

Doc. 2246 Evid.

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Dr. Wilson testified 25 July 1946

See Record of 2527

D. J. Cullton

Original
in court

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2246-2247

26 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: affidavits of (a) Dr. Robert WILSON and (b) Dr. Miner Searles BATES on atrocities in China (NANKING)

Date: 25 June 1946 Original Copy Language:

Has it been translated? Yes No

Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Chinese Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUI, Iwane (in so far as Commander at NANKING); HIROTA, Koki.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Economic and Military Aggression, China - Atrocities, NANKING, OPIUM trade, China

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Doc. No. 2246

Affidavit of Dr. Robert Wilson

Doc. No. 2247

Affidavit of Dr. Miner Searles Bates.

Dr. Bates includes details of Japanese economic measures which deprived Chinese of shops and property, and asserts Japanese started Opium trade in NANKING shortly after arrival. Testifies likewise to frequent acceptance of atrocities reports by Japanese Embassy at NANKING.

Analyst: W.H.Wagner

Doc. Nos... 2246-2247

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CHECK SHEET

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DATE ISSUED: JUN 29 1946

TITLE OR DOCUMENT NO.: 2246

REQUESTED BY: Sutton

WORK DESIRED:

F/S

REMARKS:

一
一
一
醫學博士ロバートオー・ウイルソンの口述書

私、ロバートオー・ウイルソンの口述書に、最初正しく宣旨ヲ爲シ

次の口述ヲ爲ス。 我一九〇六年十月五日、中華民国南京

ニ生シタ米国市民ナル。 一九三二年ニ南京ニ居住シ

教育ノ事ニ米國ニ行ツタ大卒ヲ教育ヲフリストト大卒ヲ受テ、

ハーバート大卒ノ医科ヲ卒業シ一九三六年一月ニ南京ニ度ツ

タ。 其レカラ一九四〇年八月マテ外科専門ノ医業ニタツサハ

ツタ。 ソレテ一九三七年ノ秋ヨリ翌年一九三八年ノ年頭マデ

南京大卒ノ病院ノ部員デアツタ。 一九三七年十一月。

上海陥落後目を軍が南京ニ近ツクニ従ヒ、病院部員タ

ル中国人医者ヤ看護婦達ハ非常ニ氣遣ヒ、目を軍カ

ラハ何も恐レル事ハ無イトノ吾々ノ保護ニモ不向。 彼等ハ

2246

By

MORIYA

病院ヲ去リ揚子江ニ泳ツテ西部支那へ他ノ春達ト一掃
 二行ツタ。南京市ノ陷落スル前ノ日、病院ノ患者救ハ
 五十人ニ減ジテシマツタ。一九三七年十二月十三日、日軍
 が市中ニ進入シテ直後、治療ノ具ニ病院ニ運ハレル
 市民ノ救ハル者數ニ倍出シタ。

