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1906-1-1

中國上海米國總領事館

一九三八年（昭和十三年）一月五日

題目、蘇州ニ於ケル國旗事件並日本軍占領後ノ該地及南京ニ於ケル

華盛頓國務長官殿

拝啓　蘇州ニ於ケル日本軍ノ米國々旗ニ對スル侮辱ノ報道ニ關スル一九三七年（昭、一二、）十二月二十二日午後七時國務省發六八七號電及一九三七年十二月二十三日午後九時右ニ對スル當方ノ答電一二一九號ニ言及スルノ光榮ヲ有シ候　當館ハ一九三七年十二月二十二日落手セル蘇州赤十字病院長ロバート・イー・ブラウン博士發一九三七年十二月十七日附書面ニヨリ本件ノ報告ニ接シ申候　ブラウン博士ハ其ノ書面中ノ問題箇所ノ二十二月十三日日本兵ハ蘇州赤十字病院ノ式克ヨリ米國々旗ヲ引卸シ之ヲ揚子江ニ投棄シタル由ヲ記載致居候、其ノ手紙ニヨレバ該國旗ハ「ウン博士ニヨリ拾ヒ上ゲラレ二人ノ日本軍指揮官ノ處ニ持參仕候處右指揮官ハ遺憾ノ意ヲ表シタル由ニ候　ブラウン博士ノ手紙ニハ更ニ蘇州ニ於ケル日本兵ノ米國人財産ニ關スル掠奪ノ件ヲ報告シ尚日本軍占領後ノ市内ノ狀況ヲモ記載致居候

1906-1-2

十二月二十三日當総領事館ハ米国ニ於テ開スル所謂侮辱事件ニ關シ在上海日本総領事館ニ公式ノ通牒ヲ發シ同書面中ニハ日本軍占領後蒙古ニ於ケル米國人ノ利益無視ノ報告ニ關スル記録ヲ同封致置候　右通牒ニヨリ日本総領事ニハ當該事件ニ關スル公式ノ調査ヲ爲サシムル様其求シ尚當総領事館ヨリ米國政府ニ報告シ得ラルヽ様早急ノ回答ヲ希望スル旨認メ置候　上記當総領事館ノ書面及同封シタル記録ノ寫ハ此書面ニ同封致置候

右當方發信面及記録ノ寫一部ヲ手付ト共ニヤーネル海軍大將ニ送リ若シ米國船オアフ號ガ蒙古ニ赴ク場合ニハ司令官ハブラウン博士ニ面會シ國旗事件ノ報告ヲ取調ブル様依頼仕置候

日本総領事ハ十二月三十一日正午當方第一二三五號電ニテ報告申上置候通十二月三十日附書面ヲ以テ一九三七年十二月二十三日附當総領事代理面ヲ受取ルヤ否ヤ直チニ領事館職員ニ命ジ南京ヨリ蒙古ニ赴キ國旗事件及米國人財産ニ對スル侵害ノ件ヲ調査セシメタル由ノ處本件發生以來部隊ノ移動多カリシ爲本件發生當時蒙古ニ在ル居リタル陸軍部隊ト接觸スルヲ得ザリシ由ニ有之候　尚日本総領事ハ今尚關係部隊ノ所在ヲ明ニスル努力ヲ續行致居ルニ付遠カラズ更ニ何分ノ通知ヲ爲シ

1906-1-3

得ベク考ヘ居ル旨申述居候　貴後ニ於テモ同様ノ事件ノ發生ヲ防グガ爲ノ必要ナル命令ヲ發シ置キタル由ヲモ附言シ有之候

一九三七年十二月二十五日附ブラウン博士發エドウイン・エフ・スタントン領事宛覺書第一号本書面ニ同封致置候　博士ノ書面ニアル如ク蘇州在住米國人ハ總テ異狀ナットノコトニ付御承知被下度候

米國教會組合會計長代理ピー・シー・ヂルモーア氏ハ蘇州ノ狀況ニ關スル一九三七年十二月十七日附エル・アール・クレーグヒル氏カラノ手紙ノ寫一部ヲ十二月二十二日當館領事館宛送附有之候クレーグヒル氏ハ支那軍ノ退却ヨリ日本軍占領迄ノ間蘇州ニ於ケル米國教會組合ノ責任者タリシ人ニ有之候　其ノ手紙ノ寫一部同封致置候　同氏ノ報告ニテハ日本兵ハ二晩、シツション・スクール事務所監督住宅及デーヴイド李氏宅ニ侵入シタル由又彼等ノ探シ求ムルモノハ唯々寶石類ト婦女子トノミナル由此ノ點御留意被下度候

日本軍占領後ノ南京市内ノ狀況ニ關シテハ在漢口大使ヨリノ十二月二十三日午後三時發電報ニ對スル十二月二十四日午後六時當館大使宛答電ニヨ

1906-1-4

リ入手セル情報ノ概要ヲ報告致置候

南京大學社會學及歴史教授シリル・ベーツ博士ニヨリ認メラレタル日本軍占領後ノ南京ノ狀況ニ關スル記錄ノ寫同封致置候

市俄古デーリー・ニュース通信員アーチボールト・ステイール氏ヨリ當總領事館員ノ一人ニ記錄ノ寫一部手交セラレ候處日本軍ガ南京ヲ占領セル際南京ニ在リタル右ステール氏ヲ初メ他ノ新聞通信員達ハベーツ博士ノ記錄中ニ提供サレタル情報ヲ大体確認致居候

十二月二十二日日本大使館參事 日高氏及上海總領事岡本氏當方ニ來訪有之候 日高氏ハ南京ヨリ歸來セル許リノ處ニテ南京ニハ日本ノ陸海軍司令官ノ正式入場ノ間二十四時間滯在シ居リタル由申居候 彼ハ南京ニ於ケル米國大使館ノ財産ガ適正ニ保護セラルヽガ爲ニ彼ノ爲シタル努力ニ付話リ居候 而シテ最後ニ彼ガ南京ニ滯在ノ間ジョージ・フイツチ氏ヲ通ジ米大使館員ニ對スル自動車三臺ヲ借用シタルコトヲ承認仕候 彼ハ自動車ノ一ハ大使用ニシテ今一臺ハベツク氏用ナラント申居候 小官ハ當場ノ意ヲ表シ且日高氏ガ右ノ借用ニ付大使ノ承認ヲ得度シトノ申出アリタルニ對シ小官ハ承認ヲ與ヘ得ザル旨及本件ヲ大使ニ報告ス

1906-1-5

ベット申置候　十二月二十一日即チ日高、岡本兩氏來訪ノ前日當方ヨリ岡本氏ニ書面ヲ送シ日本兵ガ歓回南京米國大使館ノ所有物内ニ立入ラントセルコト、南京ニ於ケル他ノ米國人ノ財産内ニ立入リ掠奪ヲナセルコト及米國人ノ財産ナル旨ヲ記シタル掲示ヲ該財産ニ附ケアルニモ拘ラズ此ノ掲示ヲ無視シタル旨ノ報告アリタル由ヲ同氏ニ通告仕リ同氏ニ本件ヲ日本軍當局ニ通知スルコト斯ル行動ヲ中止スル樣厳重ナル命令ヲ與セシムルコト及米國人ノ財産ガ適正ニ保護セラルヽ樣努力スルコトヲ要求致置候

敬具

米國總領事ジー・イー・コーツス

同封物、一、ブラウン博士手紙寫（一九三七年十二月十七日附）
二、日本總領事宛書面寫（一九三七年十二月二十三日附）
三、ブラウン博士手紙寫（十二月二十五日附）
四、クレーグヒル氏手紙寫（十二月十七日附）
五、ベーツ博士記錄寫

本書五通作成

一通　漢口大使館
〃　南京大使館
〃　北平大使館

1906-1-6

中國上海米總領事ッー・イー・コーツス一九三八年一月五日附至急便一一四二號「蕪湖ニ於ケル國旗事件並該地及南京ニ於ケル日本軍占領後ノ狀況ニ關スル件」ノ

同封物第一號

寫　中國蕪湖、蕪湖庶民病院

一九三七年十二月十七日

上海總領事ッー・イー・コース殿

病院　去ル十日、日本軍隊ノ到着以來、小生ノ見聞シタル所ニテハ曾テ中國兵ノ爲シタル如何ナル所業ヲモ遙ニ超エタル無意味極リナキ恐怖時代ヲ現出仕候　病院ノ窓ヨリ目撃シタル所ニテハ彼等日本兵ハ道路上ニテ武裝シ居ラザル常民ヲ立チ止ラセ身体ヲ捜索シ何物モ發見セザル時ハ默々ト頭部ニ拳丸ヲ打込ミ申候　彼等ハ走リ去ル常民達ヲ恰モ獵師ガ兎ニ對スルガ如ク射撃スルヲ見掛ケ申候　既ニ幾度モ強奪サレタルガ爲ニ張盗共ニ與フベキ何物モナキガ爲ニ又ハ妻家通リ何人カノ婦女子ヲ提供シ得ザルガ爲ニ或ハ劍ニテ袋ヲ切リニサレ[illegible]ニテ突キ刺サレ此ノ病院ニ送ギ込マルヽ者ハ次カラ次ノ有樣ニ有之候　今朝ハ次ノ如キ悲慘ナル息者ガ當方ニ

1906-1-7

持込マレ申候　即、頭ハ半分首ヲ離レテ背中ニ垂レ両眼ハ前方ノ氣管越シニ切ラレ露出シ其ノ左ノ頬ハ口ノ處迄切リ割カレ居候　之等ハ總テ要求通婦人ヲ提供セザリシガ爲メニ有之候

今次ノ戰爭ノ間中國兵ハ無抵抗ノ外國人ノ財産内ニハ侵入不致候ヒシガ日本兵ハ時時ナク米國旗ヲ掲ゲ且立入禁止ノ日本文ノ掲示ヲ門ニ掲ゲタル外國人ノ財産内ニモ闖入致シ候　十三日彼等ハ當病院所屬ノ救克ヨリ米國々旗ヲ引卸シ揚子江ニ投棄仕候ヲ小生之ヲ拾ヒ上ゲ二人ノ日本軍指揮官ノ處ニ持參仕候處指揮官ハ「遺憾ノ意ヲ表シ」申候

時々同ジ日、彼等ハグリーン、ヒルノメソジスト宣教師館ニ侵入シ館内ヲ荒シ廻リ豆ムガマ、ノ物ヲ持チ去リ申候　十五日彼等ハ米國ミッションスクール内ノ禁遊中學ニ迄モ管理人ニ米國々旗ヲ引卸セト命ジ、ソレヨリ立入禁止ノ日本軍ノ掲示ヲ無視シテ校舎内ニ侵入シ區隊シヲ行ヒ學校ノ金庫ヲ爆破シテ之ヲ開キ申候　彼等ハ英國ノ旗及財産ニモ同樣ノ取扱ヲ致居候　今日迄ノ處外國人ニ對スル襲撃又ハ負傷事故ハ無之候　小生ガ日本軍幹部ニ近接致候節彼等ハ日本兵ニ右樣ノコトハ爲サシメザルベシト小生ニ確言致居候

昨日一日本領事海軍機ニテ到着仕候　同領事來

1906-1-8

訪ノ際ハ秩序ノ回復ト保護ノ供與ニ應分ノ助力アリ度キ旨希望致置候　五日以後市内ニハ警察ナク郵便ナク又其ノ日以後電燈モ無之候　病院ハ全ク自ラノ照明其ノ他ノ施設ニヨリ用ヲ弟ズルノ外無之コトヽ相成申候　日本領事ヲ遣ビ來レル飛行機操縦手ハ皆熱心ニ希望セラルヽガ故ニマーシャル・ヴァインズ及ホッデ氏ヲ上海ニ遣レ際リ度シト申居候　日本人ハ飛行機ノ處ニ多數ノ寫眞師ヲ遣レ來リ「之等ノ米國人ヲ支那人ヨリ救出スル所ヲ記錄レセント致居候

必要アル場合ニハ小生ハ自用車ニテ市内ヲ走リ廻リ居候　所在ノ分リタル支那婦人ヲ當所ニ收容スル爲ニ何遍カ廻リタルコトニ候　之等婦人達ハ皆トナク夜トナク後見サルヽ不安ニ戦キテ暮シ居ル者ニ候　勿論多數ノ者ハ後見セラレ居候

今病院ノ岡ニハ千人餘リノ人々集マリ居リ小生共ハ其人々ヲ守ラントシツヽアル次第ニ候　小生ハ茲ニ尚熱誠ニ踏ミ止マリテ此仕事ヲ續ケ樣ト努力シツヽアル米國人ノ名簿ヲ作成致置候　若シAP又ハUP宛ノ手紙送リ候節ハ記載セラルヽ樣何卒御高配願上候

