had to chase two drunken Japanese soldiers out of the house at 6 Mokan Road. These men had yellow collars and said that they wanted bicycle lamps. This is the second time Mr. Sperling has had to put Japanese soldiers out of this house. (Sperling)

111. December 21. Mr. Sperling followed the above two men and had to prevent them from entering the house at 19 Mokan Road. (Sperling)

① 112. December 21, 4:50 p.m. Japanese soldiers jumped over the wall of our Headquarters and tried to take a woman out into the dugout. After Mr. Sperling had chased the soldiers out, the woman told him that it was the same soldier that was here twice before. (Sperling)

113. On December 20, 4 p.m., two armed Japanese soldiers entered the office of the 6th District Housing Section and took away many clothes. When they left they also took away their workman, saying that they wanted him to carry clothes for them. He wore our armband. (Wu Koh-king)

NUMBER 20

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 21, 1937

Dear Sirs:

We come to petition in the name of humanity that the following steps be taken for the welfare of the 200,000 civilians in Nanking:

1. That the burning of large sections of the city be stopped and what remains of the city be spared from either reckless or systematic burning.

2. That the disorderly conduct of Japanese troops in the city, which has caused so much suffering to the civilian population for one week, be immediately stopped.

3. In view of the fact that the looting and burning have brought the business life of the city to a standstill and consequently reduced the whole civilian population to one vast refugee camp, and in view of the fact that the International Committee has reserve food supplies to feed these 200,000 people one week only, we most earnestly beg you to take immediate steps to restore normal conditions of civilian life in order that the food and fuel supply of the city may be replenished.

The present situation is automatically and rapidly leading to a serious famine. We plead for the bare essentials of normal life: housing, security and food. 批 2332

THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY OF NANKING

Most respectfully submitted,

(Signed by 22 foreigners)

NUMBER 21

LIST OF WESTERN NATIONALS IN NANKING

	Name	Nationality	Organization
1.	Mr. John H. D. Rabe	German	Siemens Co.
2.	Mr. Eduard Sperling	German	Shanghai Insurance
3.	Mr. Christian Kroeger	German	Carlowitz & Co.
4.	Mr. R. Hempel	German	North Hotel
5.	Mr. A. Zautig	German	Kiesseling and Bader
6.	Mr. R. R. Hatz	Austrian	Mechanic for Safety Zone
7.	Mr. Cola Podshivoloff	Russian	(White) Sandgren's Electric Shop
8.	Mr. A. Zial	Russian	(White) Mechanic for Safety Zone
9.	Dr. C. S. Trimmer	American	University Hospital
10.	Dr. Robert O. Wilson	American	University Hospital
11.	Rev. James McCallum	American	University Hospital

12. Miss Grace Bauer	American	University Hospital
13. Miss Iva Hynds	American	University Hospital
14. Dr. M. S. Bates	American	University of Nanking
15. Mr. Charles Riggs	American	University of Nanking
16. Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe	American	University of Nanking
17. Miss Minnie Vautrin	American	Ginling College
18. Rev. W. P. Mills	American	Northern Presbyterian Mission
19. Rev. Hubert L. Sone	American	Nanking Theological Seminary
20. Mr. George Fitch	American	Y. M. C. A.
21. Rev. John Magee	American	American Church Mission
22. Rev. Ernest H. Forster	American	American Church Mission

NUMBER 22

FINDING REGARDING BURNING OF
NANKING CITY*December 21, 1937*1. *Conditions when Japanese took over the city,
December 13, 1937.*

On Friday night, December 10, there was a fire opposite the State Theatre south of Hsin Kai K'ou. A number of members of our Committee went down at 10 p.m. to investigate and found that it was a lumber yard and the City Fire Department was on the job and had both kept the fire from spreading to surrounding buildings and by that time brought the fire under control.

On Saturday night, December 11, there were a few fires in South City where Japanese shells were landing. The same was true on Sunday night, December 12. That night Ku Cheng-lun's house north of Shansi Road and the new Ministry of Communications building burned. These were the only important buildings for which there is any

evidence that the Chinese may have burned themselves and that is not conclusive. There may have been a few small buildings burned near the southern gates.

On Tuesday morning some members of our Committee were trying to establish contact with Japanese authorities and others were investigating the condition of German and American property in southern sections of the city. We were surprised to find how few buildings had been burned, or destroyed by shell fire. On Taiping Road the only seriously burned out building was one that had burned during the summer. On Chung Shan Tung Lu the Sin Hua Trust Co. building had been burned. But no large sections within the city had burned at all.

Signatures of observers of above conditions:

R. Hempel	Eduard Sperling	N. Podshivoloff
R. Hatz	John Rabe	Jas. W. McCallum
Aug. L. Gounan	Ernest H. Forster	M. S. Bates
Lewis S. C. Smythe	John G. Magee	W. P. Mills

2. *Conditions on the night of December 20, 1937.*

Members of the Committee investigated the fire in the Zone on the night of December 19. One house at 16 Ping Tsang Hsiang had been set on fire by Japanese soldiers. Mr. Sperling with a fire officer of the Fire Brigade of the Safety Zone went to the fire, but our pumps and fire equipment had been taken away several days before by the Japanese soldiers. During the day the buildings on the corner of Chung Shan Lu and Pao Tai Chieh had been burned out. And in the evening there were observed a number of fires in the direction of Kuo Fu Lu.

On the afternoon of December 20, between 5 and 6 p.m., Mr. Fitch and Dr. Smythe went down Pao Tai Chieh and around south to Taiping Road on which they

proceeded south of Peh Hsia Lu to where the streets were crowded from curb to curb with Japanese Army trucks and autos loading out goods. Down as far as Peh Hsia Lu, beginning from the creek just south of Kiukiang Road, they found groups of 15 or 20 Japanese soldiers, apparently under lower officers, on both sides of the streets watching burning buildings, or clearing goods out of stores, and in other shops soldiers were seen building bonfires on the floors.

They then went over to Chung Hwa Lu and there found the same work in progress and the northern half of the Y.M.C.A. building in flames. Quite evidently this was set from the inside because there was no fire in any other buildings right around the Y.M.C.A. building. Japanese sentries paid no attention to them.

Later in the evening of the 20th, about 9 p.m., Mr. Kroeger and Mr. Hatz drove down Chung Cheng Lu to Peh Hsia Lu, then east to Chung Hwa Lu but were prevented from proceeding southward by a Japanese sentry. The Y.M.C.A. building was about burned down. They then proceeded to Taiping Road where they turned north and found about 10 fires in progress on both sides of the road. Other buildings were already in ashes. They turned west on Chung Shan Tung Lu but observed a big fire about the corner of Tung Hai Lu and Kuo Fu Lu. When they came to the corner of Chung Shan Lu and Kiukiang Road they observed a big fire on the north side of Kiukiang Road. There a military patrol prevented their proceeding eastward. There were many soldiers about but none tried to stop the fire. Rather they were carrying away goods.

Signatures of observers of above conditions:

C. Kroeger	Rupert Hatz	G. A. Fitch
Eduard Sperling	M. S. Bates	Lewis S. C. Smythe

NUMBER 23

PROCLAMATION

(Translation)

The Commander will from December 24 issue civilian passports to all refugees and civilians which are solely for the purpose of residing and working. Persons shall be obliged to go respectively to the Issuing Office of the Japanese Army to report their arrival and to get the said passports. No one is allowed to get the passport for others. It is necessary to have one's own presence. In case there are old and young persons, and patients, they shall be accompanied by their family members to report their arrival. This is necessary. Those who have no passports in future after investigation are not allowed to reside within the Nanking city wall. This is very important.

The above instruction is for your information.

Chao Ho 12th Year, December 22
Nanking Commander of Military Police
of the Japanese Army

NUMBER 24

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 26, 1937

Dear Sirs:

We present herewith cases numbered 137 to 154. We are glad to report that cases are declining and conditions are much improved. But effort is still needed to clean up the situation.

There are three places that have been having trouble at night, especially: (1) the Bible Teachers' Training School Refugee Camp where seven soldiers have come to rape girls the last four nights, last night even spending

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the night there; (2) Hankow Road Primary School Refugee Camp; and (3) the Wutaishan Primary School Refugee Camp.

Mr. Fitch and I called at your Embassy this afternoon about this matter and asked that military police be stationed at these three places for at least a few nights so as to clear up this situation.

Thanking you for your strenuous efforts to help in these matters and for the improved situation in the Zone, I am

Respectfully yours,
LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE
Secretary

P. 48 - 666 113

再行確認の上

114-143 欠落

NUMBER 25 137-143 を記入し収録

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS
IN THE SAFETY ZONE

Filed December 26, 1937

① 1-18 144. December 23. Japanese soldiers continued to rob the people, a drunken soldier hit a refugee on the head and raped a woman. Three or four times soldiers came and took away women. (Wu Tai Shan Primary School Refugee Camp)

② 1-18 145. December 23, 8:15 p.m., seven Japanese soldiers took away four girls. December 24, 9 a.m., Japanese soldiers came in three times, each time three or four, to trouble the people, and at 2 p.m. took cloth, money supplies. (Bible Teachers' Training School Refugee Camp)

146. December 25, 3 p.m., two Japanese soldiers came to the Hankow Primary School Refugee Camp searching for property and then raped a Miss Hwang of the staff. It was immediately reported to the Japanese Special Service Military Police. They sent Military Police

to get the soldiers who had left, so they took the girl to their office and held her as witness. The same evening, other Japanese soldiers came and raped Mrs. Wang's daughter. About 7 p.m. three other Japanese soldiers raped two young girls, one of whom was only 13 years old. (Sheng Ta-chen, Head of the Refugees House at Hankow Road Primary School)

③ 147. December 24, four Japanese soldiers took away 12 coolies from the Sanitation office in charge of Mr. Ma, I Ho Lu, No. 6. (Fitch)

148. December 25, night, seven Japanese soldiers came to the Bible Teachers' Training School Refugee Camp and stayed all night. During the day at 9 four soldiers came and at 2 three soldiers came and took cloth and money. (H.T.T.S.) They raped two women, one only 12 years old. 批者 269頁

149. December 25, 10 am., Mr. Riggs of our Committee was stopped on Hankow Road by an officer of the Inspection Corps who grabbed, hit, and slapped Mr. Riggs. (See letter of December 25)* (Riggs)

④ 150. December 25, two buffaloes were taken from the shop yard of the University of Nanking by Japanese soldiers. Place: 11 Hu Chia Tsai Yuen. (Riggs)

151. December 22, two Japanese soldiers raped a refugee girl, aged 13, at the University of Nanking Sericulture Building and her mother was hurt when she tried to stop them. Another woman of 28 years was also raped. On the 23rd at 4 a.m. two girls were taken by Japanese soldiers, but Japanese gendarme met them and the Japanese soldiers fled. (H. K. Wu, Sub-Commissioner of Police)

152. December 25, several Japanese soldiers took away the wheels of two large type fire pump engines at

* Not among the documents secured.

3 p.m. The Safety Zone Fire Department had four fire engines (cars) and 12 pumps. But in the last 10 days nearly all have been taken by the Japanese soldiers. The pumps we have now are either destroyed or without wheels. Only one pump is usable. (Y. H. Chung, Head of Police Department)

① 1-18-153. December 25, a 15 year old girl, Miss Li, was taken away by a Japanese officer and two soldiers from 14 Kulou Hsin Tsun. (C. Y. Hsu) 許允素

154. December 26, 4 p.m., a girl, 13 years old, was raped by three Japanese soldiers at Chen Chia Chai No. 6. (Wang)

① 1-18-154 (Filed by Lewis S. C. Smythe with Mr. Fukui)

NUMBER 26

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY^a

December 27, 1937

Dear Sirs:

On December 1 when former Mayor Ma of Nanking turned over to the International Committee responsibility for the care of the civilians in the Safety Zone, he assigned to the Committee 30,000 *tan* (piculs) of rice and 10,000 bags of flour to be used in feeding the population. He agreed that this should be used at the discretion of the Committee: either to be given freely where needed, through soup kitchens, or to be sold to those that could afford it. The funds resulting from such sale were to be used in carrying on services for the people and buying such needed things as fuel or soup kitchens. (See attached letter from former Mayor Ma, December 1, in Chinese.^b Flour was a verbal addition to the letter.)

^a Marked "For the kind attention of Mr. Fukui."

^b Not among the documents secured.

Between December 1 and 11, when your Army's attack on the city made it necessary to close the gates, our Committee succeeded in moving 10,000 *tan* of rice and 1,000 bags of flour into the Zone. The remainder we hoped to get as soon as the fighting was over.

In our letter to the Japanese Commander of Nanking on December 14, we called his attention to the fact that we had stores of rice in other parts of the city and would like to have free passage of trucks to secure them.

In answer to this letter in an interview at noon December 15, the Chief of the Special Service Corps said we could use the 10,000 *tan* of rice and they would inspect the locations of other rice and guard them. To date we have had no permission to let trucks pass to other parts of the city to secure rice from the stores. Since the Chinese military had 100,000 *tan* of rice (besides our 30,000 *tan*) in the vicinity of Nanking, most of which fell into your hands with the capture of Nanking, we plead that you allow us to get these 20,000 *tan* for feeding the 200,000 civilians. Document 15, 26, 1937, 2-27

The two weeks of disorder have made it impossible for us to do more than deliver rice to refugee camps and soup kitchens. But now with the restoration of a degree of order in the city, we would like to start moving in rice and coal while the weather is good.

As the private stores of rice in families in the Zone rapidly decline, the demand on our rice supply is going to increase rapidly. If we had to feed the whole population, our reserve would not last a week. Even with the restoration of order, many thousands of refugees are going to have to be fed until spring.

Our coal supply for soup kitchens is now down to enough for only one week. So it is very urgent that we begin hauling in coal at once.

Trusting that you will be able to work out some

arrangement with your military authorities so that we can begin moving in rice, flour, and coal at once, we are

Respectfully yours,
JOHN R. D. RABE
Chairman

NUMBER 27

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY^a

December 27, 1937
5 p.m.

Dear Sirs:

Because you asked Mr. Rabe and me this noon for places where the International Committee might secure coal, we asked Mr. Riggs to look around this afternoon.

As a result we present herewith a "Memorandum on Coal Stocks"^b at four coal yards that have *not* been sealed by the Army. You will note the special request about the 50 tons in the last yard on American property. That would serve our immediate needs.

But altogether we will need 300 tons to carry us to about the first of February and a second 300 tons to carry through to the first of March. This is only for soup kitchens and would make no provision for private families who also will want coal. This private need for coal in the civilian population would probably run to over 1,000 tons. Consequently, 600 tons should be set aside for soup kitchens and an additional 1,000 tons or more reserved for the private use of the civilian population.

Thanking you for your kind attention to this matter, I am

Respectfully yours,
LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE
Secretary

^a Marked "For the kind attention of Mr. Fukui."

^b Not among the documents secured.

NUMBER 28

MEMORANDUM OF INTERVIEW REGARDING
WANG HSING-LUNG CASE

December 31, 1937, 2:30 p.m.

Persons present:

Dr. C. Y. ~~Esu~~²⁰², Housing Commissioner
Mr. Wu Kuo-ching, 6th District Housing Chief
Dr. M. S. Bates, Chairman Emergency Committee of University of Nanking
Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe, Secretary International Committee

1. Dr. ~~Esu~~ pointed out that he had no responsibility for the District Heads and the District Heads had appointed men under them.

2. The 6th District Head is Mr. Wu who did not know this man, Wang Hsing-lung, very well. But they came from the same native place and got acquainted after Wang joined the Housing staff. The former chief of the Sericulture Building was appointed by Mr. Wu's father; he was Ren Tze-chien. He was not very capable, so he asked this Wang Hsing-lung to help him.

3. Mr. Wu knows that this Mr. Wang was an Inspector of the City Police.

4. This Ren got jealous of Mr. Wang, so he reported this case to the military Police. Ren is still at the Sericulture Building.

5. Wu says the other four were the men that buried the guns. Wang told the soldiers that it was these four men that buried the guns.

6. Bates says the man who signed the Chinese paper says that before this there was a *lien chang*^a (Wu inter-

^a Captain.

jects it was *lu chang*^a and because of money matters this former *lien chang* and Wang had trouble. Later he (the *lien chang*) joined the Japanese soldiers and yesterday took his wife away from the Sericulture Building. "Mr. Tanaka yesterday told me that this Wang also raped women there." Wu denied any raping by Wang.

7. Dr. Hsu asked what is our attitude. Bates said that if this Wang was a former soldier we could not interfere. That was a military matter. He came to us as a stranger. But the two servants we would guarantee (University Committee) and others were willing to guarantee the refugees involved.

8. Dr. Hsu left to report to the Japanese Embassy.

L. SMYTHE

NUMBER 29

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY^b

January 2, 1938

Dear Sirs:

We appreciated very much your statement to us on the 29th that wandering Japanese soldiers had been ordered to stay out of the Safety Zone. This has improved the situation a great deal. But yesterday and today there seems to be some letting down on this matter. A number of entrances are not guarded and many groups of five or six soldiers without armbands are wandering about the Zone.

This return of wandering soldiers to the Zone is accompanied with an increase in cases of disorder as shown in the accompanying list. The last five cases, Nos.

^a Colonel.

^b Marked "For the kind attention of Mr. Fukui."

171 to 175, all occurred at places we know yesterday afternoon. (See attached list of cases, Nos. 155-175.)

This morning Mr. Fitch and Mr. Smythe called at Nos. 64 and 69 Peiping Road to see if the girls taken by Japanese soldiers on the afternoon of the 30th from these two places had been returned. They have *not* come back. (See cases 164, filed December 30, and 169 herewith.)

Thanking you for your good help in this matter and trusting you are having a Happy New Year's celebration, I am

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

NUMBER 30

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS
IN THE SAFETY ZONE

155-164
212
Filed January 2, 1938

165. Dr. C. Y. Hsu's home, 7 Wo Mei Lu, was entered by Japanese soldiers at 3 p.m. on December 25 and robbed of his piano and some clothing. (Fitch)

166. December 27, afternoon, three Japanese soldiers came to No. 33 Ninghai Road and broke out 6 trunks and took away some precious things. All these things belong to my master, Mr. Chen. (Chao Chi-chang, door-keeper)

167. December 27, 1 p.m., five Japanese soldiers and one servant came to Hankow Road Primary School and took away two girls. Fortunately, while these two girls were just being dragged out, some Military Police came to our place for inspection and so they found the happening and captured these three soldiers and one servant.

