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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
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Full translation of a Report on the Investi-
gation of the Rape of Nanking.

Summary Report on the Investigations of Japanese war crimes committed in NANKING, prepared by the Procurator of the District Court, NANKING.

I The Progress of the Investigations.

As soon as the orders for the investigations of Japanese war crimes were received, the people were notified of three official proclamations, and the following 14 organizations in NANKING were notified: Central Bureau of Statistics (CHUO TOKEI KYOKU); Bureau of Statistics of the Military Affairs Committee (GUNJI IINKAI CHOSA TOKEI KYOKU); NANKING Municipal Government; Metropolitan Police; Branch Headquarters of the KUOMINTANG; Branch Headquarters of the Military Police; NANKING Chapter of the Three People's Rights Youth Organization; Merchant's Association; Agricultural Association; Industrial Worker's Association; Lawyer's Association; Doctor's Association; NANKING Chapter of the KOMANJI Association (紅萬字會) (TN a religious organization); and the Procurator of the District Court.

The first meeting of the various representatives was held in the council-room of this court at 1400, 17 Nov 45. It was decided at this meeting that a committee for the investigation of Japanese war crimes be formed, and also that all the representatives notify their respective organizations of the orders. The municipal government urged each HOKO system (TN neighborhood organizations) of every district to encourage this undertaking. The Municipal Police also advised each branch of all the districts to assume their duties in such a way as to eliminate overlapping in the investigations. During this time, however, the Japanese had put so much effort to deceive and interrupt the investigations, that it depressed the general public. Not only were the number of people reporting the Japanese crimes extremely few, but also even when visited by investigators questioning, they would give out no information. There were some who would not tell the complete facts, while others refused to tell the truth for fear of their reputation. There were some who moved their residence before the investigators could call on them, and quite a few whose fate was unknown.

The situation being such, over 500 cases were investigated with extreme difficulty, especially in the case of the Great Massacre of NANKING, which is not only one of the most disgraceful affairs on record, but also the most important of the list of crimes committed by the enemy troops. This was investigated thoroughly with the utmost care, by means of various interviews and inquiries. Vitally important evidence on the mass murders, as much as could be obtained, was examined thoroughly. As a result of the investigations, over 300,000 victims were reported, and it is believed that over 200,000 more are yet to be confirmed.

After the preliminary examinations were completed, a future plan employing more open methods was decided upon, including consultations with the organizations concerned. By use of publicity, a thorough investigation of this matter was planned; and all the materials that can be secured is to be arranged and reported at one time. The preceding is a summary of the progress of the investigations of the Japanese war crimes.

II Classification of Japanese War Crimes.

The classification of Japanese war crimes may be summarized as follows:

A -- Facts Regarding the Massacres.

Just about the time of the fall of NANKING, our troops and citizens, numbering 2000 - 3000, were swept by enemy fire in the vicinity of YUHUAT'AI (雨花台) before they could retreat. Sad wailing was heard everywhere; the ground was strewn with corpses and blood ran knee-deep. Meanwhile our troops and citizens attempting to escape by crossing the YANTZE River from the vicinity of PA-KUA-CHOU (八卦洲) were swept by enemy fire. Many corpses floated on the water, dyed red with blood.

After NANKING was taken, about 50,000 - 60,000 persons, including young and old men and women, were captured at the villages in the vicinity of MO-FU-SHAN (幕府山), they were not given anything to eat or drink. On the night of the 16 March, they were tied with wires, two at a time, and the group was divided into four smaller groups. After being taken to TS'AO-HSIEH-HSIA (草鞋峡), they were swept by machine-gun fire, and stabbed mercilessly with bayonets. The corpses were then doused with kerosene and burned. The bodies that remained, were thrown into the YANGTZE River. Then again, in the refugee district, our soldiers and citizens were tied up with ropes and, they, too, were killed by machine-gun fire. Since the day the enemy entered the city, more than 200,000 were murdered, and those who had not retreated were killed whenever they encountered the enemy. Those who tried to hide were captured and killed with swords. Moreover, in order to assemble the prisoners for odd jobs, they were forcibly taken away in trucks to unknown places, and nothing has been heard of them for about eight years. The manner in which they were probably killed is also unknown.

Such a scene of mass murder is unprecedented in the annals of history.

B. Particulars Regarding Injuries

The enemy's military police, at their own discretion, arrested civilians arbitrarily charged with being soldiers. The prisoners were tied with steel wire or ropes, and dealt heavy blows and struck mercilessly with iron clubs, inflicting terrible physical injuries. After suffering such torments, they were forced to confess their guilt. Moreover, there were incidents where water or kerosene was forced into the victim's nose and mouth, frequently leaving the victim at the point of death. The military police forbade the victims to moan or cry out in pain, any infraction leading to mass beating. The prisoners were beaten with long clubs, just for amusement, and while being beaten they were forbidden to dodge the blows. If any one were to attempt to dodge the blows, he was immediately beaten to death. Such merciless treatment is more severe than that of YOU-WANG (幽王) of the YIN (殷) dynasty or SHIH-HUANG-TI (始皇帝) of the TS'IN (秦) dynasty, famous tyrants of Chinese history.