但シ郵便局ノ利用ハ不可ト存居候　爲念　敬具

ロバート・イー・ブラウン

1906-1-9

二伸、若シ小生ガ蕪湖ニテ何等カノ公ノ資格ニ於テ日本人ト接渉スルコトヲ御希望ニ候ハバ何分ノ御指令頂戴致度候　小生ハ軍ノ指揮官達來市ノ節ニハ米國人ト其財産トノ所在ヲ指示シ又其等ノ保護ヲ要求致居候事情ニテ彼等トハ絶エズ近接致居候

1906-1-10

中國蕪湖ヽ蕪湖庶民病院
一九三七年十二月十七日

蕪湖在留米國人名簿

於蕪湖庶民病院

ロバート・イー・ブラウン博士
エル・エス・モルガン〃〃
ルース・モルガン〃〃
ジー・エル・ハーグマン〃〃
フランク・ゲール氏
フランシーズ・カリー嬢
フロレンス・セールス〃
マーガレット・ローレンス〃
エリザベス・オーハンロン夫人（suiwo 經由上海ニ去ラントス）
ウイルマ・エス・メー〃〃

及 二人ノ子供

於トランスフイギユレーション前教會

コンスタンス教師
ジャネット・アンダーソン博士
モーリス教父
ビー・ダブリユー・ランフイーヤ氏（米國宣教師）
ロイド・クレーグヒル師（〃〃〃〃〃）

1906-1-11

中國上海米總領事シー・イー・コーツス一九三八年一月五日附
至急便一一四二號
同封物第二號

第　上海　一九三七年十二月二十三日

拝啓　蘇州ニ於ケル日本人ニヨル米國人ノ財産ニ關スル掠奪ノ報告ヲ受ケタルコトヲ御通知申上ケルハ遺憾ニ存居候　之等報告ノ要點ヲ纏メタル記錄ヲ同封致置候　特ニ御注意願度ハ十二月十三日當時蘇州ニアリタル日本分遣隊ノ兵卒ガ米國病院所有ノ六克ヨリ米國々旗ヲ引卸シ之ヲ河中ニ投棄シタリトノ報告ニ有之候（米國宣教師ガ其旗ヲ拾ヒ上ゲ二名ノ日本軍治安官ノ處ニ持チ行キタル由ニ候）　此報告ハ既ニ米國ノ新聞社ニハ送達サレ居ル模樣ニテ我政府ヨリ之ニ關スル報告ノ要求有之候　尚又日本兵ハ日本軍幹部ニヨリ爲サレタルラシキ立入禁止ノ掲示アルニモ拘ラズ各所教會財産内ニ踏ミ込ミタルモノヽ如クニ候

日本領事一名及日本憲兵ハ既ニ蘇州ニ到着シ居リ尚又苦情ノ種トナリタル掠奪ヲ犯セル當ノ日本分遣隊ハ既ニ他處ニ移動シ居ルコトモ承知致居候蘇州ニ於ケル狀勢ノ改善セラルヽコトヽ該市ニ於ケル米國人及米國人財産ガ完全ニ保護セラルヽコ

1906-1-12

ト、及米国々旗ガ注意深ク拿獲セラルヽコトヲ心ヨリ切望致候

同封記録ニ記載セラレタル事件ノ公式調査ヲ御依頼申上候　而シテ至急本件ニ關スル御回答ニ接シ得レバ政府ヘノ報告モ可能ト相成誠ニ仕合セト存居候

敬具

米総領事ツー・イー・コーツス

上海日本総領事
エス・岡本　殿

1906-1-13

寫

奈湖ニ關スル記錄

上海米總領事館ニテ入手セル報告ニ依レバ日本軍ノ奈湖占領ニ伴ヒ該市ニ於ケル米國其他外國ノ利益ニ對シ重大ナル無視アリタル由ナリ。

日本兵ノ非戰鬪員タル支那人ニ對スル行爲ガ論議ノ種トナリ居レリ。

外國人ノ財産ニ關シテハ

一、一報告ニヨレバ日本兵ハ米國ノ國旗ヲ掲ゲ又門ニハ彼等ノ立入ヲ禁止セル日本側ノ掲示アル外國人ノ財産内ニ遠慮會釋ナク侵入セル由。

二、一報告ハ次ノ事件ノ詳細ヲ傳ヘタリ。此ノ報告ハ既ニ米國ノ新聞ニハ到達シ居ル由ナリ。

十二月十三日彼等日本兵ハ米國病院（奈湖庶民病院）所有ノ戎克ヨリ米國旗ヲ引卸シ之ヲ河中ニ投棄セリ。一米國宣教師此ノ旗ヲ拾ヒ上ゲ二名ノ日本軍指揮官ノ下ニ持チ行ケリ。指揮官ハ遺憾ノ意ヲ表明セリ。

三、一報告ニヨレバ十二月十三日、日本兵ハ米國メソジスト・ミッション・スクールニ闖入シ管理人ニ命ジテ米國旗ヲ引卸サシメ、ソレヨリ彼等ノ立入ヲ禁止セル日本軍側ノ掲示ヲ無視シテ校舍内ニ立入リ捜索ヲナシ且學校ノ金庫ヲ爆破之

1906-1-13

寫

# 蕪湖ニ關スル記錄

上海米總領事館ニテ入手セル報告ニ依レバ日本軍ノ蕪湖占領ニ伴ヒ該市ニ於ケル米國其他外國ノ利益ニ對シ重大ナル無視アリタル由ナリ。

日本兵ノ非職員タル支那人ニ對スル行爲ガ略

誠ノ程トナリ居レリ。

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1906-1-13

寫

# 奈湖ニ關スル記錄

上海米總領事館ニテ入手セル報告ニ依レバ日本軍ノ奈湖占領ニ伴ヒ該市ニ於ケル米國其他外國ノ利益ニ對シ重大ナル無視アリタル由ナリ。

日本兵ノ非戰鬪員タル支那人ニ對スル行爲ガ論議ノ種トナリ居レリ。

外國人ノ財產ニ關シテハ

一、一報告ニヨレバ日本兵ハ米國ノ國旗ヲ掲ゲ又門ニハ彼等ノ立入ヲ禁止セル日本側ノ掲示アル外國人ノ財產內ニ途度會釋ナク侵入セル由。

二、一報告ハ次ノ事件ノ詳細ヲ傳ヘタリ。此ノ報告ハ既ニ米國ノ新聞ニハ到達シ居ル由ナリ。

十二月十三日彼等日本兵ハ米國病院（奈湖庶民病院）所有ノ戎克ヨリ米國旗ヲ引卸シ之ヲ河中ニ投棄セリ。一米國宣教師此ノ旗ヲ拾ヒ上ゲ二名ノ日本軍指揮官ノ下ニ持チ行ケリ。指揮官ハ遺憾ノ意ヲ表明セリ。

三、一報告ニヨレバ十二月十三日、日本兵ハ米國メソジスト・ミッション・スクールニ闖入シ管理人ニ命ジテ米國旗ヲ引卸サシメ、ソレヨリ彼等ノ立入ヲ禁止セル日本軍側ノ掲示ヲ無視シテ校舍內ニ立入リ捜索ヲナシ且學校ノ金庫ヲ爆破之

1906-1-14

ヲ開キタリ。

四十二月十七日前ノ二夜、日本兵ハ米國チャーチ・ミッション・スクール構内ニ暗ミ込ミ校舎、事務所、監督及今一軒ノ住宅ヲ通リ拔ケテ行キタリ。彼等ハ寶石類及婦女子ヲ求メタルモノナルガ彼等ハ何レヲモ發見セズ持チ去ラレタルモノハ殆ド皆無ナリキ。十二月十六日泥酔セル一日本兵數會ノ門前ニテ一米國婦人宣教師目掛ケテ力ヲ拔キ放テルモノアリシガ右婦人ノ勇氣ニ直面シテ酔漢ハ辟易シ婦人モ門番モ負傷ナカリキ。

諸報告ニ依レバ英國々旗モ英國ノ財産モ米國ニ對スルト同樣ナル方法ニテ取扱ハレ居ル由ナリ。

蘇州ヲ占領セル最初ノ分遣隊ハ今他處ニ移動シ、憲兵ノ一分遣隊及日本領事一名モ亦到着シ居リ、又蘇州ノ米國宣教師ハ日本軍指揮官及日本領事ヲ訪問シ日本軍隊ニヨル掠奪ノコトヲ通知シタルガ彼等ハ遺憾ノ意ヲ表明シ保護ヲ約セル由ナリ。

1906-(2)-15

一九三八年一月二十日

一月十九日午後七時東京發四〇號電卽一月十八日午後三時南京發二十七號電「米國人財産ヘノ不法侵入ニ關スル件」ニ依リ左記電ス。

一、ドゥーマンヲ派遣シ芳澤ニ面會サセ上記ノ電報ヲ讀ミ聞カセタリ。ドゥーマンハ尙出來ル丈强キ言葉ニテ予ガ外務大臣ニ送リタル言明ニ付强調セリ

（一月十七日午後一時當發三四號電參照）

二、芳澤ハ曰ク外務大臣ハ昨日小官ノ三四號電ノ通牒ヲ閣議ニ附シタリ又陸軍ニアル軍隊ガ東京ヨリノ命令ヲ遵守スル樣徹底的ナル方法ヲ取ルコトニ考慮中ナリト。彼曰ク多分明日採ラルベキ方法ニ付當方ニ通知スルヲ得可シト

上海ニ電シ上海ハ北京南京及漢口ニ傳達乞フ。グルー。

ゴーツス

1906-(3)-16

一九三八年一月二十二日

南京及蕪湖ニ於ケル日本人ノ虐待

一月二十一日正午　東京發一月十九日正午三九號電ノ轉送

㊙「英國ノ同僚ハ本日秘扨情報トシテ南京ニ於ケル日本軍隊ノ行動ヲ報告スル在上海英國大使館ヨリノ一月十五日附電報ノ譯文ヲ小官ニ提供セリ。本件ニ關シテハ上海英ノ他ヨリ詳報ヲ入手シ居ラザルニ依リ取アヘズ提供サレタル本文ヲ電達ス。」小官ハ秘扱ニテ二個ノ別々ノ旦信頼シテ可ナリト思ハルヽ日本軍ノ蛮虐行爲ニ關スル報告ヲ日本兵入城ノ際各々ノ持場ニ留マリ居リタル南京ノ米宣教師及蕪湖ノ宣教師醫師ヨリ受ケタリ。占領ノ初期ニ於テ南京米國大學校舍内ニテ確カメラレタル強姦事件約百件

之等ノ報告ヲ小官ニ齎シタル國民基督教會議ノボイントン師ノ日フ所ニテハ日本大使館員ニシテ日本軍入城後間モナク南京ニ到着シタルモノハ泥酔ノ寡樂、殺戮強姦及強奪ガ避難地域ノ内外ニテ公然ト行ハレ居ルヲ見テ戦慄シ居リタリ。彼等ハ軍司令官ニ注意ヲ促サントセシモ果サズ、結局其司令官ガ無情無關心ナル態度ナルガ爲ニ刑罰ノ方法トシテ南京ニ臨ムニ故意ニ放慢トナリタルモノヽ如シト觀察シ居リ又東京ニ打電連絡セントスルモ電報ガ軍管理ナル

1906-③-17

爲之亦強望ナリ依テ大使館職員ハ宣教師ニ彼等宣教師ヨリ日本内ニ之等事實ヲ公表スル如ク試ミ日本政府ガ與論ニヨリ軍隊ヲ抑制スル樣ニ仕向ケテハ如何トノ話アリタル程ナリ。

蘇州及杭州ヨリ目擊者ノ報告ヲ齎スベク約束ヲ受ケタリ。之等二地ニ於ケル日本軍隊ノ行動ハ同樣不良ニシテ上海近傍ニ於ケル彼等ノ行動ニ關シ確認サレタリト稱セラルヽ事實談ヲ只今入手シツヽアリ」

北京ニ電ス北平ハ頁ニ漢口ニ中繼セヨ」

上記報告ニ付入手セル情報アラバ通知乞フ。南京ニ送リ上海ニ電乞フ。

ジョンソン。

1906-④-18

南京ノ一九三八年一月二十五日

題目　南京ノ狀況

中國漢口米大使

ネルソン・トラスラー・ジョンソン閣下

拜啓一九三七年十二月十三日日本軍占領以來ノ南京ノ狀況ニ關スル副領事エスピーノ報告ヲ同封供覽申上候右情報ハ大使館員ノ調査及當市陷落當時ヨリ當地ニ留マリ居ル在留米國人ノ話ニ基キタルモノニ有之候勝チタル日本軍ガ入城シタル時ヨリ市内ニテ發生セル事件ニ付テノ簡單ナル記述ヲナシ又市内ニ於ル現狀ニ付テノ觀察及在留米國人ノ業務ニ付テノ概略報告及軍事占領ノ影響ヲ改善セントスル「南京國際委員會」及市内ニ於ル生命財産ノ保護ニ關スル委員會ノ努力ニ付記載致居候

