

Doc. 2955 Evid.

Folder 26

(20)

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

NO. 1

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ET AL

Vs.

ARAKI, Sadao, ET AL

AFFIDAVIT

I, CHANG Feng-Chu, of Nanchang, Province of Kiangsi, China, do swear on my conscience that the following facts are true:

1. I was born in Nanchang, China, on 3 December 1895. I am now Member of the Committee of Educational Research, Ministry of Education, Nanking, China, and concurrently, Cultural Expert of the Chinese Mission in Japan, Tokyo, Japan.

2. During my boyhood and early youth I studied uninterruptedly Chinese literature and philology under many masters. Following several years of study in Japan, I graduated and received the degree of "Bungakushi" from the Kyoto Imperial University in 1922. Since then, while engaged in other activities, I have constantly kept up my study of Chinese literature and philology.

3. I have held the following positions:

Professor of Chinese and Japanese Literature, National Peking University. (1922-1929)
Professor of Chinese and Japanese Literature, Teachers' College, Peking. (1923-1927)
Lecturer on Chinese Literature, Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises, Université de Paris. (1930-1933)
Engaged in Cultural Research Work under Ministry of Education, Nanking and Chungking. (1934-1945)
Member of Committee on Educational Rehabilitation, Ministry of Education, Nanking, China. (1945-1946)
Member of Committee on Educational Research. (February 1946-to date)
Cultural Expert of the Chinese Mission in Japan. (April 1946-to date)

4. I commenced to learn Chinese handwriting in early boyhood and have never ceased to study and practise it. For a period of over thirty years my interest in Chinese calligraphy as an art has continued and grown. I have closely studied the writings of famous Chinese men of letters, starting with WANG Hsi-Chih in TSIN Dynasty

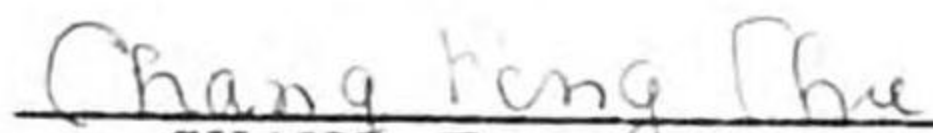
(4th Century A.D.) and continuing down to modern writers. I frequently had access to both private and public art collections and was thus enabled to make a comparative study of penmanship of a large number of past literary masters. As a student of art, I had opportunity not only to see but also to scrutinize closely various types of handwriting shown in manuscripts left by famous authors of the past as well as of the present. As a teacher, I had opportunity to and did observe and analyse different types of handwritings of hundreds of students. As penmanship in Chinese is an art in itself and constitutes a part of attainment of an intellectual, my profession constantly presents me occasions calling for the observation and examination of handwritings of my fellow countrymen.

5. While I was Lecturer on Chinese Literature, Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises, Université de Paris, I was three times invited as an expert on Chinese handwriting, by the Tribunal de la Seine à Paris, to examine Chinese handwriting and did so qualify and testify before the said Tribunal.

6. Following the written request of the Chief Prosecutor of the International Prosecution Section for the recommendation and designation of a Chinese handwriting expert to examine Pu-Yi's handwriting, Lt. General CHU Shih-Ming, Chief of the Chinese Mission in Japan, recommended and designated me for that purpose. I was consequently invited by the Prosecution to serve in that capacity.

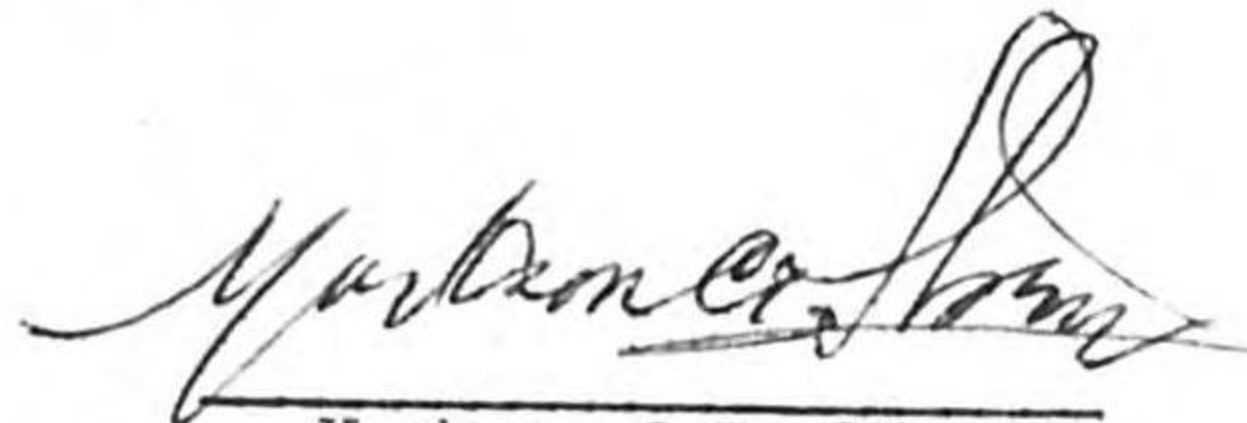
7. I.P.S. Document No. 2955 entitled "A Report on the Study of Pu-Yi's Handwriting" bearing Court Exhibit No. 2176 annexed hereto is a statement drawn up by me after consideration of matters set out therein and in so far as it describes facts is true and in so far as it expresses my opinions is correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

18 January 1947
Tokyo


CHANG Feng-Chu

I certify upon my conscience that the
above facts are true and correct.

18 January 1947
Tokyo



Yorkson C.T. SHEN
Minister Plenipotentiary,
Chief Adviser, Chinese Mission in Japan

*Doc #
2955

Exhibit no. 2176

2176

17 JAN 1947

Amid Page - 15543

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION
DOCUMENT PROCESSING UNIT