此處
2592

servant. (Cheng Ta-chen, Head of Hankow Road Primary School Refugee Camp)

168. December 27, 3 p.m., three Japanese soldiers wearing yellow collar and carrying bayonets, came to No. 5 Lo Chia Lu. While they were intending to rape my wife, aged 18, some military police came along and took away these three soldiers. (A refugee, Tu Peh-ying)

169. December 30, afternoon, two Japanese soldiers came to the residence of an official in the Italian Embassy, No. 64 Peiping Road, and took away more than 100 dollars and two girls. After our earnest request, they released one girl but they still took away the other girl, named Han Shi-tse, age 16, wearing fur-lined clothes. Three Japanese soldiers went in while two watched at the gate. (Sperling)

170. December 28, night, one of the guards went into a building and raped a girl in the room. On the night of the 27th, one of the guards had been drunk and asked for a girl. This was reported to Mr. Fukui on the 29th and we are glad to report that the guard was changed on the night of the 30th and there was no trouble. (Sone) (Bible Teachers' Training School)

171. January 1, 1938, 3 p.m., Mr. Sperling was walking along Ninghai Road near the corner of Kwangchow Road and an old woman came running out of a house. Mr. Sperling went in and one Japanese soldier ran away, but in a bed-room Mr. Sperling found a Japanese soldier completely undressed and a Chinese girl he had just finished raping partly undressed. Mr. Sperling told him to get out but gave him time to get his clothes on. (Sperling)

172. January 1, 1938, 9 p.m., Japanese soldiers came with a truck to Mr. Rabe's house, Siao Tao Yuen, and asked for a truck load of girls. Mr. Rabe refused them

entrance so they went on to the University Middle School. (Rabe)

173. January 1, 1938: In the afternoon three Japanese soldiers went inside the Ginling College campus. One followed a girl into a garden where there are many bamboo trees. Miss Vautrin was called and saved the girl just in time from being raped. Miss Vautrin saw the other two Japanese soldiers who claimed they were Military Police. (Vautrin)

174. January 1, 1938. At 1:40 p.m., two Japanese soldiers entered the house in which Rev. Forster is living (17 Lo Kia Lu) and raped one girl, and beat up another who resisted their attempt to rape her. It was the first two hours that there had been no Westerner on the place in over two weeks. Rev. Forster was out to dinner with Mr. Fitch. Fitch, Magee and Forster rushed to the place in a car and took the two girls to the University Hospital for treatment. (Fitch)

175. January 1, 1938. At 4 p.m. in a University house (American Property) at 11a Hankow Road, three Japanese soldiers raped a 14-year old girl. A woman in the house went to the University gate for *hsien ping*^a but they came slowly and were too late. (Bates)

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

NUMBER 31

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

January 4, 1938

11 a.m.

Dear Sirs:

We are sorry to trouble you about another case, but since there are five other women involved there may be a chance of rescuing them. You will note in the short

^a Military police.

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list of cases herewith presented (Cases 176-179) that case No. 178 is that of six women taken from one of our refugee centers. This woman has been brought to the University Hospital and you may see her there.

Would you be willing to go with some of us to see her and if possible learn more carefully about the location of the other five? Then your military police might investigate and save the others.

Thanking you for your kind cooperation in these matters, I am

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

NUMBER 32

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS
IN THE SAFETY ZONE

Filed January 4, 1938

176. One Japanese soldier came between 10 and 11 a.m. on January 2, 1938, to the house where Liu Pan-kwen and his wife and five children were living, Ch'en Chia Hsiang, No. 5. This soldier tried to investigate the house. Then he saw this woman, the wife of Liu Pan-kwen, and asked questions about the condition of the house. The woman began to answer these questions. Those who stay in the house saw this, so they hinted to the woman to leave the house because the soldier was trying to get the woman into a room. So the woman was trying to leave. At the same time her husband, Liu Pan-kwen, said some rough words to the soldier and also slapped his face. Then the soldier left. The woman came back and started to cook rice and her husband was trying to bring the food to eat with his five

children. The soldier came back with a gun about 4 p.m. This Japanese soldier asked for the husband and the neighbors pled with him for the man's life and one man even knelt down before the Japanese soldier. The husband was hiding in the kitchen. As soon as the Japanese soldier caught sight of him, he shot him instantly through the shoulder. Dr. C. Y. Hsu was called about 4:30 p.m. and found the man dead. Rev. John Magee came a little later and found the same situation. (Hsu, Magee) 訳ハズ

177. January 2, 1938, 3 p.m., Mr. Sperling and Mr. Fitch were called to 13 Ninghai Road where four Japanese soldiers were looting and raping. When they saw Mr. Sperling's black Swastika armband, they cried out, "Deutsche, Deutsche," and ran away. (Sperling)

178. January 3, 1938. A woman who was taken with five others from No. 6 Chien Ying Hsiang on December 30, ostensibly for washing clothes for Japanese officers, came to the University Hospital. They were taken by Japanese soldiers to a place in the west central portion of the city where from the activity she judged there was a Japanese military hospital. The women washed clothes during the day and were raped throughout the night. The older ones were being raped from 10 to 20 times, the younger and good looking ones as many as 40 times a night. On January 2, two soldiers took our patient with them to a deserted school house and struck her ten times with a bayonet knife; four times on the back of the neck severing the muscles down to the vertebral column; once on the wrist, once on the face, and four times on the back. She will probably recover but will have a stiff neck. The soldiers left her for dead. She was found by another Japanese soldier, who saw her condition and took her to some friends, who brought her to the Hospital. (Wilson)

179. January 3, 1938. A 14 year old girl who was not yet built for raping was raped with disastrous results that will require considerable surgical repair. (Wilson).

NUMBER 33

LETTER TO MR. FUKUDA

January 7, 1938

Dear Mr. Fukuda:

With reference to our conversation of yesterday afternoon, I wish to assure you that the International Committee desires earnestly the earliest possible restoration of order and normal conditions of life in Nanking. To this end the Committee would, I am sure, be glad to see the local Self-Government Association assume as speedily as possible all the usual functions of a local civic administration: policing, fire protection, sanitation, *et cetera*. The International Committee has, I am quite certain, no desire whatsoever to carry on any of these administrative duties which are normally assumed by competent local administrations.

Our Committee is primarily, and indeed I might say solely, a relief organization, formed for the special purpose of caring for civilians suffering from war conditions. Everywhere the lot of such people is recognized as so pitiable as to command sympathy and compassion. Several Committees with similar purpose have been formed during the present crisis, and to one of them, the Shanghai Committee, General Matsui himself made a contribution of \$10,000, thus showing the approval by the highest Japanese military authorities of the work of such Committees.

Since the funds and supplies given to our Committee were entrusted to it for the specific purpose above men-

tioned, it seems to me that a special obligation rests upon our Committee to discharge this trust to the best of its ability. I do not feel therefore that we should turn over our funds or supplies to any other organization. We would be glad to cooperate with other organizations in the relief work, as we are now doing with the Red Swastika and the Red Cross, but we should carry full responsibility for the use to be made of our own resources. I am sure that you yourself will see the reasonableness of this position.

Furthermore, I may point out that our funds and supplies are very limited when compared with the need that exists. Even at best all that our Committee can do should be but a mere supplementation of a much larger and more adequate program which I personally hope the local Self-Government Association will undertake. Our Committee can do its bit, as the Red Cross and the Red Swastika are now doing, but we trust that the Self-Government Association will do much more than our own Committee or than either of these other groups. We hope also that the Japanese military authorities will cooperate, even more liberally than they are now doing, with the Self-Government Association in the provision of food and fuel for the refugees. Even so the combined efforts of all agencies will scarcely overtake the need.

In closing let me say one thing more. It is evident that the simplest and at the same time the most effective relief measure would be the restoration of order and discipline among the soldiers. Until this is done the people cannot go back to their homes, business cannot be carried on, communications cannot be restored, nor public services such as water, lights, and telephone be resumed. Everything waits on this one matter. But in proportion as discipline is restored, the relief problem will become easier, and the re-establishment of normal conditions be

made more feasible. I earnestly hope that the military authorities will make this restoration of order their first concern.

Believe me, with kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE

NUMBER 34

MEMORANDUM ON RESTORING NORMAL
CONDITIONS IN NANKING*

1. *Necessity of order in other parts of the city outside of the Safety Zone.*

(1) Many people want to but cannot go home under the present state of insecurity outside of the Zone.

(2) No shops dare open in such a state of disorder. Without shops how are people to buy rice and other essentials?

(3) Economic life in the Zone is almost entirely on the basis of consumption of previous resources. (There is no production going on, not even farming). The longer this condition continues the more destitute people will we have on our hands. People must be given security so they can return to normal economic life of some kind.

2. *How to obtain the necessary order in other parts of the city?*

(1) It is proposed that the population be moved back into other areas of the city, section by section. (For instance: the first section opened to the population might well be the area south of Han Chung Lu to the south wall bounded on the east by Chung Cheng Lu and Chung Hwa

Lu. This is an area from which a large number of the population in the Zone came from and is an area in which there has been relatively less burning.)

(2) Before the population is moved into a section that is to be opened for people to return to their homes and business, the following steps should be taken:

a. All wandering soldiers should be excluded from the new area.

b. A strong system of military police throughout the area should be put in operation to see that the area is clear of soldiers. Military police office should be specified where people may safely report any disturbance by soldiers.

c. Arrangements should be made for important rice shops to open the morning the section is opened to the population.

d. City water should be turned on in the area and places made available for people to get water.

e. A number of civilian police should be moved into the section and organized.

3. *Restoration of Economic Life.*

(1) All economic services by the local population to the Army should be put on a definite commercial basis instead of on the present basis of commandeering. (To help in this process, the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei* will be glad to start coolie hire and employment agencies.)

(2) As rapidly as order is restored, lines of communication for economic life in and out of the city should be opened.

a. Free communication in and out of the various gates of the city should be established.

* For nature see postscript to Document 35, below p. 76.

* Self-Government Committee.

b. Carts, trucks, and boats hauling goods or people should be able to move in perfect safety without fear of robbery or confiscation of either goods or vehicles.

c. Rickshas and carriages should be able to operate on the streets safely.

d. By the first of February, order in the farming areas near the city should be such that farmers can begin their spring work in perfect safety. (At present farmers inside the city wall do not dare to return to their homes and farm their garden patches.)

(3) In addition to these very minimum essentials listed above, banks, telephone, post office, telegraph, city railway and bus lines should be established. Railway and boat service should be started as soon as possible.

4. *Burning must stop.*

(1) It is now beyond the stage of shops—in which however many people also lived—and has been destroying houses in which people must live when they return to those areas of the city.

(2) Burning makes it more and more difficult for economic life to start or carry on. It is destroying the material resources of the community.

(3) It destroys electric wires and water pipes.

(4) Psychologically makes people feel more insecure: fear of being burned out tomorrow or the day after they move back to their old homes.

PART TWO

January 10—February 19, 1938

NUMBER 35

LETTER TO MR. ALLISON^a

January 10, 1938

Dear Mr. Allison:^b

In reply to your request for confidential information regarding the status of the International Committee and the stand it has taken regarding any attempt to take over its resources, I will give you a brief summary of the developments.

Our letter of December 17 (File 29)^c was intended to make this clear to the Japanese authorities because Consul-General Katsuo Okazaki had called on the 16th to tell us that while they could not recognize us legally, they would deal with us as though they had recognized us. We stated on page 6 of the above letter:

May we again reassure you that we have no interest in continuing any semi-administrative function left to us by the former Nanking City Government. We earnestly hope that you will kindly take up these functions as quickly as possible. Then we will become simply a relief organization.

^a John Allison, American Embassy.

^b This letter is headed by "3 Ping Tsang Hsiang" instead of the usual "5 Ninghai Road."

^c No. 9 in the present collection (p. 12).

However, regarding supplies, on December 15 the head of the Special Service Corps told us in an interview that we could keep the supplies we had. (File 26)^a

On December 31 and January 1 we were confidentially informed that the Japanese Consul had informed the group organizing the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei that they could have the supplies and money that the International Committee had. Consequently, we thought out a statement of our position on January 3 as follows:

We are a private organization for assistance to civilians who suffered from war conditions. This is what the food and money were given to us for. Because the money was given to this Committee, therefore, we continue this Committee but adapt use of resources to conditions around us. Such political services as we had were paid separately from our regular funds. (The police pay was not even turned over to us but handled separately by their office.) We have supplied them with rice on the same basis as other refugees or volunteer workers. The three clerks that came to our organization from the City Government had a separate assignment of pay.

Consequently, when on the night of January 6, Mr. Tokuyasu Fukuda came to Mr. Rabe to tell him confidentially and informally that the Japanese Army authorities wanted all business in the future to be done through the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei and would, therefore, like to take over all our funds and supplies, Mr. Rabe was ready to reply, and told him informally our position. But since Mr. Fukuda said he would be very pleased to have a personal letter from Mr. Rabe stating our position, Mr. Rabe called a meeting of the Standing Committee of

the International Committee immediately and we decided to reply as is given in the letter by Mr. Rabe on January 7 to Mr. Fukuda. (File 29)^a

For the present there the matter rests. But on Saturday, January 8 the Japanese Army authorities wanted to come over and close our rice shop forcibly. So in discussion with the new Food Commissioner (under the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei), Mr. Wang Ch'en-tien, yesterday, we volunteered to close our rice shop this morning. We had been anxious to do that for 10 days but up until yesterday the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei was not ready to take over sale of rice. However, we will continue our free distribution as before. We have arranged to start five trucks to haul the 10,000 bags of rice the Japanese Army has assigned them. That for commercial distribution we will charge hauling costs; that for free distribution (an extra 1,250 bags to be distributed *outside* the Zone) we will haul free of charge.

One other step in the process of "freezing us out" is that this morning the head of the supply department of the Army, Major T. Ishida refused to carry out his former agreement to sell us 3,000 bags of rice and 5,000 bags of flour for relief purposes. We will not try to buy this from the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei. But as long as they keep rice, flour and coal moving into either the Zone or other places available to the civilian population, we will be happy. We are anxious to reserve our supplies against a possible breakdown in these arrangements or any monopoly attempt to raise the price.

Thanking you for your interest in these matters affecting the welfare of the people of Nanking, I am

Most respectfully yours,
LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

^a No. 6 (p. 6).

^a No. 33 (p. 66).

P.S. I am enclosing herewith copies of:

1. Mr. Rabe's letter to Mr. Fukuda, January 7 (File Z29).

2. "Restoration of Normal Conditions in Nanking" (File Z30).^a

The second was a memorandum we were working out for the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei and Mr. Fukuda asked Mr. Rabe for a copy of it.

NUMBER 36

LETTER TO MR. ALLISON

January 10, 1938

Dear Mr. Allison:

Because Dr. Bates was the one who investigated the case in which Mr. Riggs was involved last night, I asked him to turn in a separate report^b to you. I have merely summarized it in this list of course, "Notes about the Present Situation," Case No. 187. These "Notes" are a continuation of our "Cases of Disorder by Japanese Soldiers in the Safety Zone."

The first four cases show the danger to the civilian population where they live near military offices along Chung Shan Lu (Cases 180-183). Cases 184 and 186 show the difficulties that confront people that try to return to their homes. Case 185 shows lack of common decency or humanity in execution, and what concerns us even more is the threat to the health of the population by the continued presence of dead bodies in the area, especially in ponds. So far we have been very fortunate to have no serious outbreak of sickness in the city. But if the present unsanitary measures go on, especially if the city

^a No. 33 (p. 66).

^b Not among the documents secured.

water supply is not dependable, we all live in continual danger of a serious epidemic.

Case 187, as Dr. Bates has already pointed out, shows the character of some of the Military Police upon whom both we and the Chinese are dependent for the maintenance of order among the soldiers. Dr. Rosen told me today he had suggested that the Japanese should bring in a high grade of military police, from Tokyo if necessary.

Hoping that some of this information may be of service to you, I am

Most respectfully yours,

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

NUMBER 37

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

180. On January 8 five or six Japanese soldiers knocking at night after raping a woman named Lee, age 32, shot people with a pistol at No. 22 Shen Chu Ren Hsiang. ~~23~~

181. On January 8 four Japanese soldiers who came knocking at night raped three women. When the latter were slow to comply, they shot with a pistol. These three women, aged 21, 25, 29 are of the Yuan family at No. 45 Kao Kyia Chiu Kwan. ~~24~~

182. On January 7, two Japanese soldiers wanted to rape a young girl. Chang Foh-hsi of No. 7 Tze Pei She tried to prevent them and was stabbed. ~~25~~

183. On January 8, 6 p.m., three Japanese pilots raped a girl named Kao at No. 4 Hwa Chiao Lu and shot at random with pistols. The girl was 18 years old. ~~26~~

184. On January 9 an old man returned to Taikoo Shan from the Safety Zone to see about his home and if he could move back. When he got there, three Japanese soldiers were at the door and without a word one of the

chang,
p.94

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soldiers shot the old man through both legs. The man is now in the University Hospital. (Wilson)

185. On the morning of January 9, Mr. Kroeger and Mr. Hatz saw a Japanese officer and soldier executing a poor man in civilian clothes in a pond inside the Safety Zone on Shansi Road, just east of the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Building. The man was standing in the pond up to his waist in water on which the ice was broken and was wobbling around when Mr. Kroeger and Hatz arrived. The officer gave an order and the soldier lay down behind a sandbag and fired a rifle at the man and hit him in one shoulder. He fired again and missed the man. The third shot killed him. (Kroeger, Hatz)

Note: We have no right to protest about legitimate executions by the Japanese army, but this certainly was carried out in an inefficient and brutal way. Furthermore, it brings up a matter we have mentioned many times in private conversation with the Japanese Embassy men: this killing of people in ponds within the Zone has spoiled and thereby seriously curtailed the reserve water supply for the people in the Zone. This is very serious in this long dry spell and with the city water coming so slowly.

186. On January 9 about 3 p.m., Rev. Mills and Dr. Smythe went to Shuan Tang to see about conditions there with a view to learning how the situation was for people to return to that part of the city. (Southwest portion of the city.) When we got there we found that a woman with a baby in her arms had just been raped by three Japanese soldiers. (Smythe, Mills) (An independent report on Shuan Tang has been submitted by Rev. Mills about a few days earlier.)^a

187. On the night of January 9, a military police took a woman from Dr. Smythe's house at No. 25 Hankow

Road and another from another house. He met Mr. Riggs returning to his home at No. 23 Hankow Road and threatened him with a bayonet.

NUMBER 38

MEMORANDUM ON SEARCH OF HEADQUARTERS
OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

When I came to Headquarters, 5 Ninghai Road, on January 11, 1938, about 2 p.m., I found Japanese soldiers all around outside the yard and many soldiers in the building. The Japanese officer in charge who spoke French said he was looking for a bundle of clothes that Mr. Yen of the 6th Division of the Housing Commission had brought over here a few days ago. The officer had searched the other rooms and was waiting for a key to Mr. Fitch's office. When the servant came with the key to Mr. Fitch's office we all went into Mr. Fitch's office and found the bundle of clothes that the officer wanted. The officer asked me for a statement of which a copy is given herewith:

Nanking, January, 11, 1938

This is to confirm that one bundle containing Chinese clothes was taken back today by Mr. Yen. According to Mr. Yen's statement, these clothes were looted by refugees, but were taken from them and brought to our office, Ninghai Road No. 5.

CHR. KROEGER

This statement was written in the presence of the military police of the Japanese Army.

KROEGER

^a Not among the documents secured.

Mr. Yen gave me a list in Chinese supposed to be a list of the things in the bundle, but I did not have a chance to check it. The officer and soldiers left. Mr. Yen went with them.

Upon inquiry of people at the house, I learned that about 12:30 noon Japanese soldiers surrounded the place and four or five came in and searched the whole house without calling for the servants or asking for the head of the house, Mr. Rabe. The men at the gate asked the soldiers what they wanted and one Japanese soldier who spoke Chinese told them they were looking for bad man. Not finding any men they wanted, the soldiers went away.