大使館三等書記官

ジョン・エム・アリソン

1906-(4)-19

南京ニ於ケル狀況　一九三八年一月

南京米大使館

作成者　米副領事ジエームス・エスピー

確認者　大使館三等書記官　ジョン・エム・アリソン

作成日附　一月十五日ー二十四日

郵送日附　一九三八年二月二日

一月六日朝南京大使館ニ到着シタル所大使館員タル二名ノ支那人ニ出迎ヘラレタリ。鄧氏及吳氏ナリ。南氏ハ日本軍ノ南京占領事ヨリ踏ミ留マレル人々ナリ。鄧氏ハ邸内ノ二個所ノ建物ヲ豫備的視察ヲ爲スベク案内シ呉レタリ。建物ハ別ニ損害ヲ受ケ居ラザリキ。唯法廷ノ戸ニ銃劍ノ突刺シタル跡アルノ外異狀ナカリキ。建物内ニ殺サレタル米國人館員ノ所有物ハ總テ異狀ナカリキ。鄧氏ハ十二月九日ヨリ大使館ニ發生セル事項ヲ説明シ彼ノ保管スル日記ヲ提供セリ。彼ノ話ニヨレバ二個ノ幕内ニハ五人ノ日本憲兵ト二十人ノ支那人警官駐在シ居リ、大使館所屬ノ苦力、召使、其ノ他ノ雇人及之等ノ者ノ家族迄ヲ以テ成ル二百四十人ノ支那人ガ幕内ニ避難シ來リ居レリ。

我々ハ聞セナク南京ニ留留セル十四人ノ在留米

1906 (4)-20

國人ノ來訪ヲ受ケタリ。彼等ハ不快ナル事件ニ遭遇セルモ一人モ又當地ニ在ル他ノ十四人ノ外國人モ何等傷メラルヽコトナク總テ無事ナリ。彼等各々ノ考ハ南京ニ發生セル事柄ニ集中スルモノヽ如クニテ彼等ガ日本軍入城以來經驗シ來レル戰慄ト悲慘ノ最モ忘ロシキ物語ヲ引續キ話シ吳レタリ。彼等ハ最惡ハ已ニ去リタリトハ考ヘ居レドモ然シ事件ハ依然絶エズ市中ノ狀勢ハ尙宣シカラズト注意シ居リタリ。

彼等ガ南京ニ付テ語リタル光景ハ日本軍ノ占領ニヨリ南京市ニ據リ掛リ來レル悲慘政治ノ一ナリ。彼等及在留獨乙人ノ物語ニヨレバ南京市ハ捕ヘラレタル獸物トシテ日本人ノ手中ニ陷シタルモノニシテ組織立テル戰爭ノ間ニ占領サレタリト云フコトノミナラズ侵略戰ニヨリ捕ヘラレ其ノ軍ノ將士ハ其ノ御褒美ニ飛ビ掛ツテ無制限ナル掠奪ト暴行ヲ犯シツヽアルナラント云フ。尙詳細ノ點及我々ノ觀察ハ彼等ノ情報ヲ否定スル事實ヲ含シ居ラザルナリ。市内ニ殘レル支那ノ常民達ハ避難民トシテ所謂「安全地帶」ノ街路ニ蝟集シ居タリ。彼等ノ多クハ無一物ナリ。男女及子供ノ殺戮ヽ財産ヘノ闖入及掠奪ヽ住宅ヤ建物ノ放火及破壞ヽ之等ノ具体的證據ハ殆ド至ル所ニ存在シ居ルナリ。

此ノ報告ノ之ヨリノ部分ニハ南京國際委員會及米大使館ニヨリ作成サレタル米國人財産ニ對スル侵害ニ付テノ日本官憲宛抗議及南京ノ狀勢ニ關スル國際委員會ニヨル抗議ヲ掲ゲ居レルガ之等ハ詳細ニ南京ニ於ル出來事ヲ云ヒ表ハシ居レリ。尙又此ノ報告書ニハ市ノ取扱ニ關スル日本軍ノ行動幾和ニ付テノ國際委員會ノ要求ト請願ヲモ入リ居レリ。之等要求ト請願トハソノモノガ町ノ狀勢ヲ其ノマヽ表ハシ居ルセノナルニヨリ南京ノ狀況ヲ明白ニスル意味ニ於テ茲ニ取リマトメ掲グルコトヽセリ。

斯クテ我々ト在留米國人トノ第一次會見ノ終リニ既ニ發生セルコトハ如何トモ爲シ難キニ付過去ノ事件ハ暫ク措キ彼等ハ特ニ南京ノ情勢ニ付如何ナルコトヲ日本官憲ニ考慮シテ貰ヒ度キヤト尋ネタルニ對シ彼等ノ回答ハ「日本官憲ガ將兵ヲ彼等ノ統制ノ下ニ置クコト而シテ現ニ起リツヽアル暴保ト虐待トヲ終止セシムル」コトナリキ。以上ノ如キ陳述ノ意味ハ尙明確ニ云ヒ表ハセバ「人道ノ名ニ於テ日本官憲ハ彼等將卒ノ秩序ナキ行動ヲ終止セシメ殺戮掠奪及放火ヲ止メ市内ニ於ケル常民ノ正常ナル生活狀態ヲ恢復セシムベシ」トスベキナラン。

1906-(4)-22

一、十二月十日以降南京ニ發生シタル事項ノ概略。

入手シタル情報ニ依レバ南京陷落前、支那軍及住民ハ漸次ニ南京ヲ立チ去リ他ニ逃キツヽアリタリ。住民ノ約五分ノ四ハ既ニ町ヨリ逃レ出デ居リ支那軍ノ主要部分ハ其ノ軍需品及設備類ノ大部分ヲ持チ既ニ退却シ居レリ。可ハ五万ヲ超エザル兵數ニテ守ラルヽコトヽナリ居レリ。實際僅カニ唯ノ五万ニ過ギザルナリ。之等ノ大部分サヘモ南京市陥落ノ後ニ北ト西ノ門ヲ拔ケ城壁ヲ越エテ逃レ日本軍ノ戰線ヲ拔ケテ退却シヤウトモガキタルナリ。支那軍ハ市ノ城壁ノ外側ノ市ニ居スル大ナル部分ヲ燒キ居レリ。之ハ軍事上ノ目的ヨリ其土地ノ邪魔物ヲ除去セルナリ。然レドモ殘留セル在留米國人ハ退却中ノ支那兵ニヨリ城壁内ニテ行ハレタル財産ノ放火破壞及掠奪ハ僅少ナリト主張シ居レリ。

故ニ日本軍ハ入城ト共ニ南京ガ實際ニ荒サレ居ラザルヲ發見セリ。市民ノ殘リノ大部分ハ南京國際委員會ノ計畫設定セル所謂「安全地帶」ニ避難シ居リ相當數ノ支那兵ヲ巧ニ捕獲スル筈ナリシガ比較的少數ナリシナリ。實際ニ殘留セル支那兵ノ數ハ不明ナレドモ數千ノ者ハ其ノ軍服ヲ拔ギ棄テ常民ノ服ヲ着テ常民ニ混リ市内ノ何處カ都合ヨキ

處ニ隱レタルニ相違ナキナリ。

在留米國人ハ斯ク考ヘ居レリ即チ日本兵ハ殺可ノ支那兵ガ逃亡シ居ルヤヲ知ラズ。彼等ハ會テ軍人タリシ市中ノ總テノ支那人ヲ殺戮スル「掃蕩」戰ニ於テ十万以上ノ數ヲ數期シタリ。而シテ愈々全市ニ亘リ總テノ前支那軍人ノ狩出シヲ開始シタルニ明カニ見分ケノ付ク者ノ數比較的ニ少數ナルガ爲ニ憤激モシ且不信ヲモ持チ、之ガ爲ニ實際ニ發見シタル前軍人ト共ニ無辜ノ常民ヲモ殺戮シ、結局其ノ「掃蕩」ガ大ナル恐怖ヲ伴ヒ然ラザル場合ニ比ブレバ、ヨリ長キ時間トヨリ大キク程度ヲ越エテ實行セラルヽト云フコトハアリ得ルコトナリ。

然シナガラ茲ニ一言シ置カザル可ラザルハ支那兵自身ハ日本軍入城前ニ全然掠奪ヲ爲サザリシ事ニアラズ少クモ或程度ニハ行ヒ居レルナリ。最後ノ數日間ハ殆ナク彼等ニヨリ人及財産ニ對スル暴行犯サレタルナリ。支那兵ガ彼等ノ軍服ヲ脱ギ常民服ニ着替ヘル大急ギノ處置ノ中ニハ種々ノ事件ヲ生ジ其ノ中ニハ着物ヲ剝ギ取ル爲ノ殺人ヲモ行ヒシナルベシ。彼ノ無秩序ノ時ノコトナリ退却スル軍人及市民ニテモ時ト場所トニテハ計畫的ナラズ掠奪ヲナセシコトハ明カナリ。總テノ公ノ施設

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ノ機能停止ニヨル市役所ノ完全ナル逼塞ト支那人政府ト大部分ノ支那住民ノ退却トニヨリ市ニ發生シタル完全ナル混亂ト無秩序トハ市ヲ如何ナル不法行爲ヲモ行ヒ得ラルヽ場所トナシ了レルナリ。之ガ爲ニ留留セル住民ニハ日本人來レバ待望ノ秩序ト統制トノ恢復アルベシトノ意味ニテ日本人ヲ歡迎スル氣分サヘモアリタルコトハ想像セラルヽ所ナリ。

然ルニ日本軍南京ニ入城スルヤ秩序ノ回復及既ニ發生シ居リタル混亂ノ終止ドコロカ市ノ恐怖政治ガ愈々本式ニ初マリタルナリ。十二月十三日ノ夜及同十四日ノ朝迄ニ暴行ハ既ニ起リツヽアリタリ。先第一ニ日本軍ノ分隊ハ派遣サレ城壁内ニ殘サレタル支那軍人ヲ一掃打盡ニ掃蕩スルコトヽナレリ。市内ノ街路及建物ニ亘リ徹底ナル捜索行ハレタリ。總テノ前軍人及其ノ疑アル者ハ着々ト銃殺セラレタリ。詳細ナル記錄ハ入手シ居ラザルモ恐々二万以上ノ人々ガ斯クシテ殺サレタリト計算セラレ居レリ。前軍人ト實際ニ支那軍ニ働キシコトナキ人々トノ區別ニ付テハ殆ド考慮セラレザリキ。或者ガ軍人タリシナラントノ疑ガ僅カニテモアレバ其ノ者ハ殆ド例外ナク遂行セラレ銃殺セラレタリ。支那政府軍ノ總テノ殘兵ヲ掃蕩スル日本

軍ノ決心ハ確固不拔ノモノラシク見受ケラレタリ。

新クノ如ク行ハレタル死刑ニ付テノ無數ノ報告ノ中ノ例ヲ次ニ引用セントス。南京電力會社ノ五十四人ノ社員ハ「河邊」ノ國際倫出入會社ノ施設内ニ避難セリ。日本兵ノ一隊十二月十五日又ハ十六日右ノ會社ニ來リ社員ナラザルモノ其ノ中ニアリヤ否ヤヲ尋ネタリ。之等五十四人ハ電力會社ノ前社員タルコト然シ其ノ中ノ十一名ハ時間極ニテ雇ハレ居ルコトヲ承知シ居リ其ノ旨答ヘタルニ日本兵ハ四十三人ノ同時間勤務社員ヲ支那政府ニ雇ハレ居リタル者ナレバ「銃殺セラルベキ」ナリト稱シ連行シ去レリ。同時ニ其ノ在留米國人ハ云フ（其ノ癖）日本兵ハ表向ニハ全市ニ於ケル電力ト電燈トヲ恢復スル爲ニ必要ナレバ訓練アル公吏タル電氣技師及社員ハ何處ニテ入手出來ルヤヲ常々國際委員會ニ尋ネ居リシナリト。