14 January 1947

DOCUMENT PROCESSING NOTICE

C O R R E C T I O N

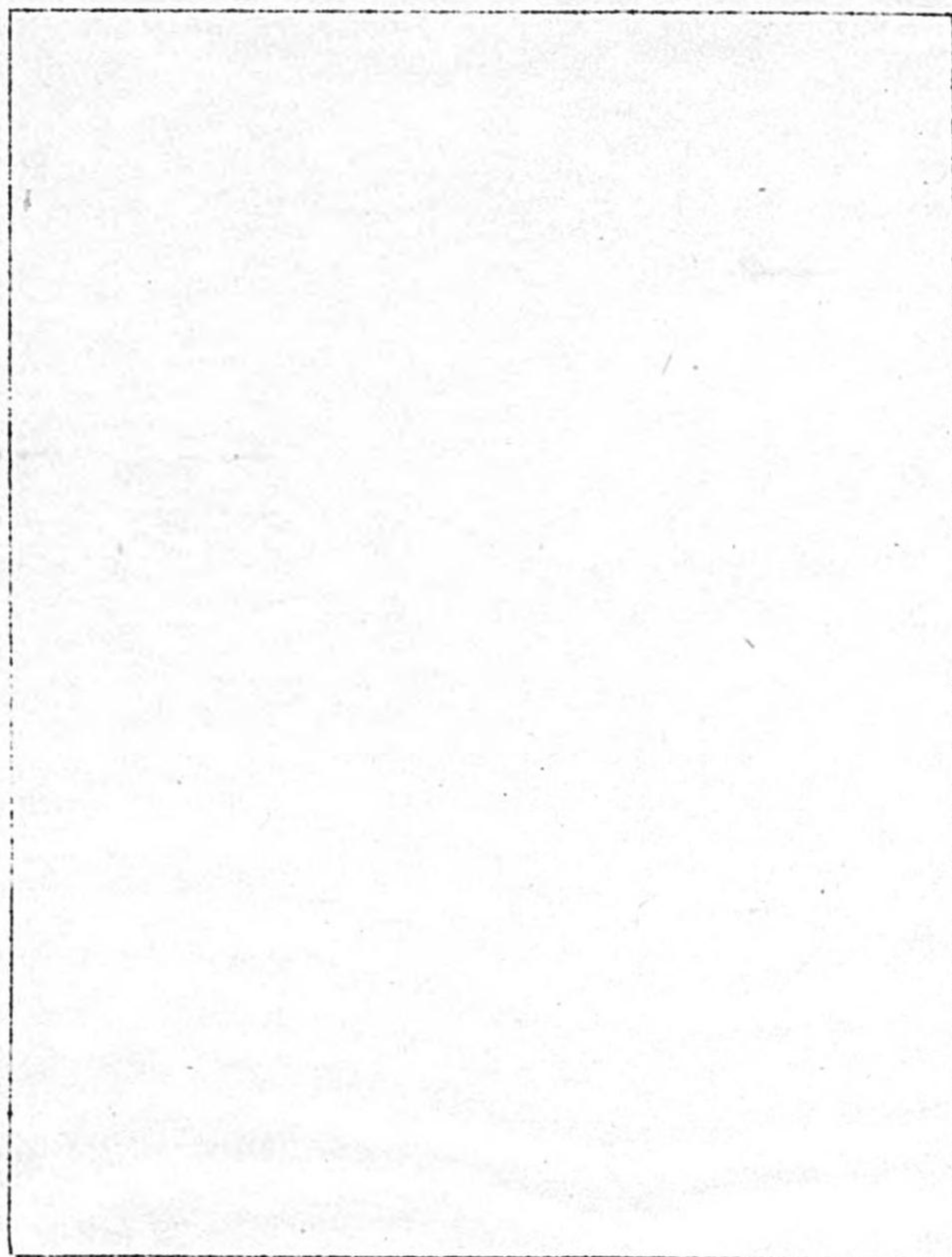
In lines 3 and 4, on page 6 of the mimeographed copy of the English translation of IPS Document 2955, two dots forming part of certain Chinese characters given for comparison have not been put in the vacant spaces.

Line 3 of the page should read, "are generally shaped w .
....." Line 4 of the page should read, "questioned
letter are in the form of)"

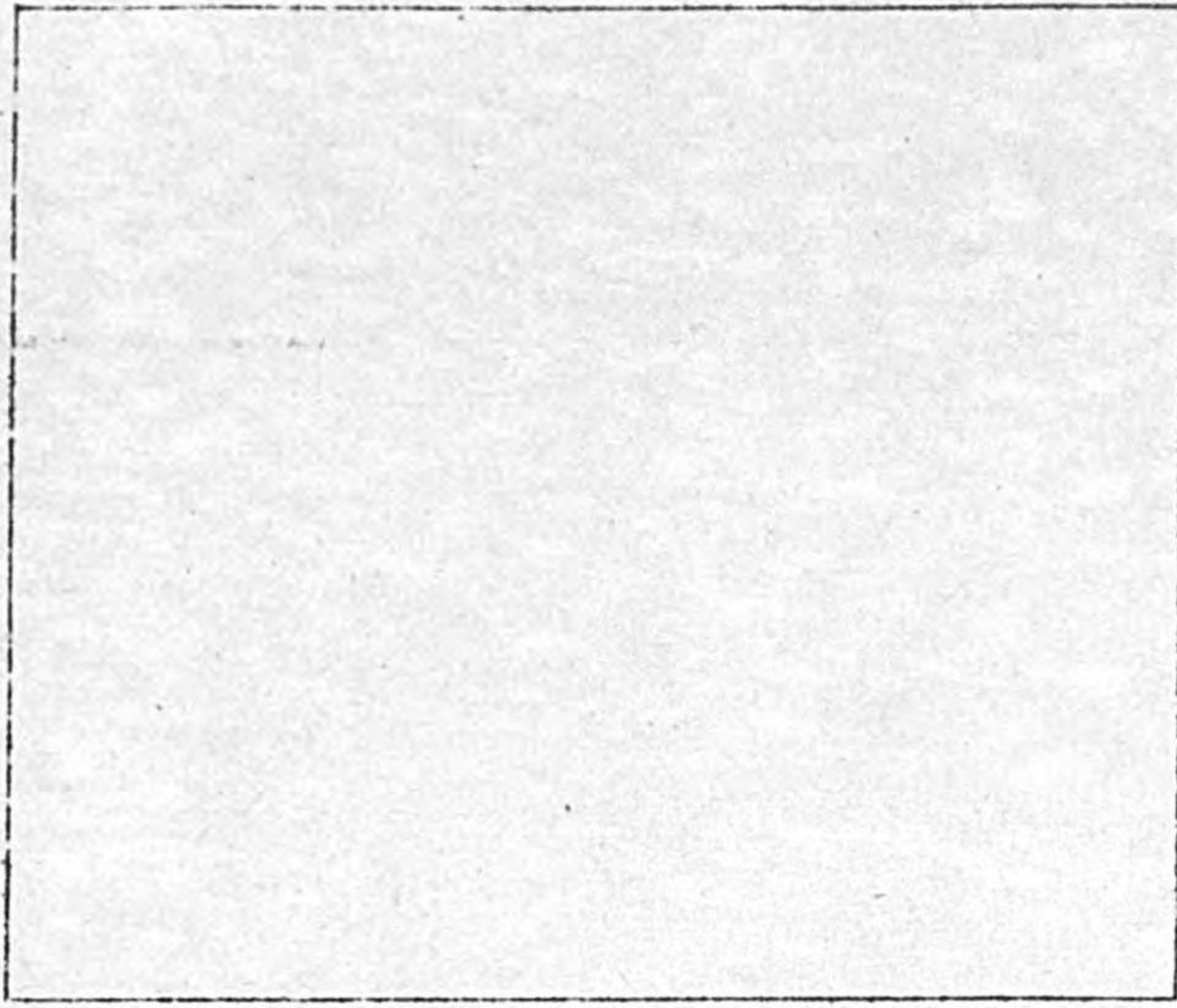
A. REPORT ON THE STUDY OF PU-YI'S HANDWRITING