The enemy arrested anybody at will, and exposing them to freezing temperature, or forcing the prisoners to run along a road carrying heavy loads on their shoulders. Prisoners who fell behind were immediately whipped. Such treatment is much worse than that received by horses and cattle. When the military police assaulted the people, they struck with both fists and kicked. This method was called "the triple attack" (SAN MEN GO GEKI). Such was the beating received by the Chinese living in enemy-occupied area.

C. Particulars Concerning Rape.

The victims of rapes ranged from young girls to old women 60 to 70 years old. The forms of assaults are as follows:

One woman would frequently be assaulted by a number of soldiers. A woman was killed for refusing intercourse. For amusement, a father was forced to assault his daughter. In another case, a boy was forced to assault his sister. An old man was forced to assault his son's wife. Breasts were torn off, and women were stabbed in the bosoms. Chins were smashed, and teeth knocked out. Such hideous scenes are unbearable to watch.

D. Particulars Regarding Plunder.

Shops and residences were searched for clothes, utensils and treasures. Goods found were all carried away.

E. Particulars Regarding Destruction.

In the course of entering the city, the enemy not only destroyed planes and weapons, but also set fire to houses everywhere. Great damage was inflicted, and the losses of the citizens are too numerous to be counted.

F. Particulars Regarding Other Atrocities.

The enemy's TAMA Detachment (多摩部隊) carried off their civilian captives to the medical laboratory, where the reactions to poisonous serums were tested. This detachment was one of the most secret organizations. The number of persons slaughtered by this detachment cannot be ascertained. The sacrifice of cats and dogs for experiments is unbearable to a humane person, much less the use of our fellow victims. Such treatment is worse than that of cats and dogs, and is certainly a tragic incident. In short, the crimes committed by the enemy are all extremely cruel, brutal and barbarous. The materials investigated up to this time discloses more than 300,000 persons killed, more than 4,000 houses burnt or destroyed, 20 - 30 persons raped or killed for refusing intercourse, and 184 persons missing. The rest of the material is still in the process of investigation. This is a tragedy the like of which has never been heard of in history.

III War Crimes and Related Materials.

Besides classifying the enemy's acts of violence in NANKING according to their nature, the following war crimes and related materials are cited:

A. Investigations of Individual Cases.

Upon investigating the facts concerning the murders committed by the enemy, difficulties were encountered because the dead cannot testify, nor can it be expected of anyone, after such harrowing experiences, to know the name of his assailant or to be able to put down in writing the number of the enemy's forces, even if he escaped being killed. It is possible to obtain only a portion of the truth, through such an investigation. The names of the assailants, that we are able to list are: NAKANO (中野); KUROKI, Iroku (黒木巳六); YAMAZAKI, Shin (山崎新); ISHIFUJI (石藤); Sergeant Major YOSHIDA (吉田); Sergeant FUJITA (藤田); OKAMOTO, Issei (岡本一誠); YAMAMOTO (山本); YOSHIITA (吉板); YAGI, Ushiji (矢木丑治); NAGANO, Sadanobu (永野貞信); MOTOKI (元木); KIYOYAMA, Naoji (清山尚次); and NAKAHARA, Yachiyo (中原八千代).

The names of the enemy force that can be remembered are: ONO (大野); NAKAJIMA (中島); HASEGAWA (長谷川); Expeditionary Force to CHINA (支那派遣軍); SEIBU (西部); HATANAKA (畑中); Special Service Branch of the Japanese Army (日本特務機關); KINRYO (金陵); Japanese Air Force (日本空軍); Japanese Navy; HASHIGUCHI (橋口); Japanese Garrison Force (日本警備隊); NOBORU 1629 (登一六二九部隊); MINOURA (箕浦); YAMADA (山田); GOTO (後藤); SAKAE 1625 (榮一六二五); TAMA (多摩); OKUMA (大熊); TSUKABE (塚部); ISHIOKA (石岡); 1926 Detachment (一九二六部隊); CHIKOTSU (治骨); SUZUKI (鈴木); Japanese Military Police (日本憲兵隊); Japanese Embassy; INOKI (猪木); TOKUGAWA (徳川); and Prisoners' Barracks.

B. Evidence of Mass Murders.

The following nine names are those of the units which committed wholesale murders at the fall of NANKING: NAKAJIMA, HATANAKA, YAMAMOTO, HASEGAWA, MINOURA, INOKI, TOKUGAWA, MIZUNO, and ONO.

The number of victims killed totaled 2,179,586, of which 2,873 were killed in the HSIN-HO (新河) District. (This evidence furnished by SHENG Shih-Cheng (盛世徵) and CH'ANG K'ai-sing (昌開星), who buried the bodies.) More than 7,000 were killed in the neighborhood of the Army Arsenal just outside the South Gate of NANKING and in HUA-SHEN-MIAO (花神廟). (This evidence submitted by JUI Fang-yuan (芮芳緣), CH'ANG Hung-ju (張鴻儒), and YANG Tu-t'sai (楊度毅) who buried the bodies.) Approximately 57,418 persons were killed in the TS'AO HSIEH-HSIA (草鞋峽) District (this evidence submitted by a victim, LU Sia (魯甦)).

