

EX. No. 323 (4,508)

DOCUMENT 1744

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Number 7, Political and Economic Studies

DOCUMENTS OF THE NANKING SAFETY ZONE

Edited By

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Prepared under the Auspices of the Council of
International Affairs, Chungking

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED

SHANGHAI--HONG KONG--SINGAPORE

1939

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RETURN TO ROOM 361

PREFACE

The documents included in the present volume are not all that the Nanking Safety Zone possesses, but only all that the Council of International Affairs is fortunate enough to secure. Besides, some of them have appeared in the editor's *THE WAR CONDUCT OF THE JAPANESE*, while a still larger number, including most of the important ones, can be seen in the appendixes of Mr. H. J. Timperley's *WHAT WAR MEANS: THE JAPANESE TERROR IN CHINA*. But, in view of their importance as source material for the study of history and international law as well as evidence of the noble deeds of a group of public-spirited men and women their publication in a special collection, independent and as complete as can be, seems justifiable. The division of them into two parts is mainly a matter of convenience, the demarcation line adopted being the return to Nanking of third-party embassy officials, whose aid for the performance of its difficult task the International Committee of the Zone lost no time to invoke.

For those who have not come across the two books mentioned above or otherwise acquired a knowledge of the nature and function of the Zone and its International Committee a glance at Documents 2 and 9 before proceeding may be of some help.

SHUHSI HSÜ

May 9, 1939

Number 1

LETTER TO JAPANESE COMMANDER OF NANKING

December 14, 1937

Honorable Sir,

We come to thank you for the fine way your artillery spared the Safety Zone and to establish contact with you for future plans for care of Chinese civilians in the Zone. //

The International Committee has taken responsibility for putting people into buildings in the area, has stored rice and flour for feeding the population temporarily, and has taken control of the police in the area.

We would respectfully request that the Committee may:

1. Be favored with a Japanese guard at entrances to the Safety Zone.
2. Be allowed to police the inside of the area with its own civilian police who are armed only with pistols.
3. Be allowed to carry on sale of rice and operate its soup kitchens in the area. We have stores of rice in other parts of the city and would like to have free passage of trucks to secure them.
4. Be allowed to continue the present housing arrangements until the common people can return to their homes. (Even then there will be thousands of homeless poor refugees to care for.)
5. Be given the opportunity to cooperate with you in restoring telephone, electric, and water services as soon as possible.

Yesterday afternoon an unforeseen situation developed when a number of Chinese soldiers were trapped in the northern part of the city. Some of them came to our office and pleaded in the name of humanity that we save their lives. Representatives of our Committee tried to find your Headquarters but got no farther than a captain on Hen Chung Lu. So we disarmed all these soldiers and put them into buildings in the Zone. We beg your merciful permission to allow these men to return to peaceful civilian life as is now their desire. //

We would further like to introduce to you the "International Red Cross Committee of Nanking" with Rev. John Magee (American) as Chairman. This International Red Cross Committee has taken charge of the former military hospitals at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of War. The Red Cross Committee yesterday

disarmed all men on these places and will see that these buildings are used only for hospital purposes. If it is possible to put all the wounded in it, we suggest transferring all the Chinese wounded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs building.

We will be glad to cooperate in any way we can in caring for the civilian population of this city.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
NANKING SAFETY ZONE
Most respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

Number 2

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
SAFETY ZONE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Organization</u>
1. Mr. John H. D. Rabe, Chairman	German	Siemens Co.
2. Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe, Secretary	American	University of Nanking
3. Mr. P. H. Munro-Faure	British	Asiatic Petroleum Co.
4. Rev. John G. Magee	American	American Church Mission
5. Mr. P. R. Shields	British	International Export Co.
6. Mr. J. M. Hansen	Danish	Texas Oil Co.
7. Mr. G. Schultze-Pantin	German	Shingning Trading Co.
8. Mr. Iver Mackay	British	Butterfield & Swire
9. Mr. J. V. Pickering	American	Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.
10. Mr. Eduard Sperling	German	Shanghai Insurance
11. Dr. M. S. Bates	American	University of Nanking
12. Rev. W. P. Mills	American	Northern Presbyterian Mission
13. Mr. J. Lean	British	Asiatic Petroleum Co.
14. Dr. C. S. Trimmer	American	University Hospital
15. Mr. Charles Riggs	American	University of Nanking

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Number 7

LETTER TO MR. FUKUDA

December 16, 1937

My dear Sir:

As pointed out by the Major we interviewed with you at the Bank of Communications yesterday noon, it is advisable to have the city return to normal life as soon as possible. But yesterday the continued disorders in the Safety Zone increased the state of panic among the refugees. Refugees in large buildings are afraid to go even to nearby soup kitchens to secure the cooked rice. Consequently, we are having to deliver rice to these compounds directly, thereby complicating our problem. We could not even get coolies out to load rice and coal to take to our soup kitchens and therefore this morning thousands of people had to go without their breakfast. Foreign members of the International Committee are this morning making desperate efforts to get trucks through Japanese patrols so these civilians can be fed. Yesterday foreign members of our Committee had several attempts made to take their personal cars away from them by Japanese soldiers. (A list of cases of disorder is appended.)

Until this state of panic is allayed, it is going to be impossible to get any normal activity started in the city, such as, telephone workers, electric plant workers, probably the water plant workers, shops of all kinds, or even street cleaning.

In order to improve this situation quickly, the International Committee respectfully suggests that the Imperial Japanese Army take the following steps at once:

1. Have all searching done by regularly organized squads of soldiers under a responsible officer. (Most of the trouble has come from wandering groups of three to four soldiers without an officer.)
2. At night, and if possible also in the daytime, have the guards at the entrances of the Safety Zone (proposed by the Major yesterday) to prevent any stray Japanese soldiers from entering the Safety Zone.
3. Today, give us passes to paste on the windshields of our private cars and trucks to prevent Japanese soldiers from commandeering them. (Even under the stress of defence of the city the Chinese Army Headquarters supplied us with such passes and the cars that were taken before we got the passes were returned to the Committee within 24 hours after our reporting the cases. Furthermore, even in that difficult situation, the Chinese Army assigned to us three trucks to use for hauling rice for feeding civilians. Certainly the Imperial Japanese Army in full control of the city, with no fighting

going on, and with much greater amount of equipment, cannot do less for the Chinese civilians that have now come under their care and protection).

We refrained from protesting yesterday because we thought when the High Commander arrived order in the city would be restored, but last night was even worse than the night before, so we decided these matters should be called to the attention of the Imperial Japanese Army, which we are sure does not approve of such actions by its soldiers.

Most respectfully yours,

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

Secretary

Number 8

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS
IN THE SAFETY ZONE

Filed, December 16, 1937

Note: These are only sample cases we have had time to check upon more carefully. Many more have been reported to our workers.

1. Six street sweepers of the second division of the Sanitary Commission of the Safety Zone were killed in the house they occupied at Kulou and one seriously injured with a bayonet by Japanese soldiers on December 15. There was no apparent reason whatever, as these men were our employees. The soldiers entered the house.

2. A carriage loaded with rice was taken on December 15 at 4 p.m. near the gate of Gihling College by Japanese soldiers.

3. Several residents in our second sub-division were driven from their homes on the night of December 14 and robbed of everything. The Chief of the sub-division was himself robbed twice by Japanese soldiers.

4. On the night of December 15, last night, seven Japanese soldiers entered the University of Nanking library building and took seven Chinese women refugees, three of whom were raped on the spot. (Full details of this case will be filed by Dr. M. S. Bates, Chairman of the University of Nanking Emergency Committee).

5. On the night of December 14, there were many cases of Japanese soldiers entering Chinese houses and raping women or taking them away. This

created a panic in the area and hundreds of women moved into the Ginling College campus yesterday. Consequently, three American men spent the night at Ginling College last night to protect the 3,000 women and children in the compound.

6. About 30 Japanese soldiers with no apparent leader, on December 14, searched the University Hospital and the nurses' dormitory. The staff of the Hospital were systematically looted, the objects taken were: six fountain pens, \$180, four watches, two hospital bandages, two flashlights, two pairs of gloves, one sweater.

7. Yesterday, December 15, everyone of our large refugee camps in public and institutional buildings reported that the Japanese soldiers had been there and had robbed the refugees several times.

8. On December 15, the American Ambassador's residence was broken into and searched and some small personal articles taken.

9. On December 15, the faculty house of Ginling College was entered by Japanese soldiers who climbed over the back fence and smashed in a door. Since every movable thing had been taken out of the building since December 13, nothing could be stolen!

10. At noon, December 14, on Chien Ying Hsiang, Japanese soldiers entered a house and took four girls, raped them, and let them return in two hours.

11. Our Ninghai Road rice shop was visited on December 15 in the afternoon by Japanese soldiers who bought three bags of rice (3.75 tan or piculs) and only paid \$5. The regular price of rice is \$9 per tan, so the Imperial Japanese Army owes the International Committee \$28.75 for this.

12. At 10 p.m. on the night of December 14 a Chinese home on Chien Ying Hsiang was entered by 11 Japanese soldiers who raped four Chinese women.

13. On December 14, Japanese soldiers entered the home of Miss Grace Bauer, an American missionary, and took a pair of fur-lined gloves, drank up all the milk on the table, and scooped up sugar with their hands.

14. On December 15, the Japanese soldiers entered the garage of Dr. R. F. Brady (American) at 11 Shuan Lung Hsiang, smashed a window in his Ford V8, later came back with a mechanic and tried to start the car.

15. Last night, December 15, Japanese soldiers entered a Chinese house on Hankow Road and raped a young wife and took away three women. When two husbands ran, the soldiers shot both of them.

The above cases have been checked upon by foreign members of our Committee or staff.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

Secretary

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Number 10

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY^b

December 18, 1937

Dear Sirs:

We are very sorry to trouble you again but the sufferings and needs of the 200,000 civilians for whom we are trying to care make it urgent that we try to secure action from your military authorities to stop the present disorder among Japanese soldiers wandering through the Safety Zone.

There is no time or space here to go into the cases that are pouring in faster than we can type them out. But last night Dr. Bates of our Committee went to the University of Nanking dormitories to sleep in order to protect the 1,000 women that fled there yesterday because of attacks in their homes. He found no Gendarmerie on guard there nor at the new University library building. When at 8 p.m. Mr. Fitch and Dr. Smythe took Rev. W. P. Mills to Ginling College to sleep in a house near the gate (as one or more of us have been doing every night since the 14th in order to protect the 3,000 women and children, yesterday augmented to 4,000 by the panic), we were seized roughly by a searching squad and detained for over an hour. The officer had the two women in charge of Ginling College, Miss Minnie Vantrien and Mrs. Chen, with a friend, Mrs. Twinn, lined up at the gate and kept them there in the cold and the men pushed them around roughly. The officer insisted there were soldiers in the compound and he wanted to find them and shoot them. Finally, he let us go home but would not let Rev. Mills stay so we do not know what happened after we left.

This combined with the marching off of the men at the Ministry of Justice on December 16 (see separate "Memorandum"), among which were several hundred civilian men to our positive knowledge and 50 of our uniformed police, had made us realize that, unless something is done to clear up this situation,

^bMarked "For the kind attention of Mr. Kiyoshi Fukui, Second Secretary."

the lives of all the civilian men in our Zone are at the mercy of the temperament of searching captains.

With the panic that has been created among the women who are now flocking by the thousands to our American institutions for protection, the men are being left more and more alone. (For instance there were 600 people in the old Language School at Siao T'ao Yuen up till December 16. But because so many women were raped there on the night of December 15, 400 women and children moved to Ginling College, leaving 200 men.) These public institutional buildings were originally listed to accommodate 35,000 people; now, because of panic among the women, this has increased to 50,000, although two buildings have been emptied of men; the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court.

If this panic continues, not only will our housing problem become more serious but the food problem and the question of finding workers will seriously increase. This morning one of your representatives, Mr. K. Kikuchi, was at our office asking for workers for the electric light plant. We had to reply that we could not even get our own workers out to do anything. We are only able to keep rice and coal supplied to these large concentrations of people by Western members of our Committee and Staff driving trucks for rice and coal. Our Food Commissioner has not dared leave his house for two days. The second man on our Housing Commission had to see two women in his family at 23 Hankow Road raped last night at supper time by Japanese soldiers. Our Associate Food Commissioner, Mr. Sone (a Theological Professor), has had to convey trucks with rice and leave the 2,500 people in families at his Nanking Theological Seminary to look out for themselves. Yesterday, in broad daylight, several women at the Seminary were raped right in the middle of a large room filled with men, women, and children! We 22 Westerners cannot feed 200,000 Chinese civilians and protect them night and day. That is the duty of the Japanese authorities. If you can give them protection, we can help feed them!

There is another matter that is in the minds of the Japanese officers searching the Zone; they think the place is full of "plain-clothes soldiers." We have notified you several times of the presence of soldiers who, disarmed, entered the Zone on the afternoon of December 13. But now we can safely assure you that there are no groups of disarmed Chinese soldiers in the Zone. Your searching squads have cleaned out all of them and many civilians along with them.

For the good of all concerned, we would beg to make the following constructive suggestions:

I. CONTROL OF SOLDIERS.

1. We repeat our request of yesterday for patrols of Gendarmerie for the Zone night and day.

2. In our letter of December 16, we asked that guards be placed at entrances to the Zone to keep out wandering soldiers at night. This has not

been done. But we hope the Japanese Army will find some way to prevent soldiers from robbing, raping and killing the civilian population, especially at night when soldiers might be confined to their barracks.

3. Until general order can be restored among the soldiers will you please station sentries at the entrances to our 18 larger concentrations of refugees. These sentries should be instructed to be responsible for preventing soldiers climbing over the walls of the compounds as well. (See list of "Refugee Camps" attached.)