- I. Purpose of the Study - Whether the so-called Emperor Hsuan Tung's letter to General Minami dated the first day of the ninth moon in the year "Hsin-Wei" (辛未, 1931) is in Pu-Yi's handwriting.
- II. Findings of the Study - The so-called Emperor Hsuan Tung's letter to General Minami dated the first day of the ninth moon in the year "sin-Wei" (辛未, 1931) is NOT in Pu-Yi's handwriting.
- III. Reasons supporting the Findings -
/See photostats at end of document representing papers 1 to 5./

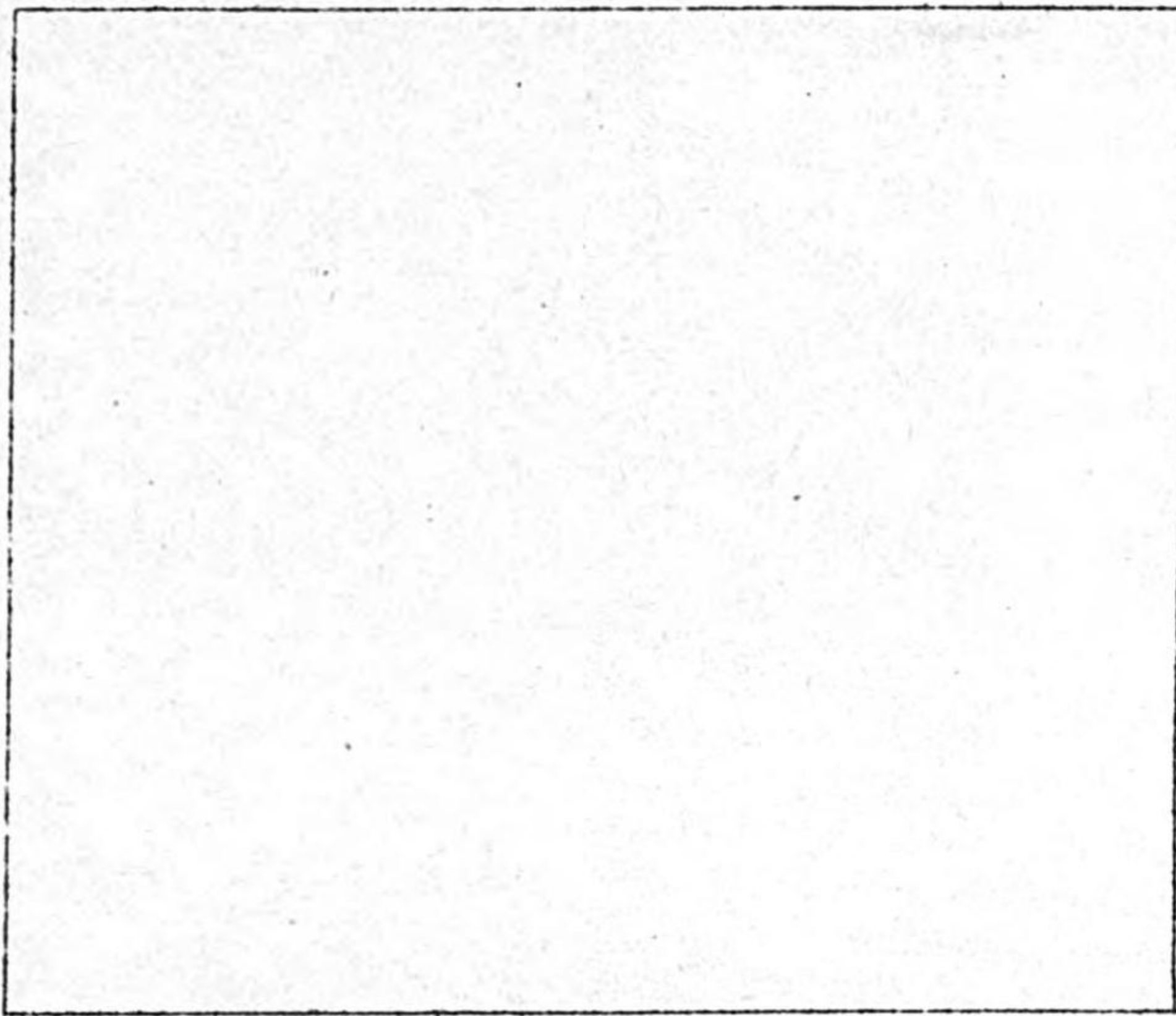
Paper 1.