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More than 2000 were killed in the HSI-CHUNG-MEN (漢中門) District. (This evidence submitted by two victims who later recovered, WU Chang-to (吳昌燾) and CH'EN Yung-ts'ing (陳永清).) More than 3,000 were killed in the LING-KU-SZU (靈谷清). (This evidence submitted by KAO Kuan-wu (高冠吾), a traitor, and also obtained from an epitaph, WU-CHU-KU-SI-PEI (無主孤魂碑), meaning "a tombstone extolled by nobody".) Furthermore, the total number of bodies buried by the CH'UNG-SHAN-T'ANG (崇善堂) (TN A Charity institution) and the HUNG WAN TZU HUI (紅萬字會) (TN A religious organization.) totaled more than 155,300. The foregoing facts are shown on attached papers. According to the evidence submitted by individuals, the organizations concerned took more than 20 photographs of the excavated burial grounds to further clarify conditions in regards to burial grounds and the number of bodies buried.

IV. Thoughts and Proposals After the Investigations.

After eight long years of war with the Japanese Army, the people have suffered greatly; their homes and tombstones have been left in ruins; and the severity of the disaster is beyond description. Now that the enemy has been brought to submission and peace is once again restored, we must endeavor not only to honor men of unswearing loyalty, relieve the bereaved, and commend the charity organizations, but also preserve these historical facts. In doing so, we can caution the people of the future, and foster a patriotic spirit.

A. Commemoration of the dead, both civil and military.

In order to commemorate the victims, both civil and military, we must first establish fine public cemeteries--a place for these noble souls to rest in peace because the present ones are so simple, over-run with weeds, and almost ruined. Then we must erect suitable tombstones with epitaphs commending these victims for their good deeds. This will not only honor the dead but also stand as a shining example for the nation.

B. Relieve the sufferers and their families.

According to the results of the various investigations, the fields of the victims lie in waste, and families are scattered. Particularly, after eight years of difficulties, there are some families that have become extinct. There are some who are suffering from disease, and others from hunger and cold, all waiting everyday for relief. The Government must devise a plan for the relief and care of survivors, and the souls of the dead must be comforted.

C. Commend the charity organizations.

After the mass murder in NANKING, the CH'UNG-SHAN-T'ANG and the HUNG-WAN-TZU-HUI, organized burial units. The burial unit of the CH'UNG-SHAN-T'ANG was engaged in its tasks for four consecutive months, burying a total of 112,267 bodies. The burial unit of the HUNG-WAN-TZU-HUI buried 43,071 bodies during its sixth successive job. An American professor at the KINRYO (金陵) University and KINRYO Girls' University, was so grieved after observing the situation during his stay in NANKING that he organized an international relief committee. Some 10,000 refugees have been received and cared for by this committee. The meritorious deeds of these benevolent people, their participation in burial tasks and relief work in the face of the insults and the menace of the enemy, is immortal. These people were moved by compassion, and dared to run the risk. They must be commended with plaques or presented with letters of commendation. We must particularly aid Mr CH'OU I-jii (周一漁), the head of the CH'UNG-SHAN-T'ANG, for he has become decrepit owing to sickness and age, and is unable to make a living.

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D. Erection of a SI-JEN-KUAN (贖人館) (TN A memorial hall). The atrocities committed by the enemy toward our fellow countryman is enough to terrify even the gods. We must erect a memorial hall and place to place in it paintings and carvings depicting the scenes of atrocities so that anyone entering the hall will be deeply impressed. It will serve as a means to exhort and inspire the people. The style of this hall will be copied after the Paris Memorial Hall, using its good points and correcting its bad points. The most beautiful site in the city will be selected. Famous artists from all over the nation will be assembled and ordered to paint and carve. The reason behind the erection of a hall is to preserve these scenes of atrocities so that they can be handed down through generations to impress the people of the future.

CH'EN Kuang-yii (陳光虞), Head-Procurator of the NANKING District Court.

Sealed by KUNG Ching-chung (龔啓鍾).

Document bound by CHANG Tien-t'ung (張殿桐).

February 1946-----CHINA

南京地方法院檢察處敵人罪行調查報告

一、調查ノ經過

本檢察處ハ敵人罪行調査ヲ命ゼラレテヨリ、所用ノ文書ヲ印刷シテ市民一般ニ明ラカニ告示スルト共ニ南京市中央調査統計局・軍事委員會調査統計局・南京警察廳。南京市黨部・南京市區憲兵司令部・三民主義青年團南京本部・南京市商會・南京市農會・南京市工會・南京市辯護士公會・南京醫師公會・紅十字會南京分會及本院等十四單位ニ宛テ通牒シ各代表者ヲ民國三十四年十一月七日午後二時本院會議室ニ召集ヲ請ヒテ第一次會議ヲ開催、會議ニ於テ南京敵人罪行調査委員會ノ組織ヲ決議シ之ヲ成立ス

又各代表者ハ夫々文書ヲ以テ關係各方面ニ移牒シ、市政府ハ各區町村ノ保甲ヲ督勵シ警察廳ハ各區警察分局ヲ督勵シ、各々分擔責任シ、其他ノ各團體ハ各其性質ニ應ズル調査ノ對象ヲ確定シテ以テ調査ノ重複ヲ避クルコトヲ議決ス