今一ツノ報告ハ十二月二十五日カ其ノ頃南京大學ノ構内ニテ發生セル事件ノコトナリ。日本軍ハ其ノ時恰モ市内在住支那人ノ登記ヲ初メ居リタリ。十二月二十五日頃大學ノ建物ニ避難セル三万餘ノ支那人ノ登記ヲ初ムル準備トシテ數名ノ陸軍將校ガ大學ヲ訪ネタリ。其ノ建物ニ避難セル約二千ノ男子ハ外部ニ集合サセラレタリ而シテ日本軍人ヨ

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リ彼等ヘノ話ノ中ニ此ノ人々ノ中ニ前ニ支那軍ニ働キ居リタル者アラバ申出デヨ其人々ハ保護セラルベシー此ノ保護セラルヽト云フコトハ敵同様返サレタリー多分其人々ハ日本軍ノ爲ニ勞役ニ就カシメラルベキガ若シ其ノ時申出デズ後ニ支那軍人タリシコト分明スレバ必ズ銃殺セラルベキ旨傳ヘラレタリ。此ノ保護ニ付テノ保證アリシニヨリ約二百人ノ人々ガ前ニ軍人タリシコトヲ日本軍人ニ申出デタリ。彼等ハ直チニ遂行セラレタリ。後刻、重傷ヲ負ヘル四五人ノ者歸來シ右ノ二百人ハ途中ニテ拾ヒ上ゲタル他ノ支那人ト共ニ除伍ヲ組ミ敵ケ所ノ離レタル場所ニ連レ行カレ敵除ノ日本兵ニヨリ或ハ銃劍ニヨリ刺殺セラレ或ハ銃殺セラレタリ。僅カニ上記ノ四五人ノ重傷生存者ガ一死亡者トシテ見棄サレ辛ウシテ逃レ來レル旨語レリ。

日本兵ノ除ニヨル總テノ前支那軍人ノ狩出及死刑執行ノ外ニ二三人若クハ夫以上ノ日本兵ノ小團体ガ全市ヲ自由ニ徘徊セリ。之等ノ兵ノ殺人、強姦或ハ掠奪ガ町ニ最悪ノ恐怖ヲ惹起シタルナリ。之等ノ兵ニハ彼等ノ好ムガマヽニ何事ヲ爲スモ可ナリトスル白紙ノ委任ガ與ヘラレタルカ或ハ日本軍ハ南京入城後全ク統制外ニオカルヽコトヽナリタルカ之ニハ充分ナル説明ナシ。我々ノ聞キタル

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所ニテハ少クモ最高指揮官ヨリ二ノ命令發セラレテ將兵ノ統制ヲ爲セト命ジ又軍ガ入城スル前ニ財産ヲ焼却スル勿レトノ嚴重ナル命令モ發セラレ居ル由ナリ。

然シ實際ノ話ハ日本兵ガ數千數万ト全市ニ蝟集シ言語道断ナル掠奪强姦ヲ犯セルナリ。外國人ノ目擊者ヨリ聞キタル話ニテハ兵士達ハ野蠻人ノ群ノ如クニ野放シニセラレ町ヲ徘徊ニ供シタルガ如クナリキ。男女及子供ハ全市ニ亘リ數ヘ切レザル多數ノ者殺サレタリ。常民ニシテ何等ノ明カナル理由ナクシテ銃殺セラレ或ハ銃劍ニテ刺殺セラレタル話ハ多々アリ。我々ガ南京ニ到着シタル日彼等日本人ヨリ聞キタルコトナルガ多クノ死骸ハ其ノ前日片付ケラルヽ筈ナリシガ其ノ時未ダ死骸ハ家ノ内ニモ池ノ中ニモ裏町ノ兩側ニモ見受ケラレタリ。或在留米國人ノ話ニヨレバ市ノ南部ニテ十四人ノ支那人ノ住ム一軒ノ家ニ日本兵侵入シタルガ後彼ハ十一人ノ者ノ死骸ヲ見ヽ其ノ中ノ婦人ハ殺サルヽ前ニ强姦セラレ二人ノ子供ト今一人ガ助カリタルノミナリト云ヘリ。大使館近クノ小池ニテ先日網（又ハ網機）引ヲナシ死骸捜索ヲナシタルガ其ノ池ヨリハ信民ノ服裝ヲナシタル支那人約二十人乃至三十人ノ死骸吐キ出サレタリ。

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兵士達ハ土地ノ婦人ヲアラユル場所ニ探索シ之ヲ凌辱セリ。之等ノ出來事ノ記述ニ付テハ此ノ報告ノ同封物ヲ參照セラレ度シ。日本軍占領ノ初期ニハ一夜ニ斯ル事件一千件以上發生セリト當市在留ノ外國人ハ信ジ居レリ。而シテ或米人ハ一夜ノ間ニ一個ノ米國人財産ノ中ニテ斯ル事件三十件ヲ計算セリト云ヘリ。

殺人ト強姦トガ進行シ居ル半面市内ハ掠奪兵ニヨリ散々ニ荒サレタルナリ。殆ド總テノ住宅モビルディングモ侵入サレ荒サレ、兵隊達ガ持チ出スガ爲ニ選ビタル總テイ物品ハ掠奪セラレタリ。

南京國際委員會ハ「安全地帯」ニテ發生セル事件ニシテ承知シ居ルモノヽ記錄ヲ保管シ居レリ。右委員會ハ日本大使館ニ定期的ニ之等ノ事件ヲ報告シ居タリシガ、ソハ之等ノ事實ヲ確實ナル記錄ノ事實トシテ注意ヲ喚起シ同時ニ之等事件ノ發生ニ對シ抗議シ且日本官憲ニヨリ之等事件ノ反覆ヲ防グ爲ニ處置ヲ講ズルコトヲ要求セルナリ。我々ノ到着スルヤ報告ト事件ノ色々ノ場合ニ付テノ寫ガ大使館ニ届ケラレタリ。一月十日迄ニ百八十八件ノ記錄ヲ見タリ。委員會ノ電報及事件ニ付テノ寫ハ同封シアリ

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## 財産ノ掠奪

國際委員會及在留米國人個々ノ提出シタル情報及當大使館ノ調査ニヨレバ南京ノ財産ニテ日本軍ノ侵入及掠奪ヲ免レタルモノハ唯ノ一モノナキモノト信ゼラル。其構内ガ住宅デアレ商家デアレ又ビルデイングデアレ又外國ノ教會團体デアレ或ハ又外國人ノモノデアレ總テハ何ノ差別モナク侵入セラレタリ。而シテ大小ノ程度ノ差コソアレ荒サレ且掠奪セラレタリ。米國、英國、獨乙、及佛國ノ大使館モ侵入セラレ物品ヲ持チ出サレタリト云フ事實アリ。又同樣ノ事實ガ伊太利大使館ニモ發生シタトノコトガ報道セラレ居レリ。露西亞大使館ハ一月一日ニ不思議ニモ火事ニテ空虚ニセラレタリ。我々ノ取調ベタル又在留米國人ヨリ報告アリタル米國人財産ハ例外ナク一ツ殘ラズ繰返シ日本兵ノ侵入ヲ蒙リ居レリ。此ノ事實ハ在留米國人ガ現ニ住居セル住宅ニ迄モ發生シ居レリ。之等在留米國人及其ノ他ノ國際委員會ノ委員達ハ之迄此ノ報告作成ノ時迄モ絶エズ掠奪ヤ婦人アサリニ侵入シタル日本兵達ヲ外國人財産ヨリ追拂ヒ續ケ來リ居レリ。日本兵達ノ運ビ得ラルヽ總テノ物ハ彼等掠奪ノ格好ナル獲物ラシク思ハル。特ニ外國人ノ住宅ノ例ニ付考フルニ自動車、自轉車及酒類ト彼等ガポケットニ捻ヂ込ミ得ル小形ノ貴重品總テガ共ニ

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特ニ探索セラレタルモノラシキナリ。然シナガラ外國人ノモノデアレ支那人ノモノデアレソノ侵入者ガ希望シタル物ハ如何ナル財産ニテモ掠奪セラレタルナリ。町ノ商業區域ニアル商家商店ニテ現存スルモノヲ見ルニ何レモ内在物ヲ可成ノ程度ニ空虛ニセラレ居ルナリ。數件ノ例ニ於テハ彼等ノ欲スル物ニシテ手ニ持チ運ビ能ハザル物餘リニ多キ時ハ貨物自動車ヲ廻シ來リ運ビ去レル事實アリ。在留外國人ノ報告スル所ニテハ店家或ハ倉庫ヨリ貯藏品ヲ貨物自動車ニ積ミ運ビ去ラレタル數件ノ事實ヲ見タル由ナリ。テクサス商會（在支那）ノ倉庫番ノ云フ所ニテハ當該倉庫ヨリガソリン及油ノ貯藏品ヲ持チ出シタル時ニハ日本兵ハ該會社ノ貨物自動車ヲ押ヘソレニテ運搬シタル由ナリ。住宅ノ掠奪ヲ受ケタル程度ハ構内構内ニテ相違アリ。或種ノ財産ハ侵入ハサレタルモ非常ナル損害ハ蒙ラズ又非常ナル盗ミヲモ蒙リ居ラザルコト之迄ノ調査ニヨリ明トナレリ。物品ヲ少許奪ハレタルノミナリ。

「安全地帶」前ニモ或種ノ財産ニハ大シテ損害ヲ受ケザルモノアリシガ特ニ安全地帶内ノモノニ對スル掠奪ハ最少限度ニ行ハレ居リキ。之等ノ例ハ構内ニ對シ掠奪ヤ破壞ガ最高度ニ行ハレタル場合ト對照ヲ爲スモノナリ。

ダグラス・ジエンキンス氏（大使館員ノ一人タル）ノ

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住宅ノ例ニヨレバ彼ノ召使ガ殺サレタル後住宅内ニ在リタル總テノ物ハ完全ニ荒サレ手痛ク掠奪ヲ受ケ居ルノミナラズ彼ノ家具及其他ノ物品ヲ手當リ次第ニ破壞シタル明カナル事實アリ。米國人財産ニ對シ斯ル取扱ヲナシタル今一ツノ事例ハ上海ノ一角及中山路ニアルジンリン草廠ノ事件之ナリ。車庫ノ二ツノ戸ハ板圍ヒサレ門ノ鐵格子ハ板圍ヒノ外側ニテ鎖錠セラレアリキ。

板圍ヒノ上ニハ其財産ガ米國人ノモノナルコトヲ記シタル大使館ノ布令ガ貼附シアリキ。我々ノ到着セル後其事庫ヲ取調ベタルニ被圍ヒノ一枚ハ壁ヨリモギ取ラレ横ニ押シ除ケラレ居タリ。其ノ板ニハ尚布令ハ附キタルマヽナリキ。草庫ハ侵入セラレタルナリ。完全ニ荒サレタリ。二本ノ古タイヤ、數本ノ鎖樺及電線ノ切端ノ外草庫ノ本家ニ殘サレタル唯一ノ施設物ハ空氣壓搾機一個ノミナリキ。事務室ノ床上ニハ書類反ヤ書類散亂シ居レリ。一個ノ机ハ持チ去ラレテ新トシテ使ハレ又二ツノ金庫ハ頂邊ヨリ破壞サレテ金庫内ニアリタル物ハ全部行方知レズトナリ居レリ。草庫ノ裏手ノ鎖錠シアリタル小包モ侵入セラレ居リ床上ニハ書類アリ機械アリ、施設物ノ部分品アリ之等ガ六吋位ノ深サニ散亂シ居レリ。此ノ散亂物ノ中ニ貴重ナル標準型映畫映寫器ノ部分品ガ粉碎セラレ居ルガ發見セラレタリ。

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財産ノ放火

然シナガラ南京ノ現實ノ財産ノ蒙リタル最惡ノ損害ハ火事ニヨル破壞ナリキ。此ノ報告ヲ書キツヽアル今モ尙市内數ケ所ニ火事ヲ望見スルヲ得。「安全地帶」ニテハ火事ハ一件モナカリキ。ニモ拘ラズ此地帶ヲ除キテハ放火其ノ他ノ方法ニテ全市ニ亘リ手當リ次第ニ燒却行ハレタリ。多クノ街路ニ於テハ住宅ヤビルディングガ燒キ拂ハレ居リ其ノ間々ニ全ク燒カレザルモノ殘リ居レリ。或街路ニテハ一軒二軒又ハ夫以上ノビルディングガ唯燒ケタル壁ノミ立チ居レリト見レバ其ノ町筋ノ殘ノビルディングハ火事ニ會ヒ居ラズト云ヒタル狀態ナリ。