At 1:30 p.m. the same officer came back with a number of Japanese soldiers who surrounded the compound and came over the wall and again searched the house. Again they did not call for the head of the house, Mr. Rabe, or for the servants, but asked for Dr. C. Y. Hsu at the gate. When a servant reported that Dr. Hsu was not in, a soldier slapped him several times and when they offered to call a foreigner, said they did not want a foreigner. So the men present called Mr. Wang Cheng-tien from the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei. Mr. Wang had just arrived when I got there at 2 p.m.

Mr. Fitch states that the bundle in question was brought in at the order of Dr. Hsu about three or four days before the incident because it had been looted by a refugee.

CHRISTIAN KROEGER

NUMBER 39

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

188. This morning two men (Ma and Ying) who have been registered returned to the home of Ma at Hansimen to see about Ma's blind mother whom a

neighbor said Japanese soldiers had killed. They found the body of Ma's mother. On the way back the two men met Japanese soldiers who demanded their clothes; then stabbed them and carried the two bodies into a dugout. One of them came to and crawled out. People saw him and gave him clothes. Then he walked back to the Sericulture Building. Two friends carried him on a bed to our Headquarters. Mr. Fitch sent them to the University Hospital. (Reported by the wounded man to Mr. Wu)

N. B. This just adds to the chain of cases of people who have had difficulties going back to their homes.

SMYTHE

January 12, 1938

NUMBER 40

LETTER TO MR. FUKUI^a

January 13, 1938

Dear Sir:

We have concluded arrangements long under way for purchase from the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank of a supply of wheat and rice, as below, and would greatly appreciate your assistance in securing the necessary permits for us to take delivery, as we are in urgent need of further food-stuffs for our relief work. This grain will be used for free distribution and not for sale. We understand that the godowns in which these stocks are stored have been sealed by either the Military or Navy, but as they are private stocks, bearing the seal of the Bank, we trust there will be no difficulty in securing their release.

^a Acting Japanese Consul-General.

	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Rice</i>
In Godown No. 1, San Cha Ho:	5,000 bags	2,000 bags
" " " 2, Han Hsi Men:	4,000 "	—
" " " 4, Hsiakwan:	—	1,000 bags

Thanking you for your kind attention to this matter,
I am

Faithfully yours,
G. A. FITCH
Director

NUMBER 41

LETTER TO MR. FUKUDA

January 14, 1938

My dear Mr. Fukuda:

On December 21 members of the foreign community called the attention of the Japanese authorities to the fact that food and fuel supplies available for the civilian population in Nanking were very inadequate and asked them to take suitable steps to cope with the situation. On December 27 I talked this matter over with Mr. Fukui, especially regarding rice and coal. Mr. Fukui replied that the Army preferred to handle the rice through the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei but that he would help us to secure coal for soup kitchens. However, a coal yard was assigned to the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei to use for relief purposes. This yard contained 550 tons of coal when we first investigated it on December 27. But because much of the coal had been hauled away by others in the meantime, only 100 tons was secured for soup kitchens.

At the same time that we were negotiating with Mr. Fukui, Major T. Ishida of the Army Supply Department voluntarily told Mr. Sperling that he would sell us plenty of rice and flour for relief purposes. Mr. Kroeger and

Mr. Sperling approached Major Ishida on the matter and he offered us 5,000 bags of rice and 10,000 bags of flour. We gave him an order for 3,000 bags of rice and 5,000 bags of flour on January 7. He also promised to sell us 600 tons of coal for soup kitchens. Three days later when Mr. Kroeger went back to arrange delivery of the rice, Major Ishida said he could not sell us rice, flour or coal because it was to be distributed through the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei.

On January 8, the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei told us that they had been assigned 1,250 bags of rice for free distribution outside of the Zone and 10,000 bags of rice to sell, and asked us to help them truck it. We organized this on Sunday, the 9th, and had five trucks on the job Monday morning. In the meantime they had secured permission to sell the 1,250 bags assigned to distribution and use a similar amount from assignment of 10,000 bags for free distribution later. The hauling of the 1,250 bags was completed in two days and sold as rapidly as it arrived. When the men supervising the trucking started to get the other 10,000 bags on the 12th, they were told that that assignment had been turned down and that now only 1,000 bags could be secured every three days. Already two days' delay had been used in negotiations about the matter. A check-up yesterday, January 13, shows that all the coal in coal yards which we had pointed out to you on December 27 as places where coal might be made available for civilian use, has either been hauled away or burned. (These seven yards on December 27 contained over 2,000 tons of coal.)

We are glad to cooperate with you and the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei in caring for this civilian population which now has no economic basis of support. This was evidenced by closing our rice shop when the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei asked us to on January 10 and on the same

day in helping them truck the rice assigned to them— from which our soup kitchens and camps did not receive a single bag. *Document 1041 1938/1/12*

We understand that you registered 160,000 people without including children under 10 years of age, and in some sections without including older women. Therefore there are probably 250,000 to 300,000 civilians in the city. To feed this population on normal rations of rice would require 2,000 *tan* of rice per day (or, 1,600 bags per day). From this it will be clear that the proposed 1,000 bags for every three days is less than one-third the amount of rice needed. Up to the present the people have gotten along very largely on their private stores of rice but that is being rapidly used up and the demand for purchasing rice has risen very rapidly since January 1. There should immediately be made available for purchase by the people at least 1,000 bags of rice per day and that should be increased to 1,600 bags per day as soon as possible.

In addition to this there should be flour available for purchase in large quantities and 2,000 tons of coal, for one or two months' supply, as well as other fuel. Deliberate and efficient planning is necessary in order to prevent great suffering in this winter weather.

I write therefore to enquire what the state of affairs actually is, and why the arrangements previously made have been cancelled. The people must eat and when they are deprived of rice, or of the fuel with which to cook it, they are reduced to a bitter condition indeed. Permit me to ask you to straighten out this matter at once with the military authorities so that there will be a dependable supply of rice and fuel made constantly available for the people. Whether the rice and fuel comes through our own Committee or through the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei makes no difference to us. What

our Committee does desire is that some adequate supply of these essentials of life be made available to the people. It would be well to have this done so far as possible on a commercial basis.

In closing, let me add a word. If you have any suggestions as to how the service which our Committee is rendering can be improved, we shall be most happy to have them.

With kindest regards and thanks for your untiring help in these matters, I am

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

NUMBER 42

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

January 15, 1938

Dear Sirs:

This morning we received a radiogram from Shanghai saying that they have arranged for large quantities (about 600 tons) of supplementary food supplies for Nanking. They will ship this just as soon as we can get permission from your military authorities here in Nanking.

In our discussion with Major Ishida he said the Japanese Army did not have any beans, peanuts or oils, green vegetables or substitute that they could sell to us for civilians in Nanking. If this large population has only rice for many weeks in the winter, there will be more danger of sickness. Consequently, we sent a radiogram to Shanghai for funds and arrangements to secure these supplementary foods.

Will you please ask your military authorities to give us permission to ship, unload, and haul into the city these food supplies as soon as possible?

Thanking you for your help in this matter, I am

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

Chairman

NUMBER 43

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY^a

January 17, 1938

Dear Sirs:

We have filed three requests with you to which we have to date received no answers:

(1) January 14,^b that we be informed how soon commercial distribution of rice and coal will begin again. It will be a week tomorrow that the arrangements for distribution of rice through the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei broke down and no regular distribution has occurred since then.

(2) January 13, that we be given the necessary passes for trucking in the rice and wheat we have purchased from the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank.

(3) January 15, that necessary passes be given for shipping 600 tons of foodstuffs from Shanghai. (Last night we received further word from Shanghai that they are ready to send these foodstuffs as soon as we secure the necessary passes.)

Action must be taken on these matters promptly if serious suffering is to be avoided. On point (2) we

^a Marked "Attention, Mr. Fukui."

^b Not among the documents secured.

would like to start trucking in this rice and wheat tomorrow. Regarding point (3) we would like to telegraph to Shanghai today that we have the necessary passes and they can proceed with arrangements for shipping.

Thanking you for your help in this matter, I am

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

Chairman

P.S. Since writing this letter this morning, we learned at noon that regarding point (1) the Japanese authorities have assigned 1,000 bags of rice to the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei, delivery of which started this morning. We trust that this amount will soon be increased to 1,000 bags of rice per day in order to more adequately meet the needs of 250,000 people.

J. R.

NUMBER 44

LETTER TO MR. ALLISON

January 17, 1938

9 a.m.

Dear Mr. Allison:

Here is a list of incidents illustrating the present situation. Another matter is not included and that is that it will be a week tomorrow that arrangements for hauling rice for the civilian population by the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei broke down.

We are today checking up with the Japanese Embassy their reply to our requests:

(1) That arrangements for commercial distribution of rice and coal be speeded up.

(2) That we be given passes for trucking in the

rice and wheat the International Committee has purchased from the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank.

(3) That necessary passes be given for shipping 600 tons of supplementary foodstuffs from Shanghai. (The N. C. C. broadcast last evening said they were ready to send foodstuffs and medical staff if permits were granted.)

Will you please ask the Japanese Embassy:

(1) That permits be granted the doctors and nurses to come.

(2) That they let the University Hospital secure 50 tons of soft coal from the pile you are hauling from this morning.

(3) That foreign residents also be allowed to secure coal from this pile.

L. SMYTHE

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NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

182 天
220

January 17, 1938

189. January 14, Japanese soldiers came to Hwei Wen and took away two complete beds from the foreign teachers' residence. (Bates)

190. January 14, a family went home from the University Middle School. On the way they got their new registration paper which they were told to paste on their door so that they would not be troubled by soldiers. They did this and within an hour five Japanese soldiers came in and forced out the men and raped the woman five times. So on January 15 they came back to the middle School to live. (Bates)

191. On January 16 Mr. Gee reported that women

from Ginling College have gone home, got raped, and then came to the University rather than face their former comrades at Ginling. 28

192. January 16, a little after 8 a.m. several trucks with Japanese soldiers drove up to the University Library and asked for workers as well as for six women to do cooking. When the servants found six women who were willing to go, the soldiers objected that they were too old and said that they would be back the next morning and wanted them to be sure to have younger women ready. They came back last evening, the 16th, and asked for women, but when none volunteered drove off. On the morning of the 17th, about 8, they came again with two trucks, two cars with two officers and got some men and seven women from the Sericulture Building. Dr. Bates was there and observed the whole process and found it was completely voluntary on the part of the men and women going. One woman was young but went willingly. (Bates)

193. January 16, morning, Mr. Riggs was at 68 Chih Chuang Chieh (in southwest part of the city) and found a poster asking the people to return home. Just opposite were two buildings where the Japanese soldiers had beaten up the caretaker the night before and burned the two buildings. This is in the new area that is supposed to be safe for the people to return to now. The poster is on display at 3 P'ing Ts'ang Hsiang. 28

194. January 16, afternoon, Rev. W. P. Mills went to Shuan Tang and found that Saturday and Sunday were the worst days they have had with soldiers coming and raping women. Rev. Mills ran off two Japanese soldiers while he was there. (Mills is filing a more complete report^a later.) 28

^a Not among the documents secured.

NUMBER 46

TELEGRAM TO MR. BOYNTON

Boynton National Christian Council Shanghai

Food question more serious because no regular supply available civilian population. Only twenty-two hundred bags rice one thousand bags flour released for sale from large stocks on hand to two hundred fifty thousand people since December thirteenth. Population has existed on private family stocks which are now running out. We are feeding fifty thousand daily free rice. Request to truck in rice wheat purchased here and request for necessary passes to ship six hundred tons foodstuffs from Shanghai turned down. Please try negotiations Shanghai. If you can buy Chinese green beans Shanghai get permission and ship one hundred tons as soon as possible. Go ahead raising funds. We will find way to use them. Release. Fitch.

January 18, 1938, 3 p.m.

NUMBER 47

LETTER TO MESSRS. ALLISON, PRIDEAUX-
BRUNE AND ROSEN^a

January 19, 1938

Gentlemen:

You have each individually expressed a friendly interest in the problem of seeing that the 250,000 civilians in this city are fed. As indicated in Mr. Smythe's letter to Mr. Allison on January 17, of which you all have copies, we have pressed three propositions on the Japanese: (1) speed up the commercial distribu-

^a Respectively of American, British and German Embassy.

tion of rice, flour and coal through the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei; (2) give the International Committee passes for trucking in 3,000 bags of rice and 9,000 bags of wheat (in Hsiakwan, San Cha Ho, and outside Hansimen) we had purchased for relief purposes from the Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank; and (3) give the International Committee the necessary passes for shipping 600 tons of supplementary foodstuffs from Shanghai.

Yesterday Mr. Smythe went for the third time to ask an answer to these propositions. Mr. Fukui referred him to Mr. Tanaka. So Mr. Smythe and Mr. Fitch interviewed Mr. Tanaka. He said the Army had confiscated the rice and wheat in the said godowns. When they pointed out that it was private stocks instead of military he said that the Army had probably used it for the civilian population. Then they asked if the Japanese authorities would give us permission to ship 3,000 bags of rice from Shanghai. He said, "No." With regard to that and the shipment of 600 tons of supplementary foodstuffs from Shanghai he said there were no boats. They told him it could be brought on Japanese boats. He said their boats were busy for the military. They suggested the Japanese let a British boat bring it. He did not reply. So they asked him what the Japanese proposed to do about it.

To this question, Mr. Tanaka replied that the Army would assume responsibility for feeding the civilian population. So then we told him that so far the Army had only assigned 2,200 bags of rice and 1,000 bags of flour for sale to the civilian population since December 13. He thought they had done more but had no figures. (The Army let the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei have 1,200 bags of rice on January 10. On the 17th the Army gave them another assignment of 1,000 bags of rice and 1,000 bags

of flour to be sold in the southern part of the city. Both of these assignments the International Committee has had to help them truck because the Army made no offer to truck it.) In concluding the interview, Mr. Smythe asked Mr. Tanaka if he should inform me that they refused both our requests for permission to haul rice and wheat purchased in Hsiakwan etc. and our request for permission to ship foodstuffs from Shanghai. He said, "Yes."

With regard to the Shanghai consignment, we immediately telegraphed to Mr. Boynton of the National Christian Council in Shanghai (who has been corresponding with us about the matter) as per enclosed telegram signed by Mr. Fitch. This was to see what could be done in Shanghai.

I do not know how much you gentlemen want to do in this matter, but we are attempting to keep you informed of developments and pass on to you the best suggestions that we can make. We do not think it advisable at this juncture to ask you to press for the Japanese to grant our two requests. But since Mr. Tanaka said the Japanese Army wanted to feed the civilian population itself, you could informally suggest to the Japanese, "Now let's see you do it!"

That, or better the restoration of order and communications so commercial distribution of rice can function normally, is the only solution of the problem. The International Committee is only interested in arousing the Army's awareness of the seriousness of the problem and in the meantime provide relief in the form of free food to those who are unable to buy.

What seems to be necessary is to impress upon the Army what it means to assume responsibility for feeding this population. So far they have only been playing at it with an occasional grant of 1,000 bags of rice which

they sell to the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei. Here is what feeding this population really means:

(1) A regular supply of rice to the extent of 2,000 *tan* (or 1,600 bags) of rice *per day*, or approximately the same weight of flour. (250,000 people at the normal daily consumption of one *tan* per 100 adults per day would be 2,500 *tan* per day, but small children in the population would not need so much per day.)

(2) At least 40-50 tons of coal per day and other fuels.

(3) Since the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei does not have the trucks available for trucking in this much supplies every day and the Army has trucks standing around all over town, the Army should deliver this rice, flour and fuel to the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei shops. (In our negotiations with Major Ishida of the Army Supply Department to buy such supplies, he was quite willing to deliver to us. That arrangement broke down because of instructions from outside his department.)

In addition to the rice and flour there should be some provision for supplementary foodstuffs in order to reduce the danger of disease and possible epidemics. This was our object in getting such supplies from Shanghai. The Army could do this.

If the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei is assured of adequate supplies, they can manage the distribution.

Of course, as any efficient government would do, the Japanese must provide adequate protection to civilians returning to their homes as well as provide for regular commercial distribution of food and fuel.

Thanking you for your friendly interest in this matter, I am

Most respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. Rabe
Chairman

NUMBER 48

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

January 22, 1938, 9 a.m.

195. January 17, a woman from a family in the University Middle School went home with a man of the same family. Their home is in the newly opened southern section of the city. A Japanese soldier came in and insisted on sleeping with her. She refused and the soldier killed her with a bayonet. (Bates)

196. January 19, Mr. Takatama of the Japanese Consular Police, came to the University Middle School and asked for six women to wash clothes. As usual he was told that if any volunteered they could go. Mr. Takatama said that they must be young and when asked why young instead of being able to wash clothes clean replied they must be pretty. (Bates)

197. January 20, a group of people went from the University Middle School to Shen Chow Lu to buy rice. On the way Japanese soldiers stopped them and took their money away from them. (Bates)

198. January 19, a Buddhist nun living at present in the same house with Forster and myself reports that yesterday she got word that her uncle, a man of 65 years by the name of Chu who had gone to buy rice in one of the places designated by the Japanese, had first been robbed by Japanese soldiers on the road and then stabbed to death. This had happened about a week before as her uncle had gone to buy the rice but had not returned and they did not know what had happened to him. (Magee)

199. January 20, Mr. Magee reports that the wounded Chinese soldiers in the Red Cross Hospital at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are only fed three bowls of rice per day. One man complained to a Japanese

officer (or doctor?). The officer slapped him and then when the man further objected, he was taken out and bayoneted. (Magee)

200. Women taken from Ginling College. (Vautrin)

201. Three women taken from Nanking Theological Seminary on January 20. (Sone)

202. The "piano-through-the-wall" incident at Chung Hwa i.e., the Christian Girls' School, noon January 18. (McCallum)

203. January 20, 3 p.m., two Japanese soldiers entered a dormitory of Christian Girls' School and immediately after their departure a servant found burning papers in one room. (McCallum)

P. S. Mr. Fitch and I were down to Shenchow Road last night about 6 to see conditions and the location of the new rice shop, run by the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei. We found them still open at their office. The day before Japanese soldiers tried to rob their store of its money three times. So they now sell tickets one place, transfer money to office, and delivery rice at a third. Shop almost opposite Chiang Tang Chieh Methodist Church is burned. In the last 10 days the Japanese have let them have 500 bags of rice! On bad days the Japanese police refuse to travel. Tze Chih are trying to open another shop on or near Pao T'ai Chieh. 21832

L. SMYTHE

NUMBER 49

MEMORANDUM ON RELIEF SITUATION

January 22, 1938

The International Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone is now operating as a relief committee for the welfare of the 250,000 Chinese civilians living in the

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city. Most of these people (at least 90 per cent) are still living within the Zone because of fear of injury by wandering Japanese soldiers in other parts of the city or that their homes will be burned from over their heads. Some persons have gone home but have returned because of violence at the hands of Japanese soldiers. Instead of moving out, the population presents all the aspects of digging in for the winter in the Zone. In spite of very serious crowding and original instructions not to bring in furniture (because it was thought they would go home in a week or two), they are now bringing in their things in order to salvage them from destruction. With only two foreign doctors, the health situation has very dangerous possibilities but so far we have been fortunate enough not to have much sickness. Requests for permission for two doctors and two nurses to come to Nanking have been refused. The University Hospital has been kept full caring for seriously wounded civilians and now an increasing number of maternity cases of poor women from camps. A few cases of diphtheria have appeared and cold, wet weather has brought many colds. An increase in sickness is expected.