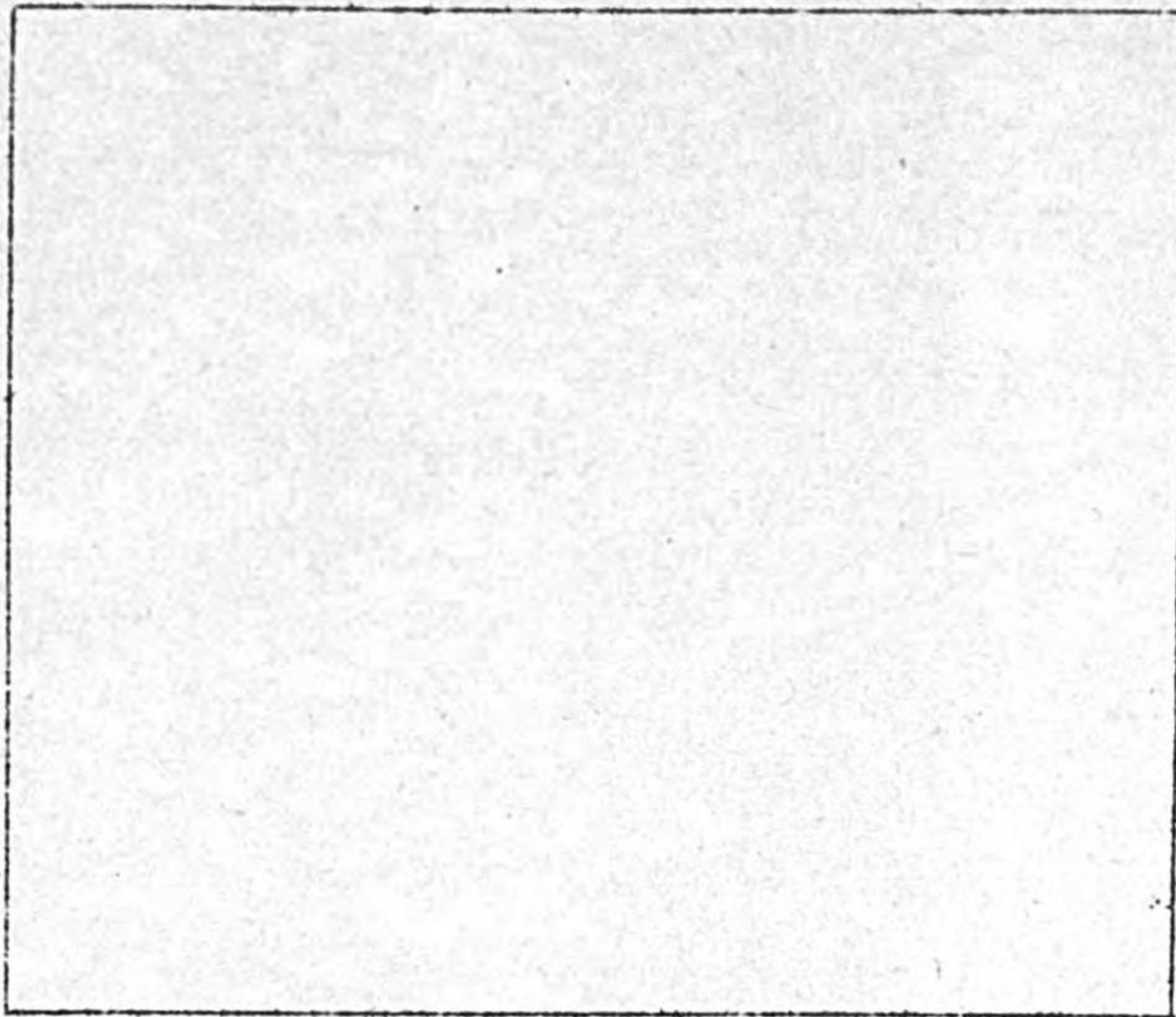
Paper 2



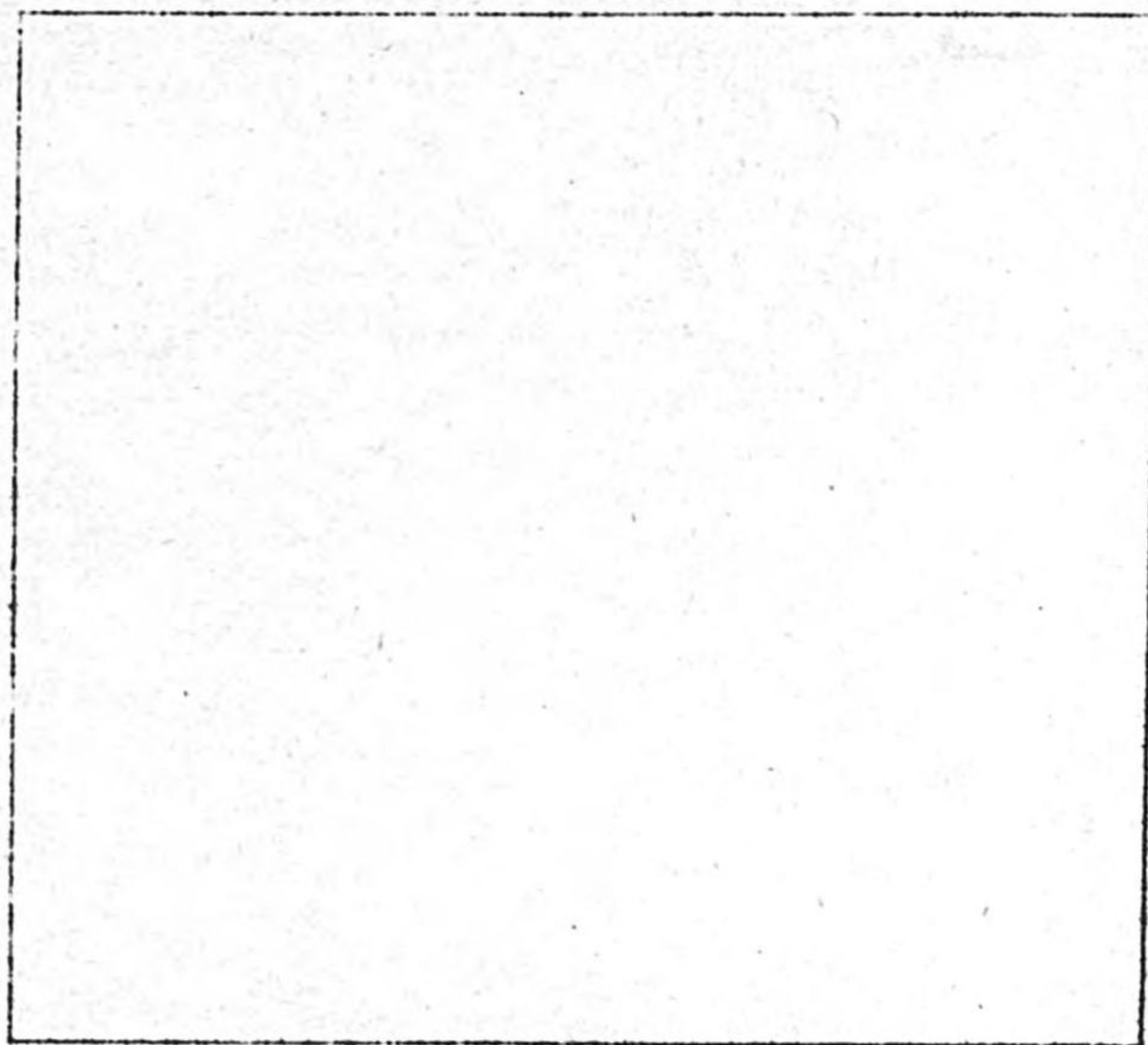
Paper 3



Paper 4



Paper 5



On the afternoon of 29 August 1946, in the presence of the representatives of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, the International Prosecution Section and the Defense together with the handwriting experts chosen by the prosecution and the defense respectively, Pu-Yi made specimens of his handwriting on three sheets of paper. There are 123 Chinese characters on the first sheet of paper (Paper 1), 17 characters on the second sheet (Paper 2) and 116 characters on the third sheet (Paper 3). The characters which Pu-Yi wrote on the first and the second sheets of paper (Papers 1 and 2) were characters taken from the so-called Emperor Hsuan Tung's letter to General Minami dated the first day of the ninth moon in the year "Psin-Wei" (that is, the 20th year of the Republic of China, namely, the year 1931). As these characters were selected at random and not word for word, the following 37 characters found in the said questioned letter were not written by Pu-Yi in our presence:

處 (Ch'u)	措 (Ts'ao)	失 (Shih)	當 (Tang)
甚 (Shen)	懣 (Min)	茲 (Tzu)	遣 (Ch'ien)
皇 (Huang)	室 (Shih)	家 (Chia)	庭 (Ting)
教 (Chiao)	授 (Shou)	赴 (Fu)	視 (Szu)
軍 (Chun)	臣 (Ch'en)	忍 (Jen)	炭 (T'an)
權 (Ch'uan)	讓 (Jang)	漢 (Han)	族 (Tsu)
及 (Chi)	者 (Ch'eh)	徹 (Ch'e)	底 (Ti)
赤 (Ch'ih)	禍 (Huo)	黨 (Tang)	行 (Hsing)
也 (Yeh)	時 (Shih)	局 (Chu)	多 (To) 報 (Chiao)

Pu-Yi wrote the characters 溥 (Pu) 儀 (Yi), his signature in Chinese, which are not found in the questioned letter.