後救日ノ内ニ病院ハ全カヲ上テルマデニ混ミ、能力ハ限度マデ
 達シタキアル。

此ノ事ハ、代表的ナ場合デアル。

一人ノハサメ少女カ左肘ヲ打碎カレテ病院ニ運ハレタ。

銳利ナ器物デノ強打專ノ結果トシテ骨ノ断裂ハ露シテ平タ。

私ノ調査ニヨリ、日軍兵ノ彼女ノ父母ヲ殺シタ後デ劍デ

彼女ノ腕ヲ切ツタ事ノ判明シタ。

初妊娠約四ヶ月半ノ一乃才ノ女ガアメリカノスクール

ノ運動場カラ運ハシテ来タ。彼女ハ腕ニ刺傷ガ有リ

又下腹部ニ日在兵ノ手ニヨル強姦ニ反抗シタ時ニ受テタ

ト私ノ確メタ深傷ガ有ツタ。右傷ハ流産ノ原因ト爲ツ

タ。モウ一人ノ女ハ首カラ上膊部ニ刀ヲテ切傷ヲ負ヒ

運ハシテ来タ。彼女ハ日在兵ノ暴行ニ反抗シタ際ニ

受テタト報告シタ。其ノ傷ハ左腕ノ終末迄全麻痺

ノ原因ト爲ツタ。胃ヲ貫イタ下腹部ノ劍刺傷ヲ負

ツタ小サイ少年ノ運ハシテ来タ。少年ハ二日後ニ死セシ

タ。

避難民区カラ運バレタ一学生ハ下腹部ニ彈傷ヲ受テ
腸ニ十一六ガアイタガ生残ツタ

一人ノ女ハ首ノ後口カラ脊髓ノ全部ノ筋肉ニ及ブ深傷ヲ
負ヒ頭ヲ仰ノ上ニ不安定ニシテ運バレテ来タ

私ノ調査ニヨリ彼女ノ連続的ニ襲ハレタ後テ、其ノ傷
ヲ目女ノ將校カラ受テタ事カ判明シタ

一人ノ商店主ハ銳利ノ器具テ頭蓋ノ左側ヲ切ラレ
腦髓

ヲ露ニテ運バレテ来タ。其ノ傷ハ女ヲ出セトノ目女ハ
ノ要求ヲ拒絶シタハニ負ツタモノデアリ

借信ジヨト・ビー・マギー・ハ十五才ノ少女ヲ運ニテ来タ

彼女ノ体ノ肉体的証據ハ最近強姦サレタト云フ

彼女ノ陳述ヲ確証シタ。六週間後、彼女ハ才ニ梅毒
ノ腫物ヲ露シタ。前警察官任長徳ハ背中ノ酷イ
銃劔刺傷デ入院サセラレタ。

梁大尉ハ救日赤ニ受テタ右肩ノ膿化シタ彈傷ニ苦シ
上テ入院サセラレタ。他ノ患者達ハ体マ顔ニ火傷シテ
入院サセラレタ。ソレテ幾人カノ者ハ彼等ガ死ヌキニ
日本兵ノ手ニヨリ受テタ事ヲ陳述シタ。

一九三七年十二月下旬ノ或日、私ハ日本兵ニ対抗スルノヲ
助テテ欲シイトノ必ガ心ノ知セラ隣人カラ受取ツタ。

私ハ中国人ノ家ニ馳ケツタ。私ガ中庭ニ入ルト家ノ内
 ノ扉ハ閉メラシテ数名ノ日軍兵ノ小銃ヲ武装シテ取囲ニ
 テ居タ。私ハ扉ヲ押シ開ケタ。而シテ二人ノ日軍兵ガ
 二人ノ中国婦人ヲ正ニ強姦シテキルノヲ見タ。
 兵隊等ハ立去ツタ。私ハ其ノ婦人ヲ庇護ノ爲南京大
 学ニ連シテ来タ。

市中ニ於ケル日軍兵ノ對市民テロ行爲ガ静マリ出シタ
 ノハ六月以上モ経テバアル。

日軍ノ占領ニ引續キ市中ニハ阿片販賣ガ増加シタ。
 日軍占領ノ初ハ、南京市中ニ阿片密ノアルノヲ私ハ
 見タ事ガ無カッタ。

占領後数ヶ月の後、私ハ市中ノ或ル大通リノ一哩ノ

南ニセ一箇処ノ阿片窟ノ公認ト稱カシテキルノヲ算ヘタ。

一九四六年六月廿二日、吾ガ手ニ依リ書カル

ロバート・オー・ウイルソト。

上記ノ陳述ハ一九四六年六月二日、ロバート・オー・ウイルソト

ニ依リ筆ノ面ヲニテ署名サレテ作製言サレタモノナリ。

日本ノ東京ニ在リテ

EXHIBIT
STATEMENT OF MR. ROBERT O. WILSON

NO 204 Ident

I, ROBERT O. WILSON, being first duly sworn, do make the following affidavit:

I am an American citizen, born in Nanking, China, October 5, 1906. I lived in Nanking until 1922, then went to America for my education, receiving my academic training at Princeton University and graduating in medicine from Harvard University. I returned to Nanking, China, in January 1936, and was engaged in the practice of medicine, specializing in surgery, from that time until August, 1940. During the fall of 1937 and the winter of 1937-1938, I was a member of the staff of the University Hospital in Nanking.

As the Japanese armies approached the city of Nanking after the fall of Shanghai in November, 1937, the Chinese doctors and nurses on the staff of the hospital became apprehensive and despite our assurances that they had nothing to fear from the Japanese army, they left the hospital and went with others up the Yangtze River to West China.

On the day before the city of Nanking fell, the number of patients in the hospital had been reduced to fifty. Soon after the Japanese army entered the city on December 13, 1937, the number of civilians brought into the hospital for treatment rapidly increased. Within the next few days the hospital was crowded to full capacity, and its facilities taxed to the limit. The following are typical cases:

A little girl was brought to the hospital with her left elbow shattered. The joint was exposed as the result of a severe blow by a sharp instrument. My investigation disclosed that a Japanese soldier had cut her arm with a sword after having killed her father and mother.