4. We would also respectfully request that a proclamation in Japanese be put at each of these refugee camps describing what they are and ordering Japanese soldiers not to molest these poor people.

II. SEARCHING.

1. Since our refugee camps seem to be misunderstood by captains of searching squads, we suggest that today we will be glad to have a high officer of the Japanese Army accompany one of our housing men to each of the 18 refugee camps and see them in daylight.

2. Since we know there are no groups of disarmed soldiers in the Zone and there has been no sniping in the Zone at any time; and since, furthermore, search of both Refugee Camps and private houses has been carried out many times and each time means robbery and rape; we would venture to suggest that the Army's desires to prevent any former Chinese soldier's hiding in the Zone can now be accomplished by the patrol of the Gendarmeries mentioned above.

3. We venture to make these suggestions because we sincerely believe that if the civilian population is left alone for two or three days, they will resume their normal daily life in the Zone, food and fuel can be transported, shops will open, and workers will appear looking for work. These workers can then help start the essential services of electricity, water and telephones.

III. POLICE THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AWAY.

Yesterday we called your attention to the fact that 50 uniformed police had been taken from the Ministry of Justice, and that 46 "volunteer police" had also been marched off. We now must add that 40 of our uniformed police stationed at the Supreme Court were also taken. The only stated charge against them was made at the Ministry of Justice where the Japanese officer said they had taken in soldiers after the place had been searched once, and, therefore, they were to be shot. As pointed out in the accompanying "Memorandum on the Incident at the Ministry of Justice," Western members of our Committee take full responsibility for having put some civilian men and women in there because they had been driven out of other places by Japanese soldiers.

Yesterday, we requested that the 450 uniformed police assigned to the Zone be now organized into a new police force for the city under Japanese direction. At the same time, we trust the above mentioned 90 uniformed police will be restored to their positions as policemen and that 46 volunteer police will either be returned to our office as workers, or we be informed of their whereabouts. We have on file a complete list of the 450 uniformed police assigned to the Zone, so can help you in this process.

Trusting that you will pardon our venturing to make these suggestions, and assuring you of our willingness to cooperate in every way for the welfare of the civilians in the city, I am

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

Chairman

Enclosure,
Memorandum on Incident at Ministry of Justice
List of Refugee Camps in Safety Zone.

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Number 14

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 19, 1937
5 p.m.

Dear Sirs:

I am very sorry to have to present to you herewith a continuation of the "Cases of Disorders by Japanese Soldiers in the Safety Zone," being cases numbered 16 to 70. As indicated in the note, these are only a part of the cases that have come to our attention. Mr. Sperling (our Inspector-General), Mr. Kroeger, Mr. Hatz, and Mr. Riggs spend a good deal of their time escorting Japanese soldiers out of houses. These men do not have time even to dictate most of their cases.

I am also very regretful to have to report that the situation today is as bad as ever. One officer did come over in our area near Ninghai Road and cuff a large number of soldiers that were committing disorders. But that does not stop it!

Mr. Rabe asked me to apologize for his not coming this time, but he has 300 women and children who have sought safety in his yard and felt he could not leave them.

We sincerely trust that the sentries will be placed at the 18 Refugee Camps we listed to you yesterday and at the University Hospital, as requested by Dr. Wilson this morning. This will provide at least 19 cases of safety in a sea of depredation and protect one-third or one-fourth of the population.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Most respectfully yours,

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

Secretary

Number 15

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN THE SAFETY ZONE

Filed December 19, 1937

Note: These are cases that have been reported by our workers in writing. Others have come to our attention but we did not have time to get them recorded. Cases 1 to 15 filed December 16.

* * * * *

18. On the night of December 15 a number of Japanese soldiers entered the University of Nanking buildings at Tao Yuen and raped 30 women on the spot, some by six men. (Sone)

* * * * *

20. On the night of December 16 seven Japanese soldiers broke windows; robbed refugees; wounded University staff member with bayonet because he had no watch or girl to give them; and raped women on the premises. (Bates)

* * * * *

22. On the night of December 16 Japanese soldiers beat several of the Zone policemen near the University of Nanking, demanding that they provide girls for the soldiers from among the refugees. (Bates)

* * * * *

28. At 4 p.m. on December 16 Japanese soldiers entered the residence at 11 Mogan Road and raped the woman there. (Fitch)

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33. On December 17 Japanese soldiers went into Lo Kia Lu No. 5, raped four women and took one bicycle, bedding and other things. They disappeared quickly when Hatz and myself appeared on the spot. (Kroeger)

* * * * *

41. On December 17 near Judicial Yuan a young girl after being raped was stabbed by a bayonet in her abdomen. (Wang)

42. On December 17 at Sian Fu Hua a woman of 40 was taken away and raped. (Wang)

43. On December 17 in the neighborhood of Kyih San Yuin Lu two girls were raped by a number of soldiers. (Wang)

* * * * *

45. From a primary school at Wu Tai Shan many women were taken away and raped for the whole night and released the next morning, December 17. (Wang)

* * * * *

60. December 19 at 11:30 a.m. Mr. Hatz reports that he found two Japanese soldiers in a dugout at the house next door to our Headquarters on Ninghai Road, who were trying to rape some of the women. There were about 20 women in the dugout. Hearing the women yelling for help, Mr. Hatz went into the dugout and chased these honorable soldiers out. (Hatz)

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Number 16

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY^a

December 20, 1937

Dear Sirs:

Herewith is the sad continuation of the story of disorders by Japanese soldiers in Nanking, cases Nos. 71 to 96. You will note that of these 26 cases reported to us since yesterday, 14 of them occurred yesterday afternoon, night and today. Consequently there does not seem to be much improvement in the situation.

Although rape by Japanese soldiers occurred in Ginling College last night while one of your Consular Guards was at the gate, there was no trouble

^aMarked "for the kind attention of Mr. Tanaka."

on the main campus at the University of Nanking. Since no other method has worked to date, we earnestly hope that the sentries may be placed tonight and henceforth at the 18 Refugee Camps and University Hospital, and in the day time at our soup kitchens at Wutaishan, opposite Ginling College and on the University athletic field.

We wish that much more stringent measures could be taken at once to stop this disorder among Japanese troops. The number of military police you have are not going to be enough to cope with the situation.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

Chairman

Number 17

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN SAFETY ZONE

Filed December 20, 1937

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81. December 20. This morning about 3 two Japanese soldiers got into building No. 500 at Ginling Women's College and raped two women even though a Japanese Consular officer was at the gate on guard. (Twinen)

* * * * *

86. December 17. Three girls belonging to Mr. Y. H. Shaw's family (Executive Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.) were taken from the Military College, where they had removed from 7 Yin Yang Ying for safety. They were taken to Kwoh Fu Lu, raped, and sent back at midnight by Japanese soldiers. (Chen Shih-yu, Y.M.C.A. secretary)

* * * * *

90. December 20. Today a blind barber came into the University Hospital. He was carrying his child on the 13th in South City. When the Japanese soldiers came in they asked him for money and he had none, so they shot him through the chest. (Wilson)

* * * * *

94. On the night of December 17, 11 refugee women were taken from the Ginling College Campus by Japanese soldiers while an officer in charge

of a searching party had the staff lined up at the front gate for over an hour. (Vautrin) The officer tore up the letter certifying the institution had been searched before.

95. On the 17th the daughter-in-law of a refugee family living on the Ginling College Campus was raped in her room. The daughter of one of the teachers was carried off by Japanese soldiers. (Vautrin)

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Number 18

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 21, 1937

Dear Sirs:

Herewith are cases 97 to 113 for your information. Because Dr. Bates is filing the cases he has secured separately, they are not included here as we have done heretofore. All the cases but the first occurred since yesterday afternoon. We have some older cases on file, but will send them later.

It should be borne in mind that some of these women who have daily been raped in our Zone are the wives of pastors, Y.M.C.A. workers, college instructors, and others who have always lived a self-respecting life.

The continued danger to private homes such as shown in these cases has increased the refugees in camps to 77,000. The original estimate for these places was less than 35,000.

Trusting that your military authorities will take prompt and strict action, I am

Respectfully yours,

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

Secretary

Later note.--After sending this letter it was found that the figure of 77,000 was too large due to an error in tabulation. It should be 68,000.

* * * * *

Number 20

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 21, 1937

Dear Sirs:

We come to petition in the name of humanity that the following steps be taken for the welfare of the 200,000 civilians in Nanking;

- 1. That the burning of large sections of the city be stopped and what remains of the city be spared from either reckless or systematic burning.
- 2. That the disorderly conduct of Japanese troops in the city, which has caused so much suffering to the civilian population for one week, be immediately stopped.
- 3. In view of the fact that the looting and burning have brought the business life of the city to a standstill and consequently reduced the whole civilian population to one vast refugee camp, and in view of the fact that the International Committee has reserve food supplies to feed these 200,000 people one week only, we most earnestly beg you to take immediate steps to restore normal conditions of civilian life in order that the food and fuel supply of the city may be replenished.

The present situation is automatically and rapidly leading to a serious famine. We plead for the bare essentials of normal life: housing, security and food.

THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY OF NANKING

Most respectfully submitted,

(Signed by 22 foreigners)

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Number 24

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 26, 1937

Dear Sirs:

We present herewith cases numbered 137 to 154. We are glad to report that cases are declining and conditions are much improved. But effort is still needed to clean up the situation.

There are three places that have been having trouble at night, especially: (1) the Bible Teachers' Training School Refugee Camp where seven soldiers have come to rape girls the last four nights, last night even spending the night there; (2) Hankow Road Primary School Refugee Camp; and (3) the Wutaishan Primary School Refugee Camp.

Mr. Fitch and I called at your Embassy this afternoon about this matter and asked that military police be stationed at these three places for at least a few nights so as to clear up this situation.

Thanking you for your strenuous efforts to help in these matters and for the improved situation in the Zone, I am

Respectfully yours,

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

Secretary

** * * * *

Number 29

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY^b

January 2, 1938

Dear Sirs:

We appreciated very much your statement to us on the 29th that wandering Japanese soldiers had been ordered to stay out of the Safety Zone. This has improved the situation a great deal. But yesterday and today there seems to be some letting down on this matter. A number of entrances are not guarded and many groups of five or six soldiers without armbands are wandering about the Zone.

This return of wandering soldiers to the Zone is accompanied with an increase in cases of disorder as shown in the accompanying list. The last five cases, Nos. 171 to 175, all occurred at places we know yesterday afternoon. (See attached list of cases, Nos. 155-175.)

This morning Mr. Fitch and Mr. Smythe called at Nos. 64 and 69 Peiping Road to see if the girls taken by Japanese soldiers on the afternoon of the 30th from these two places had been returned. They have not come back. (See cases 164, filed December 30, and 169 herewith.)

Thanking you for your good help in this matter and trusting you are

^bMarked "For the kind attention of Mr. Fukui."

having a Happy New Year's celebration, I am

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

Chairman

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Number 31

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

January 4, 1938
11 a.m.

Dear Sirs,

We are sorry to trouble you about another case, but since there are five other women involved there may be a chance of rescuing them. You will note in the short list of cases herewith presented (Cases 176-179) that case No. 178 is that of six women taken from one of our refugee centers. This woman has been brought to the University Hospital and you may see her there.

Would you be willing to go with some of us to see her and if possible learn more carefully about the location of the other five? Then your military police might investigate and save the others.

Thanking you for your kind cooperation in these matters, I am

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

Chairman

** ** * * * * * ** ** ** **

Number 58

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

February 1, 1938

Released noon, February 2, 1938

232. Chen Wang Shih, 28, returned home on January 29. On the road she and another woman were stopped by three soldiers, who asked them to

follow. Despite pleadings on their knees, they were pulled into a shop. Mrs. Chen was raped three times.

233. January 28, Chang Yang Shih returned home. Was raped twice by Japanese soldiers. Age 37.

234. January 31, Nieh Feng Shih, age 17, returned home and was washing rice at a pond. A soldier threw away the rice, dragged her to a mulberry field and raped her.

235. January 30, Miss Yao Cha-tseung, age 16, went with her mother to the University Hospital to visit some one. Near the Drum Tower (Kulou), two soldiers pulled her to the open ground and raped her.

236. January 30, Hsu Chin Shih, age 36, was returning home with her husband and some neighbors. In Taiping Hsiang, Fwa Pai Lou, two soldiers took her to a small house and raped her.

237. January 30, Kiang Liu Shih, age 27. Returned home with father-in-law. At 10 p.m., January 31, two soldiers came, but fortunately did not find her.

238. January 28, Wei Chen Shih, age 45, went home with neighbor to near Tai Ping Men. Was pulled away by Japanese soldiers, but a good soldier saved her. However, her neighbor was raped by them.

239. January 28, Kou Sih-wei, age 24. Worked for several days at the Special Service Organ. Soldier took away from him five dollars and his registration certificate.