The third sheet of paper (Paper 3) contains Pu-Yi's handwriting of characters taken from what is supposedly written by His Majesty Emperor Hsuan Tung on a fan belonging to Johnston, his tutor. On this sheet of paper the two characters 依 (Yeh) and 令 (Ling) are erroneously copied for 業 (Tse) and 令 (Ling), the latter two characters appearing on the above mentioned fan. The two characters 男 (Nan) and 飛 (Fei) which Pu-Yi wrote in his specimen handwriting are not found on the said fan. On the other hand, the following 12 characters on the fan were not written by Pu-Yi in his specimen handwriting:

庚 (Keng) 午 (Wu) 夏 (Hsia) 月 (Yueh) 初 (Ch'u) 伏 (Fu)
為 (Wei) 志 (Chih) 道 (Tao) 師 (Szu) 傳 (Fu) 書 (Shu)

The two characters 溥 (Pu) 儀 (Yi) found in Pu-Yi's specimen handwriting on the third sheet of paper do not appear on the fan.

Upon comparing Pu-Yi's handwriting found in Papers 1, 2 and 3 (see photographic copy) with the handwriting found in Paper 4 which is the photographic reproduction of the questioned letter, I have found that the so-called Emperor Hsuan Tung's letter to General Minami dated the first day of the ninth moon of the year "Hsin-Wei" is definitely a forgery and is certainly not in Pu-Yi's handwriting. The reasons are as follows:

1. Spirit and Air in the Handwriting - Any one with an elementary knowledge of penmanship can readily tell that these two sets of writings are not from the same hand just by comparing the handwriting found in Paper 4 with the handwriting found in Papers 1, 2 and 3. Pu-Yi's handwriting as shown in Papers 1, 2 and 3, is plump and stiff in general appearance while the handwriting in Paper 4 is soft and thin. The one is clumsy while the other is nimble. The one is heavy and steady while the other is airy and flighty.

2. Style of the Handwriting - The style of handwriting used in the so-called Emperor Hsuan Tung's letter to General Minami dated the first day of the ninth moon in the year "Hsin-Wei" (1931) is commonly known as the "intermediate style" and the style used by Pu-Yi is his specimen handwriting in Papers 1, 2 and 3 is commonly known as the "square style". The fact that the one is in the "intermediate style" and the other is in the "square style" does not prevent an adequate comparison for the purpose of determining the genuineness of the questioned letter; however, for the purpose of further comparison we requested Pu-Yi while writing in our presence on the afternoon of 29 August 1946 to write also in the "intermediate style". Pu-Yi replied that he was unable to comply with our request as he could not write in the "intermediate style". But we kept on urging him and he finally complied with our request by trying to write in the "intermediate style" and the "running or cursive style". The result was that although the following Chinese characters

謀 (Mou) 廿 (Nien) 載 (Tsai) 久 (Chiu) 愈 (Yu) 趨 (T'su)
 素 (Wen) 非 (Fei) 所 (So) 東 (Tung) 亞 (Ya) 之 (Chih)
 鞏 (Kung) 回 (Ku) 勢 (Shih) 伏 (Fu) 終 (Chung) 撫 (Wu)
 寧 (Ning) 日 (Erh) 演 (Yen) 成 (Chen) 橫 (Hong) 夜 (Yeh) etc.

found in the 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th lines of Paper 1 are something between the "intermediate style" and "running or cursive style", they are so poor that it is evident that the handwriting as photographically reproduced in Paper 4 is by a different hand. In general, Pu-Yi, in his better days, must have put some effort in learning to write both small and large characters in the "square style" as shown in Paper 3. He is definitely weak in the "intermediate style" of penmanship.

3. Strokes in the Handwriting - The dots in Pu-Yi's handwriting forming a part of the following Chinese characters:

变 (Pien) 府 (Fu) 意 (Yi) 素 (Wen) 實 (Shih)
 濟 (Chi) 寧 (Ning) 窮 (Ch'iung) 辛 (Hsin) etc.

are generally shaped But the dots appearing in the questioned letter are in the form of The four Chinese characters 之 (Chih) 遠 (Yuan) 達 (Ta) 途 (Tu) written by Pu-Yi are entirely different from those found in the said questioned letter. The left component part 言 (Yen) of the character 謀 (Mcui) in Pu-Yi's handwriting is also greatly different from the 言 (Yen) of 讓 (Jang) and 謀 (Mou) appearing in the said letter.

4. Character 障 (Chang) - Pu-Yi wrote 障礙 (Chang Ai) which appear in the said letter as 石障礙 (Chang Ai). The mistake in the left component part of this one Chinese character in the said questioned letter not only proves that the letter is a forgery but also betrays the fact that it was not written by a Chinese.

5. Note and Signature 鄭孝胥 (Cheng Hsiao-Shu) - In the lower left corner of the paper marked 4 bearing the photograph reproduction of the so-called Emperor Hsuan Tung's letter to General Minami dated the first day of the ninth moon in the year "Hsin-Wei" (1931) is found a note consisting of the following 14 Chinese characters:

今 (Chin) 上 (Shang) 御 (Yu) 筆 (Pi) 鄭 (Cheng)
 孝 (Hsiao) 胥 (Shu) 甲 (Chia) 歲 (Erh) 月 (Yuch)
 二月 (Erh) 九 (Shih) 日 (Jih)

(Translator's Note: The meaning of the said note is as follows:- This is the present Emperor's Handwriting, Cheng Hsiao-Shu, the 20th day of the second moon in the year "Chia-Si", namely, 1934.)

In connection with Cheng Hsiao-Shu's note and signature, the absence of certain indispensable words absolutely required by convention and court usage; such as the character 臣 (Chen, meaning "Ministerial Servant") above Cheng Hsiao-Shu's name and the characters 敬題 (Chin Tih, meaning "respectfully noted by") attached to his name; reveals the forgery of the document.

For the foregoing reasons, I have come to the conclusion that the so-called Emperor Hsuan Tung's letter to General Minami dated the first day of the ninth moon in the year "Hsin-Wei" (1931) is NOT in Pu-Yi's handwriting.

IV. Corollary - Apart from the main result of the study stated above, the sub-findings are given as follows:

1. The so-called His Majesty Emperor Hsuan Tung's handwriting on the fan belonging to Johnston, his tutor (Page 5) is not in Pu-Yi's handwriting.

2. The handwriting in the so-called Emperor Hsuan Tung's letter to General Minami dated the first day of the ninth moon in the year "Hsin-Wei" (辛未, 1931) and the so-called His Majesty Emperor Hsuan Tung's handwriting on the fan belonging to Johnston, his tutor, are not written by the same person.

The handwriting on the fan as shown in Paper 5, being different from Pu-Yi's handwriting as shown in Papers 1, 2 and 3, is also different from the handwriting in the so-called Emperor Hsuan Tung's letter to General Minami dated the first day of the ninth moon in the year "Hsin-Wei" in all respects, such as spirit, style, strokes and so forth. Suffice it to say that even a person with but an elementary knowledge of penmanship can readily tell the difference between the handwriting on the fan and the handwriting in the questioned letter.