此間敵側ノ偽滿妨害等激烈ニシテ民心銷沈シ進ンテ言發的ニ殺人ノ罪行ヲ申告スル者甚ダ少キノミナラズ 委員ヲ派遣シテ訪問セシムル際ニ於テモ冬ノ蟬ノ如ク口ヲ噤ミテ語ラザル者、或ハ事實ヲ否認スル者、或ハ又自己ノ體面ヲ憚カリテ告知セル者、他處ニ轉居シテ不在ノ者、生死不明ニシテ探索ノ方法ナキ者等アリ

以上ノ如キ理由ニ依リ此五百餘件ノ調査事實ハ何レモ異常ナル困難ヲ經テ調査セルモノニシテ就中南京大屠殺ハ前代未聞ノ大殘虐タルト同時ニ敵軍罪行ノ重點ナルヲ以テ特別ノ注意ヲ拂ヒテ慎重調査ヲ期シ種々探索訪問ノ方法ヲ講ジ數次ニ亘リ行ハレタル集團屠殺ニ關

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スル貴重ナル資料ヲ獲得スル毎々一々之ヲ審査シ、確定セル被殺者既ニ三十餘萬ニ達シ此外尙未ダ確證ヲ得ザル者合計二十萬人ヲ下ラザル景況ナリ

目下ステニ第一期資料審査ヲ完了シ、今後ノ工作ハ各關係機關ト協議シ公開方式ヲ採リ一層宣傳ニ努メ調査工作ヲ徹底シ、獲得セル資料ハ引續キ整理綜合シテ報告セントス

以上本處ニ於ケル敵軍罪行調査經過ノ概要ナリ

二 敵人罪行ノ種類

敵人ノ罪行ハ之ヲ要約スレハ概ネ左ニ列擧スル數種ニ分類セララル

1 虐殺ニ關スルモノ

南京陷落ニ瀕セル當時・兩花台地區ニ在リシ我方軍民ニ三萬ハ退去ニ當リ敵軍ノ掃射ヲ蒙リ哀聲地ニ滿チ屍山ヲ築キ流血脛ヲ沒スル慘狀ヲ呈シ 又八罈洲ニ於テハ爭ヒテ揚子江ニ渡リ逃レントスル我軍民ハ悉ク掃射ヲ受ケ屍体ハ江面ヲ蔽ヒ流水モ赤クナリタル程ナリ

陷落後・男女老幼五六萬人ヲ幕府山附近數ヶ村ニ監禁シ其飲食ヲ絶チ・十六日 針金ヲ以テ二人宛縛シ・四隊ニ別チテ草鞋峽ニ連行シ悉ク機銃掃射ヲ加ヘ・其上銃劍ニテ滅多刺ニ刺突シ更ニ石油ヲ浴セテ放火シテ之ヲ焚キ殘餘ノ屍体ハ之ヲ揚子江ニ投入セリ

又陷落後・難民區内ニ在リシ我軍民ヲ驅ツテ中門ニ連レ行キ網ヲ以テ縛シタル後掃射ヲ加ヘテ殺害セリ

敵軍入城ノ日ヨリ起算シ集團屠殺二十餘島ノ外・凡ソ我軍民ニシテ未ダ退去セサリシ者ハ敵人ニ遭ヘバ必ズ殺サレ身ヲ匿シ居リテ發見逮捕サレシ者ハ多クハ刀檢ノ下ニ生命ヲ失ヒ四肢ト體トバラバラト成リ血肉ノ區別モ分ラヌ如キ狀態ト成リ

此虐殺ノ慘狀ハ實ニ有史以來未曾有ノ事ナリ・此外ニ・人民ヲ強制徵發シテ軍役に使用シ自動車ニ搭載シテ何處ニカ運ビ去リ今日ニ至ルマデ八年・杳トシテ消息ヲ絶チタルモノアリ
之等ハ如何ナル方式ニテ殺害セラルヤ不明ナリ