The International Committee is still conducting 25 refugee camps in public and institutional buildings in the Zone. These camps now have about 60,000 persons living in them. The largest of these camps are: University of Nanking Middle School with 15,000; Old Ministry of Communications with 12,000; University of Nanking main campus with 6,000 and Ginling College with 5,500. Owing to the rush preceding the Japanese entry and the disorder since, it was impossible to arrange soup kitchens in all these camps. Consequently, we had to resort to distributing free rice to those who could not buy rice. In the camps and the soup kitchens conducted by the Red Swastika and Red Cross Societies we are daily feeding

50,000 people on either *hsi fan* (rice gruel) or free rice. Valuable help in this came from a gift of over 2,000 bags of rice by a friendly Japanese detachment to the Red Swastika Society.

At first the International Committee sold rice so that such resources could be rotated in the service of those who had no money with which to purchase rice. It was planned that just as soon as conditions quieted down enough that private rice stores could open, we would cease such sale. The Self-Government Committee was ready to open a rice shop on January 10, so from that date we stopped selling rice from relief stocks. But the second day the Japanese stopped the supply of rice to that shop and since then have not allowed any rice to be sold within the Zone. A week later the Self-Government Committee was able to open two rice shops in the southern part of the city, a mile from the southern boundary of the Zone. This was at the order of the Japanese in order to force people to move out of the Zone. But without the restoration of order among the Japanese troops in those areas, the people are afraid to return home. These two assignments of supplies to the Self-Government Committee totalled only 2,200 bags of rice and 1,000 bags of flour. It is estimated it would take 1,600 bags of rice *per day* to feed the 250,000 people. People have existed on private family stocks which are now rapidly running out. Unless determined and efficient arrangements are made for supplying rice and fuel to this population, serious famine conditions will result. All attempts by the International Committee to purchase food supplies stored outside Nanking or in Shanghai for relief purposes have been refused by the Japanese authorities.

The International Committee has funds for purchase of foodstuffs and fuel here if it is permitted. Food supply on hand will feed our 50,000 people dependent on

that at present for less than 30 days. An appeal was sent to Shanghai for \$50,000 for purchasing supplementary foods there and a ready response was received. But so far no permission has been secured to ship food-stuffs. If the International Committee is not permitted to purchase food supplies directly, we may have to resort to cash relief which is much more difficult to administer. But there are some problems developing that can probably be solved in no other way.

A sub-committee on Rehabilitation has been working on a survey and plans for helping the people return to their homes and get started in some economic activity. This problem is greatly increased by the fact that three-fourths of the shops of the city have been systematically burned by the Japanese since December 19. One case illustrates the problem: an old tapestry-weaving family which has always been independent had their shop and home burned out on the night of January 1 by Japanese soldiers. Their clothes were in the fire and all their money was taken from them by Japanese soldiers. With all resources destroyed how is this family of eight to make a fresh start? Some free rice tickets and money was the best we could do for them as there is no economic activity now excepting small roadside shops along Shanghai and Ninghai roads. No production of any form is going on. The whole population is on a consumption basis pure and simple. When spring comes it is hoped agricultural production can start—but that depends on security for the farmers who have fled even from their truck farms in the city.

Another rehabilitation problem is the widows and orphans. In the first part of the survey on this question at Ginling College, 420 women were found whose men folks on whom they were dependent for support had been killed by the Japanese. Many civilian men in the city

met that fate because they were suspected of being "plain-clothes soldiers." Some were marched off in registration even though their women folks and family guaranteed them.

In this rehabilitation problem the International Committee does not have the resources for making loans to people for starting their business again nor does it have funds for making loans to members of families here whose earning members are in other places. Organizations of Chinese in Shanghai or other places that can help on this problem will give a big boost to their suffering fellow countrymen or families in this city.

Until persons are allowed to leave or enter Nanking, it is impracticable to do anything about re-uniting families or getting people back to their home towns.

A stirring story can be written some day about the strenuous efforts of Mr. Wang Cheng-tien (locally known as "Jimmy"), the new Food Commissioner under the Self-Government Committee, and the head of his trucking committee, Mr. Charles Riggs ("Charlie"), who together are moving heaven and earth to get the Japanese to allow them to have more rice, flour and coal for the population and then to truck it in. At first Mr. Riggs convoyed the trucks, then a consular policeman, now a Japanese guard from the Special Service Corps. Since most trucks and cars in the city were destroyed in the first week after the Japanese got here and no repair parts exist, they have a very difficult time moving food and fuel. Meanwhile hundreds of Japanese Army trucks stand idle about the streets.

Electricity is available now for certain selected buildings. City water flows from the lower hydrants at times. No telephones exist. As one Japanese Army man and one Japanese Embassy man remarked: "There are no nice eating places in Nanking," and "There are no

amusement places in Nanking." The glory and joy of China's capital are now in ashes and the only economy is a grubbing economy—grubbing in ruins for something to be salvaged to sell to buy some food. If only the work of coolies who work for the Japanese Army could be put on a commercial basis the city would have a small source of income. Some of the kinder soldiers have given the coolies their food while working and a few a little pay. This practice shows some signs of increasing . . .^a it may be the signs of a better day.

NUMBER 50

MEMORANDUM ON AFTERMATH OF
REGISTRATION OF REFUGEES AT
NANKING UNIVERSITY

December 26, 1937

Registration was begun in the main compound, occupied mainly by women. To the relatively small number of men there, the military authorities added more than 2,000 from the new Library. Out of the total of about 3,000 men massed together on the tennis courts below Swazey Hall, between 200 and 300 stepped out in answer to a half-hour of haranguing to this effect: "All who have been soldiers or who have performed compulsory labor (*fu juh*) pass to the rear. Your lives will be spared, and you will be given work if you thus voluntarily come forth. If you do not, and upon inspection you are discovered, you will be shot." Short speeches were repeated many times over by Chinese under the instructions of Japanese officers. They were Chinese who wished to save as many of their people as possible

from the fate that others had met as former soldiers or as men accused wrongfully of being former soldiers. The speeches were clearly and thoroughly heard by Mr. H. L. Sone, Mr. Charles H. Riggs, and myself, as well as by many Chinese members of the University staff. It was thought by some Chinese that certain men who stepped out were influenced by fear or by misunderstanding of the term for compulsory labor. Assuredly, a fair number of them had never been soldiers.

The actual conduct of the registration was in the hands of officers whom we later came to know as relatively considerate and reasonable, though that is not praise nor exemption from responsibility for gross evils among their men in open daylight and in public view, even during the process of registration while the officers were present. At the outset that morning, the chief officer asked my permission for conducting the registration on American property, a deference most startling in the experience of Japanese occupation. Moreover, he and others took especial pains to avoid unnecessary fear at the beginning, and I am inclined to credit them with sincerity despite the terrible outcome. Again, although the soldiers sorted out for examination nearly 1,000 from the remaining men, the officers permitted all but one of these 1,000 to be released for registration upon the casual "guarantees" given by various Chinese as the line was marched by for individual inspection; and that one was let go upon the joint representations of Mr. Sone and myself. Furthermore, officers before noon asked that we provide two meals of rice for each of the 200 to 300 "volunteers," to be replaced by rice from military stores. Even the common soldiers acting as guards were fairly kind, and gave out more cigarettes than blows. In the afternoon the men reported individually their names and occupations, which were written down.

^a Part missing.

including those who had not passed

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Meanwhile another element had been introduced. Two additional officers, with higher status at least for this particular job, came in for inspection. One of them was violent in his dissatisfaction with what had been done. This man had shown gross roughness and stupidity during a visit to the University on the previous day, and we were often to encounter his evil doings and coarse methods as head of the military police for this district. Toward five o'clock in the afternoon, the 200 or 300 men were taken away in two groups by military police. One of them in retrospect declared that he was made anxious by the unusual courtesy of some of the friendly guards.

Next morning there came to the University Hospital a man with five bayonet wounds. On two occasions this man reported with fair clarity that he had been a refugee in the Library, but was not present at the tennis courts; he was picked up on the street and added to a group that did come from the courts. That evening somewhere to the west, about 130 Japanese soldiers killed most of 500 similar captives with bayonet thrusts. The victim recovered himself to find the Japanese gone, and managed to crawl back during the night. He was not familiar with this part of Nanking, and was vague as to places. Also on the morning of the 27th there was brought to me a man who said that he was one of 30 to 40 who had escaped the death met by most of the 200 to 300 taken away the previous evening. Since the man desired help for himself and one or more companions in the registration then continuing, and since I was surrounded by military police at the time, I had to tell him that registration was that day limited to women, and that it was best not to speak further at the moment. Three times later I inquired for this group, but got no response.

In the course of the same day and the next (27th and

28th) I heard and checked apparently circumstantial reports that part of the men taken away had been bound in groups of five and ten. to be passed successively from the first room of a large house into a second room or court where was a big fire. As each group went forward, groans and cries could be heard by the remainder, but no shots. Some 20 remaining from an original 60 broke in desperation through a back wall and made their escape. Part of the detachment brought from the University were said to have been saved by the pleas of priests living in the neighborhood (Wu T'ai Shan, clearly specified in all this group of indirect reports, which came in part from Buddhists). A similar story had been heard by Mr. Riggs early in the evening of the 26th, conjecturally too soon to come from the same incident. This confusion or complexity of reports was discouraging, and several attempts at further inquiry met with little result while other duties and problems pressed upon each day.

On the 31st, two men gave a request for aid, with their story, to a trusted assistant of the Library refugee camp, who offered to bring them to me for confirmation if desired. One frankly declared that he had been a soldier, thus creating some presumption in favor of his truthfulness. They declared that the 200 to 300 men from the University were split up into various groups. They themselves were taken first to Wu T'ai Shan, then to the bank of the canal outside Han Hsi Men, where a machinegun was turned upon them. They fell, one of them wounded, among the dead men and smeared with their blood.

On the 3rd of January, an interview was secured with two men among five acquaintances in the Library, who were survivors of the experience of December 26. One of them was in the first group taken from the University, and confirmed circumstantially the room-and-

fire account at Wu T'ai Shan as given above under the date of the 27th and 28th. He estimated that of his group 80 were killed and 40 to 50 escaped; one of them, wounded by a bayonet thrust, was in the Library, and could be brought to report the same facts.

The second was an unusually intelligent man, clear and specific both in narrative and under cross-questioning. He was taken with the second group to a large house at Wu T'ai Shan opposite a temple (this site has been identified with considerable assurance as one of two buildings on Shanghai Road or an ailey from it, across from the American School a short distance to the south). There on the road he was alarmed by noticing Chinese priests and a Japanese priest sorrowfully praying and putting long strips of paper at the entrance to the temple. (Since the report of a Japanese priest in Nanking was an utter novelty, I sceptically asked how he knew that the priest was Japanese. The informant replied that his footgear was cleft for a separate big toe; and later I learned that the informant had lived in Tientsin, where he would naturally acquire such recognition. A few days later I myself saw such a priest on Shanghai Road.) Sensing that the atmosphere was ominous, the man spoke to a guard who had been friendly, indicating his anxiety. The guard silently wrote in the dirt with a stick, *ta jen ming ling*, "Orders from the big fellow." The men in the immediate vicinity of my informant (he did not speak of others) were bound with wire, wrist to wrist, in pairs. Thirty or more were taken to Han Chung Men and across the canal, where four or five in desperation broke from the column in the dusk or dark, taking advantage of protecting walls, and found a hiding place. The man guessed by the moon that it was about one o'clock when he heard despairing cries not far to the north. At day-break he went a little in that direction and saw bodies in

rows, bayoneted. Though in great fear, he managed to get past the gate safely and slip back to the Safety Zone.

To the account of this man and his testimony must be added two items. A responsible worker in the Chinese Red Cross requested us to go outside of Han Chung Men to inspect a large number of bodies there. Mr. Kroeger of the International Committee told me that he had observed these bodies himself, in the course of an early venture outside the gate, but that they could not be seen from the City Wall. The gate is now closed. The original informant talked so freely to me because he had a premonition of trouble during registration, which he was about to attempt. On January 7, I believe, he was one of some ten men sorted out by the military police from the men passing before them during the open registration resumed on the University compound. During that week the officers who did the actual work seemed to be under instructions to get about that many men per day, or perhaps to feel that they could satisfy their superiors with nothing less. (Naturally the voluntary admission of previous military service had practically ceased, and the whole procedure of registration had changed greatly from the earlier times.) As usual, I tried to watch these performances with some closeness, and to give a little help so far as the personnel and temper of the military would permit in each shifting hour. Failing in indirect efforts after I observed that this man was among the ten, I searched for a chance and took the best of the officers there with me, claiming (with some stretch of truth for which I hope to be forgiven) that I recognized the man and one other who looked most promising of the remainder, and should like the favor of guaranteeing them. The second was released, but not my acquaintance, for reasons unfathomable; and further efforts brought such a kick-back that I had to desist for

fear of injury to others. Death was the probable outcome, though not certainly so.

Two other men from the University Library reported indirectly that they had escaped from a large body of several hundred who were bayoneted along the canal well to the north, near to San Cha Ho.

Finally, it should be remembered that this whole incident is only one of a series that had been going on for two weeks, with changes on the main theme of mass murder of men accused rightfully or wrongfully of being ex-soldiers. This is not the place to discuss the dictum of international law that the lives of prisoners are to be spared except under serious military necessities, nor the Japanese setting aside of that law for frankly stated vengeance upon persons accused of having killed in battle comrades of the troops now occupying Nanking. Other incidents involved larger numbers of men than did this one. My special interest in the circumstances is twofold: first, because of the gross treachery of the terms by which men were made to bring themselves forward to death; second, because of the painfully close connection of our property, personnel, and proteges (refugees) with various stages of the tremendous crime. Also, the total evidence for the methods, place and time of murder is more abundant than for some other cases in which large bodies of men were taken off never to return, but about which we have only scraps of information. As a general finding, it seems clear that a large majority of the men taken from the University were murdered the same night, some of them after being mixed with groups from other origins.

Even in all the brutal hardening of the weeks, it is still difficult to pass those tennis courts. To deal for a number of days with officers and soldiers who played varying parts in the drama, showing smiles and deference

when necessary for the welfare of the tens of thousands brought to the University for registration, was torture. One feels that he and his Christian institution have been made partners in the murder of 200 men, and are responsible for their wretched dependents if they could be found in all the surrounding sea of misery. The officers and soldiers? Some of them were humane in comparison with violent gangs that we have faced, and many of them must have wives and children to whom they are kindly.

M. S. B.

Written on January 25, from a draft of information prepared on December 31, and notes made on January 3.

NUMBER 51

LETTER TO MESSRS. ALLISON, PRIDEAUX-BRUNE
AND ROSEN

January 26, 1938

Gentlemen:

We called the attention of the Japanese authorities to food supplies assigned to the International Committee in our letter of December 14 and interviews on December 15. At their request we pointed out the locations of the rice. But since then all our representations to the Japanese authorities on this question have been ignored.

Therefore we are presenting you herewith the facts regarding the food supplies assigned to the International Committee for use in feeding the population in the Safety Zone.

In his letter of November 30, former Mayor Ma promised the Committee 30,000 *tan* of rice, and in another

letter of December 3 he gave us 10,000 bags of flour. Later he verbally promised us another 10,000 bags of flour.

On December 2 we received an assignment voucher for 15,000 bags of rice and on December 5 another assignment voucher for 5,009 bags of rice. Of this amount we were able to haul in only 8,476 bags and assigned 600 bags to refugees in Hsiakwan, or a total receipt of 9,076 bags containing 11,345 *tan*. But since the bag vouchers only totalled 20,009 bags, we can only claim 10,933 bags of rice as still coming to us when the Japanese took the city on December 13.

We did not get any of the 10,000 bags of flour for which we had assignment vouchers. We hauled in 1,000 bags of flour but that was a separate gift from the Ta Tung Flour Mill arranged by the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

This matter is summarized in the following table:

<i>Assignment Vouchers</i>	<i>Actually received</i>	<i>Confiscated by Japanese authorities</i>
Rice 20,009 bags	9,076 bags	10,933 bags × 96 kilograms
Flour 10,000 bags	none	10,000 bags × 50 lbs.

You will note that this amount, 10,933 bags of rice and 10,000 bags of flour, was confiscated by the Japanese authorities from an international relief committee.

We would be pleased if you would support our claim in this matter.

Thanking you for your continued help, I am

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

NUMBER 52

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY*

January 27, 1938

Dear Sirs:

From the time of our first contact with the Japanese authorities in Nanking on December 14 up to the present, we have had frequent conversations with you about the local food situation. We made an early request to get delivery of the food supplies assigned to us by the former Nanking Municipality. Later we offered also to purchase supplies for relief work. However, this latter offer was refused by the authorities. In the meantime only very small additional supplies of rice have been available in the city. Therefore, since private rice stocks are now running low, and our own supplies are also being exhausted, we feel that we must urge upon you again our original request that we be allowed to secure all the food supplies assigned to us by the former Nanking Municipality.

Consequently, we are now writing to you stating the full facts in the case in order to clear up the matter.

In his letter of November 30, former Mayor Ma promised the International Committee 30,000 *tan* of rice, and in another letter of December 3 he gave us 10,000 bags of flour. Later he verbally promised us another 10,000 bags of flour at the press conference.

On December 2 we received an assignment voucher for 15,000 bags of rice and on December 5 another assignment voucher for 5,009 bags of rice. Of this amount we were able to haul in only 8,476 bags and assigned 600 bags to refugees in Hsiakwan, or a total receipt of 9,076 bags containing 11,345 *tan*. But since the bag vouchers only

* Marked "Attention, Mr. Fukui."

totalled 20,009 bags, we can only claim 10,933 bags of rice as still coming to us when the Japanese troops took the city on December 13.

We did not get any of the 10,000 bags of flour for which we had a written assignment. We hauled in 1,000 bags of flour but that was a separate gift from the Ta Tung Flour Mill arranged by the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

This matter is summarized in the following table:

<i>Assignment Vouchers</i>	<i>Actually received</i>	<i>Not secured either before or after December 13</i>
Rice 20,009 bags	9,076 bags	10,933 bags × 96 kilograms
Flour 10,000 bags	none	10,000 bags × 50 lbs.

You will note that the above food supplies were definitely assigned to an international relief committee for use in its relief work in Nanking.

We would be pleased if you would favor us with a written reply of how your authorities wish to handle this matter in order that it may be perfectly clear.

Thanking you for your continued help, I am

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

NUMBER 53

LETTER TO SELF-GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE
OF NANKING

January 28, 1938

Gentlemen:

Yesterday afternoon we presented the original English copy of the enclosed letter (in Chinese) to

Mr. Fukui of the Japanese Embassy.^a In it we reiterate our request to be allowed to secure the remainder of the rice and flour assigned to the International Committee by former Mayor Ma. Mr. Fukui told us to approach you about the matter. We asked him to also speak to the Japanese military authorities securing these food supplies.

We are now asking you to please take this question up with the Japanese military authorities so that the rice and flour may be made available for free distribution in the city.