240. Chow Chen Shih, age 36, returned home to near Tung Chi Men on January 30. Raped by two soldiers.

241. Ching Wang Shih, age 22, carried away by soldiers on January 23 and has not returned to the Camp.

242. Pih Wu Shih, age 27, returned home on January 28 and was raped by two soldiers.

243. January 28, Liu Ying Shih, age 42. Returned to Men Tung. At midnight several soldiers came and asked for girls.

244. January 29, Ching Ma Shih, age 35. Returned home and was raped at Pei Men Ch'iao.

245. January 28, Chang Wei Shih, age 20. Returned home and was raped by two soldiers.

246. January 28, Hsu Chu Shih, age 32. Returned home, where soldiers raped her and stole her husband's clothes.

247. Ching Tang Shih, age 36. While on her way to her house near Tung Chi Men, which was burned, she was raped by two soldiers.
248. January 29, Yao Wang Shih, age 34. Raped by two soldiers while returning to her home.
249. January 29, Tsai Chai-ying (Mrs.), age 18. Accompanied by her mother to their home on Ma T'ai Chieh, she was raped by two soldiers.
250. January 30, Chu Chang Shih, age 40. Returned home and was raped by two soldiers (Hsi An New Bridge).
251. January 29. Wu Ying Shih, age 19. Four days after birth of a child, raped by a soldier.
252. Chu Yao Shih, age 46. On January 29 while returning home was stopped by soldiers asking for girls.
253. January 25, Wang Chang Shih, age 45. At their home at Hsin Chiao, her husband was stabbed to death by soldiers, and she was raped.
254. January 31, night, two Japanese soldiers came to a ricksha coolie living at T'ien Fei Hsiang and told him that they wanted him to help them find women. He went with them as far as Loh Sze Chuan Wen ci. then told them he could not find any. Whereupon they beat him. (Mills)
255. A woman, Fan Lo-sze, aged 46, went home from the Sericulture Building to her home at the west of Kuo Fu Lu. Japanese soldiers came to her home and asked for young girls. She has returned to the camp.
256. January 30, a girl on her way to her home at Kuo Fu Lu was pulled by two Japanese soldiers into an empty room and raped. She returned to the camp.
257. January 30, a woman aged 44 was returning to her home at Ta Chung Chiao when she was pulled by Japanese soldiers into an empty house and raped. She has returned to the Sericulture Building.
258. January 30, a man returned home at Shen Gai Hsiang and there came Japanese soldiers who asked him for young girls, so he came back to the safety zone again.
259. January 29, Mrs. Hsu Chen aged 42 returned to her home at No. 7 Yui Hoo Fang and was raped by two Japanese soldiers.
260. January 30, O Tai Shih, a woman, after seeing notice of the Tze Chih Hwei, went back home at Yin Ma Hsiang, Men Hsi, with her two daughters. She was stopped nearby by three Japanese soldiers. All her money of \$3.20 was looted. They had to return to camp.

261. January 28; Ting Li Shih, a woman, upon arrival at home at Hsi Hua Hsiang found Japanese soldiers forcing her 70 year old mother for girls. She had to return to camp.

262. January 28, Soo Mao Chen on the way to visit home on 171 Sheng Chow Lu was looted by Japanese soldiers of \$42 and let go with only 30 cents. His home has been burned.

263. January 29, Hsu Lu Shih, aged 64, a woman, returned home to 247 Kuo Fu Lu. Yesterday morning six Japanese soldiers came and forced all six of them to one room searching the house, taking . . . ^a

264. February 1, 11 p.m., three Japanese soldiers came to the Nanking Theological Seminary, climbed over the wall, and grabbed a girl in a hut, but she ran away and yelled. This woke the camp and they all turned out and yelled. The soldiers climbed back over the wall and drove away. (Sone)

265. January 31, Li Wang Shih reports that during the last few days since January 28 Japanese soldiers have been continually visiting his home at 321 Hou Tsai Men, and that the wife of Liu Wen Lung, the landlord, was wounded after refusing to find girls for the soldiers. Li personally had a narrow escape by hiding in the dugout. He asks to be allowed to stay on in the camp.

266. January 29, Chow Bi Chen, male, was the eyewitness at Lao Me Tsang when Japanese soldiers raped Chinese women and girls. The women and girls were gathered there because the Japanese soldiers told them that they can exchange rice and flour with chickens and ducks, which he said, was a dirty trick.

267. January 31, after seeing the notice of the Tze Chih Hwei, Ma Ching Jen and family moved back to their home but had to return to the camp because every day there were Japanese soldiers searching for money and girls.

268. January 31, Kiu Wu Shih, living at 13 Chien Chang Hsiang, An Ping Chieh, went back to get some rice and was raped and looted by the Japanese soldiers. She ran back to the camp.

269. January 30, Mr. Yao, who is the owner of a shop Yih Shun at Shui Hsi Men, returned to his shop and let one Japanese soldier who forced him to give money. Mr. Yao is a well-to-do man. The Japanese soldier later on asked the neighbor of Yao to lead the way to find Yao, but he had already returned to the camp.

270. January 29, the mother, Mrs. Yang Ho Shih, and his brother, Mr. Yang Chun Hwai, of Mr. Yang Chun Ling, who lives at No. 80 Yui Hwa Lun running a teashop, were killed by Japanese soldiers. Hearing the news at the camp he went home to see it. While on his way at Chung Hwa Men, he met Japanese soldier again, who robbed him of all his money.

^aPart missing.

271. January 29, Mr. Liu Hung Tai went to his home, at No. 35 Hsiao Wang Foo Yuan. While arranging his personal effects in order, three Japanese soldiers broke in and asked for girls, to which the refugee answered, "No." Then they searched him and took his \$2.40.

272. January 29, Mr. Shih Wen Shu returned home to No. 24 Ta Hwai Fu Hsiang. Some Japanese soldiers rushed in and asked for girls, to which demand he answered "No." They took away from him six dollars, one tou of rice, and also cut his clothes with bayonets, but fortunately he was not hurt.

273. January 31, No. 13 back street of Roman Catholic Church at San Man Kung, Chao's home, soldiers constantly entered and searched and wanted girls.

274. January 28, No. 10 Pei Hsia Lu, Chen's home, Japanese soldiers wanted girls. His daughter hid herself under the floor. But he himself was robbed of a little over \$200.

275. January 30, Shansi Road No. 6 Ta Fang Hsiang, a refugee returned home. Four Japanese soldiers came in the morning and wanted to rape a girl of 14. But through the beggings of her parents, she was saved from violence.

276. January 30, No. 46 Shanghai Road, two Japanese soldiers rushed into the house and raped one widow. They went away before the military police came.

277. January 30, Tze Pei She (Merciful Society) at No. 2 House, Ming's home, 1:30 p.m. three Japanese soldiers after driving out the men, raped the inmates. Please postpone the date of refugees' return home, they plead.

278. January 30, No. 30 Ten Tsai Ch'iao, three Japanese soldiers entered into the house. After searching the men, they raped the reporter's aunt, who had just given birth to a child only half a month ago.

279. January 31, morning, at No. 18 Tung Ren Kai, a Japanese soldier took away all the vegetables newly bought.

280. January 29. A woman refugee visited her home. No sooner had she arrived than Japanese soldiers entered. She hid under straw fuel. Through the pleading of her neighbor, the soldiers went away. After three to five hours there came four soldiers searching the place. Fortunately she was not found. She gave her address, No. 47 West Street, Chao Tien Kung.

281. January 28, No. 1 Ta Sha Mao Hsiang, Hsung by name, three Japanese soldiers came and took away all the clothes, raped one young girl. Next day they came and demanded for a young girl. A negative reply angered them and they fired at random. These girls had gone to the refugee camp at Ginling College.

282. January 29, opposite to a pawn shop at Nai bridge, a young girl about 20 years of age was pulled into small lane by force.
283. At No. 384 Tientsin Chieh, widow Chow, aged over 50 years, was raped by force. Now still detained and compelled to cook food. Reported February 1.
284. January 29, 6 p.m., No. 8 Tung Kwa Chih, Japanese soldiers came and demanded a good girl (hao ku niang).
285. January 30, Tsang Hua-fog, living at No. 22 Tsang Kung Chiao, a T'ang Tse Chieh, following the order of the Tze Chih Hwei, went home. . . .
286. January 30, a Japanese soldier came to No. 132 Hankow Road and demanded for hao ku niang and got angry when a negative answer was given. Fortunately nobody was hurt.
287. On January 29, at 8 p.m., five Japanese soldiers (three wore uniforms, two with plain clothes) went to No. 11 Tze Pei She. They threatened Ma Liang-tze with the point of a bayonet at her breast, and wanted her to follow them. They threatened her husband by placing the bayonet on his head. They did the same thing to her sister-in-law. They did not succeed.
288. January 30, No. 115 Shanghai Road, a Japanese soldier came at 7 p.m. with pistols in hand and robbed them of \$12.
289. January 30, morning, at No. 13 Mo Chen Lu, Yang's house, four soldiers rushed into the house, searched every corner. There lived an old woman. When they saw the picture of a young girl (Yang's daughter) they asked the old woman for this girl. A negative answer made them angry. But the calmness of the old woman saved the situation.
290. January 30, 11 a.m., No. 19 Huang Li Hsiang Chao Tien Kung, a girl refugee of Ginling College went home to pay a visit. Suddenly there came four soldiers who raped this young girl a little over ten years of age by turn.
291. January 31, morning, some soldiers at Tung Kwa Shih rushed into a family and tried to pull two girls away for evil purposes. Somebody went to call military police. When the military police came, soldiers had already run away.
292. January 30, evening, Ching Li at Wutaishan two girls were carried off.
293. January 28, evening, two Japanese soldiers entered a ratshed at Kiangsu Road searching for girls. Having failed, they stabbed an old man of 60 on the left shoulder.
- ^aPart missing.

294. January 29, evening, three soldiers raped one woman in a civilian house.

295. January 29, evening, Chukiang Road three Japanese soldiers raped one woman in a civilian house.

296. January 29, evening, No. 9 Ku Ling Temple, three Japanese soldiers came to a house and raped a girl of 20 years of age.

297. January 29, evening, No. 21 (2) Yin Yang Ying one woman was raped by Japanese soldiers.

298. January 29, evening, Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46 Yin Yang Ying were all visited and searched by soldiers for money and raping. In No. 44 Japanese soldiers (four) raped one woman and beat her husband.

299. January 20, morning, Tai Ping Hotel, at Sze Hsiang Chiao a woman was dragged by Japanese soldiers to the door and killed at the spot.

300. January 31, Kwangchow Road, two Japanese soldiers raped one woman.

301. January 31, in a small lane next to the Ts'ui Chi Sea Goods Shop at Ts'ai Hsia Kai, an old woman of over 60 and a little girl of 12 were both raped by Japanese soldiers.

302. January 31, Drum Tower, Er Tiao Hsiang, a girl of 12 was raped.

303. January 31, Sze Hsiang Chiao an old woman over 60 was first raped and then was stabbed by a bayonet in her vagina and killed.

304. January 31, an old man in the service of the Red Cross, originally in the soup kitchen of the University of Nanking Camp, his home in Hsiakwan. On the 28th he borrowed from his relatives luggage and wanted to go to Hsiakwan and live. When he came to the cross road at Chung Shan Pei Lu and San Pai Lou neighborhood, his luggage was robbed by Japanese soldiers.

305. January 30. Two refugees Li Wang-sze and Li Sian-er returned to their home at New Bridge. They were searched over 10 times and were beaten five or six times and were demanded to give girls.

306. January 28, 8 a.m., a Japanese soldier came to No. 7 Wei Ching Li, went up to the second story and broke the door of the room. Their object was a woman. Having failed they went away.

307. At the railway station at San Pai Lou an old woman over 60 has been recently raped over 10 times.

308. February 1, No. 21 Lo Chia Lu, two soldiers entered the house at noon and searched every corner surely, the reporter declared, not with good purpose. The people ran to No. 23 and asked a foreigner to help them get the Japanese soldiers away.

CHARGE OUT SLIP

DATE JUL 19 1948

EVIDENTIARY DOC. NO. 1744

TRIAL BRIEF _____

EXHIBIT NO. 323

BACKGROUND DOC. NO. _____

SIGNATURE Dr. Fuller

ROOM NO. 300

original in Court
as Exhibit no. 323

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1744

29 May 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Book, "Documents of the Nanking Safety Zone, by Shuhsi Hsu.

Date: 1939 Original Copy Language: English

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL: Document Division (Mr. Sutton)
SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Dr. C. L. Boynton (thru Mr. Sutton)
PERSONS IMPLICATED: FUKUDA; SEKIGUCHI; FUKUI; K. SATO;
HIDAKA

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: War atrocities--Nanking
(Class C offenses)

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Pertains to cases of atrocities, Nanking.

/NOTE: This book to be removed from Files with permission of Mr. Danly or Mr. Phelps only./

Analyst: C.W.J. Phelps

Doc. No. 1744

449
22 June 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt. Joe B. Alexander
FROM : David Nelson Sutton
SUBJECT : Order of Processing Document No. 1744

In processing for introduction in evidence Document No. 1744, Hsu "Document of the Nanking Safety Zone," please process them in the following order:

Title Page

Preface

No. 1

No. 2

No. 7

No. 8

No. 10

No. 14

No. 15 (include only cases of Disorder
Nos. 18, 20, 22, 28, 33, 41, 42,
43, 45, 60.)

No. 16

No. 17 (include only cases of Disorder Nos.
81, 86, 90, 94, 95)

No. 18

No. 20

No. 24

No. 29

No. 31

No. 58

When these have been completed, resume at No. 3 and process those omitted from the first list.

