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Massacre

RAPE OF NANKING

WITNESS STATEMENT (SIGNED) BY HWANG, Chun-Ching

Though there were many witnesses who could testify the Japanese massacre ~~in~~ Nanking after its fall in December 1937, yet many actual facts could hardly be traced, due to the elapse of nine years since then and the terror and confusion at the time when these crimes were committed. However, I was myself one of the captives, and being lucky enough to escape alive, I hereby make the following Statement concerning what I did see myself ~~as~~ at that time.

1. On the ninth day of the eleventh month (lunar calendar), 1937, Japanese forces broke through the destroyed walls near Kwan-Hwa-Meng (gate) and closed on the Refugees' Zone. Two days later, Japanese began their search from house to house. Seeing that many weapons were left on the ground everywhere, they inferred that many servicemen must be hiding in that Refugees' Zone, thereby, without any consideration of international morality, they started massacre. Men, from 18 years old up to 40 years old, were all considered as National troops and therefore arrested. The number on that first day exceeded 2, 000, including myself. ^{They} ~~We~~ were marched from the Refugees' Zone to places along the river bank of Yangtze (namely, Pao-Ta Bridge, Shih-So-Chung, Lao-Kiang-Kou, Tso-She-Chia, Yen-Tze-Chi, and ^{other places} ~~so forth~~), ~~at~~ in a rank of four and ~~th~~ the whole column was one Li (about one third of a mile) long. At midnight, ^{Japanese} ~~they~~ slaughtered ~~most~~ ~~of us.~~ ^{them all,}

immediately stopped to take or buy things, upon which, in the crowd, I escaped.

4. I saw many corpses all along the way from Sha-Kwang (on the bank of Yangtze River) to the city, also at many other places such as Ta-Fang-Hsiang, Wu-Tai-Shan, Ko-Lin-Shih, and near the hills, all killed by the Japanese.

5. On the campus of the Nanking University (at Tung-Kwa-Shih) some ten thousand refugees were called into a meeting. A traitor by the name of Tsan, Pao-Kwang spoke on the platform, asked those National troops to raise their hands and promised or assured that there would be no danger. Some seven hundred raised their hands and were marched off to a prison at Shang-Sin-Ho where they were murdered.

6. The Chinese Red Cross at Nanking under its Chairman, Tao Si-San, who was then concurrently Chairman of the Local Peace ~~Maintenance~~ Maintenance Association, organized Burying ~~Units~~ Units which buried more than 60,000 corpses.

7. I personally suffered from Japanese wanton destructions ~~of my house~~, to viz., my house was burnt, including furnitures and everything. In addition, my family suffered severe insult which I would not disclose here.

The above Statement covers ~~the general description~~ a general description only.

(signed and Sealed) Hwang Chun Shing

Date: April 7th, 1946

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1733

28 May 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

LAST
Y Title and Nature: Witnessed statement of HWANG CHUN-CHING who had been a captive of Japanese in Nanking, 1937, re Japanese atrocities.
Date: 7 Apr 46 Original Copy Language: Chinese with English copy.

Has it been translated? Yes No
Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Defendants named in Count 45 of Indictment and NAKASHIMA Unit.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Atrocities in China.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Statement relates in detail various atrocities of Japanese soldiers of NAKASHIMA Unit in NANKING, mentioning wanton killings of men between 18 and 40 years of age, Japanese soldiers' desire for girls, pigs, cigarettes, wine, etc., murder of 700 unarmed troops, and of more than 60,000 corpses buried by Burying Units of Chinese Red Cross.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Blumhagen

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Certificate:-

I, CHANG, Peter, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Chinese and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the Chinese and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 1733.

181 Peter Chang

本京上海路七十三號

第七招待所

Statement of Mr. Ma

馬羅先生

西華力三條巷155號黃寄

HWAANG

Henry Chen-ching

敬呈者昨閱報端欣悉

閣下駕蒞首都調查南京失陷時之大屠殺一案身
臨目覩者大有人在惜事隔九年且騷亂驚慌之
際其真實慘影無法追尋鄙人適為被俘之一身
經數度危險幸告身免脫離虎口其敵人所刑慘
狀畧呈所見敬備參考資料俾可追溯於萬一也
茲將目覩情形如下