Past experience in flood relief has shown that destitute people must be fed on free rice through March and April. Present rice supplies for free distribution will only last until about February 15. At the present time there are 50,000 people dependent on free rice or soup kitchens. That number may increase to 100,000 during the next month. Consequently, we have to plan to feed that many people for ten weeks. The rice necessary to feed 50,000 people on a subsistence ration for ten weeks would take 12,000 bags of rice; 100,000 people would take 24,000 bags of rice. Consequently, you can see that the 10,933 bags of rice and 10,000 bags of flour included in our request can easily be used for free distribution this spring in Nanking.

If this rice is secured, we shall be glad to cooperate with you in making it available for free distribution to civilians both outside and inside the boundaries of the Safety Zone.

Thanking you for your help in this matter, I am

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

^a No. 52 (p. 109).

NUMBER 54

LETTER TO MR. PRIDEAUX-BRUNE

January 28, 1938

Dear Mr. Prideaux-Brune:

Because of your residence in Nanking you are familiar with all the events that led up to the formation of the Nanking Safety Zone and the refugee work which has followed. It is with reference to this matter, the refugee work, that I wish particularly to write you.

Of the 250,000 refugees in Nanking, a large proportion are homeless due to the extensive burning that has taken place in the city and its vicinity. Also there are many hundreds, if not thousands, of cases where the wage earner has either been taken away or killed, and where the family is in acute distress. Finally, as you well know, the whole normal economic life of the community has been destroyed, so that there are large numbers who are at the end of their resources, such small reserves of money or supplies as they may have brought with them into the Zone now being exhausted.

The funds which our Committee has for relief are of course very inadequate. We have on hand here in Nanking about \$100,000 and we know further in Shanghai of another \$57,000 that we can count upon. But even this \$157,000 will not go very far toward relieving the distress among the quarter of a million people now in the city. Especially is this the case when we realize that what thousands of persons need is not merely food, but a place to live, and some help towards securing again the means of livelihood. Modest grants-in-aid to deserving families would be of tremendous help in getting them started again in life. The amount of good that could be done in this respect would be limited only by the funds available.

I write therefore to ask your help in securing from the British Mansion House Fund an appropriation for our work. The American Advisory Committee has already made a grant which is included in the total above mentioned. We trust that the British Committee will also help us as generously as possible.

Your assistance in securing their aid would be greatly appreciated.

With kindest regards, I am

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

NUMBER 55

LETTER TO MR. ROSEN

January 30, 1938

My dear Dr. Rosen:

In answer to your inquiries regarding the position of the International Committee at the present juncture, we briefly report as follows:

It is now common knowledge that on the afternoon of January 28 a responsible officer of the Special Service Organ, with the cooperation of the Self-Government Committee, informed leaders of refugee camps of plans for the prompt return of refugees to other parts of the city.

We heartily approve the announcement of specific measures for the better protection of residents throughout the city, and the provision of houses for those whose dwellings have been burned or who for other reasons need shelter in Nanking.

The International Committee has from the beginning of its relief work desired a return to normal living conditions as early as possible. The prolonged strain resulting from general insecurity and consequent crowding in the Safety Zone, has been highly unsatisfactory to us as a Committee and also as individuals. We have encouraged many Chinese to return to their homes in other parts of the city, and long ago gave instructions to the same effect in various refugee camps. Indeed, on several occasions the number of refugees in certain camps has fallen by reason of such efforts to return. But considerable numbers have come back into the refugee camps. Why is this?

The minimum needs for normal residence throughout the city are these: (1) Security against violence, raping, and robbery by soldiers. (2) A regular and assured food supply, both of rice and flour in dependable centers of distribution, and of vegetables which cannot be provided until the surrounding country and the roads are safe. (3) Protection against fire, which from military hands has long continued to destroy homes and shops. If these simple needs can be met in actual experience, the people will rapidly go to their homes, which they desire to protect and use. But some time is needed to carry out the new measures of order and protection and to enable the people to realize that they can be safe.

Meanwhile the order that refugees must return by February 4 or they will be driven out from the refugee camps by soldiers, and that all merchants will be forcibly driven from the Refugee Zone, is a serious matter. We respectfully suggest for your consideration that this threat or use of violence arouses difficulties: (1) Resentful feelings among the people if they are pushed by bayonets from relative safety into danger. Such action seems contrary to the declared policy of the Japanese military

and civil authorities to give kindly treatment and good conditions of life to the common people. (2) An unfavorable movement of world opinion, which is already watchful of conditions in Nanking and would severely judge any use of military force upon unarmed civilians. (3) Possibly an unfavorable attitude among foreign governments, some of whom are already concerned with the humanitarian aspects of the situation in Nanking, and would be still further disturbed by fresh difficulties. (4) Because of the points just mentioned, it would seem that the Japanese authorities in Tokyo would wish to avoid difficulties that would arise from the action proposed.

In cooperation with the purpose of restoring the city of Nanking to orderly conditions of life, we suggest that statements be made immediately to the public, in order to remove fear and increase confidence: (1) That the Japanese authorities and the Self-Government Committee are taking certain clearly specified steps to promote order and improve conditions in all parts of Nanking. (2) That progress in removal from the Safety Zone to other parts of the city should be prompt, but force will not be used. If "(1)" is carried out satisfactorily in practice, the people will return of their own accord and therefore force will be unnecessary.

The International Committee is glad to distribute its moderate resources according to needs and opportunities in any section of the city. It hopes earnestly improvement of conditions will within a few weeks lessen need for relief work in which it is interested. General security will automatically remove all need for a Safety Zone in any one section of the city. The International Committee is therefore considering a change of its name to something like the following: "Nanking Relief Committee." Such a name will more accurately indicate the functions of the Committee, particularly after the people can enjoy

throughout the city the relatively good protection which the Japanese authorities have recently provided for the Safety Zone.

We trust we have made clear our main purpose of relief only, and of cooperation with practical measures of return of refugees to their homes. Likewise, our friendly anxiety over threats of force to compel return before general security is established.

Thanking you for your good help in this matter, I am

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

NUMBER 56

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

January 31, 1938

Eviction of Refugees from Camps. On the afternoon of January 23 a meeting was called at the Self-Government Committee of the District Housing Heads of the International Committee. Mr. Sungan (Matsuoka) of the Special Service Corps of the Japanese Army in Nanking was chairman and made the following announcement:

1. *Safety problem.* In view that the refugees are afraid to go back, so it has been decided that the Japanese Special Service Corps will take full responsibility to maintain order by:

(1) A telephone alarm system by which military police or the Special Service Corps can be notified of trouble.

(2) The outlets of the important streets will be watched by military police and no soldiers will be allowed to go freely.

(3) All the important places and public buildings will have a notice put up by the Japanese Special Service Corps prohibiting soldiers to enter.

2. *The method for all people going home.* All the refugees are required to go back before the 4th of February (seven days from date of announcement). If they do not go back, the Nan Min Chu^a and refugee camps will be cancelled, and refugees remaining in camps will be driven out by soldiers.

3. *Regarding pedlars.* The district will be responsible for directing the pedlars and merchants to get their places for business and for registration. One hundred bags of rice will be given to those pedlars who go back in the earlier time for encouragement. All the small huts of the pedlars along the roads of the present Nan Min Chu will be torn down.

In reply to questions, the chairman is reported to have said:

(1) Those poor refugees who have no means to make a living may be registered and sent to the new refugee camps provided by us for getting their soft rice without charge.

(2) Those people who have no home to return to may be registered and assigned to the empty houses for their residence.

(3) Regarding the safety problem, it is quite hard to answer this problem, because the soldiers are too complicated and the military police are too few. Now, the military police are increased little by little and the condition will of course be improved.

(4) When the military police will be on their service in each station, it is hard to tell definitely.

^a Refugee Area.

(5) The refugee camps are being prepared and everything will be soon ready for use.

(6) The number of places for selling rice will be certainly increased and the private dealers will be encouraged.

Action of International Committee. At a meeting on January 29, the International Committee decided to try to help the people in meeting this crisis by:

(1) Petitioning the Japanese authorities to make sure of security in the new civilian areas and to prolong the time in which the people may return. If order is maintained, the people will return of their own accord.

(2) To do all in its power to reduce the suffering thus caused the people by: (a) letting the Self-Government Committee take over the camps in government buildings for the new camps, and (b) aiding the families that have to go home in every way we can, especially those whose homes have been burned.

On Sunday, January 30, police and a soldier representing the Special Service Corps came to some of the camps and told them that the refugees must move out by February 4 or their belongings would be sealed up in the camp and the buildings sealed.

Cases of Disorder by Japanese Soldiers. Meanwhile cases come in which indicate that order is far from complete either inside or especially outside the Safety Zone. But it is encouraging to note in some of the cases on the 30th, military police actually arrested soldiers caught in the act. Hitherto it has usually only been a slap or requirement to salute that has been used for punishment of soldiers.

The following cases are only the ones we have been able to get first hand reports of: (The first two are cases overlooked in typing up previous reports.)

210. January 21, night, two Japanese soldiers came to 44 Kao Chia Chiu Kwan and asked for women. Fortunately the women in the family had gone to the University Middle School the day before. The soldiers demanded cigarettes and money. The family is very poor. So they went next door and found two women and raped them right there in front of their husbands. On the 22nd the two soldiers came back with two other soldiers and stood in front of the house and laughed. (Sone)

211. January 25, afternoon, a Chinese woman came to the University Hospital. She and her husband had moved into the Safety Zone and were living in a straw hut near the Bible Teachers' Training School. On December 13 her husband was taken away by the Japanese soldiers and the wife, this woman, was taken to South City where she has been ever since. She has been raped every day from seven to ten times since but usually was given an opportunity to sleep at night. She has developed all three types of venereal disease in their most virulent forms: Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Chancroid. She was let go five days ago probably because of her diseased condition. She returned to the Zone then. (Wilson)

212. January 29, in the afternoon a young woman from one of the refugee camps went to Moh Tsou Lu to buy flour and was one of about 20 girls picked up in a truck by Japanese soldiers. They carried her to Fu Tze Miao where she was assigned to a military office according to her account. A Chinese servant took pity on her weeping and suggested a possible means of escape. While the officers were eating, she put her finger in her throat, then gagged, whereupon the officers sent her out of the room. She managed thus to escape and found her way back to the refugee camp the next morning at 2 a.m. (Bates)

213. January 29, there were three women raped in

An Loh Li, just south of University Middle School, by Japanese soldiers. (Bates)

214. January 29, eight refugees from the University Middle School were robbed by Japanese soldiers on Moh Tsou Lu. (Bates)

215. January 28, 9 p.m., Japanese soldiers came into the T'ien Min Bath House at T'u Chieh K'ou on Chung Shan Tung Lu (east of the Special Service Corps office and in the area assigned to soldiers), searched the workers for money and shot three of them. Two of the workers were wounded and one killed. This bath house was opened by the Self-Government Committee at the request of the Japanese and was supposed to have their special protection. (Smythe)

216. January 30, afternoon, a Japanese soldier came into Nos. 1 and 3 Chien Ying Hsiang (American property; homes of Frank Price and Handel Lee) and looked around for women. Then he went across the street from Bible Teachers' Training School and took a woman. Just at the most urgent moment the military police came by and caught the soldier and took both the soldier and the woman away. (Mills)

217. January 30, 4:30 p.m., on the way to 3 P'ing Ts'ang Hsiang for church from my house I turned into Hankow Road from Chung Shan Lu. There I was stopped by a group of about 50 Chinese who told me that a Chinese woman had been grabbed by a Japanese soldier near the Ministry of Justice and he had taken her to house No. 4 Hsueh Chia Hsiang. They guided me to that place which I found looted of all furniture, the floor covered with all sorts of debris. The first room was entirely empty, another room contained a Chinese coffin, and in the third room I found the soldier jumping up from the woman who was lying there partly undressed. The soldier tried to keep me from coming into the room

but I dragged him by the arm to the entrance of the house. When he saw all the Chinese waiting outside and my car, he turned around and fled into the yard of the house and disappeared among the ruins of the neighboring house. The woman came out and went her way and I went on to Church. (Rabe)

218. January 31, Mr. McCallum reports that he has seen 19 pianos shown him by the Japanese military police and two that he has been able to point out to them in search of the three pianos stolen from Chung Hwa Girls' School (Christian Girls' School) and two from the Christian Mission on Chung Hwa Lu (South City). Mr. McCallum recovered one himself and got one back that he pointed out. (McCallum) *Note:* His bayoneted neck is healed!

219. Mr. John Magee has an account of a family in South City of 13 in which 11 were killed, women raped and mutilated, on December 13-14 by Japanese soldiers. Two small children survived to tell the story. (Magee)

Food Situation. January 30, another 1,000 bags of rice were assigned to the Self-Government Committee, making a total of 4,200 since December 13. January 31, relief stocks are running low and nothing more in sight. The National Christian Council broadcast from Shanghai last night said were ready to ship but military prevented.

L. SMYTHE

NUMBER 57

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

Released 6 p.m., February 1, 1938

Note: The following is limited to cases occurring since the announcement that refugees must return to their homes, made on January 28, and most of the cases are of those who have tried to go home.

220. January 30, a Japanese soldier came to the University Middle School about 5 p.m. to get a woman. One worker persuaded him to go away. He took a woman from a house nearby but a military police came and took him. He needed help so got another military police and the two of them bound the soldier and took him away. (Bates)

221. January 31, a 24 year old girl of the Siemens Camp went home this morning at 11 a.m. (46 Kwang Chow Lu) to prepare tiffin for her uncle with whom she stayed. A Japanese soldier followed her and raped her after having threatened her with a bayonet. (Rabe)

222. January 30, a family moved home from the Sericulture Building into a house at 25 Er Tiao Hsiang because of the order to leave the camps. That night three Japanese soldiers broke down the fence in the back, came around the house and knocked on the front door. Not being admitted they pounded the door in, turned on the light, ordered the man to get up. Then explained that they were *hsun ch'a tui*.^a One man carried a sword, one a rifle, and the third was without arms. They explained very carefully that the people need not be afraid and they would not do any harm to them and for the man to lie down again and go to sleep, which he did. They searched the place for money and then the man with the sword raped a 12 year old girl and the other two raped an old woman. The soldiers left about midnight. So the family moved back to camp on the 31st. (Riggs)

223. February 1. This morning at 6:30 a group of women gathered a second time to greet Dr. Bates when he left the University. They told him they could not go home. Among other cases one woman who feared

that she would lose her bedding when the camp was sealed, took her two daughters home yesterday, to Hsi Hwa Men. Last evening Japanese soldiers came and demanded to have a chance to rape the girls. The two girls objected and the soldiers bayoneted them to death. The woman says there is no use going home. If they are going to be killed at home they might just as well be killed at the camp by soldiers attempting to drive them out on February 4. (Bates)

224. January 30, about 5 p.m., Mr. Sone was greeted by several hundred women pleading with him that they would not have to go home on February 4. They said it was no use going home they might just as well be killed for staying at the camp as to be raped, robbed or killed at home. They said, "You have saved us half way, if you let us go now what use is there unless you save the other half?" One old woman 62 years old went home near Hansimen and soldiers came at night and wanted to rape her. She said she was too old. So the soldiers rammed a stick up her. But she survived to come back. (Sone)

225. January 29, a woman who lived in No. 30 Hwang Li Hsiang returned home but her house was looted again and she was frightened with bayonets for demanding young girls. 2j

226. January 30, 11 a.m., two young girls who had returned to No. 2 Tsu So Hsiang were raped by soldiers. 2z

227. February 1. This afternoon about 2:30 a child came running to our house to tell Mr. Forster and myself that soldiers were after women in a house near us next to Overseas Building. We ran there and were admitted by a Chinese family. They pointed to a bedroom door which was locked but when no response was made to our knocking we smashed the door and found two Japanese soldiers in the room. One was reclining

^a Inspection squad.

NUMBER 58

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

*February 1, 1938**Released noon, February 2, 1938*

on the bed and the other sitting by the bed. The girl was on the bed between them and the wall. One soldier immediately jumped for his belt and pistol and went out through a hole in the wall. But the other one had his trousers down and was so drunk he could not get away quickly and moreover left his belt so his pants would not stay up. We had to help him out through the hole in the wall. Out on the road he wanted to shake hands. Mr. Forster ran ahead to find a military police while I walked behind the soldier. We delivered him to the two sentries at the opening of Shanghai Road where it joins Chung Shan Lu. We were told that the girl was raped before we got there. (Magee)

228. January 29, a woman aged 24 returned to Tung Gi Men. When she arrived home, a Japanese soldier drew her into an empty house and raped her. Now she is living in the Sericulture Building. 23

229. January 31, a woman aged 30 returned home at Men Li. A Japanese soldier came to her and asked her for beautiful girls. 24

230. January 29, a woman returned home, aged 22. Her husband had been bayoneted by Japanese soldier and died several days before. When she herself returned home to No. 2 Shan Pei Lu on January 29, she was raped by Japanese soldiers for three times. 25

231. January 30, a woman aged 45 returned to her home at South Gate but four Japanese soldiers came to her home, looted and wanted beautiful girls. As a result, they took away her registration card and beat her. 26

232. Chen Wang Shih, 28, returned home on January 29. On the road she and another woman were stopped by three soldiers, who asked them to follow. Despite pleadings on their knees, they were pulled into a shop. Mrs. Chen was raped three times. 27

233. January 28, Chang Yang Shih returned home. Was raped twice by Japanese soldiers. Age 37. 28

234. January 31, Nieh Feng Shih, age 17, returned home and was washing rice at a pond. A soldier threw away the rice, dragged her to a mulberry field and raped her. 29

235. January 30, Miss Yao Chai-tseng, age 16, went with her mother to the University Hospital to visit some one. Near the Drum Tower (Kulou), two soldiers pulled her to the open ground and raped her. 30

236. January 30, Hsu Chin Shih, age 36, was returning home with her husband and some neighbors. In Taiping Hsiang, Hwa Pai Lou, two soldiers took her to a small house and raped her. 31

237. January 30, Kiang Liu Shih, age 27. Returned home with father-in-law. At 10 p.m., January 31, two soldiers came, but fortunately did not find her. 32

238. January 28, Wei Chen Shih, age 45, went home with neighbor to near Tai Ping Men. Was pulled away by Japanese soldiers, but a good soldier saved her. However, her neighbor was raped by them. 33

239. January 28, Kou Sih-wei, age 24. Worked for several days at the Special Service Organ. Soldier took

away from him five dollars and his registration certificate. 34

240. Chow Chen Shih, age 36, returned home to near Tung Chi Men on January 30. Raped by two soldiers. 35

241. Ching Wang Shih, age 22, carried away by soldiers on January 23 and has not returned to the Camp. 36

242. Pih Wu Shih, age 27, returned home on January 28 and was raped by two soldiers. 37

243. January 28, Liu Ying Shih, age 42. Returned to Men Tung. At midnight several soldiers came and asked for girls. 38

244. January 29, Ching Ma Shih, age 35. Returned home and was raped at Pei Men Ch'iao. 39

245. January 28, Chang Wei Shih, age 20. Returned home and was raped by two soldiers. 40

246. January 28, Hsu Chu Shih, age 32. Returned home, where soldiers raped her and stole her husband's clothes. 41

247. Ching Fang Shih, age 36. While on her way to her house near Tung Chi Men, which was burned, she was raped by two soldiers. 42

