

10

CHARGE OUT SLIP

DATE JUL 18 1946

EVIDENTIARY DOC. NO. 1743

TRIAL BRIEF _____

EXHIBIT NO. 250

BACKGROUND DOC. NO. _____

Original in Court

SIGNATURE *[Signature]*
ROOM NO. *[Signature]*

*Miss H. Norman
for court use*

7 April 1946

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN LIANG

Capt's. friend

I was in the Medical Corps and after the Chinese Army was retreating from Shanghai to Nanking, and when we were stationed in Nanking, it appeared that the city would be taken and we were given orders to stay in NANKING and take care of the Chinese wounded, and stay there after the Japanese took the City. We found that the Red Cross was no protection, and therefore dressed in civilian clothes, and we were in a refugee camp when the Japanese took the city. On the sixteenth, we were ordered by the Japanese to proceed to Shsia Kwan, on the banks of the river Yangtse, in Nanking. I estimate there were about 5000 who were marched four abreast, and the line was three quarters of a mile long. When we arrived there we were placed in a line near the river and on either side of the line thus formed and in front of the line were machine guns and Japanese soldiers, with the machine guns pointing at the line. There were two trucks carrying rope, and men were tied five in a group with their wrists tied behind their backs, and I saw the first men who were shot by rifle in such groups and who were then thrown in the river by the Japanese. There were about 800 Japanese present, including officers, some of whom were in sedan automobiles. We were lined up on the edge of the river and before our wrists were bound, my friend said that rather than die in this way, he would sooner jump in the river and be drowned.

We started from the refugee camp about 5 o'clock in the evening, arrived at the bank of the river about 7 o'clock and the binding of the prisoners, and shooting kept up until 2 o'clock. The moon was shining at the time and I saw what was happening and my watch was on my wrist. My friend and I decided to escape after this shooting had been going on for four hours and about 11 o'clock my friend and I made a dash for the river and jumped in.

The machine guns fired at us but we were not hit. There was a steep bank of the river, and as we found the water was only waist deep, we hid under the steep bank and the shadow prevented the Japs from seeing us. However, they fired at us with machine guns, and shot me in the shoulder. The shooting of prisoners kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning. I fainted from loss of blood, and when I wakened in the morning, my friend was gone. He afterwards told me he thought I was dead. I then crawled up the river bank, and hid in a hut nearby. This was after two o'clock but before sunrise. I stayed in the hut for three days without food or water and then a Japanese soldier came up and burnt the hut. When the hut was being burnt, I crawled out and the Japanese soldier found me. One of the officers questioned me and I told him I was a civilian and was a coolie hired by the Japanese Army to carry burdens. The officer did not ask me about my wound. The officer gave me a pass to go home, and I did so.

When they were lining up the men at the refugee camp, several Americans whose names I do not know tried to prevent the Japanese from marching us to the river, but they were ordered away, and were unsuccessful in preventing the massacre.

There were a few other cases of prisoners who jumped into the river, but the Japanese at once shot at them, and I do not know if any of them got away. As far as I know, my friend and I were the only two to escape. During the shooting I heard one young man call out "Long Live China" but no other sound except the shooting.

I finally got back to Free China after being captured once again, but I got away to Free China in June 1938.

I had this Statement translated to me by Colonel TU, and the Statement is correct.

WITNESS
Thomas H. Morrow
Col. Tu Ying-Kuang
April 7, 1946

Signed in Chinese

6 April 1946

STATEMENT OF

MRS CHOW PAO YIN
24 Shio Chen in Hsiang

I am native of the city WHACHING, but lived in NANKING in December 1937. About the 15th of December 1937 a group of Japanese soldiers, numbering five, came to my home for purpose of searching for Chinese troops. They found none, and departed. A little later three other Japanese soldiers came, one of them handed an arm band to my husband and asked him to attach it to his arm. He did so, but unknown reasons the Japanese soldiers laughed at him, and one of them suddenly fired a shot, which struck him in the throat, and killed him instantly. They then departed. The four small children of ours were in the room. Their ages were 11, 9, 5 and I was pregnant. The arm band had a Rising Sun insignia. I do not know why they killed him. I am now a widow. The soldiers laughed when they killed my husband both before and after he was shot.