市ノ南端ハ火ニヨル破壞ヲ最モ手痛ク受ケタリ。其區域ハ商業區域ニ當ルモノナルカ調査ノ結果何レノ區劃モ燒ケ崩レタルビルディングヤ住宅ノミナリキ。多クノ區劃ハ僅カ十二軒カ或ハ夫以下ノ數ノビルディングガ今尙殘存セルノミナリ。上海ノ閘北ニ發生シタルカ如キ市ノ全部ノ火事ニヨル殆ド完全ナル破壞ナクシテ主要街路ニ面スルビルディングハ大抵破壞サレタルモ未手ニアルビルディングハ概シテ燒カレ居ラザリシ事實ガ見受ケラレタリ。

當地日本官憲ヨリ南京城内ノ火事ノ多クハ退却シツヽアリタル支那軍又ハ常民服ヲ着タル支那兵ニ

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ヨリ南京陥落後ニ爲サレタルモノナリト說ヲ爲セルモノアリタリ。固ヨリ其ノ中ノ或モノハ支那人ニヨリ爲サレタルモノナルベキモ日本兵ガ南京占領後若クハ當地ニテノ戰鬪終了後彼等ニヨリ故意ニ又ハ不注意ニヨリ發生シタル火事ニ比ブレバ、云フニ足ラザル少數ナリト信ズベキ理由ハ多々存在シ居ルナリ。ビルディングニ侵入シ掠奪シタル後ニ故意ニ放火シタルカ或ハ又不注意ノ爲ニ小火ガ其ノマヽビルディング內ニ延燒サレタルガ建物全体ニ燃エ擴ガリタルカ或ハ又附近ノ燃エタル建物ヨリ類燒シタルカノ何レカナリ。燃エル建物ノ火ヲ消サントスル努力ノ拂ハレタル話ヲ曾テ聞キタルコトナシ。

火事ニヨル市ノ最惡ノ破壞ノ時ニ書カレ且國際委員會委員ニヨリ署名セラレタル記錄提出セラレタルニ付同封シタルガ此記錄ニハ火事ノ原因ニ付及主トシテ其火事ガ何ニ依テ發生シタルカニ付テノ彼等ノ觀察及發見シタル事項ヲ記述シ居レリ。其記錄ノ第一部ニハ觀察者ハ日本兵入城前市ノ幾何ノ部分カ燒カレ居リタルヲ知リ居リタルカラ述ベ且彼等ハ其ノ時迄ニハ實際ニ生ジタル火事ニヨル損害ハ極メテ輕微ナリシコトヲ證言シ居レリ。第二部ニ於テハ十二月廿日頃ノ狀況ヲ記載シ居レリ卽チ當時多クノビルディングハ火災中ナリシガ日本兵ハ近傍ニテ此ノ火事ヲ眺メ居ヨリ物品ヲ全部

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持出シ貴物自動車ニテ運ビ去リ又他ノビルデイングニテハ「床ノ上ニテ焚火セルヒ」ヲ見受ケタリト。

所謂「安全地帶」ニ於テ發生シタル事項

所謂「安全地帶」ハ此ノコトニ付テハ本報告ノ今後ノ部分ニテ國際委員會ノ仕事ニ付テ尙多クノコトヲ記載スルコトトナリ居レルガ一般的ニ南京ノ他ノ部分ヨリ遙カニ安全トナリ居リタリ。日本兵ノ掠奪ヨリ侵害サレザル樣保持サレ居ル譯ニハアラザリシガ市ノ他ノ部分ニ於テ財產ニ爲サルヽ損害ノ點及發生シツヽアル恐怖ノ點ニ於テ同ジ程度ノ被害ハ受ケザリシナリ。此ノ地帶ニテハ强姦ヤ殺人ヤノ多クノ事件アリ又其處ノ構內ハ總テ侵入ヲ受ケ大小ノ差ハアレ掠奪サレタリ。然レドモ南京ニ殘留スル支那常民ノ大部分ハ市內ニ於ケル最安全ノ場所トシテ此地帶ニ避難シ來レルガ此事實ソノモノガ他ノ地帶ヨリモヨリ良キ狀態ナルコトヲ表ハシ居ルモノナリ。之等ノ常民ハ市ノ他ノ部分ニ於ルガ如キ程度ニ苦シメラレザリキ而シテ彼等ハ住宅ヤ避難民收容所ヨリ追ヒ拂ハレルガ如キコトナカリキ。住宅ノ大部分ハ市ノ他ノ部分ニ於ケルガ如ク侵害ヲ蒙ラザリキ。就中此地帶ニハ放火ハ發生セザリキ

我々ノ南京到着以來ノ出來事

我々ノ南京着以來南京ノ暴行ノ最惡並人及物ニ對スル侵害ハ既ニ終了セリト日ハレ居ルニモ拘ラズ

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事件ハ絶エズ發生シツヽアリタリ。在留米國人ハ殆ド毎日大使館ニ彼等ノ財産ヘノ日本兵ノ侵入、建物内ノ掠奪、支那人達ヲ其ノ邸内ヨリ拉致シタル件ニ付テノ報告ヲ齎シタリ。一月十日以降發生シタル米國人財産ヘノ不定期ノ日本兵ノ侵入ガ二十四件アリタリ。其ノ中三件ハ日本憲兵ノ暴力ニヨル不當ノ侵入ナリキ

ジョージ・エー・フイツチ氏、南京YMCAノ副書記長ノ報告ニヨレバ寶齋街七番地ニアル彼ノ住宅ニ一月四日以來七回ニ亘リ日本兵ノ侵入ヲ受ケ物品ヲ奪ヒ去ラレタル由

一月十三日ニ報告セラレタル事件ハ一月十三日附ニテ日本大使館ヘノ書類ノ形式ニヨル抗議ノ題目トセリ。此ノ抗議ノコトヲ報告シタル一月十三日正午十二時當大使館發國務省宛電報參照アリ度シ。ソノ抗議ノ寫一通同封シアリ。之等ノ事件ニハ一月十一日南京神學校ヘノ日本兵ノ侵入及其處ヨリノ或數量ノ物品ヲ持去リタルコト及同日、日本憲兵ガエム、エス、ベーツ博士宅ニ暴力侵入ヲ行ヒ南京大學ノ支那人雇人ヲ拉致シタルコトヲモ含ミ居レリ。一月十四日ベーツ博士ヨリ更ニ一通ノ書面來レリ。右ニ依レバ其ノ前夜四人ノ日本陸軍憲兵南京大學ニ侵入シ一支那人少女ヲ拉シ去リタルコトヲ報告シ居レリ。此ノ手紙ノ寫ハアリソン氏ヨリ一月十四日附日本大使館福井氏宛非公式書面

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ニテ日本大使館ニ送附シアリ。アリソン氏及ベーツ博士ノ手紙ノ寫モ此ノ報告ニ同封シアリ。

米國人財産ノ侵害ハ更ニ續キタリ。一月十八日午後四時アリソン氏發國務省宛電文參照、此ノ電文ニハ之等ノ事件ヲ總括シ且其日基督教聯合會ノ財産ニ關シテ發生シタル事件ヲ報告シ居レリ。其事件ハ茲ニ詳細ニ記述シ居レリ。

一月十八日午後一時半頃エム・ピー・ミルス氏及エル、エス、シー、マイス氏ヨリノ通知ニヨリ數名ノ日本兵ガ中華路ノ基督教聯合會構内ニ侵入シタル由ノ報ヲ受ケ其日本兵等ハ尚其處ニアル由ヲ聞キアリソン氏トエスピー氏ハ其ノ構内ニ赴ケリ。我々ハ構内ノ横町ニ面シタル側ニアリタル塀ノ大部分ガ打チ倒サレ内側ノ庭ガ人々ノ足ニテ踏ミ蹂ラレ居ルヲ發見セリ。其ノ塀ノ倒サレ居ル部分ハ乾キ居リキ。其ノ塀ハ其ノ時迄三時間位ノ間ニ破壞セラレタルニ相違ナシ。何トナレバ其ノ朝早ク降雨アリテ破壞セラレタル部分以外ハ總テ尚濡レ居リタル故ナリ。我々ガ現場ニ到着シタル時ニジヤス、エイテ、マツクカロム氏モ其處ニアリタルガ彼ノ日ク彼ガ其ノ朝其ノ構内ヲ訪ネタル時其ノ塀ニハ異狀ナカリシト。彼ハ尚續ケテ云ヘリ彼ノ其ノ前ノ訪問ノ時彼ハ二名ノ日本兵ガ其ノ財産内ノ建物ニ二人ノ支那人ト共ニアルヲ見タリ其ノ兵隊等ハ教會ニ屬スル物品ヲ手ニ持チ居リタリ。彼

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等ニ抗議セルニ彼等ハ物品ヲ其處ニ殘シテ立チ去レリ。其ノ朝建物内ニピアノアリシヲ見タルガ今ハ見エズト云フ。日本兵掠奪ノ時ニ附近ニアリタル或支那住民ノ話ニテハ我々ガ現場ニ到着スル少シ前ニ二臺ノ貨物自動車ガ數名ノ日本兵ヲ載セテ來リ堺ヲ倒シ掠奪品ヲ運ビ去リシトナリ。同封マツカラム氏手紙ノ寫ハ大使館ニ本件ヲ報告シ居ルモノナリ。

次ノコトハ注意ノ價値アルコトナラン即チ一月十八日迄ハ英國系會社ナル支那人出入木材會社ノ大貯木場ハ侵入サレタル形跡ナク貯木場ヘノ門モ鎖錠サレ居タリ其ノ日每日ノ例トシテ下關ノ河岸通ニ出掛ケタル時ニ日本兵ガ貯木場ヨリ大ナル材木ノ塊ヲ車ニテ運ビ去ルヲ見タリ。其ノ材木ノ塊ハ新シク開キタル門ヲ通シテ運ビ出シ居リタリ。後刻英領事ヨリノ通知ニテ其ノ材木ノ殷出ハ全ク不當ナルモノニテ彼英領事ハ日本大使館ニ對シ英國ノ財産ニ對スル斯ル掠奪ニ付抗議シツヽアルコトヲ知レリ。

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## 二、南京ニ於ケル現狀

本部ニテハ南京ノ現在ノ實狀ト當地一般ノ政治及經濟ニ關スル種々ノ批評ノ概要ヲ述ブルコトヽセリ

### 南京ノ實情

城壁外ノ南京周邊ノ地域ハ全部重大ナル損害ヲ受ケタリ。市ノ郊外ハ機會ナク尚未ダ完全ナル調査ヲ爲シ得サルガ相當ノ程度ニ破壞セラレ居ルモノト信ゼラル。然シナガラ此ノコトハ崇金山鎮ノ國民記念碑ニハ適用ナシ其ノ記念碑ハ數日前遠望セルニ損ハレタルラシキ樣子ハ見エザリキ。

下關地區ハ火事ニテ相當ニ損傷セラレタリ。其ノ光景及河ヨリ見タル河岸通ノ樣子ハ河岸ノ諸建物ノ修羅場ト云フベキ光景ナリ。然シナガラ數個ノビルディングハ未ダ元ノ儘ナリ。例ヘバダラー會社ノ貯木場、スタンダード石油會社ノ施設、揚子江ホテル及大電力工場ノ如キ之ナリ。後者ハ砲撃ニテ損傷セラレタルガ今ハ舊ニ復シ活動シツヽアリ。我々ガ最初行キタル時ニハ河岸通ニ沿ヒ列居リタル唯一ノ船着設備ハ陸出入會社「河磯」工場ノ浮棧橋ノ外ニハ南京渡船施設ニシテ其ノ浮棧橋ハ尚存在シ居リキ其ノ時以來他ノ埠頭ノ或モノハ日本軍ニヨリ修理セラレツヽアリタルガ現在ニテハ日本船ニヨリ使用セ

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ラレ居レリ。

城壁内ニテ南京市ノ部分トシテ最大ノ損害ヲ受ケタルハ南部ノ商業區域ナリ。此部分ハ市ノ正常ナル存在ガ回復セラルヽ爲ニハ殆ド總テ再建ヲ要スルナラン。主要ナル新シキ民キ街路即太平路中山路中華路及他ノ主要街路ニ於テハ各區劃ニ於テ十一二所或ハ夫以下ノビルディング以外ハ總テ燒カレ居レリ。中山路筋ノミニテハ商家ヤ商館ガ燒カレタルラシ。國民政府ノ廳舍ニテ破壞セラレタルハ通信省ノ廳舍ニシテ之ハ日本軍ノ南京占領前、火事ニテ破壞セラレタルナリ。其ノ他ハ呉狀ナク今尙日本軍ニヨリ使用セラレツヽアリ。

南京ノ他ノ部分ニ於テハ住宅及ビルディングハ貧民階級ノ家サヘモ屢々同樣ナルガ間隔ヲ置キ燒カレ居レリ。町ノ北端ノ住宅街部分ハ火事ノ損害ハ最モ少カリシナリ。前記「安全地帶」ノ處ニテ記載セシ如ク火事ノ事故ハ一件モ發生セザリキ