2 傷害ニ關スルモノ

敵憲兵隊ハ勝手ニ人民ヲ誣告シテ中國軍人ナリトシ之ヲ捕ヘテ鐵線又ハ網ニテ縛シテ空中ニ吊シ上ゲ・鐵棒・皮鞭或ハ棍棒等ニテ

痛打シ・全身ニ傷害ヲ與ヘテ白白ヲ強要ス

或ハ又水若クハ石油ヲ鼻口ニ注ギ込ミ之ガ爲死ニ瀕スルコト屢々ナリ

特ニ被害受傷者ノ呻吟ヲ嚴禁シ若シ一人ニテモ呻吟スレバ必ズ全部ノ者ヲ強打ス

毎日悉々ニ棍棒ヲ以テ俘虜ヲ亂打シテ柴シミトナシ・亂打サレル際身ヲ躡スヲ禁シ若シ之ニ違ヘバ直ニ毆リ殺サル

斯ノ如キ酷刑ハ古昔ノ暴君殷ノ幽王ヤ秦ノ始皇ノ暴虐ヨリモ甚ダシキモノアリ

又常ニ人民ヲ拘禁シテ之ヲ凍工サセタリ飢工シメタリ

或ハ重荷ヲ負ワセテ路上ヲ奔馳セシメ・少シテモ遅ル、者ハ直ニ鞭ヲ以テ打タル此ノ如キ虐待ハ牛馬ヨリモ甚ダシキモノアリ

又人民ヲ毆打スルニ左右ノ手ヲ以テ一回宛毆リ次ギニ足ヲ揚ゲテ

一回蹴リ之ヲ名付ケテ（三面合撃）ト稱ス凡ソ陷落地區ノ人民ノ毆打ヲ受ケシモノハ悉々ク此状態ニテ毆打セラレタリ

3 姦淫ニ關スルモノ

一般青年婦女ヨリ六七十歳ノ高齢老父ニ至ルマデ被害者甚ダ多シ其方式ハ強姦アリ輪姦アリ拒姦致死アリ或ハ父ヲシテ其娘ヲ或ハ兄ヲシテ其妹ヲ舅ヲシテ其嫁ヲ姦セシメテ柴シミトナス者アリ或ハ乳房ヲ割キ胸・臍ヲ破リ齒ヲ抜キ其慘狀見ルニ忍ビザルモノアリ

4 掠奪ニ關スルモノ

市内ノ商店・住宅ハアラユル衣服・諸物品・珍寶等悉ク勝手ニ捜シ出サレ・財物ハ一物モ残ラズ搬送セラレタリ

5 破壊ニ關スルモノ

飛行機・大砲ヲ撃破セル外敵軍城内ニ進入スルヤ到ル處ニ放火シ
莫大ナル災害ヲ惹起シ市民ノ蒙レル損害ハ擧ゲテ數フ可カラズ
6 其他ニ關スルモノ

敵多摩部隊ハ俘虜トナレル我人民ヲ醫藥試驗室ニ連れ行キ各種有
毒細菌ヲ其体内ニ注射シ其變化ヲ實驗セリ此部隊ハ最モ秘密ノ機
構ナルヲ以テ之ニ因リテ死亡セルモノノ確數ハ明白ナラズ

醫藥ノ實驗ノ爲ニ犬猫ヲ犠牲トスルコトサヘモ仁者ノ忍ビザル
所・況ンヤ我俘虜同胞ヲ實驗ニ供スルハ誠ニ犬猫ニモ劣レル取
扱ナリ哀マサルヘケンヤ之ヲ要スルニ敵人ノ罪行ハ殘暴兇惡無道

ノ極ニシテ搜索セル資料ヲ總計スルニ

被殺害者確數 三十四萬人

燒失又ハ破壊家屋 四千餘戸

被姦及拒姦ノ後殺

害サレタル者 二三十人

被逮捕後生死不明者 百八十四人

ニシテ其他ハ尙調査未了ナルモ實ニ人類史上未ダ曾テナキ慘劇
ナリ

三 戰犯及關係資料

南京ニ於ケル敵人ノ暴行ヲ其性質ニ依リ分類セルノ外ニ更ニ戰犯
及關係資料ニ就キ附加説明ス

1 個別犯罪ノ調査

敵人ノ行ヒタル屠殺狀況ノ調査ハ死者ハ回ヨリ證言ヲナス能ハ
ズ幸ニシテ屠殺ヲ免レタルモノト雖モ其身ハ災害ニ遭ヒ掠奪
ヲ受ケ・危急ノ場合ニアリテ唯カ能ク加害者ノ姓名ヲ尋ネ隊番
號ヲ記録シ得ンヤ故ニ此種ノ調査ハ僅カニ其片鱗ヲ獲タルノミ

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ナリ姓名ヲ舉ゲ得ルモノハ僅カニ

中野・黒木巳六・山崎新・石藤・吉田曹長・藤田軍曹・岡本一誠
山本・吉板・矢木丑治・永野貞信・元木・清山尙次 中原八千代
等其他所屬部隊番號アルモ姓名不明ノモノ

大野・中島・長谷川・支那派遣軍・西部・畑中・日本特務機關
金陵・日本空軍・日本海軍・橋口・日本警備隊・登一六二九部隊
箕浦・山田・後藤・榮一六二五・多摩・大熊・塚部・石崗・一九
二六部隊・治骨・鈴木・日本憲兵隊・日使館・猪木・徳川・俘虜

收容所等二十九個單位

2、集團屠殺ノ證據

南京陷落當時集團屠殺ヲ行ヒタル部隊ハ

中島、畑中、山本、長谷川、箕浦、猪木、徳川、水野、大穗ノ九個

單位、

被屠殺者タル我同胞 二七九五八六名

新河地域 二八七三名 (埋葬者 盛世徵 昌開運 證言)

兵工廠及南門外花神廟一帶 七〇〇〇餘名 (埋葬者 芮芳緣、張鴻儒 證言)

草鞋峽 五七四一八名 (被害者 魯甦 證言)

漢中門 二〇〇〇餘名 (被害者 伍長徳 陳永清 證言)

靈谷寺 三〇〇〇餘名 (漢奸高冠吾ノ無主孤魂碑及碑文ニヨリ實證)