A girl of nineteen, about four and a half months pregnant with her first child, was brought from the grounds of the American school. She had stab wounds on her body, including a deep wound in the lower abdomen which I ascertained she received when she resisted rape at the hands of a Japanese soldier. The wounds caused an abortion.

Another woman was brought with a cut on the side of her neck, severing the brachial plexus, which she reported she had received when she resisted rape at the hands of a Japanese soldier. The wound caused permanent and complete paralysis of the left arm.

A small boy was brought in with a bayonet wound in his abdomen which had penetrated his stomach. The boy died two days later.

A student from a refugee camp, with a bullet wound through his abdomen, survived eleven perforations of his intestines.

A woman was brought in with a severe gash across the back of her neck severing all of the muscles down to the vertebrae and leaving her head precariously balanced on her body. My investigation disclosed that the wounds were received at the hands of a Japanese officer after she had been repeatedly attacked.

A shopkeeper was brought in with the left side of his skull cut away with a sharp instrument, leaving the brain exposed. The wound was received at the hands of a Japanese soldier when the shopkeeper declined the soldier's request to furnish women to him.

Reverend John G. Magee brought in a girl of fifteen. The physical evidence on her body confirmed her statement that she had been recently raped. Six weeks later she developed a rash of secondary syphilis.

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A former policeman, Wu Chang-teh, was admitted to the hospital with a severe bayonet wound in his back.

A civilian from a refugee zone was admitted with a bayonet wound in his chest, having been picked up from a gutter in which he had been left for dead.

Captain Liang was admitted suffering from infected bullet wounds in his right shoulder which had been received some days previously.

Other patients were admitted who had received burns on their bodies and faces, and some before they died made statements that these had been received at the hands of Japanese soldiers.

One day the latter part of December, 1937, I received an urgent message from neighbors requesting assistance against Japanese soldiers. I rushed to the Chinese home and as I entered the courtyard I noticed that the gate-house door was shut and several Japanese soldiers stood around armed with rifles. I pushed open the gate-house door and found two Japanese soldiers in the act of raping two Chinese women. The soldiers left, and I took the women to the University of Nanking for refuge.

It was more than six weeks before the acts of terrorism at the hands of Japanese soldiers against civilians within the city began to subside.

Following the Japanese occupation there was an increase in the city in the sale of opium. Prior to the Japanese occupation I had never seen an opium den in operation in the city of Nanking. Some months after the Japanese occupation I counted twenty-one opium dens which were being openly operated within a space of about one mile on one of the main streets of the city.

Given under my hand the 22d day of June, 1946.

/s/ Robert O. Wilson
Dr. Robert O. Wilson

The foregoing statement was subscribed and sworn to by Robert O. Wilson before me at Tokyo, Japan this 22 day of June, 1946.

/s/ John F. Hummel
Major, J.A.G.D.

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醫學博士ロバート・オー・ウイルソン・ノ口述書

私、ロバート・オー・ウイルソン、ハ最初ニ正シク宣誓ヲ爲シ次ノ口述ヲ爲ス。私ハ一九〇六年十月五日、中華民國、南京ニ生レタ米國市民デアル。一九二二年マデ南京ニ居住シ教育ノ爲ニ米國ニ行ツタ。大學教育ヲ、プリンストン大學デ受ケ、ハーバード大學ノ醫科ヲ卒業シ一九三六年一月ニ南京ニ戻ツタ。其レカラー九四〇年八月マデ外科専門ノ醫業ニタツサハツタ。ソシテ一九三七年ノ秋ヨリ翌年一九三八年ノ年頭マデ南京大學病院ノ部長デアツタ。一九卅七年十一月、

上海陷落後日本軍ガ南京ニ近ヅクニ從ヒ、病院部長タル中國人醫者ヤ看護婦達ハ非常ニ氣遣ヒ、日本軍カラハ何モ恐レル事ハ無イトノ言々ノ保證ニモ不拘、彼等ハ病院ヲ去リ揚子江ニ添ツテ西部支那へ他ノ者達ト一緒ニ行ツタ。南京市ノ陷落スル前ノ日、病院ノ患者數ハ五十人ニ減シテシマツタ。一九三七年十二月十三日、日本軍ガ市内ニ進入シテ直後、治療ノ爲ニ病院ニ運バレル市民ノ數ハ急激ニ増加シタ。