DAVID NELSON SUTTON
Associate Counsel

No. 1

323

Doc. 174

政治經濟研究叢書 第七

南京安全地区文書

編纂 前外務省顧問哲學博士

徐淑希

重慶國際事情評議會指導作成

(發行所) ケリー・アンド・ウォルシオン社

上海一會社一新嘉坡

(發行年) 一九三九年

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

序

本書ニ記載セル文書ハ南京安全地区ノ所有セル總テハナクシテ國
際事項評議會ガ幸甚ニ入手セル總テノモノニシテアルノミナラスソノ
内若干ノモノハ編者ノ日俄人ノ戦争行爲中ニ記載セラレテアリ。一方重
要事項ノ大部分ヲ含メタル更ニ多クノ項目ガエテジエーテスバレイ氏著戰
争ガ意味スモノ、中國ニ於テ日兵ノ恐怖ノ附録中ニ記載セラレテ居ル。然
シテカラ數多ノ公共心ニ男女ノ衆高キ行爲ノ証トシテト同時ニ
歴史及國際法研究ノタメニ材料トシテノ前記文書ノ重要性ニ鑑
ミテ特別ノ集録トシテ獨立ニ且出^末ルベシガ完全ニコレラ文書ヲ刊行
スルコトハ當ヲ得タモノト思ハレシ。コレラヲソノ部分ニ分ケタノハ主トシ
テ使館上カラテアリ。境界線ハカ三班大使館付吏員諸氏ノ南京
復歸ニ伴ッテ設ケラセタ。此ノ吏員諸氏ニ當テ且國際委員會ノ難
事遂行ニ對スル援助ニ對シテハ委員會ハ逸早く之ヲ承認ヒシタムベ
シ。前記ノ二書ソノ他ヲ一見スル機^會ヲ持タカシタ人々或ハ當地臣性
格及機能又當地臣國際委員會ノソレニ關スル知識ヲ取得シテナカシタ人
人ノ爲ニ先ヲ記スレシ前記ニカニ及カレノ文書ヲ一見シテ頂キバナニガシ
カノ參考ニシト思フ。

徐淑希

一九三九年五月九日

Doc. 1744

第一部

一九三七年(昭和十二年)十二月十四日—一九三八年(昭和十三年)一月七日

第一

南京日軍司令部ニ對シテ(要約)

一九三七年十二月十四日

拝啓

茲共八貴下ノ砲兵隊ガ安全地区ニ攻撃セシカッタトイフ是等ニ對シテ又同地区ニ於ル中國民間人ノ保護ニ對スル將來ノ計畫ニ就キ貴下ト連絡ヲトリ得ルヤヲニシテコトニ對シテ感謝ノ意ヲ表スルモノナリマス

國際委員會ハ同地区ニ於テ人ヲ殺屋ニ以テ合スルコトニ對シテ責任ヲトリシ住民ニ時的ニ供食スルメニ火ヤ給穀ヲ貯藏シテ同地区ハ警察ヲ統制スモノナリマス

茲共ハ同委員會ガ火ノ事項ニ付御報告ヲ賜ヒシコトヲ謹ニテ仰願致シマス

一安全地区ノ入口ニ日軍ノ哨兵ヲ置キテ監視ス

二ピストルノミヲ以テ武装シタル同地区所屬ノ居民警察官ニ依リテ警備スルコトヲ許サレタリ

三同地区内ニ於テ火ノ取絶ヲ莫クシ調理所ヲ違營スルコトヲ仰被ル者ニ預リ度シ

No. 3

我々ハ市内ノ別ノ方面ニ米ヲ貯蔵シテ居リシヲソレヲ確保スル爲ニ
トラスクニヨリ自由ニ運搬ヲ致シタイト存シテ居リマス

四一牧人が各自ノ教庭ニ歸リ得ル迄現在ノ住居施設ヲ継続ス
ルコトヲ許サズ(歸リ得ル時が来テモ尚同地区ニハ世詔ヲ專スル無教
ノ教無キ避難者連カ居ルコトデアリマス)

五電話通氣水道ヲ築テ限リ速カニ復旧スルコトニ就テ貴下側ト協
カスル機会ヲ賜リ度

昨日午後、数多ノ中國兵が同市北部ニ誘入サレタ際思ヒガレヌ
事急が勃発シタ。彼等ノ中ノ若干ノ者ハ私共ノ役所ニ入り決リ後
生デスカラ命ヲ助ケテ貴下ニ渡イト懇願ニ長タゲス。我々委員會ノ
代表達ハ貴下ノ司令部へ參ラウト致シマシタガ漢中街ニ於テ一人ノ
大尉ノ方ヲ見ツケテモリマシタ。ソレデ我々ハカノ支那兵達ヲ武装
解除シ当地に於テ數區ニ收容シタデアリマス。私共ハコレヲ兵
士達ヲシテ、彼等ガ今切望シテ居ルヤリ。予知ナ民間人ノ生活ニ歸リシム
ルヤリ貴下ノ寛大ナル御許可ヲ御願ヒ申シ上ゲルモデアリマス。

私共ハ貴下ニ對シテ人ジョン・マギー師ヲ主宰トセシ南京國際赤
十字委員會ニ就テ申上ゲタイト存シマス。コノ國際赤十字委員會ハ
外務省、鐵道省及陸軍省ニ於ルモノ。衛戍病院ヲ管理シテ居ルモノ
リマス。該赤十字委員會ハ昨日此等病院内ニ於ル全員ノ武器ヲ取上げ

Doc. 1744

コレラ建築物が病院トシテ
キモデアリス。若シアラニ傷者ヲ同病院ニ收容スルコトが許
サレナラバ我々ハ總テノ中國人員傷者ヲ外務省ノ建物ニ移ス
コトヲ提議致シマス。

私共ハ當市民間人救護ニ関シテハ私共が急シ得ル如何ナル方法
ニ於テモ協カスルコトヲ喜ビトスルモデアリマス。

南京安全地区國際委員会

委員長 ジョージ H. D. レイブ 敬白

第二

安全地区委員名簿

姓名	国籍	職域
一 ジョージ H. D. レイブ氏 委員長	ドイツ人	シーメンス会社
二 ジョージ S. C. スミス博士 幹事	アメリカ人	南京大学
三 P. H. マンロー氏	イギリス人	アジア石油会社
四 ジョージ G. マギー氏	アメリカ人	アメリカ放電通信團
五 P. R. シルズ氏	イギリス人	國際輸出会社
六 J. H. ハンセン氏	デンマーク人	デクサスオイル会社
七 ジョージ E. バンテン氏	ドイツ人	新明貿易会社
八 アーサー マギイ氏	イギリス人	バタビドアドニスワイヤ

No. 5

- 九 J.V. ピンカリング氏 アメリカ人 スタッドゲヤムオム会社
- 十 エッパードスバーリグ氏 ドイツ人 上海保険
- 十一 M.S. ベン博士 アメリカ人 南京大学
- 十二 W.P. ミズ師 アメリカ人 北部長老傳道團
- 十三 J. リーン氏 イギリス人 アジア石油会社
- 十四 C.S. トーマー博士 アメリカ人 大学病院
- 十五 モンズリグス氏 アメリカ人 南京大学

第七

福田氏への書簡

拝啓

少化ニ指定サレタ如ク私共ハ昨日正午通信銀行ニ於テ貴下ト会見
 致シマシタ。 当市ヲ出ルニ限リ速カニ平常生活ニ引キ戻スコトハ
 当ヲ得タ事ト存ジマス。 然シ昨日ハ安全地区ニ於テ引続ク騒擾
 ノ為ニ避難者達ノ間ニ恐慌状態ガ増大シマシタ。 大家屋内ノ避
 難者達ハ炊飯ヲ得レタモノニ最奇ノ調理所ヘ行クコトヲ恐ラゲテ
 母リマス。 ソノ結果私共ハソレヲ建物内ニ直接米ヲ給與セネバラナク
 ナリ。 タメニ私共ノ仕事ハ厄今ナモノニナリマシタ。 我々ハ調理所ヘ
 逾ラズ及石炭ヲ捨テ苦力ヲ雇フコトスラ出スル從テ今朝ハ数千ノ
 人々が朝食板ヤテ済マサネバラナラカッタ。 デアリマス。

國際委員會ノ外人委員達ハ今朝日本軍ノ巡察ヲ突破シテ
トランク入手スベク必死ノ努力ヲシテキツデ民間人達ニ供食スル
コトガ出来ンデアリマス 昨日我が委員會ノ外人委員達ノ個人
所有ノ自動車八日爪兵ガ何處カ企ミヲシテ返ニ持テ去ッテシマヒコシ
夕(騷擾事件一覽表ハ追加致シテアリマス)

コノ恐慌状態ガ鎮スル迄ハ當市ニ於テ進行サレシ如何ナル常規ノ
活動即チ電話從業員ノ究電所從業員恐ラクハ給水所從業員主
アツキ商店モ或ハ道路掃除等モ不可能ニシテ行クテアリマス
コノ状態ヲ速クニ改善スルメニ國際委員會ハ日本皇軍ガ次手親
ヲ直チニ救レン事ヲ謹ニテ提議スルモヤアリマス

一總テノ捜索ハ責任アル將校ノ下ニ正規ニ編成サレタル小隊ヲ以テ急
サレタシ(大抵ノ紛擾ハソ連ヲウロソイキル將校ガ年ナク三四人ノ兵隊
ノ集團カラ起シテヤル)

二夜間ニ於テハソ連テ出スルアラバ書間モ安全地区内ニウロウシテキ
日本兵ガ紛レ込ムコトガ一切ナイヤウニ安全地区ノ入口ニ衛兵ヲ置
カレタシ(此ノ事ハ昨日少佐ガ申出サレマシメ)

三日爪兵ガ勝子ニ取上ゲテ使用シナイヤウニ我々ノ私有ノ乗用車ヤトランクノ
瓦除キニ貼布スベキ証明書ヲ取日又附カレタシ(當市防衛ノ緊急ノ
際ニ於テハモ支那陸軍司令部ハ斯様ノ証明書ヲ我々ニ交附シ

No. 7

我々が証明書を入す。以前に取上げられた自動車ハソノ事項ヲ報
告シテカラ一晝夜以内ニ委員会ニ返還サレタリマス。更ニ
ソノ困難ナル状態、ニッパサハモ支那陸軍ハ民間人ニ供與スル為
米運搬用ニ用ヒルベヤトシテ三合ヲ割当テクレタリマス。確
コニ当市全体ヲ支配スルニ戦ヒモ行ツテハ并ズ。ハルカニダク
裝備ヲ有シテハ日本皇軍カ目下ソノ監督ト保護ノ下ニテ支那
民間人ニ對シテヨリ少イ事シカ為シ得ナイコトハナイ事デマス。
我々ハ昨日ハ抗議スルヲモテモトイフノハ最高司令官カ
到着スルバ市ノ秩序ハ回復スルデラウト思ッテヤカラデマス。
シカシカラ昨夜ハソノ朝晩ヨリモ尚更イ位デアリマシメ。ソコデ
我々ハコレヲノ事柄ニ就テ日本皇軍ノ注意ヲ喚起シラウト決意シ
クデアリマス。即チ日本軍ハ必ズ之等日本兵士ノ不当ナル諸行為
ヲ是認スルコトハ信ジテ居ルデアリマス。

執事ルイス・S.C. スミス 敬白

馬八

安全地区ニ於ル日本兵ニヨリ騷擾事件

一九三七一年十二月十六日提出

No. 8

註。コレハ我々が一段ト仔細ニ査照スル機会カイツク幾ツカノ事件ノ例ニ
屬サナイ。コレヨリマダズツト多クノ事件ガ我々ノ所職員ニ報告サレタリ

一十二月十三日、日本兵ノタメニ銃剣ニ傷ヲ受ケ、安全地区衛生係ホ
ニ区ニ屬スル六人ノ道路掃除夫ガクウロウラン彼等ノ住居ニ於テ殺サ
レ、二名ガ重傷ヲ負ハサレタ。コラ掃除人夫達ハ我々ノ所ノ雇ヒ人デ
アルヲ知テ何等ノキリシタ理由ハナカッタデアル。日本兵達ガ家ヘ
侵入シテ殺タレデアル。

二米ヲ積ム荷車ガ十二月十五日午後四時、ギンリン大学附近デ最
軍人ニ掠奪サレタ。

三我ガ安全地区第二小分区ノ数名ノ在人達ガ十二月十四日ノ夜、
コラ退出サレ、一切合切ノ物ヲ掠奪セタ。ソノ小分区ニ區長自身モ
二回日本兵ノタメニ掠奪サレタ。

四十二月十五日夜、即チ昨晚南京大學四書館ノ建物ニ七人ノ日本兵
ガ入ッテ、赤テ七人ノ中國女避難者ヲ連行シテ行ッガ、ソノ中ニ三人ノ
女ハソノ場ニ殺害サレタ。(此ノ事件ノ詳細ハ南京大學緊急委員會議長
タルロウズ博士カラ報告サレデアル)

五十二月十四日夜、日本兵ガ中國人ノ家ニ闖入シテ、女子ヲ殺害シ
或ハ連レテタトイフ事件ハ数多クアル。コトトハ同地区ニ恐慌ヲ起
起シ、数多ノ女達ガギンリン大學構内ヘ引移ッタソノタメ、二三人ノ
アリカ人ノ男ガソノ大學構内ノ三千人ノ女子兵ヲ護衛スルタメニ
昨夜ギンリン大學内ニテ夜ヲ過シタデアル。

No. 9
六別ニハッキリシタ指揮者ガサナイ約三十人ガリノ日本兵ガ十二月十四日

大學病院及看護婦寄宿舎ヲ搜索シテ、病院係員ハ順々ニ掠奪サレテ、持ッテ行カセタ品物ハ五年筆一本、現金二ハロドル、時計四個、病院田銅幣表閃光電球二個、予袋二組、スウェーター一枚

七昨日十月十五日、我が会ノ公共施設用建物内ニテ、大避難者收容者ノ總テが報告シテ、来夕所デハ日本兵カソコヘ入ッテ、未テ何同カ避難者達カラ掠奪ヲ行ツトノ事デアリ

八十二月十五日、アメリカ大使ノ住居ニ押入りソコヲ引カキ廻シ、若干ノ小サナ品物ヲ持チ去ツタ

九十二月十五日、ギンリンノ大學ノ教授舎ニ後方ノ垣根ヲ乘越エテ、ドアヲブチコハシテ日本兵が入ッテ来夕、十二月十三日以来、動カシ得ル物ハ悉クソノ建物コウ持テ出サレテキタノ、テ何モ盗ラレテカッタ