水道ト電氣トハ今ヤ町ノ大部分ニ復舊シ居レリ。電話ノ復舊モ大仕事ニハ非ズト思ハル。破壞ノ程度ハ概シテ街路ヨリ片付ケラレタリ。町ノ衛生施設モ舊ニ復シタリ。然シ未ダ多クノ死骸ヲ池ヤビルディングヨリ處分セザル可ラザルベシ。

南京ニ於ケル政治及經濟ノ狀勢

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政治及經濟ノ本体トシテノ南京ハ事實上ニ於テハ存在セズト云フベキナラン。何レノ點ヨリ見ルモ南京市ハ單ナル日本軍ノ兵舎ニ過ギザルガ故ナリ。南京ハ人口約百万ト見積ラレ居レルガ其中二十万ヨリ二十五万ノ者今尚殘留シ居レリ。之等ハ主トシテ貧民階級ニヨリ成立シ居レリ。其ノ大部分ハ住宅内或ハ「安全地帶」内ノ臨時收容所内ニ避難民トシテ多數詰メ込マレ居ルナリ。夜ニナレバ彼等ハ覆ヒアル場所ニ集マリ行キ晝間ハ其地帶ノ街路ニテ數千ノ群ヲナシ居ルガ見ラルヽナラン。例ヘバ上海路ニ於テハ一團以上モノ間人ノ群ヲナセリ。支那人ハ食料、燃料ヲ入手スル爲ニ外出シ居ルカ或ハ何ヲ爲スコトモナク唯立テルモアルナリ。

一月八日正午ノ當方發八號電ニテ報告セシ通一月一日ニハ自治市政府ノ發足公表セラレタリ。此ノ政府ハ九人ノ中國人委員ニテ構成セラレ議長ハ陶寶金、日本トノ協議及其ノ監督ノ下ニ市ノ爲ニ市役所ノ平常ノ機能ヲ引繼ギ行フコトヽナリ居レリ。

然レドモ今日迄ノ處新政府ノ活動ノ印ハ少シモ表ハレザリキ。少數ノ中國人警官ガ各所ノビルデイングニ駐在シ街路ヲ巡回シ居レリ。然シ彼等ノ義務ハ貴顕ノ護衛ノ域ヲ出ルモノニハアラザリキ。日本軍ハ百名餘ノ憲兵ヲ遣レ來リ居リ軍ノ警備兵ト共ニ事實上市内警備ノ任ニ當リ居リシガソハ名許リナリシ

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ナリ。確メラレタル限リニテハ衛生モ水道モ電氣施設モ日本軍ノ統制及運用下ニアリタリ。消防署モ厚生廳モ最早存在シ居ラズ。日本陸軍病院ハ日本軍人ノミノ世話ヲナシ唯例外トシテ市ガ占領セラレタル時既ニ茲ニ在リタル少數ノ負傷中國兵ノ世話ヲナシ居ル丈ナリ。住民達ニ利用シ得ラルヽ醫療施設ハ總テ外國宣教師ニヨリ供給セラレタルナリ。輸送機關ハ總テ動キ居ラズ。而シテ市内輸送ニ使用セラレタル「バス」ハ今ヤ略傍ニ破壞セラレ横ハリ居ルガ見受ケラレ然ラズンバ持チ去ラレテ軍用ニ供セラレ居ルナリ。

興味アル事實ハ日本軍ガ自治市政府ヲ通ジ今年ノ一日ヨリ常民達ヲ「安全地帶」ヲ去ラシメ各ノ家庭ニ歸ル様努メツヽアリトノ報道ナリ。最初或住民達ハ市内ノ他ノ場所ノ彼等ノ家ニ實際ニ歸リタルガ彼等ハ直ニ歸リ來レル由ナリ。家ニ歸リ見レバ焦ゲタル殘骸ノ外ハ何物モ殘リ居ラズト云フ事實間々アリタルラシク茶ニ保護ナキコトガ最モ苦痛ナリシガ如シ。彼等ハ日本兵ニ強奪セラレ彼等ノ婦女子ハ强姦セラレ而モ其或數ハ殺サレタルコトヲ報告シ居リタリト云フ。

## 食糧ノ問題

新政府ノ前ニ横ハル最重要且最緊急ノ問題ハ中國

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人民ニ對シ食糧ノ供給ニ付規則ヲ定メ又ハ處置ヲ講ズルコトナリ。然シナガラ此ノ問題ハ表面上日本軍ノ活動ニ依テノミ實行シ得ラルヽモノナリヽ何トナレバ日本軍ハ南京入城直後米ノ貯藏ヲ押ヘ市ノ外ニアリタル米ハ少シモ市ニ入リ來ラザリシ由ナリ。國際委員會ノ信ズル所ニテハ日本軍ハ城内及下關ノ倉庫内ニ貯藏セラレ居リタル十万ピクルス以上ノ米ヲ引繼ギタル筈ナリ

食糧ト燃料供給ト云フ當面ノ問題ノ要領ハ一月廿二日午後四時當方發三十三號電報ニ記シオキタリ。茲ニハ更ニ詳細ニ記述スルコトヽセリ。

國際委員會ガ南京陷落ノ數日前「安全地帶」ヲ設定スル計畫ヲナセル時委員會ハ住民避難者達ニ少クモ二週間分ノ米ヲ携帶シ「安全地帶」ニ來ル樣通知セリ。大部分ノ避難者ハ之ヲ實行セリ。尚又中國人ノ家庭ニテハ南京占領ノ前ニ將來不測ノ出來事ニ備ヘテ相當量ノ米ヲ貯ヘ居リタルナリ。十二月十三日以後避難者達ハ之等ノ貯藏ナシニ暮スコトヽナレリ。米麥ヲ買フ資力アル人々ニ賣却セラレ且ツ無一物ノ人々ニ無代ニテ分配セラレタリ。委員會ハ一ピツクルヲ支那弗九ドルニ價ヲ定メタリ。南京占領前ニ行ハレタルト同ジ價格ナリ。委員會ハ十二月ノ半ヨリ一日約五万ノ避難民ヲ無代ニテ養ヒ來レルナリ。總テノ避難民ヲ養フニハ毎日千六百袋ノ米ヲ要スルモ

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ノト見積ラル。煮炭ノ爲ノ燃料ニハ少クモ毎日四十屯ノ石炭必要ナリトノ見積ナリ。

一月十日ノ午後國際委員會ハ米ノ販賣ヲ中止セリ。右ハ日本軍ヨリ左樣ノ指令アリタルニヨル。而シテ爾後ハ自治市政府ガ將來ノ食糧供給ノ商業的處分ヲ掌ルト云フコトモ通知セラレタリ。委員會ハ自治市政府ヲシテ商業的處分ヲ引受ケシムルコトニハ全面的ニ賛成ナリト云ヘリ。依テ以テ委員會ハ其ノ本來ノ働キタル單ナル救濟機關ニ立戻ルコトヲ得其ノ貯藏品ヲ慈善關係ニ用ヒ得ルニ至レリ。然レドモ市民ニ販賣スベキ食糧ヲ入手スルコトハ市政府ノ問題トシテ依然存在シ居レリ。一月十日千二百袋ノ米日本軍ヨリ放出セラレタリ更ニ又一月十七日尙千袋ノ米ト千袋ノ粉トガ割當テラレタリ。之迄ニテハ以上ガ販賣ニ利用セシメラレタル供給量ノ總テナリ。

狀勢ハ尙重大ニハナラザリキ。ソハ米ノ貯藏即各家庭ニテ貯ヘタル所ノモノハ未ダ使ヒ盡シ居ラザリシガ故ナリ。且又制限セラレタル量ナリシガ新鮮ナル野菜モアリ或種ノ鮮肉ガ街路ノ各側ニ沿ヒテ造ラレタル市場ニテ販賣セラルヽガ見受ケラレタリ。然シナガラ各個人ノ貯藏米ノ量ハ外部ニテ買ヒ得ラルヽモノト合シテモ全部ヲ尽スガ爲メニハ充分ナラザルヤモ知レズ。而シテ特ニ戰爭ノ爲ニ無一物トナレル數千ノ避難民アリ。彼等ハ今持チ居ル物ヲ失ヘ

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バ更ニ米ヲ買ハントスルモ何物モナキニ至ル譯ナリ。

住民ノ生活費用ノ問題

食糧ト燃料ノ問題ノ外ニ住民達ノ生活費ノ問題モアリタリ。之迄ノ處ニテハ御承知ノ如ク日本軍又ハ自治市政府ニ依テモ何等此ノ問題ニ對スル手段ハ講ゼラレザリキ。住民達ノ爲ノ仕事ハ日本陸海軍ニヨリ徴用セラレタル少數ノ者ノ外ハ何モ存在セザリキ。現狀ニテハ市内ニ於ル商取引ハ不可能ナリ。現ニ存在スル唯一ノ商取引ハ路傍ニ於テ行ハルヽ食糧ト少數ノ他ノ物品例ヘバ衣類及燒物類ノ販賣ト交換トガアルノミナリ。

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現狀ニ對スル其他ノ論評

日本軍ハ現在ニ於テハ外國人ノ南京ニ歸來スルコトヲ許サズト公表セリ。南京大學ハ其病院事業實行援助ノ爲ニ二名ノ宣教師醫師ノ南京歸來ヲ願出テタルニ對シ日本陸軍ハ之迄拒絶シ來レリ。

中國輸出入材木會社ノ例ニ於テハ例外造ラレタリ、卽其會社ノ一人ノ社員上海ヨリ南京ニ來ルコトヲ許サレタルナリ。彼ガ南京ニ來ルヲ許サレタルハ其ノ會社ノ南京ノ貯木場ヨリ材木ヲ日本軍ニ賣渡ス處置ヲ行フト云フ唯一ノ目的ノ爲ナリキ。然シナガラ豫メ右ノ處置終了ト同時ニ直チニ南京ヲ去ルベキコトヲ明瞭ニ納得セシメアリキ。

楊子江ハ十二月中旬以來如何ナル大キサノ船モ航行シ得ル樣ナリ居リキ。最近上海トノ道路モ鐵道交通モ再建セラレタリ。毎日一回汽車ガ上海トノ間ヲ往復セリ。然シ南京河岸通、施設及市中トノ道路及鐵道ノ交通ハ日本人ヲ除キ外國人ニハ閉鎖セラレ居レリ。又外國人ニハ商品ヲ市中ニ送ラシムルコトモ不可能ナリシナリ。國際委員會ノ救濟事業用ノ食糧品ヲ當地ニ供出セシメントスル計畫ハ日本大使館員ノ仗切型ノ「不可」ニテ片付ケラレタル由ナリ。（同封第五號參照一月十九日附ジョン。エイチ。デイト。レーブー氏手紙）。私用商用ノ電報郵便業務ハ未ダ再開セラレ居ラザリキ。

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三、南京國際委員會

南京國際委員會ノ活動及右委員會ノ委員トシテ又彼等自身ノ社會厚生ノ施設ヲ通シ活動シツヽアル在留米國人ノ活動ニ付茲ニ此ノ報告書ニ別ノ部ヲ設リ提出スコトヽセリ。

南京ニ於ケル二十二人ノ西洋人ニヨリ爲サレタル仕事ハ當地ニ於テハ特ニ尊敬ノ價値アリ。支那住民ニ對スル人道的ナル取扱ヲナスニ當リテノ彼等ノ倦マザル論ラザル努力、日本兵ノ暴行ヨリ生命財産ヲ保護セントスル撓マザル努力、非常ノ混亂ナル惡條件下ノ狀勢ニ於ケル有能ナル處置、及日本兵ノ無禮ト亂暴ナル處置ノ下ニ於ケル謹愼ト節制トハ大ナル賞讃ニ値スルモノナリ。確カニ南京ニ於ケル之等外國人ガ單ニ存在シ表ハシタルコトノミニテ少クモ或ル拘束的ナル影響ヲ日本兵ノ行動ニ與ヘタルナリ。而シテ國際委員會ノ努力ト外國人各個ハ住民達ニ發生スル出來事ノ惡化ヲ防ギ既ニ發生シタル財産ヘノ破壞ヲヨリ大ナラシメザリシ點ニ與ツテ力アリシコトハ疑ナキ所ナリ。