Report on Handwriting made by

Chang Feng-Chu (signed)

Formerly, Professor of Chinese Literature,
National Peking University
Formerly, Lecturer on Chinese Literature,
Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises
Universite de Paris
At present, Member of the Committee on
Educational Research, Ministry
of Education, Nanking
Concurrently, Cultural Expert of the Chinese
Mission in Japan, Tokyo



Tokyo, Japan
On the 10th day of December in the 35th year of the
Republic of China (1946)

(3) $\mu - \sigma \approx \mu - \sigma \approx \mu - \sigma$
 $2, 4, 2, 2, 2$

丹徒山堂
 孫某
 孫某
 孫某

此次東省事變，民國政府開會友
 邦，遂毒生靈，遠山猛雄，慰陸
 南籍，達于意，廿載愈趨，奈
 實所料，欲保東亞，提携不足
 以濟斯責，擬是共勉之

漢朝科斗，載大愈趨，愈奈，亦
 夫可欲，謀東亞，事因勢，中而
 決，清東亞之學，國勢非中國，提携不足
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 讀，未橫，貽誤，命，以此日，夜，慎

所責則

PAPER 1

來日大難望共勉之
 溥儀
 辛未九月初一日

此日大難望共勉之
 溥儀
 辛未九月初一日

PAPER 2

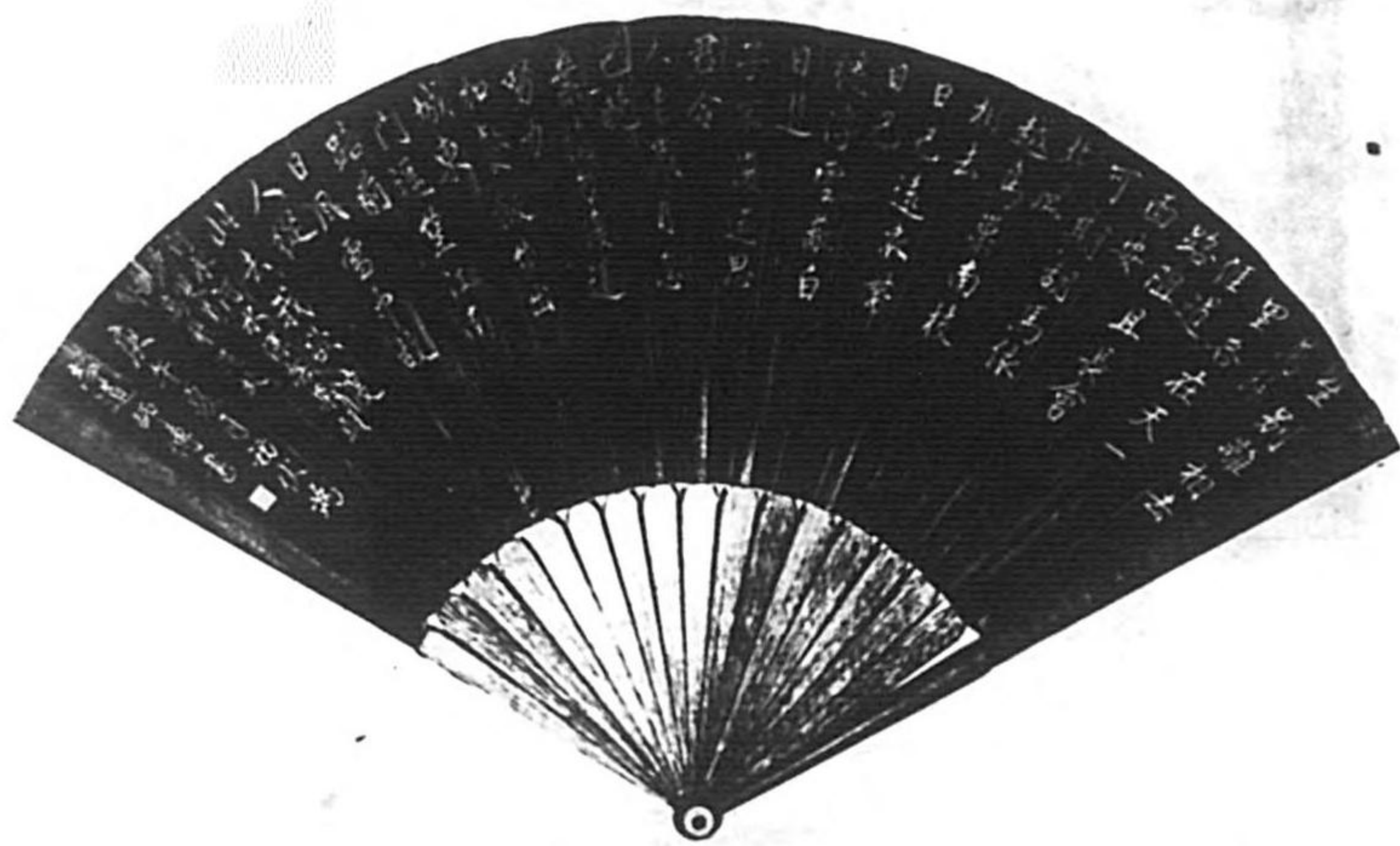
溥儀
 辛未九月初一日

此日大難望共勉之
 溥儀
 辛未九月初一日

PAPER 3



PAPER 4



FAN PRESENTED TO THE AUTHOR BY THE EMPEROR WITH AUTOGRAPH COPY OF A CHINESE
 POEM OF FAREWELL.

PAPER 5

No. EXHIBIT IV Evidentiary Doc 2955A

極東國際軍事裁判所

第一號

アメリ合衆國其他對荒木貞夫 / ARAKI, SHIRO / 其他

供述書

私中華民國江西 / YANGSI / 省南昌 / NANCHANG / 張鳳舉 / CHANG

Feng-Chun / 私良心之誓言 / 在 / 事項の直實 / 下 / 陳述致意

一私一九五十年音中華民國 / 南昌 / NANCHANG / 下生 / 之 / 私 / 現

在中華民國南京 / NANKING / 教育部教育研究委員會 / 委

員 / 又 / 中華民國駐日代表團 / 文化專門委員 / 兼 / 不 / 居 / 之 / 不

二私少年時代及青年時代 / 初期 / 間 / 多 / 教師 / 之 / 就 / 于 / 中國 / 文

文學及言語學 / 繼續 / 于 / 學 / 之 / 日 / 本 / 於 / 數 / 年 / 間 / 勉 / 學 / 後

私一九二二年 / 京都帝國大學 / Kyoto Imperial University / 卒

卒業 / 之 / 文學士 / 學位 / 得 / 之 / 其 / 後 / 他 / 方面 / 活動 / 從事 / 于 / 居 / 間

三私 / 絕 / 不 / 中國 / 文學 / 上 / 言語學 / 繼續 / 于 / 學 / 之 / 日 / 本 / 也

國 / 立 / 北京 / 大學 / 中國 / 文學 / 及 / 日 / 本 / 文學 / 教授 / (一九二二年 - 一九二九年)