舊曆一民國廿六年十一月九日由光華六城牆被炸毀處敵寇

衝入沿道搜索至所劃難民區之週圍至十一日包圍
難民區分道挨戶檢查見區內遍地武器斷定區內
隱匿抗戰軍人甚夥不顧國際道義開始搜捕屠
殺矣由十八歲至四十歲之壯年男子見之概以中
央軍論是日逮捕約二千餘人哥人在內由難民區
四人一列長達一里被敵押至下崗寶塔橋四所村
老江口草鞋峽燕子磯一帶半夜開始屠殺沿
江屍壘如山水映紅遍其慘狀難以描述。

二、鄙人及同難七人在被捕時身穿形式工人模樣由敵
卸下背囊軍毯等物指鄙人等八人分抗隨後列
行至四所村停止時在十一日夜九時矣由敵名服部
傳太郎者上等兵東京人(翌日晨八時左右)用筆談告知指
揮驅至一空屋內將全身衣服脫光每人分別檢
驗如像軍人形式者概用刀斬迄檢查後僅一江
陰籍之三十餘歲左右因言語支吾即被刀殺並
指告鄙人等如係中央軍即以此警告並告知數千

餘人均用機槍殺死此為耳聞目覩之經過也

三十日敵人曾在下廟休息一日再東進龍潭鎮江

由敵五名(服部傳太郎 在內 中島部隊)隨帶鄙人等五名逼迫要姑娘

豬雞烟酒等項鄙人告知城內外無物可尋用刀威

嚇非要不可鄙人告知難民區內有即由敵等押進

城西西路寧海路口告知此為各物集中之處因敵

等見物就買困難民紛紛鄙人乘機逃脫也

四由下廟沿途進城所見遍地屍陳均被敵所殺大方卷五台

山古林壽山前後等處均有被殺慘狀均為目覩也

五. 東依市金陵大學內集中難民萬餘由一漢奸名

詹榮光者曾任維持會理事登台演說難民內有中央軍者連舉手

承認可保障無危險當時約有七百餘名舉手隨

即被敵驅押至上新河模範監獄內屠殺

六. 南京被殺約六萬餘人有紅十字會會長陶錫五派

掩埋隊分別移屍掩埋數目有証

七. 鄰人雖房屋被敵燒毀器具損失非所計仇有使

鄙人最痛心擊首者此為鄙人顏面計實難奉呈
 謹將鄙人所願更呈意見請判將日本青年
 婦女一萬名送至中國組織軍人慰安所免
 費招待軍人娛樂方洩鄙人之恨也。

以上縷呈大概聊作一聞如需鄙人隨同
 各地視察亦可筆難盡述為此敬呈

馬羅先生閣下 參考順頌

旅祺

鄙人 黃俊卿 謹錄

Handled by H. H. H. H.
Checked by J. J. J. J.
Shankel 1/1/33

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貴後郷家名。ニコシ証人供述書

十二月

南京デ

昭和十二年(一九三七年)南京陥落後日本軍ノ行ツタ~~ニ~~虐殺ヲ

心得

立証ナル証人ハ多数キタノニアリマスガ、今カモ九年前ノコトニアリ

マスシヌ^モヤ^モ罪由ノ行クシタ当時ノ恐怖ト浪乱ガ餘リニ深刻^ト書^ス

今日

夕^ノ為^ニ實際^ニ行^ハシタ^ル如^ク行^ハク^ル多^クク^シ一^ツツ^ツ出^ツテ^ハ行^キキ^ル事^ハ相^當

困難ニアリマス。併シ乍ラ私自身捕虜ノ一人デアリマシタシ

ソノ^レエ^キ事^實運^ニモ^トモ^トキ^テ此^レ事^が出^来マシタ^リテ、^モハ^ズニ^モ今^ノ時^ノ實^際

コノ眼^で見^タトニコ^トワ^ラ左^ノ通^リ津^浦致^シマス。

昭和十二年(一九三七年)十月(大陰曆)九日、日本軍ハ尖^草

門^ノク^ノ破^壊シテ^ハ侵^入シ^テ遊^動地^区ニ^至リ^テ新^ノ