十十二月十四日正午、セインシヤンニ於テ日本兵達ガ一軒ノ家ニ入ッテ、赤テ四人ノ娘達ヲ連レ去リ、強姦シテ二時間ノ内ニ帰シテ来夕

十一、当地區警署海街ノ家屋ニ十二月十五日午後、日本兵ガ訪レ、彼等ハ三袋ノ米(三七五擔、三七五ポンド)ヲ買ヒ五ドルシカ拂ハナカッタ

米ノ正規ノ価格ハ一擔九ドル、テヤレ、デ日本皇軍ハ此ノ為ニ國際委員会ニ對シニハドル七十五セントノ負債ガマシワヤ、テヤリ

No. 10
十二十二月十四日午後十時、セインシヤンヤン一軒ノ中國人ノ家ヘ十一人ノ日本兵ガ入り込ニテ、赤、四人ノ中國婦人ヲ強姦セタシタ

十二月十四日、日本兵達がアメリカ人宣教師クレイスマン
嬢宅に侵入シ、其を録取シ、手錠一對ヲ強奪シ、車上一牛乳
ヲ入カリ、吞ミキチ、一、必、強、ヲ、スクヒ、上、ゲ、テ、行、ン、タ、

十二月十五日、日本兵達ハ萬一、シ、ア、ン、ン、シ、ア、ン、ニ、ア、ン、人
R、F、ブ、イ、テ、イ、博、士、ノ、自、動、車、庫、ニ、押、入、リ、同、氏、ノ、ハ、気、ヲ、フ、オ、ド
ノ、為、ヲ、一、箇、所、破、碎、シ、後、劍、工、具、ヲ、携、ヘ、テ、長、リ、テ、リ、ン、ノ、自、動、車、ヲ、

動かサシ、
十五、昨、晚、十、月、十、五、日、日、本、兵、ハ、漢、口、通、ノ、一、中、國、人、宅、ニ、入、リ、テ、リ、
若、ク、莫、ク、強、奪、シ、三、人、ノ、女、達、ヲ、連、レ、モ、ツ、タ、二、人、ノ、夫、ガ、走、リ、出、ス、ト、兵
士、八、兩、着、ヲ、射、撃、シ、タ、

以上ノ諸事件ハ、我ガ委員會、若シクハ職員中ノ外人諸員
ニ、依、ツ、テ、査、照、セ、ラ、レ、タ、モ、キ、ヤ、ル、

幹事、レ、イ、ス、S、C、ス、ミ、ス、謹、呈、

第、十、

日、本、大、使、館、宛、ノ、書、簡、
一九三七年十二月十八日

譯、文、

貴下ニ再ニ御テ、敬テ御掛リス、人、甚、ダ、恐、縮、テ、御、座、居、又
ガ、私、共、ガ、被、護、致、イ、ト、シ、テ、居、リ、マ、ス、二、十、万、ノ、一、般、人、ノ、苦、惱、ト、
因、窮、ヲ、見、マ、シ、テ、ハ、安、全、地、区、ヲ、徘徊、ス、ル、日、本、軍、人、諸、氏、ノ、間、ニ、於、
現、在、ノ、無、政、序、振、リ、ヲ、停、止、シ、テ、負、ク、ベ、ク、貴、國、軍、閥、為、首、魁、者、

諸氏カラ何等カノ行動ヲ取ツテ真クヤウニ努カスコトガ緊急事デ
ト存スルカデ御座居マス。

又今ハ私共ガ記録スルモハカニ早ク次カラ次ヘト起ル事件ヲ一々
纏メテ居ル餘暇モ余地モナイデアリマス。然レナガラ昨夜私共
ノ委員中ノベイン博士ハ南京大学ノ寄宿舎ヘ昨日夜ヲ襲シタ
メニソコヘ逃ゲ込ダシテ一千人ノ婦人達ヲ護衛スベク泊リニ行ツタ
デアリマス。同博士ハソコモ大学図書館新館ニ於テモ護衛ノ
任ニ就正シ憲兵ヲ見カケナカシメテアリマス。午後八時ニ至ル
トスミス氏が^門ノ角ノ一軒家屋ニ衆兵クWPミルズ師ヲヤシ
大学ヘ連テ行ツタ時(私共ノ内一人若シクハ数人者ハ三千人ノ女
子供、昨日ハカノ恐慌ノタメニ四千人ニモ増シテシマツタソノ女子
供達ヲ護衛スルモノニ二十四日以降毎晩サウシテキタデアリマスガ)
我々ハ荒々シク搜索隊ニ捕ヘラレ一時間以上モ引留メラレテキ
タデアリマス。ソノ隊ノ將校ハギリジ大学ノ管理ヲシテ平ルミンニ
オートリン嬢ト陳夫人ノ二人、婦人トソノ友達ノツネ子ト夫人ヲ門ハ
角ヘ並バセ、寒イ中ヲ其所カラ動かサセズソシテ兵士等ハ彼等達ヲ
此界ニゴツキ廻シタデアリマス。カノ將校ハ博イニ兵隊ガ并
ルカラソレヲ見ツケ出シテ射殺シタイダト言張リマシタ。トウ
トウノ將校ハ私達ヲ家ヘ帰ラセマシタガミズ師ガソコヘ残ルコ
トヲ許シマセンデシタデア私共ハ帰ツタ後ア何か起ツタ知リマセン。

コノ事件ハ十二月十六日ノ「司法省ニ于テ人カノ通行」事件ハ
 秘共ノ確カナ記憶、ア人ノ人カノ中ニハ數百人ノ民間人ト共カ
 安全地区、制服警官ガキタノデアリマスガソノ事件ト一纏ニシテ
 考ヘマスト(別項「覺書」参照)故違ハコノ状態ヲ解決スル何
 等カノ措置ガ執ラナイ限リ、地区内ノ一般ノ人ノ安否ハ一掛ツテ
 捜索隊長、氣分及ボグトイフコトヲ了知シマシタ。婦人達ノ間
 ニ起ツタ恐慌ノ御蔭、アソノ婦人達ハ今ハ保護ヲ受メテ秘共ノ
 アメリカ側「施設」ヘト何千人トナク、良ツテ居テ立ルデアリマスガ
 ソノ恐慌ノタメニ男達ハ益々孤立ノ内ニ取残サレヤウニナリマシタ
 (例ヘバ「シヤオ」オ・エ・エ・ンノ旧語學校ハ十二月十六日迄ハ六百八十
 人ガキタノデアリマス。然シ乍ラ前述ノ如ク多クノ女達ガ強ササレ
 タノテ十二月十五日ノ夜ニ四百人ノ女子供ガ二百人ノ男達ヲ後
 へ残シテ、ヤシロン大學ヘト移轉シタムデアリマス)。コレヲ公共施設
 數建築物ハ元来三千五百人ノ人カヲ收容スルヤウニ登録サレテ半
 タノテス。所ガ今ハ婦人達ノ間ノ恐慌ノ故ニ收容人員ハ五千人
 ニ増加シタムデアリマス。七モニツノ建物、即チ司法省ト大審院
 ニ八男ハ一人モ居リマセンデシタ。

若シ此ノ恐慌ガ純ニ於テハ我カ地区ノ住居問題ガ益々深刻ニシ
 バカリナク、食糧問題ヤ労働者ヲ得ス問題迄一段ト重大性ヲ

増スヤリマセウ。今朝程アナタ方ノ代表者、一人殺地ケイ氏が
 電燈工場ノ工員ヲ求メテ私共ノ事務所へ来ラレマシタ。私達
 ハ我々自身ノドンナ任事スル労働者ヲ得ルコトナモ出来ナイダ
 ト答ヘザレ得マセンデシタ。私達ハ委員ヤ職員中、米ヤ石炭
 ヲ求メテトランプゲ出掛ケテ行ンテクレル西洋人、面々ノ御蔭デ
 コノ大世帯ノ人々ニ給與スル米ト石炭ヲ保持スルコトガ辛クシテ
 出来タラズ。我ガ食糧委員ハ二日ト放ヲ空ケルコト人取テ
 致シマセンデシタ。住居係、次第ノ男ハ前夜ノ夕食時二日
 兵ニ強奪ヤレタ後、放中ノ人、女ヲ漢口通ニ三番地テ採茶
 ハナリマセンデシタ。副食糧委員、ソウ氏(神学校教授)ハトランプゲ
 米ヲ運搬シ夫々一放ヲナシエキニ千五百人、人々ヲ自ラ警戒セシムル
 タメ同氏、南京神学校ニ残スコトヲ餘儀ナクサレタデス。昨日ハ
 真晝間ニソノ神学校ガ老若男女デ一杯ノ大廣場、更又中ニ於テ
 数人ノ女達ガ真向カラ凌辱サレタノデス！
 我々二十二人ノ欧米人ヲシアハ二十万人ノ中國人ヲ養ヒソシテ夜
 晝保護シテ行クコトハ不可能デス。ソレハ日中軍ノ当明者ノ
 責任デアリマス。若シアラユル方が後等ヲ保護スル事ガ出来
 ルナラバ私達モ彼等ヲ養フコトが出来ルノデアリマス！
 当地区ヲ搜索サレ日本、將故諸氏ノ考ヘ方ニハモウツ問題ガ

アリマス コリ人々ハ此処ニ私報ヲ着タ軍人カ満チクテ午
ト御考ヘヤサス 茲共ハ十二月十日午後武装解除セラレテ当地
ヘ入ッテ来タ兵士達カ五トイフコトハ再三御通告致シマシタ然レ
乍ラ現在ハ当地ニハ武装解除サレタ中國兵、其間ハ一ツモナ
イトイフコトヲ何等憚レ所サク証言致スコトガ有キマス 貴國
捜索隊ハソレヲ中國兵ヲ一掃シ多クノ民間人迄道連レシテ行ッ
タゲアリマス

閣下者一同ノ急ニ次積極的提議ヲ致スコトヲ御謀承下サイ
一兵士諸君ノ取締

(一)晝夜当地ヲ害ム兵隊ニ依ッテ巡視シテ頂キクイトイフ昨日ノ
御報ヒラ再ビ申上ゲマス

(二)十二月十六日私共カ出シタ書状ニ於テ夜間兵士諸君ガ
入り込テ徘徊サレシヲ防グタメニ当地区ノ入口ニ衛兵ヲ
置イテ頂キ度イト甲シマシタ。コレハ実施サレテラリセシ然レ違
ハ日本軍ハ兵士諸君ガ一般住民ヲ強奪シ、殺戮スルヲ
就中兵隊ハ兵營内ニ閉込ラレテ晝、夜間ニ行ハレテ阻止スベ
キ何等カノ方法ヲ御考ヘ下サルコト存ジマス

(三)兵士諸君ノ間ノ一般秩序ガ回復スル迄避難者達ニテ暫所
ノ比較的大キク集合所ノ入口ニ歩哨ヲ置イテ頂キテ存ス

コレヲ歩哨ハ兵隊ガ当区域ノ境壁ヲ乘越スルコトヲ阻止スルモ任務ノ内デアレトイフコトモ当然御格令願ハネバリマセン (添附避難者收容所一覽参照)

四 尚外ニ前記各收容所ノミソコガ何アヤルカシテ日本兵ニソコノ氣、毒ナクテ苦シムルハナラヌトイフコトヲ命令シタ日本語ノ布告ヲ掲出シテ頂クコトヲ謹デ御願ヒ致シマス

ニ 搜索

(一) 私共ノ避難者收容所ハ搜索隊長 諸氏ニ説明サレテ五ルヤツカヤリマスデ^{本日}日本陸軍ノ上級將校一チガ我々ノ方ノ住居魚ノ人ヲ伴シテヨ申シテラノハ避難者收容所ノツクシ御高見下ナレバ大変有難イトイフコトヲ申シ上ゲル次ヲ御座居マス

(二) 私共ハ当地ニハ武装解除サレタ兵士ノ集團ハツモ居ラズ又当地ニハ何時如何ナル時デモ狙撃ナドハナカッタトイフコトヲ知ッテ居リマスシ更ニ又避難者收容所ト私電双方ノ搜索ガ何日トナク施行サレンシテ何時デモ搜索ガ行ハレルトイフコトハトリモ直チニ強奪・強姦ガ行ハレルトイフコトダツタデスカラ、私共ハ一人トシテ皆テノ中國軍人が当地ニ隠レルコトハ奇サナイトイフ貴軍ノ御希望ハ今ヤ前述ノ患兵出視致

ニヨリテ為シ遂ゲシ得ルデアレトイフコトヲ敢テ申上ケマス
 (三) 故夫ハモシ一般住民ヲニ三日放置シテオクナラバ彼等ハ
 当地区ニ於テ平常ナル日々ノ生活ヲ再開スルデアリマヌ
 食糧燃料ノ輸送スルコトガ出来店ハ閉キ労働者
 ハ仕事ヲ求ムル者ヲ見セシデアリマヌウチイフコトヲ底
 カラ信ジテ居リマスデアレ上ノ如キ提議ヲ何ハトモアレ提
 出致ス水知ナシ御座居マス ソノ労働者達ハ尙氣
 水道電話トイッタクバカヲ半業ヲ始ムニ使立テ得
 レデアリマス

三 運行サレタ警官

昨日警察八十五人制限警官ガ司法省カノ連長ラシ四十六人
 自警團員モ又引致サレタトイフ事件ニツイテ貴下ノ御注意
 ヲ喚起申上ゲマシタ 故達ハ此ノ後大醫院ニ滞在シテ早メ
 四十人ノ我ガ制限巡査ガ又モ運行サレテ行ワタトイフ事ヲ
 追知致サネバナリマセン 彼等ニ對スル唯一ノ辦法ニ就テハ司法
 省ニ於テ述ベレタノテシタ 即チ其所ニ於テ日本將校ハ彼等
 警官ハ刑ニ就クソコガ捜索サレタ後テ兵隊ヲ連レ込マタ 故ニ彼等ハ
 銃殺サレシデアレト申シタデアリマス 同封セシ司法省事件
 ニ關スル覺書ニ於テ指摘シテアリヌ如ク若干ノ民間人男ガ
 日本兵ノタメニ他ノ場所カラ追ヒ出サレテシマヒマシムテハ 彼等ヲ