248. January 29, Yao Wang Shih, age 34. Raped by two soldiers while returning to her home. 43

249. January 29, Tsai Chai-ying (Mrs.), age 18. Accompanied by her mother to their home on Ma T'ai Chieh, she was raped by two soldiers. 44

250. January 30, Chu Chang Shih, age 40. Returned home and was raped by two soldiers (Hsi An New Bridge). 45

251. January 29. Wu Ying Shih, age 19. Four days after birth of a child, raped by a soldier. 46

252. Chu Yao Shih, age 46. On January 29 while returning home was stopped by soldiers asking for girls. 47

253. January 25, Wang Chang Shih, age 45. At their home at Hsin Chiao, her husband was stabbed to death by soldiers, and she was raped. 48

254. January 31, night, two Japanese soldiers came to a ricksha coolie living at T'ien Fei Hsiang and told him that they wanted him to help them find women. He went with them as far as Loh Sze Chuan Wan and then told them he could not find any. Whereupon they beat him. (Mills)

255. A woman, Pan Lo-sze, aged 46, went home from the Sericulture Building to her home at the west of Kuo Fu Lu. Japanese soldiers came to her home and asked for young girls. She has returned to the camp. 49

256. January 30, a girl on her way to her home at Kuo Fu Lu was pulled by two Japanese soldiers into an empty room and raped. She returned to the camp. 50

257. January 30, a woman aged 44 was returning to her home at Ta Chung Chiao when she was pulled by Japanese soldiers into an empty house and raped. She has returned to the Sericulture Building. 51

258. January 30, a man returned home at Shen Gai Hsiang and there came Japanese soldiers who asked him for young girls, so he came back to the safety zone again. 52

259. January 29, Mrs. Hsu Chen aged 42 returned to her home at No. 7 Yui Hoo Fang and was raped by two Japanese soldiers. 53

260. January 30, O Tai Shih, a woman, after seeing notice of the Tze Chih Hwei, went back home at Yin Ma Hsiang, Men Hsi, with her two daughters. She was stopped nearby by three Japanese soldiers. All her money of \$3.20 was looted. They had to return to camp. 54

261. January 28, Ting Li Shih, a woman, upon arrival at home at Hsi Hua Hsiang found Japanese soldiers forcing her 70 year old mother for girls. She had to return to camp. 55

262. January 28, Soo Mao Chen on the way to visit home on 171 Sheng Chow Lu was looted by Japanese soldiers of \$42 and let go with only 30 cents. His home has been burned. 56¹

263. January 29, Hsu Lu Shih, aged 64, a woman, returned home to 247 Kuo Fu Lu. Yesterday morning six Japanese soldiers came and forced all six of them to one room searching the house, taking . . . 57

264. February 1, 11 p.m., three Japanese soldiers came to the Nanking Theological Seminary, climbed over the wall, and grabbed a girl in a hut, but she ran away and yelled. This woke the camp and they all turned out and yelled. The soldiers climbed back over the wall and drove away. (Sone)

265. January 31, Li Wang Shih reports that during the last few days since January 28 Japanese soldiers have been continually visiting his home at 321 Hou Tsai Men, and that the wife of Liu Wen Lung, the landlord, was wounded after refusing to find girls for the soldiers. Li personally had a narrow escape by hiding in the dugout. He asks to be allowed to stay on in the camp. 58

266. January 29, Chow Bi Chen, male, was the eye-witness at Lao Me Tsang when Japanese soldiers raped Chinese women and girls. The women and girls were gathered there because the Japanese soldiers told them that they can exchange rice and flour with chickens and ducks, which he said, was a dirty trick. 59

267. January 31, after seeing the notice of the Tze Chih Hwei, Ma Ching Jen and family moved back to their home but had to return to the camp because every day there were Japanese soldiers searching for money and girls. 60

268. January 31, Kiu Wu Shih, living at 13 Chien

Chang Hsiang, An Ping Chieh, went back to get some rice and was raped and looted by the Japanese soldiers. She ran back to the camp. 61

269. January 30, Mr. Yao, who is the owner of a shop Yih Shun at Shui Hsi Men, returned to his shop and met one Japanese soldier who forced him to give money. Mr. Yao is a well-to-do man. The Japanese soldier later on asked the neighbor of Yao to lead the way to find Yao, but he had already returned to the camp. 62

270. January 29, the mother, Mrs. Yang Ho Shih, and his brother, Mr. Yang Chun Hwai, of Mr. Yang Chun Ling, who lives at No. 80 Yui Hwa Lun running a tea-shop, were killed by Japanese soldiers. Hearing the news at the camp he went home to see it. While on his way at Chung Hwa Men, he met Japanese soldier again, who robbed him of all his money. 63

271. January 29, Mr. Liu Hung Tai went to his home, at No. 35 Hsiao Wang Foo Yuan. While arranging his personal effects in order, three Japanese soldiers broke in and asked for girls, to which the refugee answered, "No." Then they searched him and took his \$2.40. 64

272. January 29, Mr. Shih Wen Shu returned home to No. 24 Ta Hwai Fu Hsiang. Some Japanese soldiers rushed in and asked for girls, to which demand he answered "No." They took away from him six dollars, one tou of rice, and also cut his clothes with bayonets, but fortunately he was not hurt. 65

273. January 31, No. 13 back street of Roman Catholic Church at San Man Kung, Chao's home, soldiers constantly entered and searched and wanted girls. 66

274. January 28, No. 10 Pei Hsia Lu, Chen's home, Japanese soldiers wanted girls. His daughter hid herself under the floor. But he himself was robbed of a little over \$200. 67

275. January 30, Shansi Road No. 6 Ta Fang

^a Part missing.

Hsiang, a refugee returned home. Four Japanese soldiers came in the morning and wanted to rape a girl of 14. But through the beggings of her parents, she was saved from violence. 68

276. January 30, No. 46 Shanghai Road, two Japanese soldiers rushed into the house and raped one widow. They went away before the military police came. 69

277. January 30, Tze Pei She (Merciful Society) at No. 2 House, Ming's home, 1:30 p.m. three Japanese soldiers after driving out the men, raped the inmates. Please postpone the date of refugees' return home, they plead. 70

278. January 30, No. 30 Ten Tsai Ch'iao, three Japanese soldiers entered into the house. After searching the men, they raped the reporter's aunt, who had just given birth to a child only half a month ago. 71

279. January 31, morning, at No. 18 Tung Ren Kai, a Japanese soldier took away all the vegetables newly bought. 72

280. January 29. A woman refugee visited her home. No sooner had she arrived than Japanese soldiers entered. She hid under straw fuel. Through the pleading of her neighbor, the soldiers went away. After three to five hours there came four soldiers searching the place. Fortunately she was not found. She gave her address: No. 47 West Street, Chao Tien Kung. 73

281. January 28, No. 1 Ta Sha Mao Hsiang, Hsung by name, three Japanese soldiers came and took away all the clothes, raped one young girl. Next day they came and demanded for a young girl. A negative reply angered them and they fired at random. These girls had gone to the refugee camp at Ginling College. 74

282. January 29, opposite to a pawn shop at Nai bridge, a young girl about 20 years of age was pulled into a small lane by force. 75

283. At No. 384 Tientsin Chieh, widow Chow, aged over 50 years, was raped by force. *Now still detained* and compelled to cook food. Reported February 1. 76

284. January 29, 6 p.m., No. 8 Tung Kwa Chih, Japanese soldiers came and demanded a good girl (*hao ku niang*). 77

285. January 30, Tsang Hua-fog, living at No. 22 Tsang Kung Chiao, T'ang Tse Chieh, following the order of the Tze Chih Hwei, went home. . . . 78

286. January 30, a Japanese soldier came to No. 132 Hankow Road and demanded for *hao ku niang* and got angry when a negative answer was given. Fortunately nobody was hurt. 79

287. On January 29, at 8 p.m., five Japanese soldiers (three wore uniforms, two with plain clothes) went to No. 11 Tze Pei She. They threatened Ma Liang-tze with the point of a bayonet at her breast, and wanted her to follow them. They threatened her husband by placing the bayonet on his head. They did the same thing to her sister-in-law. They did not succeed. 80

288. January 30, No. 115 Shanghai Road, a Japanese soldier came at 7 p.m. with pistols in hand and robbed them of \$12. 81

289. January 30, morning, at No. 13 Mo Chen Lu, Yang's house, four soldiers rushed into the house, searched every corner. There lived an old woman. When they saw the picture of a young girl (Yang's daughter) they asked the old woman for this girl. A negative answer made them angry. But the calmness of the old woman saved the situation. 82

290. January 30, 11 a.m., No. 19 Huang Li Hsiang Chao Tien Kung, a girl refugee of Ginling College went home to pay a visit. Suddenly there came four soldiers

* Part missing.

who raped this young girl a little over ten years of age by turn. 87

291. January 31, morning, some soldiers at Tung Kwa Shih rushed into a family and tried to pull two girls away for evil purposes. Somebody went to call military police. When the military police came, soldiers had already run away. 87

292. January 30, evening, Ching Li at Wutaishan two girls were carried off. 85

293. January 28, evening, two Japanese soldiers entered a matshed at Kiangsu Road searching for girls. Having failed, they stabbed an old man of 60 on the left shoulder. 86

294. January 29, evening, three soldiers raped one woman in a civilian house. 87

295. January 29, evening, Chukiang Road three Japanese soldiers raped one woman in a civilian house.

296. January 29, evening, No. 9 Ku Ling Temple, three Japanese soldiers came to a house and raped a girl of 20 years of age. 88

297. January 29, evening, No. 21 (1) Yin Yang Ying one woman was raped by Japanese soldiers. 89

298. January 29, evening, Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46 Yin Yang Ying were all visited and searched by soldiers for money and raping. In No. 44 Japanese soldiers (four) raped one woman and beat her husband. 90

299. January 20, morning, Tai Ping Hotel, at Sze Hsiang Chiao a woman was dragged by Japanese soldiers to the door and killed at the spot. 91

300. January 31, Kwangchow Road, two Japanese soldiers raped one woman. 92

301. January 31, in a small lane next to the Ts'ui Chi Sea Goods Shop at Ts'ai Hsia Kai, an old woman of over 60 and a little girl of 12 were both raped by Japanese soldiers. 93

302. January 31, Drum Tower, Er Tiao Hsiang, a girl of 12 was raped. 94

303. January 31, Sze Hsiang Chiao an old woman over 60 was first raped and then was stabbed by a bayonet in her vagina and killed. 95

304. January 31, an old man in the service of the Red Cross, originally in the soup kitchen of the University of Nanking Camp, his home in Hsiakwan. On the 28th he borrowed from his relatives luggage and wanted to go to Hsiakwan and live. When he came to the cross road at Chung Shan Pei Lu and San Pai Lou neighborhood, his luggage was robbed by Japanese soldiers. 96

305. January 30. Two refugees Li Wang-sze and Li Sian-er returned to their home at New Bridge. They were searched over 10 times and were beaten five or six times and were demanded to give girls. 97

306. January 28, 8 a.m., a Japanese soldier came to No. 7 Wei Ching Li, went up to the second story and broke the door of the room. Their object was a woman. Having failed they went away. 98

307. At the railway station at San Pai Lou an old woman over 60 has been recently raped over 10 times. 99

308. February 1, No. 21 Lo Chia Lu, two soldiers entered the house at noon and searched every corner surely, the reporter declared, not with good purpose. The people ran to No. 23 and asked a foreigner to help them get the Japanese soldiers away. 100

Note: This List is Incomplete, and cases occurring a few days previous to January 28 have been left out, but it would show the general condition just the same. This is the longest list of cases we have ever had to file. The former record was filed on December 19, Cases 16 to 70, but those included not only cases between December 16 and 19 but from the night of the 13th, in other words six days. The above list is 88 cases for mainly three days, January 29, 30 and 31.

The names of the Chinese reporting the cases are not given, because we have had one such worker killed and another seriously threatened. But they are from our regular staff and have given their names, and cases can be checked by number.

NUMBER 59

LETTER TO MR. HIDAKA^a

February 3, 1938

My dear Sir:

I recall with friendly appreciation your assurance of yesterday that refugees will not be forcibly evicted from the present camps, and am sure that this wise policy will obviate any danger of serious difficulties over the problem. You will of course realize the importance of securing the detailed cooperation of the military authorities to this end so that all possibility of misunderstanding may be averted. This is the more necessary because repeated and specific instructions were issued for removal by Friday, February 4, under threat of military compulsion and sealing of gates.

We are grateful for the new opportunities of friendly contact with the Japanese authorities, as provided by General Homma, yourself, and the expected arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Hirota.

With kindest personal regards, I beg to remain

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

Chairman

NUMBER 60

MEMORANDUM BY TSITSASHAN TEMPLE ¹⁰³

This is a translation from Chinese, therefore it may not be exactly like the original. This letter was received from the temple of Tsitsashan, situated about 5 miles from my residence and is written by one of the high priests, and signed by 20 reputable local residents. B. A. SINDBERG, February 3, 1938.

To whom it may concern for the sake of humanity!

Dear Sirs:

The following is a short resumé of the condition and our troubles at this temple. Since the fall of Nanking, refugees have been coming here for shelter and aid, in hundreds daily. As this is written we have already about 20,400 people under the roof of this temple, mostly women and children. The men have either been shot or taken prisoners to do hard labor for the Japanese soldiers.

Beginning from January 4, we will briefly describe the daily outrages:

January 4. A truck arrived with Japanese soldiers. They stole nine cows and made the Chinese slaughter them for transportation, while in the neighborhood they passed the time burning several houses.

January 6. Many Japanese soldiers arrived from the riverside, stole one donkey and 18 bed-rolls from the refugees.

January 7. Japanese soldiers came, raped one woman, and one 14 year old girl, and took away with them five bed-rolls.

January 8 and 9. A total of six woman raped by Japanese soldiers. As always in the temple, they searched out the young ones and forced them to submit at the point of a bayonet.

January 11. Another four women raped, drunk soldiers running around the temple, shooting with rifles at anything, wounding many and damaging buildings.

^a Of the Japanese Embassy.

January 13. Many soldiers arrived, searching for foodstuff and confiscating a considerable amount. Before leaving they raped a mother and her daughter.

January 15. Many Japanese soldiers arrived, round up all the young women, chose out 10, and raped them in a room at the temple. Later the same day a very drunken Japanese soldier came, went into one room demanding wine and women. Wine he was given, but no girls. Enraged he started to shoot wildly, killing two young boys, then left. On his way back to his station he went into a house on the road and killed a 70 year old farmer woman, and stole a donkey, also set fire to a house.

January 16. Raping and looting repeated.

January 18. Three donkeys looted.

January 19. Japanese soldiers went on a rampage through the temple breaking down doors, windows and furniture, leaving with seven donkeys.

About January 20 a new detachment of troops arrived to relieve the guards billeted at the Tsitsashan Railway Station. The lieutenant in charge of the new soldiers is a good man. Since his arrival things have been a good deal better. He placed a guard here, which helped a lot to keep out other Japanese soldiers, coming here from other places in search of women and things to loot. But when he leaves again for another station, we fear that we will have trouble again. It is therefore our sincere hope that someone in position to help us will do something to stop these inhuman atrocities. Eighty per cent of the refugees sheltering here have lost everything they once possessed, homes destroyed, livestock killed, valuables stolen. Many women have lost their husbands, children left fatherless, as most young men have been killed by Japanese soldiers. Many are wounded and sick, and no medical aid has been available, as nobody dares to walk on any highway in fear of being shot. Only a very little

rice is left. Then how shall the farmers be able to work their farm in spring with no water buffaloes left, or rice to sow?

We, the undersigned, herewith beg you to help our people.

TSITSASHAN TEMPLE

January 25, 1938

NUMBER 61

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

February 3, 1938

As zero hour draws near for the threatened compulsory military expulsion of people from refugee camps, many are moving out. But at the same time cases of rape, robbery, and violence suffered by people returning to their homes continue to pour in to our office.

On top of that, rice deliveries have stopped today. With no dependable rice supply in other parts of the city and moved from places where they have received free rice or rice gruel, there is going to be considerable suffering. It is too bad that conditions were not as well prepared for people in those areas as they were for them when they moved into the Safety Zone the first two weeks in December. Then men risked their lives to haul in reserve supplies of rice and flour through air raids and defence of the city. Now at the critical moment the 1,000 bags of flour promised almost two weeks ago are still tied up with red tape, and with no reserve supplies of rice at shops for distribution rice delivery breaks down.

Because the cases are so many, the following is limited to cases occurring since February 1: (Others will be listed later.)

309. February 3, an 18 year old young man, Sze Shao-hsi, left his camp at 9 a.m. to return home. When he got to Sze Hsiang Chiao he was stabbed with a bayonet by a Japanese soldier because he did not bow down quickly enough. He came to our house this noon for treatment. (Mills)

310. February 1, at noon two Japanese soldiers acting as sentries at the East end of Yi-ho Road searched a man named Shen and took \$6 from him. (Magee)

311. February 2, Mrs. Liu Sung Shih, aged 53, was raped at 7:30 a.m. by two Japanese soldiers at the back-ground of the Ningpo Native Association. *101*

312. February 1, Mrs. Hsu Wang Shih, aged 20, was raped by four Japanese soldiers at 10 p.m. at No. 49 Yin Yang Ying. *102*

313. February 1, a Mr. Siao was robbed by four Japanese soldiers of \$5 at Sikang Road. *103*

314. February 1, a Mr. Liu had \$4.70 taken away from him by four Japanese soldiers at Lang Yar Lu, Kuling Temple about 5 p.m. *104*

315. February 1, at noon, a Mr. Chang had 80 cents taken from him by two Japanese soldiers at Kuling Temple. *105*

N. B. Three cases west of the Zone indicate difficulties of small farmers in either returning to their farms or in going back and forth.