My children and I were eye witnesses to this.

Henry Chiu has translated this and this Statement is correct.

WITNESS:

Thomas H. Morrow

J. J. Crowley

original
filed with
Document Room
5 June

(C O P Y)

STATEMENT OF TILLMAN DURDIN--31 MARCH 1946

I am now correspondent of New York Times in China (head of China Bureau), and worked for that paper in 1937 in Nanking. I saw soldiers of Chinese army led out in groups of 40 or 50, and shot down by rifles and pistols in the hands of Japanese soldiers near the Yangste River in Nanking a couple of days after the surrender. Also saw bodies of dead civilians who had been shot and bayoneted, and whose bodies were on the streets of Nanking. I was in Nanking when the Japanese army entered, and had been there about 3 months prior thereto. I have given a list of names of witnesses who can also testify. I left Nanking on an American gunboat shortly after the taking of the city. I did not see General Matsui in Nanking. I wrote an article in New York Times which appeared about 24 Dec. 1937 about the Nanking situation.

I also was at the taking of Hankow, but saw no civilian dead there, although I saw many bodies of Chinese soldiers. Hankow atrocities, if any, I did not see. There were reports of atrocities, but I did not see any. Jack Belden is in Shanghai probably, and a Collier's correspondent was there with United Press in 1937, in China.

S/ Tillman Durdin
Broadway Mansions,
Shanghai

or

C/o U. S. Army Headquarters,
Public Relations Officer,
Shanghai

SWORN to before me this 30th day of March, 1946.

S/ Thos. H. Morrow
Col. I.C.D. U. S. Army

6 April 1946

STATEMENT OF TSOU YIH YU

The Undersigned is custodian of the records of the Tsoong San Dong, a charitable organization which for many years has buried persons in Nanking whose relatives are not found, or which persons are unknown.

He state that in an ordinary month that this society is called upon to bury an average of six to sixteen persons in a month, but that in the months December, 1937, and January, February and March, and April 1938, 112,266 persons were buried by the society from the City of Nanking and suburbs. They were buried in various places near Nanking. Almost all of these people were killed by the Japanese. Exhibit "A" is a copy of record from our official records.

The Japanese Gendarmerie took our records from us in December 30th, 1938, and the records submitted as Exhibit "A", is the result of an inquiry made from the various persons who superintended the burial of the people who were buried in the months above mentioned, and who stated what they had done. I made the inquiry, and compiled this record therefrom.

This society has been in existence for many years - several centuries in fact. These are the numbers of the dead who were found lying in the streets and outside of houses.

Mr. Henry Chiu has translated the above statement to me which is correct.

WITNESSED BY

Thomas H. Morrow

*Signed in
Japanese*

Wm Kaw
Mr. Zindak

LLB
7 April 1946

Liang Jing Fung

Comparative Law Sec

Amias

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN LIANG

N. of Soochow

10 years

Capt's. friend

I was in the Medical Corps and after the Chinese Army was retreating from Shanghai to Nanking, and when we were stationed in Nanking, it appeared that the city would be taken and we were given orders to stay in NANKING and take care of the Chinese wounded, and stay there after the Japanese took the City. We found that the Red Cross was no protection, and therefore dressed in civilian clothes, and we were in a refugee camp when the Japanese took the city. On the sixteenth, we were ordered by the Japanese to proceed to Shsia Kwan, on the banks of the river Yangtse, in Nanking. I estimate there were about 5000 who were marched four abreast, and the line was three quarters of a mile long. When we arrived there we were placed in a line near the river and on either side of the line thus formed and in front of the line were machine guns and Japanese soldiers, with the machine guns pointing at the line. There were two trucks carrying rope, and men were tied five in a group with their wrists tied behind their backs, and I saw the first men who were shot by rifle in such groups and who were then thrown in the river by the Japanese. There were about 800 Japanese present, including officers, some of whom were in sedan automobiles. We were lined up on the edge of the river and before our wrists were bound, my friend said that rather than die in this way, he would sooner jump in the river and be drowned.