北京師範大學 / 中國 / 文學 / 及 / 日 / 本 / 文學 / 教授 / (一九二三年 - 一九二五年)

巴黎 / 大學 / 中國 / 學院 / 中國 / 文學 / 講師 / (一九三〇年 - 一九三三年)

南京 / 重慶 / 教育部 / 文化 / 研究 / 任務 / 從事 / (一九三四年 - 一九四五年)

教育部 / 教育 / 復興 / 委員會 / 委員 / (一九四五年 - 一九四六年)

教育部 / 教育 / 復興 / 委員會 / 委員 / (一九四六年 - 現在)

中華 / 民族 / 復興 / 委員會 / 委員 / (一九四六年 - 現在)

四私 / 少年 / 時代 / 于 / 中國 / 書法 / 習 / 之 / 始 / 於 / 幼 / 年 / 下 / 練習 / 于 / 止 / 人 / 多 / 不 / 知

アリヤン / 三十年 / 間 / 以上 / 藝術 / ト / 于 / 中國 / 文字 / 書法 / 對 / 之 / 私 / 興味 / 之 / 繼

續 / 之 / 且 / 增 / 大 / 致 / 之 / 私 / 之 / 晉 / 代 / TAN Synchrony / (紀 / 之後 / 四 / 世紀) / 王 / 羲 / 之

法 / 一 / 二 / 三 / 四 / 五 / 六 / 七 / 八 / 九 / 十 / 十一 / 十二 / 十三 / 十四 / 十五 / 十六 / 十七 / 十八 / 十九 / 二十 / 二十一 / 二十二 / 二十三 / 二十四 / 二十五 / 二十六 / 二十七 / 二十八 / 二十九 / 三十 / 三十一 / 三十二 / 三十三 / 三十四 / 三十五 / 三十六 / 三十七 / 三十八 / 三十九 / 四十 / 四十一 / 四十二 / 四十三 / 四十四 / 四十五 / 四十六 / 四十七 / 四十八 / 四十九 / 五十 / 五十一 / 五十二 / 五十三 / 五十四 / 五十五 / 五十六 / 五十七 / 五十八 / 五十九 / 六十 / 六十一 / 六十二 / 六十三 / 六十四 / 六十五 / 六十六 / 六十七 / 六十八 / 六十九 / 七十 / 七十一 / 七十二 / 七十三 / 七十四 / 七十五 / 七十六 / 七十七 / 七十八 / 七十九 / 八十 / 八十一 / 八十二 / 八十三 / 八十四 / 八十五 / 八十六 / 八十七 / 八十八 / 八十九 / 九十 / 九十一 / 九十二 / 九十三 / 九十四 / 九十五 / 九十六 / 九十七 / 九十八 / 九十九 / 一百

私 / 屢 / 之 / 公 / 共 / 及 / 私 / 有 / 之 / 書 / 品 / 之 / 損 / 過 / 于 / 於 / 瓦 / 沢 / 山 / 名 / 書 / 白 / 家 / 書 / 日 / 法 / 十

研 / 白 / 九 / ス / ト / カ / 出 / 事 / コ / シ / ヲ

Doc 2955A

私ハ藝術ノ研究者トシテ過去ニ於ケル有名ナ書家並ニ現代ノ書家ノ年ニナル寫本ニ示サレタ筆跡ノ色々ナ型體ヲ見ルト同時ニ検査スル機會ヲ持テマシタ。私ハ教師トシテ數百名ノ學生徒ノ習字ノ異ツタ型ヲ觀察シ且分析スル機會ヲ持テマシタ。中國文字ノ書法カソレ自身一ツノ藝術デアリ知識者一人一人ノ造詣ノ一部分ヲ構成スルモノデアリタルノ職業ハ始終我國ノ人々ノ筆跡ヲ觀察シ又檢本且スル為ノ機會ヲ與ヘマシタ。

五、私ハパリ大學中國學院、中國文學講師デアリマシタ時ニ三度ハリセン又裁判所カラ中國文字ノ書法ノ專門家トシテ中國文字筆跡檢定ノ為ニ招カレマシタ。ソレニ同裁判所ニ於テ中國文字筆跡檢定ノ權能ヲ附與サレ且立證シマシタ。

六、薄儀/PURINノ筆跡檢定ノ為ニ中國文字ノ書法專門家トシテ推薦及指名セラレ度シトノ國際檢察部主席檢察官ノ依頼状ニ依リ中華民國駐日代表團主席朱世明/CHU-SHIH-MINGノ中将ガ此ノ目的ノ為ニ私ヲ推薦茲ニ指名サレマシタ。私ハ其ノ結果、ソノ資格ニ於テ從事スベク檢察側ニ依テ招カレマシタ。

七、之ニ關シテ附加サレタ法廷證據書類第一二七六号ト關聯スル檢察側文書百第二九五号ハ其ノ中ニ述ベラレタ事項ノ就慮ノ後ニ私ガ書イタ陳述書百デアリマス。此ノ陳述書ハソノ記述セル事實ニ關スル限リト具實デアリ又ソノ云ヒ表ハセル私ノ意見ニ關スル限リ正確デアリ、私ノ能力ト知識ト信念ト最善ヲ盡シタモノデアリマス。

(署名) 張鳳舉

一九四七年一月十八日 東京

私ハ良ヘニ其ニキニ述ノ事實ハ實ニ正確デアリトテ証明シマス。

證人 (署名)

全權公使

一九四七年一月十八日

東京

中華民國駐日代表團首席顧問 沈觀鼎

Doc. No. 2955

PROSECUTION SECTION

8 Jan 1947

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Handwritten, Bound "Report on the Study of PU-YI's Handwriting" by CHANG, Feng-Chu

Date: 10 Dec 46 Original Copy Language: Chinese

Has it been translated? Yes No

Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Chinese Mission, Tokyo

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Henry PU-YI; MINAMI, Jiro

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: All-China Military Aggression; Manchurian Military Aggression

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Author of report, former professor of Chinese Literature at NANKING University, states that neither the handwriting on fan belonging to former Tutor Johnston, nor the handwriting in the letter written to General MINAMI, Jiro, on 1 Sep 1931, supposedly by the Manchuokuan Emperor, is actually that of PU-YI. Detailed reasons given. (See also Court Record pp. 4289-4298)

Analyst: W.H.WAGNER

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一、鑑定ノ目的

辛未ノ一九三一年ノ九月一日附宣統御親筆ト
稱セラルル南大將宛書翰ガ果シテ溥儀自筆ノ
モノナリヤ否ヤヲ審ニス。

二、鑑定ノ結果

辛未ノ一九三一年ノ九月一日附宣統御親筆ト
稱セラルル南大將宛書翰ハ溥儀自筆ノモノニ
非ズ。

三、鑑定ノ理由

ノ鑑定物件複寫文書一―五貼布省略ノ

本年八月二十九日午後溥儀ハ極東國際軍事裁判所
ニ於テ審判側檢察側及被告辯護人側代表並ニ檢察
側、被告辯護人側双方ノ選定セル鑑定人立會ノ下
ニ筆蹟三葉即チ第一葉百二十三字、第二葉十七字、
第三葉百十六字ヲ自審セリ、前二葉ノ各文字ハ辛
未（中華民國二十年、西曆紀元一九三一年）九月