Doc. 1755

ソノ司法省ニ收容シタコトニ就キマシテハ我が委員中ノ欧米人
 役員達が全部ノ責任ヲ有シテキルデアリマス。昨日私共ハ
 当地区ニ配置サレテキル四百五十人ノ制服警官ヲ此度日本側ノ
 指揮下ニ当市ノ新レイ警察カトシテ組織致シタイト御願ニ申
 エゲマス。同時ニ私達ハ刑犯九十人ノ制服警官ヲヤハリ警官
 トシテ旧職ニ復帰サセ四十六人ノ自警團員モ我が役所へ勤人トシテ
 復帰サセルカ、モナクバ復得ノ所在ニ就テモ御報セ下サルヤウ希望
 致シタデゴザラス。我々ハソノ当地区ニ配置サレテキル四百五十人ノ
 制服警官ノ全員ノ名簿ヲ綴込ニシテゴザラスノデコノ良ノ仕事
 ヲ進メテ行ク上ニアタカラノ助けニセント存ジマス
 貴下ガ私共ガ失礼ヲモ願ミバカウイフ提議ヲ致スコトヲ御承下サレ
 シコトヲ祈リ且私共ハ当市ノ一般人民ノ福利ノタメニハ如何ニ
 方面ニ於テモ欣然トシテ協力致スモデアラトイフコトヲ誓言致シマ
 ス。

委員長 ジョン・H・O・レイブ 敬白

同封 司法省事件ニ関スル覚書

安全地区内避難者收容者一覽表

No. 18

Doc. 1744

萬十四

日英大領館宛の書簡

一八三七年十一月十九日

午後五時

拝啓

此の度貴下二十六日迄番号(附シマタ)安全地区の
 二於)日英兵士暴行事件の純編ヲ呈出致サネバナリマセンコト
 ハ誠ニ遺憾ノ極ニテアリマス。茲ニ於テ成ベテアリマスヤクハ此
 所ニ御報セ致シマスノハ私共が聞知致シマシタノ諸事件ノホソ
 ノ一部分デアリマス。スパリング氏(私共ノ總監督)ノカクハ
 ハツ氏、リックス氏等ハ日英兵諸君ヲ致カカラ送り出スニ
 寧リ日英キ有様デアリマス。コレノ人々ハソレノ事件ヲ書取ラ
 セル暇ナキ無イデアリマス。私ハ又今日ノ事態ハ依然トシテ
 従来同様直シクナイトイフコトヲ御報セ致サネバナラヌノモ大
 変遺憾デアリマス。一人ノ將校ガ學海軍附近ノ我々地区ニカク
 ト入テ民ヲシテ乱暴ヲ働ケル多勢ノ兵士ヲ殺シマシタ。此
 サレテモ乱暴ヲ中止セシムトハ出来マシタ。レ
 レイブ氏ハ此度貴下ノナイトニ送テ相済マナイトモテ参リマシガ
 同氏ハ自今ノ畏敷クニ安全ヲ求メテ兵士ハ三百人ノサ子供ヲ

No. 19

抱へて居りしテソノ者達ヲ置イテコレニ為ロコトナリマス
此等ハ昨日ソノテラニ覽表ヲ差上ケテソノハテ所ニ送難者
長谷所ニ及ウシソノ博士ガ今朝陸頭シテソノ大学病院ニ
哨兵ヲ御覽置下サレシコトヲ御覽願申上レマス サウシテ頂キ
マスレバ掠奪暴行ノ巷ニ於テモ少クモ十九ノ安全箇所ガ
出来在民ノ命ニケルヲ保護スルコトニテリマセウ

幹事シイス・C・スミス 再拜

第十五

安全地区ニ於テ日本兵暴行事件

一九三七一年十月十九日混成

此コニ匹レハ汝ガ職員ヨリ又書ニ依テ報告サレタる事件
ニテソノ他ノ事件モ聞知シテハキシガ汝ニハソノラヲ報告シテ
共ニ余格ハナイ 第一五十五ノ事件ハ十月十六日提出
十月十五日夜 多数ノ日本兵ガダオミン^{南京}南京大學校舎
ニ侵入シ来リ^其場ニ於テ千人ノサヲ凌辱シタ^アル者ハ
六人ノ兵士凌辱ボク^メノ(ソウシ)

十月十六日夜 七人ノ日本兵ガ窓ヲ破リ送難者達カラ

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掠奪し彼等ニ提供スルキ時計モ娘ヲ持テテ井ナカフメト云ツテ
大學職員ヲ銃剣デ負傷サセタソレテサ達ヲソノ捕内デ
強姦セタ(ドイツ)

二十二月十六日夜日本兵ハ南京大學ノ附近デ遊蕩者
中ヨリ自分達ノ娘ヲ捕テト卑劣シテ数人当地區附警署
ヲ毆投シタ

二十二月十六日午後四時ヨリ兵達ハモカン通千番地ノ住
宅ニ入テ行テソノ婦人ヲ凌辱シタ(オランダ)

二十二月十七日日本兵ハ羅家橋カ五号宅ノ侵入セテ強
姦シ自轉車一台家具ソノ他ヲ持テ行ツタ公ソト私カ現場
ニ行ツ時ハ後手ハ逸早く逃ラシテ居タ(ロシア)

二十二月十七日司法院附近ニテ一人ノ少女ガ強姦セラル下腹部
ヲ銃剣デ突カ刺サレタ

(匪)

二十二月十七日、シヤンソウ字ニテ四十歳ノ女ガ強姦セタ(匪)

二十二月十七日、ギウサン(多通)ニテ一人ノ少女ガ多数ノ兵ニ

強姦セタ(注)

共

四十五合山、小學校カラ多数ノ女ヲ連レ去リソノ夜通シ強姦シ
翌朝(十月十七日)野放サレタ(注)

No. 21

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六十十二月十九日午前十一時ハッツ氏ハ寧海園ノ我本部
隣ニ及ッ防空壕デ二人ノ日本兵ガ何人カ一ガ強姦シヨウト
シテキルヲ発見シテト報告シテキタ。ソノ防空壕ニハ二
十人位ノ女ガキタソノ婦人達ガ助ケラ呼ブ声ヲ聞イテハハツ
氏ハソノ防空壕ヘ入ッテ行キ、ソレヲノ尊敬スベキ兵士共ヲ追ヒ出
シテ(ハッツ)

第十六

日本大使館宛書簡

一九三七年十二月二十日

詳致

此度遺憾ナラ南京ニ於テ日本兵暴行事件記事ノ続キ、如七
十一乃至九十六ノ事件ヲ申上ゲラス。貴下ハ昨日以来私共ノ所入
報告ナレテホクコレヲ二十六事件ノ内十四ハ昨日午後ト夜及本日
起ツクモデアルトコトニ御留意下サイ。之ヲ見マシテモコレトイッテ
事態ノ改善ハ認メラレナイデアリマス。

No. 22
昨夜ギンリン大学ニ於テ貴下ノ領事護衛隊ノ一員ガ門ノ所ニ
居リマシテ最中二日兵兵達ニ強姦沙汰ハ起リマシテモ、南京
大学ノ本屋購取ニ於テハ何モ採メ事ハアリマセンデシテ。今日迄ノ如
外ハ別ニ何カノ方法ヲ取ラントイフコトモナカシメテ私共ノカノ十箇

No. 23.

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所ノ避難者收容所及大学病院ニ今晚以後歩哨ヲ置カレ
又五台山ニアルギンリン大学向ニ側ノ調理所及大学運動場ニハ
日中哨兵ヲ置カレシコトヲ表トシ御願ニ申上ゲマス
致矣ハ日兵諸氏ノ間ノコノ無秩序ヲ停止サセシタメニモシ
トモット嚴重ナキ致カ直ニ執ラレシコトヲ望ミマス貴下ガ各
有シテ母ラシ息兵ノ数ハ現在ノ状態ニ処スニハ充分デアアリ
マシ

委員長 ジョン・エイチ・デー・レイブ 頓首

Doc. 1744.

第十七

安全地ニ於ケル日本兵暴行事件

一九三七年十二月三日提出

八月十日。今晚三時頃、日本兵がギリン女子大生
ノ五百号校舎ニ押入り、日本領事館ノ役人が内所デ
警衛ニテキヲモ拘ラズ、二人ノ女子ヲ強姦シテ(トワイナム)

ハ十六日、十月十日、イ、エ、ケ、シ、ヨ、ク、氏(キリスト教青年会執
行幹事)ノ家族来、三人ノ女子が第七小、^百校カラ

安全ヲ求メテ移ラテキテ場所テアル士官学校カラ

連シテ行カレ、彼女等ハ、^百校カラ(連シテ行カレ

強姦シテ、夜中ニ日本兵ニ送リ返^ハカシキキ

(キリスト教青年会幹事陳古島)

九月、十月三日。本日人ノ盲目理髮師が大吾病院

へ連シテ行カレ、コノ男ハ、朝迄十三番衛ヲ子供ヲ連

シテ歩イテキル寸、日本兵達ハ金ヲ出サト云ツテキタガ

彼ハ一先モ持ツテキテカッタガ、兵士達ハ彼ノ胸ヲ

射ツ。

九月、十月十日。昨夜十一人ノ避難婦人がギリン大生

構内カラ日本兵ニ連シテ行カレ、ソノ間一テデハ一搜

索隊ヲ指揮シテキル將校カソノ隊員ヲ一ツチニ

No. 24

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ニ亘ツテ管内ニ並バセテキヲゲアル。一ガートリン
ソノ將校ハソノ施設ハ前ニモウ搜索サレタトイフ
コトヲ証明スル書類ヲ破ツテ了ツル。

九十五、十七日ギリン、大子構内ニ住テキル一避難者
家族中ノ養女ガ自分ノ室テ強姦サレモ感
教師ノ地ハ日本兵ノタメニ誘拐カレタガートリン

第十八

日本大使館宛ノ書簡

一九三七年十二月二十日

拝啓

此ノ度第九十三乃至百十三ノ事件ヲ貴下ニ御報告
申上ル。ベケフ博士ハ自分テ得ノ事例割個
ニ整理シテ居リマス。ソレヲノ事例ハ私共ガコレ
致シマシテ報告中ニ含マシテ居リセシ。最初モノ
以外ノ總テノ事件ハ昨日午後以來起ツテモテ
アリス。我々ハ若干ノソレヲ起ツテ事件モ
記録シテアリスガ、ソレハ後程御送付申上ル
當地区ニ於テ日々凌辱サレテ婦人達ハ教師、
キリスト教青年会職員、大子講師ノ他

No. 25

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常ニ自重シテ生活ヲ送ツテオク人々ノ専ラアルトイフ
コトヲ御心ニ留メ置キテ頂クホバナリマセム。
コレヲノ事件ヲ見ラレルマデ、個人住居ニトツテノ
絶エザル危険ノタメニ、收容所、避難者ハ七万
七千人ニ増エマシム。
貴下軍部當事者諸氏が速カナル且嚴重
ナル處置ヲ御執リ下サルコトヲ信頼シテ

幹事ルリスエス、イ、スミス敬白

後記本書附送附後七万七千ナル数字ハ作表
上ノ間違ヒカラズキニ過ヤコト判明ス、ソノ数字ハ
六万八千トアルベキデアル。

第三十

日本大使館へノ書簡

一九三七年十二月二十日

N. O. 26⁵
拝啓
私共、人道ノ名ニ於テ南京ニテ万市民安寧ノ
タメニ、次ノ處置が採ラレラトテ、請願致シマス。
一、當市ノ廣大ノ地区ノ焼打ヲ中止シ、當市ノ
残ルハ不注意若クハ計畫的ノ火災カラ免レラ
ルヤウナク處置。

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二、一週向三亙ヲ一般住民ニ非常ニ多クノ被害ヲ蒙ラセタ處ノ日本軍ノ暴逆行為ヲ即時中止スルヤウナ處置

三、掠奪ト燒打ガ當市ノ取引事務ヲ停頓サセ、ソノ結果トシテ全般住民ヲ一ツノ大キナ避難者收容所ヘト圧縮シタトイフ事實ニ鑑ミ又實際委員会ハコレヲ人民ヲ一週向恙カケケ食糧シカ保有シテ事柄ヲ考ヘテ我々ハ當市ノ食糧及ビ燃料ノ供給ガ再行サレ得ルヤ、市民生活ノ平常状態ヲ復活サセルベキ即刻ノ手段ヲトツテ頂ツトヲ衷心ヨリ御願ニ申上ケラス。現下ノ狀勢ハ自ツカラソレテ迅速ニ深刻ナル飢饉状態ニ至リツアリマス。我々ハ最低限ノ平常生活必需品、即チ家屋、安全、食物ノ確保ヲ御願ヒスルモテアリマス。

南京外人会謹呈 (ニテ外人署名)