モシタ^ルソレ^カラ^ニ日^後日本軍ハ家^々ヲ^捜査^シテ^ハ同^ノモ^シタ^ル。

地上各處ニ遺棄セリシヲ武器ヲ見テ多クノ軍人が歸朝

彼等ハ

地ニ潜伏シテヤルニ遠ニナイト相断シマシタ。ソレニ彼等ハ國際

無視シテ

首級ヲ分テ歸朝セシキナク殺戮ヲ開始シターデアリマス。十八オ

カラ四十オ迄ノ人々ハ一切國民軍ト看做サレテ捕ハレマシタ。

日取初ノ日ニ捕ハシタ者ノ数ハ二千ヲ越シマシタガ松モソノ中ノ一人

時新野地マヨ

ダツターデアリマス。捕ハシタ人々ハ田刈能隊ニテモリ揚メ江ノ

タ各處

堤ニ沿ッテ遺棄塔。橋。四所村。老江口。草鞋峽。燕子磯。一帯

ニ行テサヤラシマシタガソノ行方ハモサニシテ一軍約三哩ニ

ニテ殆ド全部

マシタ。夜ニメツテ日本軍ハ殺戮ヲ開始シマシタ。

ニ私ホマセムノ捕虜ハ彼等一員ヲ働カセテヤラセニシテ服装

ヨレテヨリマシタ日本軍兵士ノ背ヲトキテ軍ゴヤウ命

如うなりました。ソレテソレ晩ハ四所村ヲ停ツクノデアッマス。次ノ

朝東京生シノ報部傳太郎ト云フ日本軍ノ一兵卒ガ **毒書** 等

ヲカキテ以テ我々ニ入ルニ命ジ服衣サセタ上綿密ニ身体検査ヲ

行マシタ。我々ノ側カガ偏々兵隊ラニイテツキマニキルニヤ

マス

見サシ ~~毒書~~ **毒書** ノ一カハ五ヶ所ニ斬殺サシヤシタ。幸ヒニ

我々ハ江陰生シテ軍格好ノ三十位ト一ノカカラ徐クテ皆検査

シ ~~無事~~ **無事** 通リマシタ。ソノ男ハ **中** 役 **中** 役 吃ツタカソノ場デ殺サ

前記日本

我々

此ノ様

ル

シマシタ。 **兵卒** ノ **國** 兵 軍 **ニ** 人 刑 罰 加 **ハ** 既 **ニ** 致 **ス** タ **ガ**

殺

我々銃ヲ銃殺サシタト云フマシタ。

項

三、日本軍ハ前夜 **以** 夕 事件ガアリマシテカラ一日休息ヲトシマシタ。

ソノ翌日再ビ龍潭、鎮江方面ニ向ツテ東進ヲ開始シタリデアリマス。

報

義

本軍ニシテ殺戮セシメシタリテアリマス。

五、南京大學（東儀市所在）^{（校長）} 揮カテ大会が前備サレ約一ウツリ

難民が参集シコトタ。ソノ時 ~~南京大學~~ 榮光トシテ

憲法が起シテ國民軍ヤニシテ ~~南京大學~~ 手ヲ擧ゲトス

ソウスレバ ^{（場）} 演説ヲナシニシテ ^{（約束ス）} 約束ス。 ^{（位）} 位 ^{（社）} 社 ^{（百）} 百 ^{（名）} 名ガ

コトヲ信ジテ手ヲ擧ゲタリシタ。ソノ時 ~~南京大學~~ ノ人々ハテ新河監獄

ニ集ルニシテ其 ~~南京大學~~ ニシテサレテアリマス。

六、~~南京大學~~ 陶錫三 ^{（司氏）} 地方ニ維新会ノ会長モ兼任シテ

タリテアリマスガ ^{（）} ^{（）} 南京赤十字社ノ理事長

ヲ組織シマコトガ。同家ニヨリ埋ササシク屍体ハソ数六万ヲ

救ハエターテアリマス。

叙

七、私自身も日本軍に飽々キ致境ヲ蒙ルヲ以テアリマス。

即チ私一家ハ父兄諸君様キ抑入シマシタ。ソレ上私一家

族ハ私ガ存テノモリヲ憚ルヤラナシ道ノ凌辱ヲ受メタ

一デ、ア、リ、マ、ス。

上(述)シタトコロニ唯

一、般、的、叙、述、ヲ、ス、ル、デ、ア、リ、マ、ス。

即チ是ニナシテ日軍ノ暴行ニ對シテ
愛郷ノ署名。