其他崇善堂及紅字會ノ手ニヨリ埋葬セル屍

体合計 一五五三〇〇餘

以上何レモ別冊表ニ記載セルガ如シ

埋葬地點及人數ニ關シテハ何レモ極メテ明瞭ニシテ且ツ關係人ノ證言ニ依ル、其情況ヲ益々明白ナラシムル爲特ニ關係機關ヲシテ各埋沒地區ノ殘存情況ヲ撮影セシメタル寫眞二十餘枚ヲ添ヘテ證據トナス

四 調査後ノ感想及建議

抗戰八年人民塗炭ニ苦シミ家屋墓地廢墟ト化シ禍害ノ大ナルコト筆紙ニ盡シ難シ

今ヤ敵人屈服シ和平克復ス、宜シク忠烈ヲ表彰シ遺族ヲ救恤シ慈善機關ヲ褒賞スルト共ニ悲慘極マリナキ史實ヲ保存シ以テ民心ヲ警シメ愛國心ヲ養成スヘキナリ

茲ニ其主要ナル事項ニ付述ブレバ左ノ如シ

1、罹災軍民ヲ記念ス

今次罹災軍民ノ埋葬地ハ何レモ粗陋ニシテ雜草ニ蔽ハレ逐次煙滅ノ
恐アリ宜シク官營ヲ以テ立派ナル墓地ヲ設ケ英靈ヲ安ンズルト共ニ
碑ヲ建テ銘ヲ錄シテ其事蹟ヲ明カニシ以テ英靈ヲ慰安スルト同時ニ
之ヲ千萬年ノ後世ニマデ傳ヘテ國民ノ龜鑑トス

2、履災者及其家族ノ救済

被害者ヲ調査スルニ、田園荒廢シ骨肉雜散シ殊ニ八年ノ困苦ヲ經テ
既ニ一家滅亡セル者アリ疾病ニ悩ム者アリ或ハ飢寒ニ迫マラレ日々
救済ノ手ヲ渴望スルモノアリ宜シク政府ニ於テ救済ノ策ヲ樹テ生存
者ハ之ヲ保護シ死没者ハ之ヲ慰藉スヘキナリ

3、慈善機關ノ褒賞

敵軍ノ南京大屠殺ニ當リ崇善堂及紅字會ノ組織セル埋葬隊ハ屍体
ノ埋葬ニ從事セルガ崇善堂ハ連續工作四ヶ月埋葬死体一一二六七紅
字會ハ連續工作半ケ年埋葬死体四三〇七一當時南京ニ留守セル金
陵大學及金陵女子大學ノ亞米利加人教授ハ此光景ヲ目撃シテ傷心ニ
堪ヘス國際救済委員會ヲ組織シ前後避難民數萬人ヲ收容セリ之等尊
敬スヘキ盟友善士ハ人類ノ同情ト義憤ニ激シ敵人ノ侮辱ト脅威ヲ願
ミズ危險ヲ冒シ或ハ救護ニ或ハ埋葬ニ努力シ其功績ハ永遠ニ不滅ナ
リ

宜シク各人別ニ夫々一匾額ヲ贈呈シ或ハ褒賞ヲ授與シ以テ褒賞スヘキ
ナリ

特ニ崇善堂堂長周一漁先生ノ如キハ老衰病弱、生活ニ困窮セル有様
ナルヲ以テ宜シク之ヲ救済スルヲ要ス

Doc 1706 P1

4 腊人館ノ設置

敵人ノ我同胞ニ加ヘタル暴行ハ鬼神ヲモ震駭セシムルモノアリ
宜シク一個ノ紀念館ヲ建設シ繪彫刻ヲ以テ其實相ヲ模寫シ又一度其
中ニ入レバ觸目驚心セシメ以テ教誡激勵ノ資料トナスベキナリ
之腊人館建設スベシトナス所ノ理由ナリ
其様式ハ巴里ノ紀念館ニ仿ヒ裁長補短、市中形勝ノ地ヲ撰定シ宏莊ナ
ル館ヲ建設シ全國著名ノ藝術家ヲ召集シテ描畫彫刻セシメタル後開館
シ實相ヲ將來永久ニ傳ヘ、我々ノ蒙リタル大ナル苦ミヲ人ノ眼ニ染メ
付ケ、心ニ烙キ付ケ且ツ之ヲ保存スルノ方法ヲ講ズベキナリ

南京地方法院首席檢察官 陳 光 虞

中華民國三十五年二月

監 印 龔 敬 鐘
使 封 張 殿 桐

DOC. NO. 1706

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES
COMMITTED IN NANKING BY THE PROCURATORATE OF THE DISTRICT OF
NANKING, BY ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

(I) THE ACCOUNT OF THE INVESTIGATION

Upon order, the Procuratorate immediately issued printed notices, to inform the citizens of Nanking, the investigation of Japanese war crimes. At 2 p.m., November 7th, 1945, at the Conference Room of the District Court of Nanking, a meeting was convened. The representatives of the following 14 institutions were present:

- Nanking Office, Central Bureau of Investigation and Statistics
- Bureau of Investigation and Statistics, National Military Council
- Municipal Government of Nanking
- Police Bureau of Nanking
- Nanking Office, Kuomintang Party
- Headquarter Commander of Military Police in Nanking Municipal Area
- Nanking Branch Office, San-Ming-Chu-I Youth
- Nanking Chamber of Commerce
- Nanking Chamber of Agriculture
- Nanking Labor Union
- Nanking Bar Association
- Nanking Medical Association
- Nanking Branch Office, Red Swastika Society
- District Court of Nanking

During the meeting, it was decided to set up the "Committee of Investigating Japanese War Crimes in Nanking". All institutions listed above should distribute to their respective subordinates a printed form of investigation prepared by the said committee. All institutions should conduct investigations each according to its sphere and possible overlapping shall be avoided.