第三十四

日本大使館宛ノ書簡

一九三七年十二月二十六日

拝啓

此度ハ第百三十七乃至百五十四ノ事件ヲ御報告
申上ゲマス。私達ハ事件ガ減少シツツアリ

事態ハ著ク改善サレトウフツト申上ゲルハ

欣快アリマス。然レテガラ 事態ヨスツカリ肅正

スルハ、今後モ努力ガ為 コレネバナリマセン。

夜ニナルト事件ガ起ツ場所ガ特ニニツアリマス。

即チ一聖書放師養成所避難者收容

所。ヨハハ昨日迄四晩続ケテ七人ノ兵士ガヤツテ

キテ、娘達ヲ凌辱シテテアリマスガ、昨晩ノ如キハ

一晩中ソコニテアリマス。(二)漢口通小支

避難者收容所。ソレカラ (三)五台山小支

避難者收容所。

スイツキ氏ト私ハ、本日午後コノ向題ニツキ貴大

使館ヲ訪向致シ、コノ状態ヨ肅正致スルニ

カクトモ五六夜前ガケテモ、コノ三箇所ニ憲兵

ヲ配置シテ頂クコトヲ御願ヒレテテアリマス

コノ向題ニ御助力下サントスル貴下ノ熱心

ナル御努力ニ付、又當地ヨシタル改善

サレタ 事態ニ付感謝シツツ。 幹事 ルース、エス、シー、スミス 敬白

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第百二十九

日本大使館宛一書簡

一九三八年一月二日

拝啓

我々、街ヲ歩ク日本兵ハ安全ニ入ッテハナラヌト
 命令サレリ。趣、二十九日附、我々宛、貴下ノ御言
 明ヲ深ク感謝スルモガアリマス。コノ命令ハ事
 態ヲ著シク改善跡トモシム。然レ下ラ昨日及
 本日ハ、コノ向題ニ関シテ若干失望スベキ様子
 が見エマシタ。多数ノ入口ハ警護サレテキマス。
 朕章ノナイ五六人連、兵隊ノ群ガ沃山、當
 地区内ヲ徘徊シテ居リマシタ。コノ當地区内ヲ
 再び兵士達ガ徘徊シ出シテ、トイフコトハ、同時ニ
 同封一覽表ニアリマス。ヤウナ暴行事件ノ増加
 トイフコトニタテテアリマス。最後ノ五ツノ事件、
 即チ第百七十一乃至百七十五ハ、總テ昨日午後
 私及ガ知ツテアリマス。場所テ起ツテガアリマス。
 (第百五十五、百七十五ノ事件ニ就テ、同封一覽
 表御参照)
 今朝程、アイフ左氏トスミス氏ハ、三十日ノ午後北平編

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六十四番地及六十九番地カラ日本兵ニ連レテ行カレタ
娘達ガ歸ツテキタラドワカラ見ルタメニソノ地矣ヘ
出カケテ行キマシム。彼等ノ歸リテ来マセンデ
シヲ。(十二月三日 提出第百六十四事件及此ノ
度ノ第六十九御秀照) コノ向題ニ就テ
貴下ノ有益ナル御助力ヲ感謝シ、新年ヲ恭
賀シテ

委員長ジョーン・エイチ・ゲイル・レガ敬白

第三十一

日本大使館宛ノ書簡

一九三三年一月四日午前十時

拝啓

別ノ事件デ貴下ニ御迷惑ヲ御掛ケ致スコトハ
恐縮ナリ。サウマスガコノ事、事件ニ五人ノ外ノ
婦人達ガ関与シテ居リマス。ソノ婦人達ヲ
救ツテ頂ク機会ガアレバト存スル。次チテコノ事ヲ
此ガ提出書ニマシテ諸事件(第百七十六―百七十九
ノ事件)ノ御覽下サシ。第百七十八ノ事件ガ
ソノ六人ノ婦人ガ我ガ難者集合所ノツラ
サラハレテ行ツトイフ事件ナリ。コノ婦人ハ大層。

NO. 30

南院ニ連テ来ラレタゲソコテ貴下ハソノ婦人ヲ
御覽ニナルコトガ出来マセウ。

貴下ハ私共ノ中ノニニニ者トソノ婦人ニ会ヒニ
行カレ出来ルナラバ、他ノ五人ノ事件ノ場所ニ
就テモット綿密ニ御承知ニテラレテハ如何デスカ。
サウスレバ貴下ノ憲兵ハ調査ヨリ、他ノ女達ヲ
救ヒ出ステアリマセウ。

コレラノ事柄ニ就キ、貴下ノ厚意アル御協力ヲ
感謝シテ

委員長 ジョン・エイケ デイト・レイブ 敬白

第五十八

現下ノ状勢ニ関スル記事

一九三八年二月一日
一九三八年二月二日正午公開

No. 36
ニニニ、4エソウ夫人(ニナハセ)ハ一月二十九日家ニ帰リ
キタ路ニテ彼女トモウ一人ノ婦人ハ三人ノ兵士ニ
止メラレタソノ兵士達ハ二人ニツイテクルヤウニ云フ
二人ハ平身低頭シテ 歎願シタガ、一軒ノ店ニ

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押込_レレ_ル。今、ン夫人ハソコ_ニ三回凌辱サレ_ル。

二三三、一月二十八日、今、ン夫人ハ家へ帰_リテ来_ル。

彼女ハ日本兵ニヨツテ二回強姦_サレ_ル。三十七日。

二三四、一月三十日、今、ン夫人(十七日)ハ家へ帰_リテ

キテ、池_ニテ米ヲ洗_フツ_ル。一人ノ兵隊ガソノ米ヲ枝

ケ捨_テ、彼女ヲ桑畑へ引摺_リコ_シテ強姦_ス。

二三五、一月三十日ヤオ、今、ン(十六日)ハ母親ト

一緒ニ大子病院へ或ル人ヲ訪_ネテ行_ク。

太鼓橋(ク、ロウ)一近_クテ、二人ノ兵隊ガ彼女

ヲ空地へ引摺_リ込_メテ強姦_ス。

二三六、一月三十日、スウ、今、ン夫人(三十六日)ハ夫ト数人

一近所ノ人ト一緒ニ家路ニア_リ。フ、今、ン

タ、今、ン、今、ン、二人ノ兵士ガ彼女ヲ一軒ノ小屋

ノ中ニ連_レ込_メテ強姦_ス。

ノ中ニ連_レ込_メテ強姦_ス。

開

No. 1744

一月三十日キアンリウ夫人(二十七才)義父上ノ諸ニ家へ歸ツタ
 一月三十一日午後十時二人ノ兵士ガヤツテキタガ辛ニモ彼女ヲ
 見ツケテカッタ

二三八、一月二十八日、ウエイ、チエン夫人(四十五才)ハ、タイピン門
 近クノ家へ近隣ノ者ト一諾ニ歸ツテ行ツタ。彼女ハ日本兵
 達ニ引離サレタガ一人ノ親切ナ兵隊ガ助ケタ。然シ近所
 ノ者ハ先ノ兵隊達ニ強姦サレタ。

二三九、一月二十八日、コウ、シロウエイ(二十四才)。特務機關ヲ数
 日間働イタ。兵隊ガ彼カラ五ドルト彼ノ登記証明書ヲ
 持ツテ行ツタ。

二四〇、チンウ、チエン夫人(三十六才)ハ一月三十日、東チノ門近
 クノ家へ歸ツタ。二人ノ兵士ニ強姦サレタ。

二四一、チンワン夫人(三十二才)ハ一月二十三日、兵士達ニ連シ去
 ラレテ、未ダ收容所へ歸ツテキテ平ナイ。

二四二、ピーウ夫人(二十七才)ハ一月二十八日、家へ歸ツテキテ、
 兵士ニ強姦サレタ。

二四三、一月二十八日、リウ、イン夫人(四十二才)。門東へ歸ツタ。
 夜中ニ数人ノ兵隊ガヤツテキテ娘ヲ出セト云ツタ。

二四四、一月二十九日、チン、マ夫人(三十五才)。家へ歸ツタ。ソシテ
 北門橋ニ於テ強姦サレタ。

二四五、一月二十八日、チヤン、ウエイ夫人(三十才)。家へ歸ツタ。
 ソシテ二人ノ兵士ニ強姦サレタ。

二四六、一月二十八日、スー・ケニー夫人(三十三才)。家へ歸ツタ。ソノ家テ兵隊
カ彼ヲ強姦シ、彼女ノ夫ノ着物ヲ盗ンデ行ツタ。

二四七、ケン・フアン夫人(三十六才)。焼打サレタ東チノ門近クノ自宅
ヘノ途上、二人ノ兵士ニ強姦サレタ。

二四八、一月二十九日、ヤオウン夫人(三十四才)。家へ歸ル途中、二人ノ兵
士ニ強姦サレタ。

二四九、一月二十九日、ツアイ、ケヤイイン(妻十八才)。母ト一諸ニマ・タイ
通ノ家ヘ行ク途中、二人ノ兵士ニ強姦サレタ。

二五〇、一月三十日、ケウ、ケアン夫人(四十才)。家へ歸ツタ。ソシテ
二人ノ兵士ニ強姦サレタ。(西安新橋)

二五一、一月二十九日、ウウ、イン夫人(十九才)。子供ヲ生ニテ四日後、
一人ノ兵士ニ強姦サレタ。

二五二、ケウ、ヤオ夫人(四十六才)。一月二十九日、家へ歸途、兵士達
ニ止メラレテ、娘ヲ出セト云ハレタ。

二五三、一月二十九日、ワン、ケヤン夫人(四十五才)。西橋ノ自宅デ、彼
女ノ夫ハ兵士達ニ突殺サレ、彼女ハ強姦サレタ。

二五四、一月三十一日夜、二人ノ日本兵ガテ、エ、フ、エイ、シヤンニ住ン
デキル人力車苦カノ所ヘヤツテキテ、女ヲ探スニ才前ニ手傳ツテ

モライタイト云ツタ。彼ハロー・スゼ、ケウアン、ワン近、兵士達ト一諸
ニ行ツタ。ソシテ一人モ見ツケテナカッタト告ゲタ。スルト兵士達

ハ彼ヲ改ツタ。(ミルズ)

二五五、パン、ロスゼト云フ四十六才ノ婦人が蚕糸會館カラ

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クホ・フウ通西部ノ家へ歸ツタ。日本兵達ガソノ家へヤ
ツテキテ、若イ娘ヲ出セト云ツタ。彼女ハ收容所へ戻ツタ。
二五六、一月三十日、一人ノ娘ガクホ・フウ通ノ家へノ歸途、
日本兵達ニ空室ニ引張リ込マレ強セサレタ。彼女ハ
收容所へ歸ツタ。

二五七、一月三十日、四十四才ニナル一婦人がタ、中央橋ノ家
へノ歸途、日本兵達ニ一軒ノ空家へ引込マレ強セサレタ。
彼女ハ蚕糸會館へ戻ツタ。

二五八、一月三十日、一人ノ男ガシエン、ガイ小路ノ家へ歸ツタ。
ソコへ日本兵達ガヤツテキテ若イ娘ヲ要求シタ。ソレデ彼ハ
再ビ安全地ニへ歸ツタ。

二五九、一月二十九日、四十二才ニナルスウチエン夫人ハ、
ニイ、フ、ア、フ、ア、
七番地ノ自宅へ歸ツタ。ソレテ二人ノ日本兵ニ強セサレタ。

二六〇、二月二十日、オウタイ夫人トナル一婦人ハ、ツエ、
チ、
掲示ヲ見テカラ二人ノ娘ト共ニ門西ハイム、
小路ノ家へ
戻ツタ。彼女ハ家近クテ三人ノ日本兵ニ止メラレタ。彼女ガ所持シ
テキタ三ドルニヤセントノ金ハ、スツカリ掠奪サレタ。彼女達ハ收
容所へ戻ルコトヲ余儀ナクサタ。

二六一、一月二十八日、ティン、リ夫人ト云フ一婦人ハ、
ス、
へ歸ルヤ否ヤ、日本兵達ガ七十才ニナル彼女ノ母親ニ娘ヲ強要
シテモルヲ發見シタ。彼女ハ收容所へ歸リタルヲ得ナカツタ。

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二六二、一月二十八日、ス、マ、オ、チ、エン、ハ、シ、エン、チ、ヨ、ウ、通、一七二
号ノ家ヘ行ク途中日本兵達ニ四エドルヲ掠奪ナレ、タツタ
三セニトダケ持タセテ歸サレタ。彼ノ家ハ焼拂ハタタ。

二六三、一月二十九日、六十四才ニナルスウハウ夫人トイフ婦人ハ、
夕ホ、フ、ウ、通、二四七号ノ家ヘ歸ツタ。昨朝六人ノ日本兵ガ
ヤツテキテ家内六人ヲ一室ニ押シ込メ家中ヲ探シ……ヲ
取ツテ……

二六四、二月一日午後十一時、三人ノ日本兵ガ南京神學ニマツテ
キテ壁ヲ乗り越エ一人ノ娘ヲ小屋ノ中ヘ引張リ込メ、シカシ
テガラ彼女ハ逃ゲ出シ叫ビ聲ヲ揚ゲタ。其ノ爲收容所ノ
人ハ眼ヲ醒マサセ、皆ハ外ニ出テ咄鳴ツタ。兵士達ハ再ビ
壁ヲ乗り越エテ走り去ツタ。(ソウシ)

二六五、一月三日、李子ウアン氏ノ報告ニヨルト一月二十八日以来
今迄數日間、日本兵ガ絶エズハウ、ツ、イ、門、三、ニ、番、地
ノ彼ノ家ヘヤツテ来タ由、ソシテ家主デアルリウ、ウ、ン、ン、
ノ妻君ハ日本兵達ノタメニ娘ヲ探スコトヲ拒絶シテ傷
ヲ負ハサレタ。李ハ一人防空壕ノ中ニカクレテ弁テ、ヤツト助
カコトが出来タ。彼ハ收容所ニ留マルコトヲ許シテ乞ト
願ツタ。

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二六六、一月二十九日、午ヨウ、ビ、チ、エン(男子)ハ、ラ、ホ、メ、ツ、ア、ン
デ日本兵達ガ中國婦人ヤ娘達ヲ強姦シタトキノ目
撃者デアツタ。ソノ婦人ヤ娘達ハ日本兵ガ彼女達ニ米