We started from the refugee camp about 5 o'clock in the evening, arrived at the bank of the river about 7 o'clock and the binding of the prisoners, and shooting kept up until 2 o'clock. The moon was shining at the time and I saw what was happening and my watch was on my wrist. My friend and I decided to escape after this shooting had been going on for four hours and about 11 o'clock my friend and I made a dash for the river and jumped in.

The machine guns fired at us but we were not hit. There was a steep bank of the river, and as we found the water was only waist deep, we hid under the steep bank and the shadow prevented the Japs from seeing us. However, they fired at us with machine guns, and shot me in the shoulder. The shooting of prisoners kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning. I fainted from loss of blood, and when I wakened in the morning, my friend was gone. He afterwards told me he thought I was dead. I then crawled up the river bank, and hid in a hut nearby. This was after two o'clock but before sunrise. I stayed in the hut for three days without food or water and then a Japanese soldier came up and burnt the hut. When the hut was being burnt, I crawled out and the Japanese soldier found me. One of the officers questioned me and I told him I was a civilian and was a coolie hired by the Japanese Army to carry burdens. The officer did not ask me about my wound. The officer gave me a pass to go home, and I did so.

When they were lining up the men at the refugee camp, several Americans whose names I do not know tried to prevent the Japanese from marching us to the river, but they were ordered away, and were unsuccessful in preventing the massacre.

There were a few other cases of prisoners who jumped into the river, but the Japanese at once shot at them, and I do not know if any of them got away. As far as I know, my friend and I were the only two to escape. During the shooting I heard one young man call out "Long Live China" but no other sound except the shooting.

I finally got back to Free China after being captured once again, but I got away to Free China in June 1938.

I had this Statement translated to me by Colonel TU, and the Statement is correct.

WITNESS
Thomas H. Morrow
Col. Tu Ying-Kuang
April 7, 1946

Signed in Chinese

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1743

29 May 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Statement of Chinese Witness, Capt. LIANG TING FANG on Japanese atrocities NANKING.

Date: 7 April Original () Copy () Language: English

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Statement taken by Thos H. Morrow

PERSONS IMPLICATED: General MATSUI, Iwane

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Killing of prisoners of war.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The Captain was a survivor of massacre of estimated 5000 persons who were Chinese prisoners of war and persons suspected to be such by Japanese soldiers under their officers.

Analyst: W. H. Wagner

Doc. No. 1743

國際檢事局

翻譯者川和高治

警須番號一七四三番

梁廷芳大尉ノ陳述

一九四六年（昭和二十一年）四月七日

私ハ陸軍軍醫部ニ加ハツテ居リマシテ、支那軍ガ上海カラ南京ニ退却ノ後、ソシテ私達ガ南京ニ駐在シテ居ツタ時ニ、南京ハ占領サラレル様子デシタ、私達ハ南京ニ駐リ、支那人負傷者ヲ看護シ、日本軍ガ同市ヲ占領シタ後モ駐ル様ニ命令サレマシタ。私達ハ赤十字章ガ何ノ防衛ノ役ニモ立たナイコトガ判ツタノデ、日本軍ガ同市ヲ占領シマシタ時ハ庶民服ヲ着テ避難民收容所ニ居リマシタ。十六日ニ我々ハ南京ニアル揚子江岸ノ下園（一）ニ赴ク様ニ日本軍ニ命ゼラレマシタ。私ハ、四列ニ並ンテ五千人以上ノ者ガ行進シテ居ツタト推定シマス。ソシテソノ行列ハ四分ノ三程ノ長サデシタ。私達ガ其處ニ到着シタ時ニ、江揚子江ニ近ク一列ニ並ベラレマシタガ、列ノ兩側及前面ニ機關銃及日本兵ガ居リマシテ、機關銃ハ列ノ方ヲ向イテ居マシタ。細ヲ載セタ二台ノ貨物自動