「安全地帶」ニ關シ既ニ指示セルコトハ彼等ノ努力ノ結果ニ對スル明ナル證據ナリ。

十一月下旬及十二月初南京ノ陷落切迫セル時南京國際委員會ー其委員ノ名簿ハ仝封第七號ニ掲ゲタリーハ南京ノ支那住民ニ對シアラユル救濟ヲ講ズ

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南京ハ在留外國人ガ歸來スルニ足ル用意整ハズ又當地ニテノ商取引再建ノ準備成ラズトノ日本官憲ノ言明ニモ拘ラズ而シテ日本人ハ外國人ノ南京ニ來ルコトヲ拒ミナガラ或數ノ日本常民ハ戻リ來リ居ルナリ。少數ノ日本商人ハ歸來シテ小ナル商店ヲ設ケタリ。彼等ハ日本ト朝鮮トノ品物ヲ主トシテ日本留ニ販賣セリ。尚又常民勞働者モ亦陸海軍ノ爲ノ勞働ニ連レ歸ラレタリ。

南京ニ於ケル交換ノ方法及通貨ニ關スル詳細ナル報告ヲ爲スガ爲メニハ未ダ充分ナル材料ヲ入手シ居ラズ。日本大使館員ヨリノ通知ニヨレバ當地日本商店ニテ買物ヲ爲シタル時ハ支拂ハ圓ヲ以テ爲スベシトノコトナリシガ之ハ注目スベキコトナルベシ。一方日本大使館ハ喜ンデ支那通貨ヲ圓貨ニ交換スベシト云ヒ居レリ。今迄ノ處此ノ交換ノ爲メノ交換率ハ建テラレ居ラズ。或在留米國人ノ言明ニヨレバ中國住民ハ中國通貨ヲ受クルコトヲ心配シ居ラザル由ナリ。彼等ハ今出來得ルヤラバ彼等ヘノ支拂ノ遲ル・コトヲ希望シ居ル由ナリ。

町筋ノ中國人間及自治政府ヘノ現金取引ニハ支那通貨ガ用ヒラレ居レリ。

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ル趣旨ヲ以テ設立セラレタリ。此ノ委員會ニハ中國國民政府ヨリ支那弗十万弗ガ貸與セラレ此ノ額ハ陸軍大臣ヘノ特別準備金中ヨリ支拂ハルヽコトナリ居レリ。其ノ支那弗八万弗ハ雲南ニ受取ラレ此ノ額ハ只今ニテハ米ノ販賣シテ儲カリタル支那弗一万八千弗丈增加シ居レリ。委員會ハ又南京市政府ヨリ三万ピクルノ米二万ピクルノ粉ヲ販賣用及救濟用トシテ交付セラレ居リキ。

十二月ノ第一週ノ間ニ委員會ハ「安全地帶」ヲ設定シ一其地區ハ全部第七號ニアリ一此ノ地域ニハ約四萬市民ガ避難シ得ルコトヽセリ。委員會ハ上海ノ日本軍最高司令部ニ電報ヲ送リ此ノ地帶ノ存在スルコトヲ攻擊日本軍ニ於テ承知シ置キ貴ヒ避難場所トシテ攻擊ヲ避ヘテ貰ヒ度シト要求セリ。委員會ハ其ノ同答トシテ日本軍ハ其ノ地帶ヲ認ムル譯ニハ行カザルモ其ノ地帶ニ將兵又ハ軍事施設ナキ限リ故意ニ攻擊スルコトナカルベシトノ通告ヲ受ケタリ。

斯ル保證ニ信頼シテ委員會ハ住民ヲ此ノ地帶ニ入ルヽコトニ着手セリ。

1906-4-49

南京市長馬氏ハ支那政府ガ壞滅シ逃亡シタル時會テノ市政府ノ總テノ仕事ヲ委員會ノ手ニ移シタリ。委員會ハ避難民ニ住居ト食糧トヲ供給スル仕事ヲ引受ケタリ。二十日ノ避難民收容所設ケラレ五萬以上ノ避難民ガ南京大學ノビルデイング内及金陵大學ニ收容セラレタリ。委員會ハ又市政府ノ仕事ヲモ能フ限リ引受クルコト、ナレリ。委員會ハ日本軍入城ノ時迄ニ右地帶ノ警察ノ再編成ニ着手シ消防器具類ヲ集メ居リタリキ。

委員會ノ活動ニ關スル記事ハ彼等ヨリ日本大使館ニ提出シタル報告書及其後本大使館ニ提出シタルモノヨリ集メ得ラルベシ。之等報告書ノ〔illegible〕ハ同封第八號ニ在リ、之等報告書ハ委員會ノ事業及其ノ直面セザルヲ得ザリシ諸問題ヲ最モヨク説明セル所ノモノナリ。

一月七日附當大使館宛手紙中ニテ委員會ハ其報告ニ對スル場合ニ付テ説明セリ。委員會ハ十二月十四日、日本大使館員ヨリ日本陸軍ハ南京ヲ手痛ク攻撃スル決心ヲナシ居レルガ大使館員ハ其ノ行動ヲ緩和セシメントシツ、アリトノ通告ヲ受ケタリ。此ノ事ヲ聞キ委員會ハ日本大使館ニ南京ノ狀勢緩和助力ノ歎願ニ努メタリ。委員會ハ日本大使館ニ現在市内ハ如何ニ惡キ狀態ニアルカヲ强調シ續ケタリ、カクスル

1906-4-50

コトニヨリ日本軍モ南京ノ狀勢ヲ自然ニ承知シ呉ルト信ズルガ故ナリ。狀況ニ關スル委員會ノ主張ヲ證據立ツル爲ト軍ニ狀態ノ改善カ否カヲ知リ得サスル爲ニ事件ノ各場合ヲ日本大使館ニ報告シオキタリ

（同封第一號）

十二月十四日附委員會ノ手紙ノ中ニ（同封物第三號ノ一）一之ハ日本官憲ヘノ最初ノ公式ノ通信ニシテ南京ノ日本軍司令官ニ宛テラレタルガ委員會ハ其ノ主タル目的ガ「安全地帶」ニアル中國常民ノ世話ニアルコトヲ說キ居レリ。卽チ住民達ヲ此地帶ノ建物及收容所內ニ收容シ暫クノ間住民達ヲ養ハンガ爲ニ米或ハ粉ヲ貯藏シ、其地帶ノ警察ヲ監督スルコトニ付責任ヲ取リ居ル旨ヲ述ベタル後委員會ハ次ノ要求ヲ爲セリ（一）地帶ノ入口ニ日本軍ノ哨兵ヲオクコト（二）地帶內部ハ常民ノ地方警官ニヨリ警備スルコトヲ許サレ度キコト（三）其地帶ニテ米ノ販賣ヲ行ヒ、スーブ供給店ヲ經營スルコト及市內ノ他ノ場所ニ貯藏シアル米ヲ貨物自動車ニテ此地帶ニ搬入スルコトヲ許シテ貰ヒ度キコト（四）避難民ガ各自ノ家ニ歸リ得ル迄住居ノ世話ヲ續クルコトヲ許サレ度キコト（五）電話電力水道業務ノ復舊ニ付出來ル丈早ク日本側ト協力シ得ル機會ヲ與ヘラルヽコト

十二月十五日附「特別施設隊長トノ會見ニ關スル

1906-4-51

記錄」中ニハ（同封第八號ノ二）除長ハ其前日ノ委員會ノ手紙ニ對スル回答トシテ其地帶ニ於テハ前中國軍人ノ捜索ヲ行フト云フコト以外ハ主意ニ於テハ總テノ其ノ要求ニ贊成セリ。此ノ勇氣附クル言明ハ委員會ニ取來相當ノ成功ヲ期待シテ其事業ヲ遂行シ得ベシトノ保證ノ根據ヲ與ヘタルナリ。

南京陷落後八日即十二月二十一日委員會ハ更ニ請願書ヲ提出セリ（同封第八號ノ六）。此ノ手紙ハ食糧ニ關スル問題ノ外ハ委員會及在留外國人ガ南京ノ狀態改善ノ計畫ニ關聯シ直面セル諸問題ノ要點ヲ記シ居レリ、之等ノ問題ハ本報告書ノ初頭ニ摘記シアリ

住民達ノ食糧及燃料供給ノ問題ハ今一ツノ重要ナル仕事タルナリ。南京ニ於ル現狀ニ付テノ問題ノ點ハ前ノ部ニ出シオキタルニヨリ茲ニハ夫以上ノ點議ハ差控フルコトヽス。同封第八號ノ八、九、十一及十二ヲ參照セラレ度シ。

最後ニ國際委員會ニ付一言注意スベキ事ヲ記シオキ度シ。ソレハ委員會ノ南京ニ於ケル位置ニ關シテナリ。日本大使館宛十二月十七日附書面ー同封第八號ノ五！ヲ參照並ニ特別ナル注意ヲ乞フ、此ノ手紙ハ市内ニ於ケル委員會ノ立場ニ付信ズル所ヲ述ベ日本官憲ニ委員會ガ爲サント計畫シツヽアル所ノ事項

1906-4-52

ヲ指示シ居ルナリ。次ニ委員會ハ岡崎勝男總領事ガ委員會ハ何等法的地位ヲ持タズトノ言明アリタルニ對スル處置トシテ其手紙中ヨリ字句ヲ引用シツヽ日本大使館ニ對シ「我々ハ貴日本官憲ニ對シ何等政治上ノ位置ヲ要求シ居ル者ニハ無之候」――――從テ貴官ガ十二月十三日月曜日正午勝利輝シク入城セラレ候時、我々ハ市内ニ於ケル唯一ノ行政機關タリシモノニ有之候、勿論此機關ハ安全地帶ソノ者ヨリ外ニ出テタルモノニハ無之又地帶内主權ヲ持チタル訳ニモ無之候。」而シテ其同ジ手紙中ニ「我々ハ前南京市政府ヨリ我々ニ引繼ガシタル半行政的業務ヲ繼續スルコトニハ何等ノ異味モ持チ居ラザルコトヲ申上度存居候。何卒之等ノ業務ヲ出來ル丈早ク御引受被下度切望被居候。サスレバ我々ハ單ナル救濟機關ト可相成候。」

1906-5-53

一九三八年（昭和十三年）二月六日
二月六日午後五時四九號電

昨日午後天谷少尉ー新守備隊司令官ー日本大使官ニテ南京ニ於ル外國人外交代表者ノ爲歡迎茶會ヲ發催シタ。其ノ席上彼ハ地方狀勢ニ付彼ノ意見ノ概略ニ付長キ言明ヲ行ヒ其ノ言明ノ中ニテ外國人ガ日本人ノ殘虐ニ付テノ報告ヲ諸外國ニ送リ且中國人ニ反日感情ヲ煽動シツツアツタ其ノ態度ヲ論難シタ。

右言明ノ主意ハ下記ノ通デアル。其ノ言明ノ重要サト長サトノ爲メニ自分ハ英國及獨逸ノ同僚ト共ニ今朝機會ヲ造リ續合セヲ行ヒ、アリ得ベキ誤謬ヤ脫漏ガナイヤウニシタ。故ニ下記ノ要領ハ實質的ニ正確ダト信ズル。

少將ハ南京ニ於テ日本軍ニヨリ犯サレタル殘虐行爲ノ諸外國ヘノ報告ニ付此報告ガ特ニ力設セラレタルコトヲ遺憾ニ思フ旨及其ノ申譯トシテ長キ間ノ緊張シタル戰鬪ノコト及中國軍ノ豫想外ニ强キ抵抗ノコトヲ指摘シタ。早キ進軍ハ食糧ノ供給ヲ事欠クニ至リ軍隊ノ疲勞ハ訓練ノ不足ヲ招來シ其ノ爲ニ掠奪ヤ暴行ガ發生シタノデアル。然シナガラ彼ハ附言シタ。日本軍隊ハ世界中ニテ一番ヨク訓練サレタモノデアル。而シテ日露戰爭及滿洲事變ハ比較的荒イ戰デアツタガ何モ殘虐行爲ハナカツタ。彼ハ歐米人ガ批評

1906.5.54

ヲ讃ンテ貰ヒ傍觀者トシテ傍觀シテ貰ヒ大日本國民ヲ容赦シテ貰ヒ度イト希望シタ。今ヤ訓練ヲ回復スル爲ニ努力セラレツヽアル。日本兵ハ中國ノ常民ノ數テナイガ彼等ハ中國市民中ノ襲撃者ヤ間諜ノ存在ヲ憤ツテ居ル。之ハ蔣介石カ中國軍人ノ間ニド[illegible]信ジ民ノ間ニ生キ込ンダ抗日思想ノ結果ナノデアル。