316. February 2, a Mr. Feng went to Hsia Kiang Kow Pung to register at 8 a.m. At 11 a.m. he arrived home, No. 100 San Tiao Hsiang of Hsi Hwa Men, and half an hour later, one Japanese soldier broke in. At that time Mr. Feng's neighbor, a Mr. Kao and his daughter-in-law were there together. The Japanese soldier intended to do something bad, fortunately this Mr. Feng knew a little Japanese and persuaded the Japanese to go. Later, Mr. Kao returned to Kan Ho Yen. *106*

317. February 1, a Mr. Wang returned to his home at Hsiao Pei Men Chieh No. 15 at 9 a.m. While he was putting things in order a Japanese soldier came in and asked for girls, to which a negative answer was given. Then the Japanese soldier asked his grandson where is his mother, to which the boy also answered "No." Finally he asked the little boy to lead to the opposite house to search, and finding nothing he went away, giving 10 cents to the boy. *107*

318. February 2, Mr. Chiang returned to his home at Hsin Men Ko. *En route* he met five or six Japanese soldiers at the corner of Yunnan and Chungshan Roads, who forced him to carry cooking utensils to Yih Kiang Hotel. Having finished the job, he tried to go back, but coming to the Ministry of Railways, he again met two Japanese soldiers who asked him to carry rice to Hsiang Yuan Men. As the time of his returning was too late, he could not go home. *108*

319. February 2, Mr. Chang aged 46 formerly stayed at a camp. He was then hired for service by the Japanese Hsiao Chow Troop at 30 cents a day, starting from the 11th of January. On the 2nd of February about 8 a.m. while on his way to the said Japanese troop he met more than 10 Japanese soldiers at Ting Chia Bridge, Yunnan Road, who forced him to carry some articles. He showed them the pass given by the Hsiao Chow Troop as certifying he is working at the said troop, but these soldiers tore the pass and beat Mr. Chang to do the job. *109*

320. February 1, Mr. Wang went home. *En route* he met two Japanese soldiers at Chu Kiang Lu, Hsiao Sar Mao Hsiang, who took away \$1.12 from him. *110*

321. February 2, Mr. Chen and Mr. Miao returned on January 30 to Tung Pai Lou on Chung Shan Tung Lu to arrange everything in order for preparation to return to their factory on February 2. When they got to the

factory they saw four Japanese soldiers taking away various articles, such as machines, printing machine and other useful things. They forbid them to enter, so the refugees could not but return to the camp and waited till February 2. That morning they went to the factory and met some Japanese soldiers, who after seeing their cards, seals, asked for girls. Then they took away from Mr. Chen \$18 and from Mr. Miao \$12.80. So these two refugees had to return to the camp and are now penniless. //1

322. February 2, Mr. Chu tried to return to his home at Jen Kung Lu in the afternoon. As he went to Tien Kwang Hsiang with his friend, they were stopped by five Japanese soldiers who took them away to do some work till night. So they dare not return home again. //2

323. February 2, Mrs. Ma returned to her home at South Kwang Hua Lu and just as she arrived home, Japanese soldiers entered through the front door and back door asking for girls. Fortunately they hid themselves under the bed and were not seen by them. They took away five basins and 10 candles. //3

324. February 2, at 3 p.m. four soldiers came to Pao's house at Wang Fu Hsiang asking for girls. When answered "No," they went away. //4

325. February 2, at 2 p.m. Japanese soldiers broke through the walls of a house at Chi Chia Wan, searched the house and demanded girls. All women hid themselves and fortunately were not discovered. The soldiers went away at 2:30 p.m. //5

326. February 1, at 1 p.m. three Japanese soldiers came and raped a 29 year old girl by turns at Tze Ma Ts'ung. //6

327. February 1, at 1 p.m. three Japanese soldiers came to Wu Tiao Hsiang, Drum Tower, and carried off a girl of little over 10 years of age. The same family

had been visited by three Japanese soldiers on January 28 who raped two women. //7

328. February 2, at 3 p.m. three soldiers came for girls at Chi Chia Wan. The man's wife escaped through the back door. But they took away four basins. //8

329. February 1, at 10 a.m. a Japanese soldier came to Men Tung Chuan Lung Hsiang and asked a boy aged 11 for girls. When the little boy answered "No" he slapped his both cheeks. The soldier took away a brass kettle just filled with hot water. //9

330. February 3, Mr. and Mrs. Kiang returned to their home at Pei Hsia Lu about 10 a.m. Seven or eight Japanese soldiers broke in their house and forced Mr. Kiang to go out with the intention to do something bad to his wife. However, the soldiers seeing that Mr. Kiang wore an armband of the International Committee went away finally. //10

331. February 2, 10 a.m. Ma's wife at Chung Hwa Men while nearing the gates was raped by a Japanese soldier. //11

Note: The above 23 cases complete those filed up till afternoon February 3 for February 1, 2, 3. They luckily are not as violent as those for January 29, 30, 31. Part of this may be that the refugees have learned that the chief danger is to young women, and as we know, are making other arrangements for the young women in the family wherever possible. But the continual search for young women, robbery and impressment, seriously interfere with the people starting the normal life. Since the chief danger does seem to be to young women, we hope to be able to keep some of the camps open for young women at least.

The return of people to their homes does not end the relief problem, especially when their economic life cannot get started under present conditions. Rather, the return home makes it more difficult to help them. It will require

a much larger field staff and new methods. Our Rehabilitation Committee is working on these plans now. The 50,000 people who have been receiving free rice will still have to depend on some free source of food. And we expect this number to increase rather than decrease and that the relief problem will last at least through the month of April.

Below are cases occurring before February 1 that we were not able to get typed up for our issue of February 1.

332. January 31, Mrs. Lee returned to her home at Chang Lo Chieh. She is 63 years old. She slept in her home that night and at about 7 or 8 p.m. some Japanese soldiers came and asked for money. Early next morning she fled back to the camp with all her cash lost; fortunately she was not hurt. ¹²²

333. January 31, at 8 p.m. two soldiers came to the home of an old woman, 71 years old, who lives at Mo Fan . . . in the San Pei Lou district. They crawled to the top of her hut evidently to listen whether there were any girls inside. When the old woman heard the noise on the roof she came out and they came down. They went in and asked for girls but she said there were none, whereupon they beat her. They tried to take off her trousers but she resisted. So they hit her over the head with something they had picked up in the house. (Magee)

334. January 29, Mr. Lu who is one of the Sheng Kun Hwei inquirers and lives in the Kwangtung Hsin Tsun on Ta Fang Hsiang where some of our Christians are living, was stopped at Lion Bridge between San Pai Lou and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by a soldier who searched him and took 10 dimes from him, all the money the soldier could find. His friend was searched and had 40 cents taken by the same man. (Magee)

335. Mr. Wei on his way from getting his hair cut met three Japanese soldiers who pulled him to a bamboo forest and took away from him \$3.80 and seven packages of cigarettes. ¹²³

336. January 29, Mrs. Li returned to her home with her son at Sze Tiao Hsiang. Three Japanese soldiers went there and robbed 50 cents from her. They then returned to their camp. ¹²⁴

337. January 29, Mr. Yao returned to Chang Fu Yuan, his home, in the afternoon. Some Japanese soldiers robbed two cases of matches from them that day. On the 30th some Japanese went there and stripped off the clothes from all members of his family, including an 80 year old woman, to find if they had money. But they had none. At the same time Mr. Zee of the next door was robbed of \$3.50. On February 1 there came three Japanese soldiers searching in the same way. They intend to return to the camp. ¹²⁵

338. January 31 morning Mrs. Wang returned home. Three Japanese soldiers went there and asked for some young girls. As she did not have any, the soldiers threatened her with daggers and tried to rob some money in vain. Under such conditions she had to return to the camp. ¹²⁶

339. January 29 at noon, a bean curd shop at Men Tung Yin Fu Kai was opened. At 10 p.m. on January 31 four Japanese soldiers came and robbed the man of all his earnings, little over \$20. ¹²⁷

340. January 30 morning four Japanese soldiers (one in plain clothes) came to Wang's house at 49 Yin Yang Ying and took away a dollar from his body. In the evening they came again and broke in through the back door. Fortunately the women escaped through the front door and hid themselves outside. ¹²⁸

* Part missing.

341. At No. 30 Chiang Yi Lu Japanese soldiers constantly came for girls and took away all the best food. 129

342. January 31 afternoon one Japanese soldier entered the house of Mrs. Loh, aged 41, at Chih Shao Yui with evil purpose. Fortunately there were many males, she got away unviolated. But one dollar on the table for buying rice was snapped away. The soldier used the butt of a pistol to beat the men. 130

343. January 27 at 8 p.m. four Japanese soldiers came and raped two Wu sisters, aged 24 and 21 at Hwa An Li, under the point of bayonets. (A letter from two raped girls.) The soldiers returned again on the 29th, looking for the same girls. On the 27th they also took a gold ring. 131

344. January 29, Mrs. Chu at Hwang Ni Kang had soldiers loot her house and frighten her with bayonets in demanding young women. 132

345. January 30, Japanese soldiers looted the house of Sze Fu I and raped a woman. His house is at Shih Ku Lu. 133

346. January 27, Japanese took away the baggage of Mrs. Tsien on Chung Shan Tung Lu. 134

347. January 30, Mrs. Yeh was raped by a Japanese soldier at Nanking Theological Seminary. 135

348. January 27, a Japanese soldier attempted to rape Mrs. Tsien at Tsao Shu Hsiang. 136

349. January 28, two Japanese soldiers attempted to rape Mrs. Wong at Ping Sze Chieh. 137

350. January 29, Miss Ma's house at Ling Chuen Hsiang was looted. 138

351. January 30, 11 a.m. two Japanese soldiers took away two young girls and raped them, from the home of Mr. Shaw at Tsao Shu Hsiang. 139

352. January 29, a Japanese soldier came with a

bayonet demanding young women from Peh Lien-shih on Hwang Ni Kang. 140

353. January 29, Hwang Chen Shih, at Tsai Er Hsiang, aged 39, was raped by Japanese soldiers over 10 times by turn. 141

354. January 20, Lu Ni Shih, aged 31, at Tsai Er Hsiang, was raped by Japanese soldiers by turn over one whole day and she is now a person of disability. 142

355. January 29 afternoon Japanese soldiers looted the clothes and other articles from Mrs. Ling at Ping An Hsiang. 143

356. January 30 afternoon three Japanese soldiers forced Mrs. Moo at Tai Ping Chiao with bayonets for young women. 144

357. January 29 afternoon Japanese soldiers forced a woman named Chang with bayonets for young women, at Shih Ku Lu. 145

358. January 28, Wang Ching Shih at Liu Yeh Chieh had Japanese soldier come wanting women and searching for money. 146

359. January 27 afternoon soldiers came to Yu Yen Mao's house at Ma Yung and demanded bedding and money. 147

360. January 28 afternoon Japanese soldiers searched Mrs. Chu's house for bedding, clothes and money. 148

361. January 27 afternoon three Japanese soldiers surrounded Mrs. Shen at Tung Tiao Hsiang demanding young women. 149

362. January 30 afternoon Japanese soldiers looted Mrs. Chow of money and bedding. 150

363. January 28, Japanese soldiers looted Mrs. Yu at Ping Sze Chieh of bedding and other things. 151

364. January 28, Japanese soldiers took away one dollar and frightened Mrs. Liu at Ling Chuen Hsiang, wanting women. 152

365. January 29 morning Japanese soldier demanded women from Ma Chang Nien at Ping Sze Chieh. 153

366. January 29, Mrs. Ho, aged 58, returned to her home at Hwei Lung Chieh, but was raped by Japanese soldiers two times, so she came back to the camp. 154

367. January 30, Mrs. Chow at Gung Yuan Lu was raped by Japanese soldier three times. 155

368. January 29, Mrs. Yang at Tsan Ban Hsiang, aged 20, was raped by three Japanese soldiers. 156

369. February 2, Chiu I Hsien at Kwang Hwa Lu was looted of her clothes and basin, etc., by two Japanese soldiers. 157

A New Question for the Sphinx: If a poor population is robbed for over seven weeks and the robbing continues and no economic income develops, what will result?

"A change of troops" is hardly an adequate excuse because there is no change of people and no chance to replenish the money or other resources taken from the population.

L. SMYTHE

NUMBER 62

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

Supplement to February 3, 1938

Note: Below are additional cases between January 28 and noon, February 3.

370. February 2, 2 p.m. two Japanese soldiers came to Wang Fu Hsiang with bayonets and asked Mr. Wang for girls. When he told them there were none, they hit him. 158

371. February 1, Mr. Wang reports that at 5:30 p.m. three Japanese soldiers came to Tien Mo Lu to ask for

girls. Fortunately his wife was hidden in the kitchen. The soldiers then took away \$8.60 from him. 159

372. February 3, Mrs. Peh went home to Si Shih Bai Gai. When she went out to pour out the stool she met three Japanese soldiers who pulled her to go with them. She knelt down before them telling them that her mother-in-law was sick and also the house master proved her words being true, so the soldiers went to her home, and finding out that her mother-in-law was really sick, they released her. (Chopped by her thumb) 160

373. February 3 morning Mrs. Liu returned home and while she was walking in front of the door of Sung Yuan, Er Tien Hong, Hsi Hwa Men, she was pulled by three Japanese soldiers to a foreign style house and was raped there and also her garment was bayoneted. (Chopped by her right hand 2nd finger) 161

374. February 3, Mrs. Ching returned to her home at Mei Tan Chieh, Chung Hwa Men, but while she just arrived at the front door of her home, a Japanese soldier stood at the door preventing her from entering the house and also pulled her in an attempt to rape her. The woman was released after repeated requests, but the soldier beat her before he went away. (Chopped by her right hand 2nd finger) 162

375. February 3, Mrs. Ma returned home, and while she was walking in front of a house on Tung Ren Chieh, she met three Japanese soldiers, who dragged her to an empty house and then raped her by turn. (Chopped by her right hand 2nd finger) 163

376. February 1, Mrs. Dai returned home, and while she was in the street named Nei Lu Chieh, she met two Japanese soldiers, who looted one silver ear ring. (Chopped by her right hand 2nd finger) 164

377. February 3, Mr. Chen returned home, and while he was in Tung Kwan Tao, he met two Japanese soldiers

who asked him for young girls. As he replied "none," the soldiers bayoneted his loin and thus he was wounded. (Chopped with left hand 2nd finger) 165

378. January 30 Mrs. Chen went home and while she was walking on the street of Shih Ban Chieh, she met three Japanese soldiers who pulled her to Hen Mao Gian Yuan (a shop) and raped her by turns. When rape was finished, she was released. (Chopped by her right hand 2nd finger) 166

379. January 31, about noon, three Japanese soldiers broke into the house of Mr. Lee on Yen Chia Kan Tse near Chi Chia Wan and demanded girls, to which he answered "No." They took away one dollar. 167

380. February 1, Chang Chin-mei was robbed of \$7.90 and 30 coppers by Japanese soldiers in a small lane in Hwa Chiao Lu. 168

381. February 1, while registering at Kao Pang \$3.30 and 15 coppers were robbed from Chan Hwang-ho at Chuan Sze Hsiang by Japanese soldiers. 169

382. February 1, Wu Chang-seng returned to his home at Kwang Hwa Men (outside) and after arriving seven Japanese soldiers there brought an old woman and order them to make sexual connection together. The Japanese soldiers laughed by the side. 170

383. February 1, Sen Kwi-hsin on his way home to Chang Ching Lo was robbed of \$7.60. 171

384. February 2, Yih Li Shih after returning to her home at east end of Hsueh Chia Hsiang, Japanese soldiers entered her room at night time intending to rape. 172

385. February 2, Yih Chang Shih was raped successively by two Japanese soldiers at Yin Mah Hsiang. 173

386. February 2, Chao Fang-yung while returning home met Japanese soldiers before Municipal Hall and they robbed him of \$5.30 and some tens of coppers. 174

387. February 2, Ma Lao-tai returned home and soldiers came demanding young girls. 175

388. February 3, Wu Loh Shih on returning to her home at Hu Pu Chieh met soldiers who intended to rape her but fortunately she was saved. 176

389. January 29, Lin Lee Shih had Japanese strongly press her for money at Ju Wang Chun. 177

390. January 29, Chang Ma Shih was raped by Japanese soldiers behind Min Sing Theatre, Sze Hsiang Chiao. 178

391. January 29, Lee Fee Shih was raped successively by two Japanese soldiers along Hei Long Hsiang. 179

392. January 29, Japanese soldiers demanded two silver finger rings and later threatened with a dagger Tsai Loh Shih before Hsien Ping Tuan and Chukiang Road. 180

393. January 29, a silver ring was robbed from Lee Chang Shih before the Hsien Ping Tuan in Chukiang Road and she was threatened with a dagger. 181

394. January 29, May Lee Shih was chased by a Japanese soldier with a dagger in his hand near Yu Sze Lang but fortunately she got rid of his hand. 182

395. January 29, Liu Pin-yuan met three Japanese soldiers who demanded his watch and banknotes with dagger in hand, on Shan Shao Li. 183

396. January 30, Chao Chiu Shih met a Japanese soldier at Wa Chin Chiao who induced her to a small lane and searched money from her. 184

397. January 30, Yang Chen Shih returned home to Gwei Piao, was raped and had money demanded of her by a Japanese who threatened her with a dagger in the night. 185

398. January 30, Chang Wang Shih returned to her home outside of Chung Hwa Men and was raped and had money demanded of her by Japanese soldiers. 186

399. January 30, Wang Kiang Shih had Japanese soldiers search her body for money and slap her at the Red Temple. 137

400. January 29, Mr. Wei King-sung of Tien Mo Lu reports that two Japanese soldiers came at 2 p.m. One soldier guarded the door while the other went upstairs and raped his cousin-in-law. Her mother kneeled down to beg, only to be smashed and be pointed by a bayonet. 137

401. January 29, 10 a.m. Mr. Chen of Yin Yang Ying reports that two Japanese soldiers came to demand girls. His mother ardently begged and pacified them. However one dollar and a little more was taken away by the soldiers. 139

402. January 29, 8 p.m. two plain dressed Japanese soldiers came to Ma's house at Tou Ts'ai Chiao asking for girls saying that they simply needed them for the night and would return them next morning, even promising to give the family rice, money and clothes. In spite of the pleadings from many people, they said "Nothing doing," and would call for them again tomorrow morning. 140

403. January 31, morning, Japanese soldiers attempted to rape a girl of 14 at Ta Fang Hsiang. 141

January 30, some soldiers came to the home of Mr. Cheng on Hsiao Lee Pai Sze of Chi Chia Wan and tried to rape a girl of 10. After ardently begging him, the girl was freed. 142

404. January 30 Mrs. Hu who stays at Hu Chu Kwan, while doing some cooking, was almost raped by Japanese soldiers, had not her mother gotten them to free her. 143

405. January 29, some Japanese soldiers went to a house and tried to do something bad to a girl of 10; her father then begged, but the Japanese soldiers stabbed and hurt his neck, while at the same time they kicked the girl.

406. January 30 two Japanese soldiers came to the house of Mr. Shou who had moved home to Kao Chia Wine Shop on January 25 at 11 a.m. and demanded girls to which he answered "No." Then the soldiers with bayonets pointed at him took away one golden ring and a watch. 144

L. SMYTHE

NUMBER 63

CASE NO. 426

Tsao Tsen Shih lives at No. 56 Hansimen. On the forenoon of the 5th of February one Japanese soldier came into her house and attempted to rape her. But others in the house called a Military Police. The soldier came again at 5 p.m. and used a bayonet to wound her face. She was sent to the University Hospital to have her wound dressed.

Dr. Wilson, who is attending the case, says that the wounds on her face are very serious and since the woman was semi-unconscious he feared the skull had been fractured.

February 5, 1938

NUMBER 64

LETTER TO MR. ALLISON

February 6, 1938

My dear Mr. Allison:

The International Committee is concerned only with carrying out its responsibilities for using on behalf of civilians in Nanking the money and supplies given to it. Therefore the Committee is ready to distribute its rice in cooperation with the Self-Government Committee, or under the name of the latter.

However, the International Committee cannot rightly shirk the duty of arranging the actual methods of distribution, which greatly affects the degree of service rendered to the needy population. The Committee must also point out that the attitudes of large sections of foreign opinion both in China and abroad would be unfavorably affected by confiscation of means legally given to the Committee.