In spite of the decisions, the citizens of Nanking seemed to be reluctant to report Japanese war crimes. Quite probably the mere recall of these most terrible atrocities was too much for them. Even

SUMMARY REPORT (Cont'd)

after questioned by investigators, they refrained from speaking much, or even denied to the knowledge of these crimes, since most of which being to the disadvantage of their personal honor. Moreover, many inhabitants during the Rape of Nanking were no longer residents here now, not to mention that a large number of them were missing. Still, with such difficulties overcome, more than 500 cases were confirmed and valuable sources of collective massacres were obtained.

Based upon authenticated documents, we can definitely state that at least more than 300,000 persons were massacred collectively or murdered individually at Nanking in December, 1937. Awaiting confirmation by reliable sources, the estimate of another 200,000 persons who met their deaths as such was also reached. Hence, investigation was still under way, and the result of which would be duly reported later.

(II) VARIOUS ENEMY CRIMES

The Japanese war crimes committed at Nanking in December, 1937, may be classified as follows:

1. Massacre

At Yu-Hue-Tai, 20,000 or 30,000 civilians and disarmed soldiers unable to escape were machine-gunned to death. At Pa-Kwa-Chou, civilians and disarmed soldiers who ventured to cross the river in escaping were likewise killed by machine gun fire. At Mu-Fu-Shan, 50,000 or 60,000 civilians of all ages and both sexes, were interned and were given no food nor water. They were marched off to Tsao-Shie-Chia in a column of four, with two persons bound together by lead wire. There they were first machine-gunned, then bayoneted, and finally their corpses were burned by kerosene. The remains after burning were thrown into the river. Many thousands of civilians and disarmed soldiers were forcibly dragged away from the "Refugee Zone" where they had been seeking safety. Bound by ropes, they were sent to Han-Chung Gate and machine-gunned. All these collective massacres mentioned above cost the lives of more than 200,000 persons.

Besides, there were many others, scattering over all the city, killed by Japanese who searched all the possible hiding places. And there were

SUMMARY REPORT (Cont'd)

many others compulsarily ordered by Japanese troops to serve as laborers for them. Trucks carried them away, and no one had even seen any of them or heard anything from them. In one way or another, they must have been murdered.

2. Tortures and Inflicting Wounds

Japanese military police accused and arrested Chinese civilians to be ex-servicemen at random. They were bound by ropes or steel wires, hanged up above the ground, badly beaten by iron bar, or whip, or wooden club, to ask for information. Water or kerosene, poured into them, caused fainting. No one was allowed to moan for their injuries or wounds. If any one did moan, then all of them would immediately be beaten severely. Every day Japanese soldiers beat them for mere fun. When being beaten, no one was allowed to move, otherwise he would instantly be beaten to death.

Civilians were picked up at random and forced to carry heavy burdens in good speed. No food nor drink was ever given. If they did not go as fast as the Japanese required, they were immediately whipped. Chinese from time to time suffered from an insult by the nickname of "three-sides-meet-together", which was one boxing of ear on the left, another on the right, and a final kick at the lower parts. *Many civilians in occupied area suffered from beating.*

3. Rape

Not to say young female, every woman over 60, were raped, and raped by turns, and killed upon refusal. To poke fun for themselves, Japanese soldiers attempted to force family members to rape each other *(father and daughter, brother and sister)*. Hand in hand with rape were atrocities such as cutting off nipples, cutting on breasts, cutting on cheeks, knocking off teeth, *etc. causing decomposition of private parts, all kinds of unbearable atrocities.*

4. Pillage

Nearly all the dresses, articles, jewelry, and other properties in shops or in homes were taken away.

5. Wanton Destruction of Properties

Aside from previous bombing and artillery shelling, Japanese troops,

SUMMARY REPORT (Cont'd)

upon entering Nanking, set fire to many places which caused devastating fiscal losses.

6. Other Atrocities

Tama Unit of the enemy captured Chinese civilians and took them to their medical laboratories where various poisonous bacteria were injected into them for the purpose of observation, how they would be infected. This Unit was kept so secret that the exact number of the victims could not be ascertained. As kind hearted people sometimes shrink from the mere use of domestic animals as experiment, what a tragedy it is, to use our captured civilians, to treat them even worse than domestic animals.