後數日ノ内ニ病院ハ全力ヲ上ゲルマデニ混ミ能力ハ限度マデ達シタノデアル。

次ノ事ハ代表的ナ場合デアル。

FILE COPY
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一人ノ小サナ少女ガ左肘ヲ打碎カレテ病院ニ運バレタ。銃刺ナ器物デノ強打撃ノ結果トシテ骨ノ關節ハ露レテキタ。私ノ調査ニヨリ日本兵ガ彼女ノ父母ヲ殺シタ後デ劍デ彼女ノ腕ヲ切ツタ事ガ判明シタ。

初妊娠約四ヶ月半ノ一九才ノ女ガ、アメリカン・スクールノ運動場カラ運バレテ來タ。彼女ハ体ニ刺傷ガ有リ又、下腹部ニ日本兵ノ手ニヨル強姦ニ反抗シタ時ニ受ケタト私ノ確メタ深傷ガ有ツタ。負傷ハ流産ノ原因ト爲ツタ。モウ一人ノ女ハ首カラ上腹部ニカケテ切傷ヲ負ヒ運バレテ來タ。彼女ハ日本兵ノ暴行ニ反抗シタ際ニ受ケタト報告シタ。其ノ傷ハ左腕ノ終生完全麻痺ノ原因ト爲ツタ。胃ヲ貫イタ下腹部ノ劍刺傷ヲ負ツタ小サイ少年ガ運バレテ來タ。少年ハ二日後ニ死亡シタ。

避難民區カラ運バレタ一學生ハ下腹部ニ彈傷ヲ受ケ腸ニ十一穴ガアイタガ生傷ツタ。

一人ノ女ハ首ノ後口カラ脊髓ノ全部ノ筋肉ニ及ブ深傷ヲ負ヒ頭ヲ体ノ上ニ不安定ニシテ運バレテ來タ。

私ノ調査ニヨリ彼女ガ繼續的ニ襲ハレタ後デ其ノ傷ヲ日本ノ將校カラ受ケタ事ガ判明シタ。

一人ノ商店主ハ銃刺ナ器具デ頭蓋ノ左側ヲ切ラレ腦髓ヲ露シテ運バレテ來タ。其ノ傷ハ女ヲ出セトノ日本兵

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ノ要求ヲ拒絶シタ時ニ負ツタモノデアル。

僧侶ジョン・ジー・マギー・ハ十五才ノ少女ヲ運ンデ
來タ。彼女ノ体ノ肉体的證據ハ最近強姦サレタト云フ
彼女ノ陳述ヲ確認シタ。六週間後、彼女ハ第二期梅毒
ノ腫物ヲ露シタ。前警察官伍長徳ハ背中ノ酷イ銃刺
傷ヲ入院サセラレタ。

梁大尉ハ數日前ニ受ケタ右肩ノ化膿シタ彈傷ニ苦シ
ンデ入院サセラレタ。他ノ患者違ハ体ヤ顔ニ火傷シテ入
院サセラレタ。ソシテ幾入カノ者ハ彼等ガ死ヌ前ニ日
本兵ノ手ニヨリ受ケタ事ヲ陳述シタ。

一九三七年十二月下旬ノ或日、私ハ日本兵ニ對抗スル
ノヲ助ケテ欲シイトノ火急ノ知セヲ隣人カラ受取ツタ。

私ハ中國人ノ家ニ馳ケツケタ。私ガ中庭ニ入ルト家ノ
門ノ扉ハ閉メラレ數名ノ日本兵ガ小銃ヲ武裝シテ取圍
ンデキタ。私ハ扉ヲ押シ開ケタ。而シテ二人ノ日本兵
ガ二人ノ中國婦人ヲ正ニ強姦シテキルノヲ見タ。

兵隊達ハ立去ツタ。私ハ其ノ婦人ヲ庇護ノ爲南京大學
ニ送レテ來タ。

市中ニ於ケル日本兵ノ對市民テロ行爲ガ靜マリ出シタ

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ノハ六ヶ月以上モ經テ、アル。

日本軍ノ占領ニ引續キ市中ニハ阿片販賣ガ増加シタ。
日本軍占領ノ前ハ、南京市中ニ阿片窟ノアルノヲ私ハ
見タ事ガナカツタ。

占領後數ヶ月ノ後私ハ市中ノ或ル大通リノ一哩ノ間ニ
廿一個處ノ阿片窟ノ公然ト開カレテキルノヲ算ヘタ。
「一九四六年六月廿二日、吾ガ手ニ依リ書カル」

ロバート・オー・ウイルソン

上記ノ陳述ハ一九四六年六月二二日、ロバート・オー
ウイルソンニ依リ日本ノ東京ニ於テ余ノ面前ニテ署名
サレ宣誓サレシモノナリ。