It would seem that the position taken in the first paragraph is a fair and friendly solution of the problem.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

258-160
425-0
027-024
NUMBER 65

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

February 8, 1938, Supplement

427. February 5, 7 p.m. two Japanese soldiers came in over the wall at No. 25 Yi-ho Road and went up to the second story of that house and made a number of men there give up cash and other articles: Yuan a ring and \$10, Hsu \$15 and his registration blank, Luh \$1.30, Yoh \$1. The same soldiers went next door and took \$5,000. These soldiers had on overcoats and pistols strapped to their sides. (Mágee)

428. February 7, a 12 year old girl was raped at midnight. Her parents had just moved home to Ta Fang Hsiang the day before. Her father returned the girl to the camp. She has suffered so much that even now she cannot walk and the injured part of her body was swelled according to her father. 195

429. February 4, Wang Lung Shih, aged 58, went home to Tai Ping Chiao, North City, and four or five Japanese soldiers came and drove the other people out of the house. . . . 196

430. February 5, a Japanese soldier came to the house of Mr. Chen at Ta Chung Chiao, near Hsi Hwa Men, and asked for a girl. As there was no girl he pulled away a young man of about 17 to 18 years old and committed sodomy. Obeying the original instructions, the family had sent the older men back home. 197

431. February 5, morning, Mrs. Chen of Shih Pai Chur reports that three Japanese soldiers came and asked for girls. In the same afternoon, they came again with a truck outside, containing more than ten women, and the soldiers asked Mrs. Chen to join. After ardent begging they freed her. 198

432. February 5, a woman started home from Ginling College to Chiang Pun Ying, Chi Chia Wan. When she got home one Japanese soldier came in and asked for girls; then she started to escape, but he caught her and hurt her neck. She was so frightened that she again returned to the camp. 199

433. February 4, Mr. Tuan returned home to Lang Hou Chieh. One Japanese soldier came and asked for girls. As there were none, the soldier beat Mr. Tuan's mother. So Mr. Tuan returned to camp again. 200

434. February 5, an old woman at Lee Nui Foo was beaten by a Japanese soldier when the soldier tried to rape her. 201

435. Mr. Pao reports that while on his way back home to Hsiao Nui Shao Hsiang, he saw a young woman together with her brother walking on the street. Then there came one Japanese soldier who tried to be friendly

and gave the girl some candy and cigarettes and asked the girl to follow. The girl refused. Then the Japanese soldier forced her and pushed down the brother. 202

436. An old woman named Chen, over 60, at San Pai Lou, was visited by three Japanese soldiers. One was stationed outside while the other two raped the old woman by turn. One of the soldiers asked her to clean the penis by her mouth. Her grandson was stabbed twice for crying. 203

437. February 6 at 3 p.m. five soldiers came over the wall at Hua's house on Yangchow Road. The woman hid herself behind a sofa. Her brother-in-law stood by the sofa and told them "No girls." He was stabbed twice, but only his clothes were ripped but not hurt. In the evening they came again and went away after fruitless search. 204

438. February 7, 9 a.m. at Hsuisimen, Pei Wan Tze, three armed soldiers entered the house and seeing the reporter's niece they embraced her and kissed her. They tried to force her into a back room. She was loosed from the embrace by the pleadings of her mother and aunts (kneeling). As they went they said they would come back again. These women were so frightened that they returned to camp. 205

439. February 6, the reporter's daughter went home for noon meal. After the meal four soldiers entered. As soon as the daughter saw them, she escaped through the side door. Throughout the night soldiers came knocking on the door. As the reporter opened the door, they demanded "Whither has the girl gone?" When told she was not home, they threatened . . . a by striking. Hence the daughter returned to the camp. 206

440. February 6, afternoon, the wife of Han (age

48) was raped in turn by two Japanese soldiers. Hence she returned to camp on the 7th. She had gone home on the 5th. 207

441. Chen Li Shih aged 52 went with her daughter (age 12) on the 6th to her home at Ta Shu Chen, South Gate, and passed the night quietly. But the next day (7th) about 4 p.m. one Japanese soldier came sitting a while and went away. About 5 p.m. entered two armed soldiers. Seeing the young daughter of Chen Li Shih they wanted to do violence but the young girl escaped to the back of the house. The old woman was frightened and begged to be excused. The two soldiers struck her head with the butt of the rifle. They returned to the camp on the 8th at 7 a.m. 208

442. February 2, a family was carrying vegetables into the city and was stopped by some Japanese soldiers near Chungchwamen. They forced him to kneel in the road and asked him for *hao ku niang*. They told him to throw away his vegetables and the man demurred. Whereupon the soldier took the butt of his rifle and drove it down on the man's lower leg, breaking both bones. It took him two days to get to the hospital. (Wilson)

443. February 2, the University Hospital tinsmith returned to his home in South City as per order. Some Japanese soldiers on the street grabbed him by the collar and threw him to the road. He was bruised but otherwise unhurt. (Wilson)

444. February 6. The man reporting this had been taken by the Japanese and worked for them for a month outside Chung Shan Men. They gave him three yen as a month's wages. They sent him back because that detachment left for other parts. A few days later he and some friends were taking some empty burlap sacks from Ninghai Road along Kwangchow Road. A soldier on a hillock stopped them and motioned them to return. They turned

^a Part missing.

around and had gone about 40 steps when a shot from behind shattered this man's left arm below the elbow so severely that it had to be amputated. He has three dependents, shot on the 6th. (Wilson)

NUMBER 66

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

Noon, February 8, 1938

LATEST MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED

The old, gray-haired Chinese who was shot at the edge of a garden patch near the city wall back of Pai Tze Ting was shot by Japanese soldiers for carrying two chairs from a matshed. The old woman and two men who came with an old door to carry away the wounded man were shot for their humanitarian interest in helping the wounded man.

The latest demonstration of the serious endeavor to restore law and order in Nanking occurred late Sunday afternoon. Because the first report to us Monday morning said it was in a military area, we did not go then to investigate. But late in the day a neighbor of the deceased came and then about 4:30 p.m. a girl came and said she was the daughter of the woman who had been killed. Her mother had gone home a few days ago to start their home again and took all their money with her. She hoped to find the money on her mother's body. Mr. Rabe and Mr. Mills went with her to the scene immediately and found the four bodies located thus with fresh pools of blood:

Case No. 425.^a Number 1 is the old man; Number 2 is the woman who brought aid; Number 3 and 4 are the

^a See Document No. 67.

men who came to get the wounded man; the oblong object is the door.^a

This morning, Tuesday, Herr Dr. Rosen, Mr. Rabe, Mr. Sperling and Mr. Smythe went to investigate and found the bodies had been moved to a nearby knoll for burial but the blood was still on the ground and on the door. The scene of the murder is near a pond surrounded by garden patches, two of which were freshly dug up for spring planting. It is 200 yards from the nearest road. This morning soldiers were passing on the road but no sentries were found in front of the matshed houses of the farmers. The one man left told us there were many people who had returned that were working their ground on the day of the killing. But this frightened them all away. Thus is agricultural production encouraged! To the west the charred walls of the former Soviet Embassy rise skyward.

Food. The trucking department of the Self-Government Committee is trucking in 1,500 bags of flour a day and getting started on the 1,000 bags of rice recently assigned. Flour can now be purchased on Pao Tai Chieh just beyond Shih Miao K'o.

Return of Refugees to their Homes. The figure announced today in Shanghai that 100,000 refugees had returned to their homes may be a little high as that does not allow for those that return to the Zone. About one-third have moved out of the camps, i.e., 20,000. A westerner who was out South Gate this morning reports more people out there and not so much burning farther away from the gate.

General Matsui's instructions to the officers yesterday that order must be restored is most welcome. Then we can stop the bother of reporting.

^a Diagram not appearing on the carbon copy of document.

407. February 5, 7:30 p.m. five Japanese soldiers came to the home of Mai Liang Shih on Tien Chao Lu and searching many men for money and attempted to rape Mrs. Mai, but she escaped. 207

408. February 5, 7:40 p.m. two Japanese soldiers came to the home of Chi Chih Shih on I Ho Lu, took \$5 and attempted to rape the woman, but they escaped. 210

409. February 5, 8 a.m. two Japanese soldiers came to the home of Er Li Shih, who had gone home on February 3, at Kuang Yuan Chieh near Confucius Temple. At the time the men of the wine shop were away doing work for the Japanese. They dragged her into a room and closed the door for over ten minutes. She was forced to take off her clothes. She had given birth to a child ten days ago, but the child had died. Another woman at the same place, Feng Ho Shih, saved herself from violence at the same time by lying that she had given birth to a child four days before but the child was dead. The soldiers promised to come back later to examine her. 211

410. February 5, 10 a.m. four or five Japanese soldiers came into the home of Wang Liu Shih at Hwang Ni Kang asking for girls and children. At 5 p.m. there came again some other soldiers knocking the door vigorously. Wang Lu Shih and family fled through the back door. They had returned home on February 4 according to order. 212

411. February 4, Miss Vautrin reports that a hundred German mark note dated "February 7, 1908" was given to eight men for working seven or eight days (Of course the note is worthless) as remuneration. (The note is on file) (Vautrin)

412. February 4 at 4 p.m. three soldiers (two armed) came to a house on Hua Hsing Hsiang (east of Ninghai Road) and searched for money and demanded

girls. The old women were so frightened that they ran away. The soldiers failed to get them. 213

413. February 4, afternoon, a woman named Feng went back home (Pao Ma Hsiang) but when she arrived at Fu Ming Fang, she was dragged by two Japanese soldiers into a dugout. They tried to do violence, but owing to the cry of her child they went away. 214

414. February 3 morning, Wu's whole family returned home to Lung Pei Li. A Japanese soldier entered the house twice and took away nearly all the articles. The same soldier entered again and drove away all the males. He tore the clothes off a woman, the 6th na na, married woman, and raped her by force. 215

415. February 3, about 5 p.m. at Chang Su Hsiang (near Ta Chung Chiao) three soldiers came and forced a woman to throw away her baby and after raping her they went away laughing. 216

416. Hsung Tsoh Shih reports that when she went out of the Safety Zone, as she reached Hsuisimen she was searched by soldiers stationed at the gate and \$3.80 was taken from her. Then she went out of the gate, she was dragged into a dugout. She was saved from violence when the soldier saw a younger woman about 30 years of age and let her go and caught the younger woman. Hsung Tsoh Shih fled back into the city. 217

417. February 4, at Men Hsi, Tai Ping Chiao, three Japanese soldiers came to Tu's home and wanted to rape the woman. When she heard the voice of the soldiers, she hid herself behind the loom. The soldiers tried to force her for 30 minutes and went away. This Tu woman came to the camp and made this report. 218

418. February 3, four Japanese soldiers climbed over the wall of a house on Peiping Road at 8 p.m. and took away \$1 from Mr. Sih, \$3 from Mr. Tao and raped the wife of Mr. Chao and the wife of Mr. Liu twice.

419. February 3, three Japanese soldiers went to another house on Peiping Road at about 8 p.m. and took \$2.20 from Mr. King, \$2.50 from Mr. Hu and \$1.40 from Mr. Too. *vj*

420. February 3, Yao Lao Shih who had returned home, aged 23, was raped by Japanese soldiers at 1 p.m. *21*

421. February 2, Wang Yu Ling took his wife to go home this morning but when they were on the midway they met a truck which was loaded with three Japanese soldiers passing by and the truck was suddenly stopped. The soldiers came down and took the said refugee's box to the truck and also his wife. Fortunately his wife jumped down from the truck, but his box was taken away. *vj*

422. February 2, Wang Yang Shih went to her home, which is situated at Pan Lung Shan outside Ho Ping Men. At 11 the same morning, four Japanese soldiers came and intended to rape. After begging them ardently by kneeling down, they set the women free but beat them hard and took away 10 dollars. Fearing that they would come back again, Mrs. Wang and her children returned to the camp. *22*

423. February 2, Hse Chen Shih, aged 24, on her way home to Hsiakwan was detained in a house by Japanese soldiers and violated. When she went out the gate to Hsiakwan, she was dragged by three or four Japanese soldiers. Fortunately, she was saved by a Japanese Navy officer. Through the aid of Swastika people she was brought back to the refugee camp. *vj*

424. February 1 six refugees went home from one camp to Si K'u Sze Fang at noon. One soldier came and after looking around went and brought another soldier. They threatened the refugees with bayonets and robbed them of \$8.30 and 12 dimes. *vj*

L. SMYTHE

NUMBER 67

CASE NO. 425

檢三 = 5 6 5

Monday morning, February 7, it was reported to us that four people, three men and one woman, had been killed on February 6 about 5 p.m. by Japanese soldiers back of Pei Tze Ting. Just before noon a neighbor of the deceased came to our office and confirmed the story. About 4:30 p.m. the same day a Chinese girl came to our office for help because she said the woman that had been killed was her own mother. Her mother had gone home a few days before to start their home again and had taken all their money with her. She hoped to find the money on her mother's body.

Mr. Rabe and Mr. Mills went with her to the scene immediately and found the four bodies located thus with fresh pools of blood: Number one is the old man who was shot first; number two is the woman who brought aid; numbers 3 and 4 are the men who came to get the wounded men; the oblong object is the door.^a

The story was that the old man was carrying two chairs along the path by the wire fence and a Japanese soldier stopped him and shot him on the spot. The woman, who was walking with him, noticed that he was only wounded and not dead, so she went and got two men to come with a door to take the wounded man away. When the three of them arrived at the spot, the soldier shot all three of them.

It was too late that night to do anything more, so Mr.

^a Diagram not appearing on the carbon copy of document.

Rabe and Mr. Mills went home and decided to report to the Self-Government Committee the next morning.

The following morning, Tuesday, February 8, the Self-Government Committee told us that they had learned of the case and their police had reported the matter to the T'eh Wu Chi Kwan (Special Service Corps). Consequently, we decided to go out again to see what had been done. Doctor Rosen of the German Embassy happened to be in our office at the time and said he would be glad to go along.

Dr. Rosen, Mr. Rabe, Mr. Sperling and Mr. Smythe went to investigate and found the bodies had been moved to a nearby knoll for burial by the Red Swastika Society that morning. But the blood was still on the ground and on the door. Both the door and the chairs were still at the scene of the killing. The scene of the killing is near a pond surrounded by garden patches, two of which were freshly dug up for spring planting. It is about 200 yards from the nearest road and still farther from any place where soldiers are quartered. At the time these men were at the scene, soldiers were passing on the road but no soldiers were found near the scene or in the matshed houses of the farmers on the hill back of the scene. The one man left in the area told us there were many people who had returned to their homes and were out working their garden patches on the day of the killing. But this event frightened them all away. These four men saw all four bodies on the knoll partly wrapped in straw matting. The old man had gray hair, the woman had blood on her hands. The one man at the scene told us that the old man had been carrying the two chairs from a nearby matshed.

February 9, 1938

NUMBER 68

MEMORANDUM ON RELIEF PROBLEMS

February 10, 1938

1. *Order and discipline* among the Japanese soldiers should be further improved both inside the former Zone boundaries and in the five areas recently opened for civilians to return to their homes. On February 7 General Matsui himself was in Nanking and gave new instructions that this should be done. There are indications that along the main roads this has brought an improvement, but back from these roads the people still suffer. It would seem that only stricter discipline and more efforts to confine soldiers to the area of the city chosen by the Japanese military authorities for their use will solve the problem.

2. *Food.* The Japanese authorities to date have released a total of 5,200 bags of rice and 10,000 bags of flour for civilian use. All of this was for sale through the Self-Government Committee excepting 2,000 bags of rice (included in the above) which was for free distribution to families returning to their homes. But so far only a few hundred of those bags have been given out. At the present moment there is no further assignment for either sale or free distribution. The Japanese authorities have also permitted sufficient coal to be hauled into the Zone to keep the soup kitchens running. And on the 8th of February they gave the Self-Government Committee 2,000 gallons of gasoline which will greatly facilitate continued trucking in of foodstuffs and coal.

While the liberal assignment of 9,000 bags of flour (included above) in the last week has made the food

situation easier, there is no regular provision for the future. A population of 250,000 should have at least 2,000 *tan* of rice or 1,600 bags of rice per day. Until regular provision is made for that, the food situation will remain precarious. This can be done either by assignment from local stocks by the Japanese authorities or by opening up the avenues of economic access to Nanking so that commercial food supplies can come in, either from Nanking's hinterland or from Shanghai.

International Committee has requested the opportunity to secure the stocks assigned it by the Nanking Municipality amounting to 10,933 bags of rice and 10,000 of flour. This would be used for free relief both outside and inside the Zone boundaries and the Committee has indicated its willingness to cooperate with the Self-Government Committee in the distribution of these supplies. When it is realized that the 50,000 people who are now being fed free rice will probably increase, as private resources run out and the economic life of the community does not revive, and that this population will have to be carried through at least the month of April, it will be seen that this amount of rice and flour can easily be used in the next three months for free distribution.

If disease is to be prevented (and beri beri has already appeared), these people on free rice as well as many who are still able to buy rice but cannot afford to purchase other foods should have some supplementary foods. The local supply of beans of all kinds is almost nothing. When it is considered that a Chinese population depends largely on bean curd for its protein and Vitamin B, the almost complete absence of bean curd from the local market indicates how serious this problem is. We have requested the opportunity to purchase beans and other supplementary foods in Shanghai and

to ship them to Nanking. Six hundred tons of such foodstuffs would carry us through the next three months.

3. *Medical Personnel.* From the very beginning of the Zone, the medical and sanitation work has been our greatest weakness. It has only been by a stroke of luck and a mild winter that we have not had much more sickness. But at that, there has been a large amount of sickness and maternity cases under camp conditions about which we have been able to do nothing. Now with the wetter spring weather and with lowered resistance resulting from two months on *hsi jan* (rice gruel) sickness will increase.

We have requested permission for two American doctors and two American nurses to come to the University Hospital so that it could expand its clinic work at the hospital and do a little work in the camps. (While part of the camp population is moving out, we will probably have several thousand who cannot move out. And the population within the Zone according to local Japanese registration figures is still 160,000.)

Now the American Red Cross in Shanghai has asked the Nanking International Red Cross Committee to submit plans for relief work in Nanking. The Nanking Committee thinks that, in view of the complete lack of any municipal health service, they should start four clinics in various parts of the city. This is especially necessary as people return to their homes and are too far from the University Hospital to come for treatment.

The fundamental problem in all this medical work is personnel. There are a number of Chinese doctors and nurses in the city but nearly all of them have very inadequate training. They can assist good doctors and nurses but are unable to organize and carry on the work. Consequently, it is urgent that permission be secured for doctors and nurses to come to Nanking for this work.

Conclusion. Our requirements are very simple, namely, that the Japanese Army improve the order among its troops in the city and allow us to secure foodstuff and medical personnel.

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE
Secretary

P. S. February 11. An uncertain amount of rice has been assigned for delivery today and word has come of a shipment of green beans on the *Wantung*. For this we are grateful.

L. S.

Prepared for Mr. Bos at his request for confidential use. Later, February 11, no rice hauled today because of red tape but to start tomorrow. If Self-Government Committee with its 9 old trucks can haul 1,000 bags of rice a day for 6 days . . . may decide to let them continue to get 1,000 bags a day.

L. S.

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LETTER TO MR. ALLISON

February 19, 1938

My dear Mr. Allison:

On February 18 the International Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone decided that from henceforth it would operate under the name of "Nanking International Relief Committee" which is more in conformity with our present functions.

The Committee wishes to take this opportunity to thank your Embassy for its moral support of the Safety

^a Part missing.

Zone from the days of first negotiations regarding the formation of the Zone to the present. We also deeply appreciate your humanitarian interest in the continuing relief work of the Committee.

Most respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

Same letter to:

Mr. Jeffery, British Embassy
Dr. Rosen, German Embassy