車ガアリマシテ人々ハ後口手ニ五人宛ヲ一團トシテ縛ラレマシタ、ソシテ、其ノ様ナ四体ノ中ノ者デ最所ニ日本人ニ小銃ヲ撃タレ、江ニ投ゲ込マレタ人達ヲ私ハ見撃シマシタ。其處ニハセダン型自動車ニ乗ツテ居ル將校及其ノ他ノ將校ヲ含メテ約八百人ノ日本人ガ居合セテキマシタ。私達ハ江ノ縁リニ沿フテ並バセラレマシタガ、手ヲ縛ラレル前ニ私ノ友人ガ此ノ様ニシテ死ヌノナラ寧口河ニ飛ビ込ンテ死ンダ方ガ良イト言ヒマシタ。私達ハ午後五時頃避難者收容所ヲ出發シテ、午後七時頃ニ江岸ニ到着シマシタガ、捕虜ヲ縛ツタリ射殺シタリスルノハ、二時迄續キマシタ、ソノ時八月ガ輝イテ居マシタ、ソシテ其處ノ有様が見エマシタシ、又時計ハ手首ニ在リマシタ。射殺ガ四時間頃ケラレタ頃ニ、私ノ友人ト私ハ逃ゲルコトニ決心シマシタ、ソシテ十一時頃友人ト私ハ江ノ方ニ匿ケ出シテ逃ビ込ミマシタ。私達ニ向ツテ機關銃ヲ打ツテ來マシタガ中リマセンデシタ。江岸ニ險シイ崖ガアリ、水ガ僅カ限ノ深サ位ナノテ、ソノ險シイ岸ノ下ニ隠レマシタガ蔭ノ爲ニ日本兵ニ見付カリマセンデシタ。然シ日本兵ハ機關銃ヲ以テ私達ヲ撃チマシテ、私ハ肩ヲ撃タレマシタ。捕虜ヲ射ツコトハ午前二時迄續キマシタ。私ハ貧血ノタメ、氣ガ意クナリ朝氣ガツイタ時ハ友

人ハ居マセンデシタ。彼ハ後ニナツテ私ガ死ンダ
モノト思ツタト語リマシタ。ソレカラ私ハ江岸ヲ
荷ヒ上ツテ、近クノ小屋ニ隠レマシタ。此ノ時ハ
二時過テ日ノ出前デシタ。私ハ飲食物無シニ三日
間此ノ小屋ニ居リマシタ、スルト日本兵ガヤツテ
來テソノ小屋ヲ燒キマシタ。小屋ガ燃エテキル時
私ハ荷ヒ出シタノテ日本兵ガ私ヲ見付ケマシタ。
將校ノ一人ガ私ヲ訊問シタノテ、私ハ常民テ荷物
ヲ運ブ爲ニ日本軍ニ雇ハレタ若力デアルト答ヘマ
シタ。其ノ將校ハ私ノ傷ニツイテハ尋ネマセンデ
シタ。其ノ將校ガ家ニ歸ル通行證ヲ呉レタノテ歸
ヘリマシタ。

彼等ガ避難者收容所テ皆ノ者ヲ並バセテ居タ時ニ
姓名ノ列ラナイ數人ノアメリカ人が來テ、日本人
ガ私達ヲ江ノ方ニ行進サセルコトヲ止メサセヤウ
トシマシタガ、退去スル様ニ命令サレ、此ノ塵殺
ヲ止メサセルコトニ成功シマセンデシタ。

江ニ隠ビ込ンダ者ガ他ニ數名アリマシタガ、日本兵ガ
直チニ射殺シタノデ、私ハソノ中デ逃ゲ逃セタ者
ガアルカ存ジマセン。私ノ知ツテ居ル限りデハ私
ノ友人ト私ノ唯二人ダケガ逃レタモノト思ヒマス。
射殺ノ行ハレテ居ル間ニ、一人ノ青年ガ「支那萬
歳」ト叫ブノヲ聞キマシタガ、ソノ外ハ發砲ノ音

ダケテ何モ聞エマセンデシタ。

私ハモウ一度捕ヘラレテカラ終ニ非占領地域ニ歸
ツテ來マシタ、一九三八年（昭和十三年）六月三
日非占領地域ニ戻ツテ來マシタ。

私ハ社大佐ニ此ノ陳述ヲ翻譯シテ賞ヒマシタ、
ソシテ其ノ陳述ニハ間違ガアリマセン

證人

トーマス・エイチ・モロウ
社　　イン　クワン大佐

一九四六年（昭和二十一年）四月七日