To sum up, the cruelty and the brutality of enemy crimes were utterly to the extreme. According to the sources already obtained, the exact number of the victims exceeded 300,000. More than 4,000 houses were burned down. Besides, 2,000 or 3,000 females were either raped to death or killed upon refusal. Another 184 people were arrested and nothing heard of them since then. Many other cases are still awaiting investigation. It certainly is an unprecedented tragedy in the history of mankind.

(III) WAR CRIMINALS AND RELATIVE MATERIALS

Besides the classifications, the enemy atrocities in Nanking could be further explained by the war criminals involved and relative materials.

1. Investigation of individual crimes

As to the enemy massacre, the dead victims could no longer testify. Even fortunate enough to survive, they were in the middle of disaster and would hurry away from the brutalities. Who would ask the name, record the insignia? The result of such investigation was of course scanty. The followings were the only accused that could be named:

OH	NAKANO
	KURUKI, Miroku
	YAMAZAKI, Arata
	ISHITO
FUJEDA (Corporal)	YOSHIDA (Sergeant)
	OKAMOTO, Ichisei
	YAMAMOTO
	YOSHISAKA
	YAGI, Ushiharu
	NAKANO, Teisin
	MOTOKI,
	SEIYAMA, Naoji
	NAKAHARA, Hachichiyo

There were some others with no individual names, but with the names of respective Units:

OHNO Unit
NAKAJIMA Unit
HASEGAWA Unit
Expeditionary Force in China
NISHIBE
HATANAKA
Japanese Special Service Board in Nanking
Japanese Air Force
Japanese Navy
HASHIGUCHI Unit
Japanese Garrison Unit
NOBORI 1629 Unit

MINOURA Unit
YAMADA Unit
GOTOH Unit
SAKA 1625 Unit
TAMA Unit
OHKUMA Unit
TSUKABE Unit
ISHIOKA Unit
1926 Unit
NARUBONE Unit
SUZUKI Unit
Japanese Gendarme
Japanese Embassy
INOKI Unit
TOKUGAWA Unit
Prisoners' of War Camp Garrison of Japanese Army

There were 29 units in total.

2. Evidence of Collective Massacre

During the time of the fall of Nanking, those enemy Units which committed collective massacre were as follows:

NAKAJIMA Unit
HATANAKA Unit
YAMAMOTO Unit
HASEGAWA Unit
MINOURA Unit
INOKI Unit
TOKUGAWA Unit
MIZUNO Unit
OHO Unit

They massacred 279, 586 Chinese, in which 2, 873 in Shan Shin Ho Area, testified by the affidavit of Messrs. SHEN Shih Chen and CHAN Kai Yun who buried them; more than 7, 000 around the Arsenal and Hua Shen Miao outside the South Gate, testified by the affidavit of Messrs. JUI Fan Yuen, CHANG Hung Ju and YOUNG Kwang Tsai; 57, 418 at Tso Shie Chia, testified by a would-be victim LU Su; more than 2,000 at Han Chung Gate, testified by would-be victims WU Chang Teh and CHEN Jung Tsin in their affidavits; more than 3,000 at King Ko Temple, supported by the evidence on the Epitaph of the Tomb of Unknown Victims, set up there by the traitor KAO Kwen-Wu. Besides, there are the Documentary filed of the Tsung Shan Tang and the Red Swastika Society who buried 155, 300 corpses altogether. It establishes quite clearly the site of burial and the number of victims. It is further supported by the affidavits of the respectively responsible officers. In order to make it even more clear, as to the condition under which these organizations buried them, more than 20 photographs were taken, to prove these places of burial which were not destroyed or not completely destroyed.

.....
.....

CHEN Kwan Yu
Chief Prosecutor, the District Court of
Nanking (official seal)

Date: 1 Feb 1946

CHARGE OUT SLIP

AUG - 21 1946

DATE _____

EVIDENTIARY DCC. NO. 1706

TRIAL BRIEF _____

EXHIBIT NO. _____

BACKGROUND DCC. NO. _____

*original in Court
Exhibit no 327*

SIGNATURE D. J. Sullivan

ROOM NO. 300

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1706

28 May 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

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Date: 1946 Original Copy Language: Chinese

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This investigation and report was made on orders of the Ministry of Judicial Administration, China. Contains official seal. For partial translation see Report from China, atrocities against civilians, "The Rape of Nanking," p. 58-62, by Mr. Sutton.

Analyst: Wm. T. Hosokawa

Doc. No. 1706

SECRET

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
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CLASSIFIED DOCUMENT
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DATE: 17 June 1946

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CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY - RAPE OF NANKING

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT REPORT

"SUMMARY REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES
COMMITTED IN NANKING BY THE PROCURATORATE OF THE DISTRICT
COURT OF NANKING, BY ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF JUDICIAL
ADMINISTRATION, CHINA"

prepared by the said Procuratorate in January, 1946 (with official
seal and the seal of the Prosecutor)

ENGLISH TRANSLATION: See Report from China, Atrocities against
Civilians, "The Rape of Nanking", p. 58-62, by Mr. Suttan

CROSS REFERENCE: This is a sequence of the other report prepared
by the same Procuratorate of Nanking, also filed
with Documentary Division, IFS. Aside from the
official seal on this report, additional authen-
tication may be found in a covering letter, under
the heading of Crimes against Humanity- China-
Document Authentication

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