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ト粉ヲ鶏肉ト鴨肉ト取替ヘテタルト云々デ、ソコへ
集ツテ井タデアル。ソレハ、彼ノ言ニヨルハ悪辣ナ計畧
デアリタ。

二六七、一月三十日、ツキ、チ、フ、エ、イノ揭示ヲ見テマ、ケン。
ケ、エン、トノ家族ハ自分達ノ家へ歸リタ。シカレ彼等ハ
毎日ノヤウニ日本兵達が金ト娘ヲ探シニヤツテクルテ
收容所へ歸ラネバヤラナカッタ。

二六八、一月三十日、ア、ン、ヒ、ン、通ノ金ニチ、ア、ン、小路十三号宅
ニ住ニテキルキウ、ウ、ウ、夫人ハナニガミカノ米ヲ取リニ家
へ戻ツテ日本兵達ニ強キヲ探奪サレタ。彼等ハ
收容所へ逃ケ歸リタ。

二六九、一月三十日、シ、ウ、イ、ス、イ、門ノイト、シ、ウ、ン、商店ノ持主デアル
ヤ、オ、氏ハ家へ戻ツタ。ソレテ一人ノ日本兵ニ逢ヒ金ヲヨコセト
強要サレタ。ヤ、オ、氏ハ裕福ナ人デアル。ソノ日本兵ハ後ニ、ヤ、オ、氏
ノ近所ノ者ニ、ヤ、オ、氏がキル所へ行ク道ヲ教ヘロトテツタ。彼
ハモウ收容所へ戻ツテキタ。

二七〇、一月二十九日、茶屋ヲ經營シテユ、イ、フ、ワ、ル、ン、八十号宅ニ
住ニテキルヤ、ン、金、ン、小、ン、氏ノ母親ノヤ、ン、ホ、シ、ー、夫人ト
兄ノヤ、ン、金、ン、小、ン、氏ノ日本兵達ニ殺サレタ。收容所テ、ユ、ノ
報告ヲ聞イテ、ヤ、ン、金、ン、小、ン、氏ハ、ソレヲ見ニ家へ行ツタ。ソノ途
中、チ、ニ、ス、フ、門ニ於テ彼ハ又モヤ、日本兵ニ逢ツタ。ソノ兵士等ハ
彼有金ヲ全部強奪シタ。

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二七二、一月二十九日、リウ、ミン、タイ、氏ハ、シアオ、ワン、フ、ト、ニ、ア、ン
二五号ノ自宅へ歸ツタ。彼が自分ノ持物ヲ整理シテ
最中ニ三人ノ日本兵が押入ッテキテ娘ヲ要求シタ。ソレニ
對シテ彼ハ「否」ト答ヘテ。スルト兵士達ハ彼ヲ身体

檢直シテ持ッテキタ。ニドル四十セントヲ取ツタ。

二七二、一月二十九日、シ、ウ、エン、ニ、ウ、氏ハ、タ、フ、イ、ブ、小

路ニ十四号ナル家へ歸ツタ。数人ノ日本兵が走り込ニデキテ娘

ヲ要求シタ。ソノ要求ニ對シテ氏ハ「否」ト答ヘタ。兵士達

ハ彼ヲ二ハドルト米一トヲ取上ゲ、ソノニ銃劍デ彼

ノ衣服ヲ切り裂イタ。シカレ幸ヒニモ彼ハ傷ツケラレタ。

二七三、一月三十日、カン、マン、ク、ノ、ロ、コ、カ、トリ、ツ、ワ、教会ノ裏所

十三号ノ趙氏ノ家へ兵士達ガ絶エズ入ッテキテ搜索シ

娘ヲ求めタ。

二七四、一月二十八日、ペ、イ、シ、ア、通、十、号、宅、陳ノ家デ日本兵達

ガ娘ヲ要求シタ。彼ノ娘ハ床ノ下ニカクレタ。然レシケ、エン、氏

自身ハ二百ドル余ヲ強奪シテ去リ。

二七五、一月三十日、山西通ノ大房小路六号宅、疾ッテ行ッタ。

避難者ノ家。四人ノ日本兵ガ、朝マッテ来、十四オノ少

女ヲ強姦セシメタ。然レ西親ノ懇請ノオ、蔭デ、彼女ハ

暴行ヲ免レタ。

二七六、一月三十日、上海通四十六号宅、二人ノ日本兵ガソノ家へ

闖入シ一人ノ寡婦ヲ強姦シタ。彼等ハ寡婦ノ兵が来ル前

ニ行ッテシマタ。

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二七七、一月三十日、第三号館ニルツエペイ・シー(慈善協会)ノ
ミンノ住居テ、三人ノ日本兵ガ、同氏ヲ送^送出^出シテカラ、同居人ヲ
強姦^{強姦}シタ。避難者ガ家ヘ歸ル日ヲドウカ延期シテクレ
ト彼等ハ歎願スルノデアアル。

二七八、一月三十日、テンツアノ橋三ノ宅、三人ノ日本兵ガソノ家ヘ
入ツテ行ツタ。ソノ人ノ身体検査ヲシテカラ、ニノ事件ヲ
云ツテ来タ者ノ叔母ヲ強姦シタ。ソノ婦人ハタツタ半月前ニ
子供ヲ生ニダバカリデアツタ。

二七九、一月三十日朝、タンシカノ十八号宅、一人ノ日本兵ガ買ツ
タバカリノ野菜ヲ全部持ツテ行ツタ。

二八〇、一月二十九日、一人ノ婦人避難者ガ家ヘ寄ツタ。彼女ガ家ヘ
着タマヤ、日本兵達ガ入ツテ来タ。彼女ハ燃^燃シ高木ノ下ヘカリ
レタ。近所ノ者ガ、難願シタ。兵士達ハ行ツテアツタ。三時同
乃至五時向位後ニ四人ノ兵隊ガソコヲ搜シニヤツテキタ。
良イ按排ニ彼女ハ見ツケラレテカッタ。彼女ハ作所ヲ報セテ
キタ。キホ・テイエン寺西街四十七号宅。

二八一、一月二十日、夕・シア・マホ・シアン小路一ノ宅、スン・ト
イフ人ノ所、三人ノ日本兵ガヤツテキテ、着物ヲ洗ヒサラヒ
持ツテ行キ、一人ノ若い娘ヲ強姦シタ。翌日モ彼等ハヤツ
テ来テ、若い娘ヲ強姦シタ。ソレニ應ジナカッタ。彼等ハ
安リメツタヤタラニ弁^弁碓^碓シタ。コレノ娘達ハヤンリン
大學ノ避難^難收容所ヘ行ツテシマツタ。

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二八、一月二十九日、本橋ノ質屋ノ向ニ側テ、年頃二十才
 バカリノ一人ノ若い娘ガ、腕ツク六小道へ引張り込コレタ。
 二九、天津街三合^ノ宅デ五才越シタ寡婦ノ子ヨウ
 ガ無理矢理ニ強姦サレタ。彼女ハ今デモソコへ留メラレテ
 食物ヲ調理スルコトヲ余儀ナクサレテキル。二月一日報告サル。
 三四、一月二十九日午後六時、タングワ池八号宅。日本兵ガ
 来テ綺麗ナ娘(ハオクウニヤン)ヲ出セト要求シタ。
 三五、一月三十日夕、工街ツククン橋ニ十三号宅ニ住テ
 キルツアン・ファ系・グハツエ・チノ・フウエノ命令ニ
 従ッテ家へ歸ッタ。

二六、一月三十日一人ノ日本兵ガ漢口通一三三号宅へ来テ、
 ハオクウニヤン(美シイ娘)ヲ出セト要求シテ断ハラレルト
 怒リ出シタ。幸ヒナコトニハ誰モ怪我シナカッタ。

二七、一月二十九日、午後八時五人ノ日本兵(三人ハ制服二人ハ
 私服)着テキタ。ガ慈善會十二号宅へ行ツタ。彼等ハ
 マリアンツエノ胸ニ銃剣ノ先ヲツキツケテ脅シ、俺達ニ
 着イテ来イト要求シタ。彼等ハ彼セノ夫ノ頭ニヤハリ銃
 剣ヲ差シツケテ脅シタ。彼等ハ彼女ノ義妹ニモ同ジニ
 脅シタ。彼等ハ成功シナカッタ。

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二八八、一月三十日、上海通一二五号宅、午後七時、一人ノ日本兵
が手ニヒストルヲ持ツテヤツテ来テ、ソノ辺ノ人々カラ十二ドル
強奪シタ。

二八九、一月三十日朝、モ、キ、通十三号宅、楊ノ家へ四人ノ
兵隊が押込ニテ来テ、隅ク隅迄探シタ。ソコニ一人ノ老
婦人が住ニテキタ。兵士達か一人ノ若い娘（楊ノ娘）ノ
字直ヲ見タトキ彼等ハカノ老婦人ニ「娘ヲ出セト云ツタ。
断ハラレテ彼等ハ怒ツタ。シカレソノ老婦人が落着イテ
オカケテ事能ハ救ハレタ。

二九〇、一月三十日午前十時、キ、オ、キ、寺、子、リ、リ、小路
十九号宅、ギンリン大学ノ避難少女が家ヲ訪ヒテ行
ツタ。突然ソコへ四人ノ兵隊が来テ、コノオヲ越シテ間
モナイ少女ヲ代ルく強姦シタ。

二九一、一月三十日朝、タン、ア、市場テ数人ノ兵士が或ル家族
ノ所へ押入り、良クイ目的ノタメニ二人ノ娘ヲ引張り出サウ
トシタ。誰かが寔ニ兵ヲ呼ビニ行ツタ。寔ニ兵が来タトキニハ、
ソノ兵士達ハ既ニ逃ゲテ了ツタ。

二九二、一月三十日夕刻、五台山チン村テ二人ノ娘が連れ去ラレタ。
二九三、一月二十八日夕刻、二人ノ日本兵が娘ヲ探シテ、キ、ア、ス、通、
ア、ン、ペ、ラ、小屋へ二人ノ日本兵が入ツテキタ。娘ヲ見ツケルコトが
出来ズ、兵士達ハ六十バカリノ老人ノ左肩ヲ突キ刺
シタ。

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二九四、一月二十九日夕刻、三人兵士が一軒民家テ一人ノ婦人ヲ強姦シタ。

二九五、一月二十九日夕刻、今ウキアソ通ノ一民家テ三人ノ兵士が一人ノ女ヲ強姦シタ。

二九六、一月二十九日夕刻、ワリン寺九番地テ、三人ノ兵隊が一軒ノ家へ来テ、二十ハカリノ娘ヲ強姦シタ。

二九七、一月二十九日夕刻、イソ、イソ、イソニ十二号宅ノ(一)テ、一人ノ婦人が日本兵達ニ強姦サレタ。

二九八、一月二十九日夕刻、イソ、イソ、イソ、四十三、四十四、四十五、

四十六号宅ハ悉ク兵士達ニヤツテ来ラレ、金ト強姦女ヲセントテ搜索サレタ。四十四号宅ニ於テハ、日本兵達四人ハ一人ノ女ヲ強姦シ、ソノ夫ヲ殴打シタ。

二九九、一月二十日朝、スセ小路橋ノ太平ホテルテ、一人ノ女が戸口マデ引キツツテ来ラレ、ソノ場デ殺サレタ。

三〇〇、一月三十日、広州通テ二人ノ日本兵が一人ヲ女ヲ強姦シタ。

三〇一、一月三十日、イソ、イソ、イソ、ノツウイ、今、イソ、雜貨店ニ接シテキル小道テ、六トヲ越シタ老娼ト十三才位ノ

女子が二人共日本兵達ニ強姦サレタ。

三〇二、一月三十日、ア、ト、ア、オ、ノ太鼓塔テ十二才ノ少女が強姦サレタ。

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三〇三、一月三十一日、スセ小路橋テ六丁才以上、老婆ガ先ツ
強姦サレ、ソシテ銃剣デ膺ヲ突キ刺サレ殺サレタ。

三〇四、一月三十日、始メ南京大學收容所、炊事場ニ居、
今ハ赤十字ニ勤メテキル老人、住居ハ下関ニアル。二十八日、

彼ハ親類ノ者カラ手荷物ヲ借リタ。ソシテ下関ヘ行ツテ
住マウト思ツタ。彼ガサン・ハイ・ロウ近辺、鐘山北通ノ

交叉点迄来タキ、彼ノ荷物ハ日本兵達ニ強奪セタ。

三〇五、百三百二人ノ避難者リ、ワンスセトリ・シアンアリ
ハ新橋ノ彼等ノ家ヘ歸ツタ。彼等ハ十回以上モ搜索

セ、五六回殴打サレ、娘ヲ嵩ゴセト要求サレタ。

三〇六、一月二十八日午前八時、一人ノ日本兵ガ、ウエイ・チンリ
七号宅ヘ来ニ階ヘソツテ行ツテ室ノ戸ヲ打キツ

シタ。彼等ガ襦ヲキルノハ女デマツタ。セガキナカッタテ
彼等ハ立去ツタ。

三〇七、サン・ハイ門ノ停車場デハ六十才以上ノ老婆ハ
最近十亩以上モ強姦サレテキタ。

三〇八、二月十日、ウエイ・チンリノ二十号宅ヘ、正午二人ノ兵士ガ
入ツテ行ケル隅ニ迄探シマハッタガ、元ヨリ良カラ又目的デ

トコノ事件ヲ報告シテキタ者ハ云ツタ。人ハハニ十三号宅ヘ
走ツテ外國人ニソノ日本兵達ヲ追出スヲ援ケテウレト

頼タ。

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