一日附宣統御親筆ト稱セラルル南大將宛書翰
リ抄記セリ。但シ一字抄記セルモノニ非
ルヲ以テ該書翰中ノ
尚溥儀ノ記録セ

RETURN TO ROOM 361

例へバ「庭措失當甚懣致道」家庭教授赴視軍臣

忍炭襦袢漢族以者後底赤竊福行也時肩多實」ノ
 キ三十七字ナリ

亦該書中ニ無キ字ハ溥儀署名ノ溥儀二字ノ如キ
 モノナリ。

第三葉ノ各字ハ志道ノ「CHENSUN」ノ師傳ニ恩賜ノ
 宣統御親筆ト稱セラルル扇面ヨリ抄記セリ。

其ノ中「集」ヲ「依」ニ「令」ヲ「今」ニ誤記シ、
 「男飛」ノ二字ヲ書加ヘタリ。又「庚午夏月初伏
 爲志道師傳書」ノ十二字ヲ缺ギ且「溥儀」ノ二字
 多シ。

茲ニ第一、二及三葉ノ溥儀自筆ノ筆蹟ト第四葉ノ
 辛未ノ一九三一年ノ九月一日附宣統御親筆ト稱セ
 ラルル南次郎大將宛書翰ノソレトヲ比較シタル結
 果辛未ノ一九三一年ノ九月一日附宣統御親筆ト稱
 セラルル南次郎大將宛書翰ハ既カニ偽造ニ屬シ斷
 ジテ溥儀親筆ノモノニ非ザルコトヲ確認セリ。
 其ノ理由左ノ如シ。

一、氣品 凡ソ少シク書法ヲ理解セバ第四葉ト第
 一、二及三葉トヲ對照スルニ必ズヤ直ニ其ノ
 同一人ノ手ヨリ出デタルモノニ非ザルコトヲ
 辨別シ待ベシ。蓋シ第一、二及三葉ニ示サレ
 タル溥儀ノ書ハ肉太ニシテ、第四葉ニ示サレ
 タル書法ハ肉細ナリ。前者ハ鈍重ニシテ、後

二、字體 辛未／一九三一年／九月一日附宣統御
 親筆ト稱セラルル南次郎大將宛書翰ハ行書體
 ナルガ第一、二及三葉ニ示サレタル溥儀自筆
 ノ筆蹟ハ概ネ楷書體ヲ以テ記サレタリ。
 字體ニハ正楷、行書ノ別有ルモ固ヨリ比較研
 討ヲ爲サバ其ノ眞偽ヲ辨別スルニ何ラノ妨ゲ
 無キモノナリ。然シ乍ラヨリ一層比較研討ニ
 便スル目的ヲ以テ本年八月二十九日午後溥儀
 ノ筆蹟鑑定立會ノ際吾人ハ富人ニ行書體ヲモ
 略記スル様要求セリ。溥儀ハ不能ナリト辭退
 セルモ吾人ガ再三強ヒタル所遂ニ行草體ヲモ試ミ
 ニ記シタリ。其ノ結果ハ第一葉第六、七、八、
 九及十行中ノ「謀廿載久愈趨素非所東亞之聲
 固勢伏終無寧日演成橫夜」等ノ文字ナリ。
 均シク行草ノ中間體ニシテ、固モ字體ハ拙劣
 ナリ。之ヲ第四葉中ノ行書體ト比較スルニ明
 カニ別人ノ筆法ナルコト毫モ疑ヒ無シ。
 大體溥儀ハ楷書ノ大楷及小楷ニ意ヲ用ヒ行書
 ニ長ゼザリシモノナリ。

三、筆法 溥儀自筆ノ筆蹟中「總府憲案實濟寧窮
 辛」等各文字ノ點ハ大強、歪ナリ。辛未／一
 九三一年／九月一日附宣統御親筆ト稱セラル

ル南次郎大將宛書翰中ノ各當該文字ノ點ガ) 廻ナルニ比較對照セバ頗ル異レルモノナリ。溥儀親筆中ノ「之遠達途」ノ四字ハ該書翰中ノ「之遠達途」ト亦大ニ逕庭アリ。溥儀親筆中ノ「謀」字ノ言偏ト該書翰中ノ「謀」等 各字ノ言偏トハ亦全ク異レリ。

四、障字 溥儀ハ「障礙」ト自書セルガ該書翰ニハ「礙礙」ト記シアリ。即チ此ノ一字ノ誤リハ當ニ該書翰ガ溥儀ノ自筆ニ非ルコトヲ證明スルノミナラズ且亦夫ガ中國人ノ手書セルモノニ非ルコトヲ證明スベシ。

五、鄭孝胥ノ題字 第四葉自テ辛未ノ一九三一年ノ九月一日附宣統御親筆ト稱セララル南次郎大將宛書翰ノ左下方ニ「今上御筆鄭孝胥甲戌二月二十日」ノ十四字アルモ一紙ノ習慣及朝廷ノ慣例上「鄭孝胥」ノ上ニ當然「臣」ノ字ヲ置キ、又下ニ「敬題」ノ字ヲ置カザルヲ得ザルニ拘ラズ該書翰ニ之無キハ一見シテ其ノ偽造タルコトヲ知り得ベシ。

上述ノ理由ニ基キ茲ニ辛未ノ一九三一年ノ九月一日附宣統御親筆ト稱セララル南次郎大將宛書翰ハ溥儀ノ自筆ニ非ルコトヲ鑑定セリ。

附言

主要ナル鑑定ノ結果ハ上述ノ如クナルガ、茲ニ附带的鑑定ノ結果左ノ如ク並記ス。

一、宣統御親筆ト稱セラルル志道 / JOHNSON / 師傳ニ恩賜ノ扇面（第五葉）ハ薄儀ノ自筆ニ非ズ。

二、辛未ノ一九三一年ノ九月一日附宣統御親筆ト稱セラルル南次郎大將宛書翰及宣統御親筆ト稱セラルル志道 / JOHNSON / 師傳ニ恩賜ノ扇面ハ同一人ノ手書セルモノニ非ズ。

第五葉ニ示サレタル該扇面ノ筆蹟ハ第一、二及三葉ニ示サレタル薄儀自筆ノ筆蹟ト固ヨリ符合セズ。而シテ第四葉ニ示サレタル辛未ノ一九三一年ノ九月一日附宣統御親筆ト稱セラルル南次郎大將宛書翰トモ勿論眞品、字體、筆法等如何ナル方面ヨリ比較スルモ互ヒニ趣ヲ異ニシ鑿カ書法ヲ併スル者ハ凡ソ之ヲ辨別シ得ルコト言ヲ用ヒザルトコロナリ。

鑑定人

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張 鳳 與 印

中華民國三十五年ノ一九四六年ノ十二月十日 日本東京