出來ル丈早ク南京ニ於ケル秩序ト正常ナル狀態トヲ回復スルコトハ日本軍ノ希望スル所ダト述ベタ。少將來タ楊州デハ日支人ノ關係ハ良好デアル。然シ南京デハ外國人ノ干渉カ支那地方民ノ間ノ抗日思想ノ繼續ヲ助長シテ正常ナル狀態ヘノ復歸ヲ妨害シ而シテ多數ノ中國人ハ今當依然トシテ所謂「安全地帶」ニ住ンデ居ル。彼ハ特ニ「或ル國」ノ國民ノ報告ト活動トニ言及シ之等ノ報告及活動ハ日本ト其ノ國トノ間ノ關係ヲ惡化サレツヽアルト云ツタ。（之ハ明カニ米國ヲ指シテ居ル）。少將ハ外國人ニヨリ起サレタル或法廷ニ於ケルヽ或法官ノ態度ヲ好マヌト云ヒ且彼等ニ日支間ノコトニ對スル彼等ノ批評ヤ干渉ハ日本軍ヲ憤慨サセ其ノタメ何等カノ不快ナル事件ヲ招來スルカモ知レナイト注意シタ。彼ハ兎ニ角信賴シテ呉レト云ツタ。而シテ全力ヲ盡シテ市内ノ秩序ト正常ナル生活トヲ取戻シヽ外國人ノ生命ト財産ハ保護スルト確言シテ居ツタ。彼ハ外國人代表者達ニ外

1906-5-55

國人ノ財産ノ保護ニ關スル面倒事ハ何デモ彼ニ相談ヲシテ呉レ唯本國人ニ關係シタ事項ニ對スル干渉ダケハ控ヘテ呉レト要求シタ。

彼ノ言明ノ済ンダ後彼ハ出席ノ外國人カラノ論議ヲ希望シタガ誰モ話ラナカツタ。今日ノ新ノ寫シヲ一枚貰ヘナイカト尋ネタノニ對シ日本大使館ノ日高參事官ハソレハ公式ノ言明デナイト云ツタ。

以上ノ言明ハ明カニ主トシテ國際救濟委員會ニ向ケラレタモノデアル。此ノ委員會ハ主トシテ米國人デ構成サレテ居ル其ノ議長ハ獨逸人ナノデアル。此ノ委員會ハ毎日五萬ノ支那避難民ヲ賄ヒ來リ日本兵團虐防止ノ努力及報告ヲ爲ス點ニ於テハ極メテ活動的ナノデアル。新クノ如ク地方ノ當局ノ國際委員會ニ對スル强キ反對ガアルノデ當大使館ハ何如ナル程度迄此ノ委員會ヲ其ノ人道的活動遂行ニ援助スベキカニ付御指令ヲ希望ス。

漢口大使館宛電先・國務省北平及二階、上海ハ原文ニ電信ヲ

アリソン

1906-6-56

一九三八年（昭和十三年）二月十三日

二月十二日午後二時

予ハ國務省ヨリノ次ノ電報及東京二月四日正午發七五號電及二月二日午後五時國務省發東京宛三三號電ヲ轉電シ情報トシテ供覽ス。國務省ヨリノ分「二月七日午後六時五九號電東京ノ分七五號電二月四日正午發ー上海ニ轉電サレタルモノ即チ

東京大使館ニ特定ノ材料ヲ提供スル努力ヲナス様同示的訓令ヲ與ヘラレタシ。特定ノ材料トハ參照ノ東京ヨリノ電報ノ最後ノ項ニ記シアルモノナリ。

之ニ關シ、本省ハ東京ニ次ノ如ク通告シタ。」

「本省ハ貴官ニヨリ爲サレタル補足的口頭ノ抗議ヲ承認ス。

本省ハ漢口大使館ニ參照ノ貴電ノ最後ノ項ニ述ベラレタル特別資料ヲ貴官ニ提供スル樣努力スルコトヲ依頼シツヽアリ。

本省ノ考フル處ニテハ例ヘバ貴官ノ照會電ガ言及シ居リ且本省發二月二日午後五時二六號電中ニ列擧セル二ツノ點ニ關スル原則ノ遵守ヲ要スル一般的性質ノ抗議ト或指定サレタル特種ノ事項ノ具體的落着ヲ。。。處匿スル報告トノ間ノ區別ヲ辨ヘ置カザル可カラズ。貴官ノ一般的抗議ヲ支持スルモノ

1906-6-57

ニシテ外務省ニ提出スルコトアルベキ証拠ノ或ルモノハ亦同時ニ當事者間ニテ現地係決ニ努メラレツヽアル事件ニ關係スルモノナルベク之ヲ日本政府ニ提出シ主タル係決ノ資料ト爲サントスル場合ニハ調査ト審議ヲ待タネバナラヌモノト思ハルヽニ付、有ゝベキ談話ヲ進クル爲ニ此點ハ外務省ニ照カニシ置ク要アリト思フ」ハルル

東京發二月四日正午七三號電二月一日國務省發

三三號中國ニ於ケル日本軍ニヨル米國人財產ノ掠奪ニ關スル件

(一)今朝九時外務大臣ニ公式ノ通牒ヲ手交シタ。ソレハ掠奪ノ報告ヲ繰返シ本省ノ訓令ノ最後ノ項ノ實質ヲ提出シタモノデアル。

(二)本省ヨリハ外務大臣ニ爲サレタル小官ノ補足的口頭ノ抗議ニ對シ何等ノ指令モナイガ、當方一月十七日午後一時三四頃自分ハソレ等ハ不承認ニナツタノデハナイト想像シテヰル。自分ハ本日ノ閣議ト會談ニ同樣ニ強キ意度ヲ取ツタ。自分ハ彼ニ言ツタ、今予ガ通牒中ニ提出シツヽアル材料ハ事實上日本側ヨリ予ニ來タ報告ヲ眞實ナラズト打消シテヰル。我々ノ情報トシテハ支那ノ情報ニ依存シ居ルナリト。更ニ予ハ語レ

1906-6-58

リ。米市民ニヨリ掠奪ノ目撃サレタル其ノ詳細ナル月日ヲ掲ゲ様トシテ居ル。更ニ又若々場大シツヽアル日本人掠奪ノ証拠ガ米国ノ一般公衆ノ前ニ到着シツヽアルコト、此ノ証拠ノ可然性ナル影響ハ看過セラルベキデナク又緩小視セラルベキデナイコト、而シテ米国人ノ忍耐ニモ限度ノアルモノナルコトヲ記リタリ。予ハ大臣ニ伝返シ広キ言葉ニテ予ガ直次ニ此ノ状勢及ビ將來ノ日米両ノ関係ノ見通シニ付不安トナリツヽアルコトヲ述ベタ。小官ハ大臣ニ詳細ナル言明ヲ要求シタ。ソレハ保証ノ穏当ト期待トニ對スル回答トシテ我国ノ政府ニ言ヒ送リ度イカラダト

(三) 大臣ハ答ヘタ。最モ厳重ナル訓令ガ大本營カラ發セラレ在支ノ総テノ司令官ニ渡サレル筈デアル。其主旨ハ之等ノ掠奪ハ中止セラルベキコト及本国少将ガ南京ニ派遣セラレ調査ヲ行シ命令ノ遵奉ヲ確メルコトヲ云ツテ居ル。廣田ノ談ル處ニテハ彼ハ確信ヲ以テ第ル掠奪ノ即時中止ヲ期待シテルト。彼ハ尚現在行ハレツヽアル調査ガ終ツタ時ニハ蒙ツタ減失損ニ對シ全額賠償ヲ爲スベシト云ヒ尚此ノコトハ小官ヨリ貴官ニ通告シ度支ナシトノ許諾ヲモ得タ。

(四) 米国々旗ノ侮辱ノ報告ニ関シテハ詳細記事ノ報

1906-6-59

スル点ニテハ日本官憲ハ何之等ノ報告ノ事実ヲ確認シ得ナイ由デアル。余ハ本省ガ米国市民ノ供述ニ信リ仏ニ対シ支持セラル、間ノ材料ヲ与ヘセラルヽ事ヲ希望スル。

第二ニ、ラングーン、一月十日午前十時発一六時電

本省ハ貴下ニ左記ハ二月二日午後五時本省発小官宛三三時電「湖州及杭州ニ於ケル米人居留ノ状況ヲ報ズル一月二十六日午後三時上海発一四二時電ニ関スルモノデアル。本省ハ貴官ヘノ情報トシテ下記ノメソジスト、エピスコパル教会宣教師ノ宣教師書記長ダブリユー、デー、クラム氏ヨリ受ケタル電報ヲ参照スル。

「キエニニ於ルメソジスト、エピスコパル宣教師ハ領事ノ責任者タルアーサー、ジエー、ムーアヨリ電報ヲ送リ来リ彼ハ湖州ニ赴キダルガ彼ハ上海ヨリ大至急ローラ、ヘーグッドヨリ電報ヲ受ケ直ニ現場ハ所有シ居レリ。彼ノ建物ハ放棄セラレ四名ノ婦人ハ逃ルヲ得ズ捕ハレ日本兵ハ之ヲ占拠シテ居ル。ローラ、ヘーグッドノ所在ハ不明ニシテ彼ハ日本兵ハ原告トシテ彼ッテ居ル。彼ハ上海ノ米官憲ニ抗議シタ。而シテ彼ハ貴官ニ抗議スベキコトヲ主

1906-6-60

張シ居ル。小官ハ貴官ガ最善ト信ジ且ツ效果アル行動ヲ取ラレンコトヲ切望スルモノナリ。」

之等ノ二通ノ電報ハ日本軍ガ中國ニアル米國財産ヲ全然無視シテ居ルコトニ付本省ニ通シタル抗議ノ苦情ノ事ナル説明ニ過キナイ。貴官ハ本政府ヨリノ訓令ニ基キ外務省ニ正式ニ通牒ヲ提出セラレ度イ。即チ貴官ニ通ラレタル彼此ノ報告ニ基ゲラレタル無数ノ事件ニ注意ヲ喚起シ且米國政府ハ米國臣民ノ財産ニ向ケラレタル抗議不況ナル行爲ヲ不問ニ附スルコトハ出來ナイ。況ヤ日本政府ハ何通カ在支ノ米國財産ハ將來日本政府ノ軍隊ニヨリ厳重保護セラルベシト保証シタルニ於テオヤデアル。尚又之等ノ事件ハ日本官憲承知ノ下ニ及或ルモノハ其ノ面前デ行ハレテ居ル反面教會財産ノ日本軍ニヨル占有ノ如キ事件ハ軍部將校ノ明カナル命令ニヨリ行ハレタルラシキコト、及彼ノ横暴ナル侵入ト占領ト盗ミト掠奪並ニ財産ノ放恣ナル破壞ハ如何ニ考ヘテモ正ニ統御セラレタル軍隊ノ組織ニ於テ予期シ得ザル性質ノ行爲ナルコト、又。。ノ惹像スル處ニテハ日本政府ハ決シテ斯カル不法ヲ承認シ看過スル筈ハナイ。故ニ次ノ事項ニ付日本政府ノ保証ヲ予期スルモノナリ。即チ(一)米國財産

1906-6-61

ニ對スル掠奪ヲ終止セシムル様即時且特別ナル手段ヲ取ルコト(二)蒙リタル總テノ滅失毀損ニ對シ全額ノ賠償ヲ爲スベキコト。ハル」グルー」

二月七日午後六時本省發五九號電ニ包含サレタル訓令ニ從ヒ二月四日本省發七五號電ニ述ベラレタル特定ノ材料ヲ東京ニ供給スルコトヽセラレ度シ。

1906-6-61

CHARGE OUT SLIP

DATE JUN 14 1946

EVIDENTIARY DOC. NO. 1906

TRIAL BRIEF

EXHIBIT NO.

BACKGROUND DOC. NO.

SIGNATURE [illegible]

ROOM NO. 300

Embassy Records

Nanking

1906

27 May 1946

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Mr. E. E. Danly
Chief, Document Division

FROM : D. N. Sutton

Will you please assign a number to the volume Documents of the Nanking Safety Zone, edited by Shushi Hsu. The only copy of this which I have was loaned me by Dr. C. L. Boynton of Shanghai, China, only after I had become personally responsible to see that it was returned to him. I therefore request that you do not allow this book to be removed from the document room without the written consent of yourself or myself.

DAVID NELSON SUTTON

28 May 1946
Rec'd. above document from Mr. D. N. Sutton.
C. W. Phelps

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

8 August 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt. G. E. Ohberg

FROM : David Nelson Sutton

SUBJECT : Document No. 1906

Justice Webb, the day before yesterday, in granting our request filed under Rule 6(b)(1) that we be allowed to file the original of Document No. 1906 with the Court and process for introduction certain parts thereof, which parts have already been processed, directed that the International Prosecution Section also process for the Defense certain portions of this document requested by the Defense.

I attach hereto a list of seventeen items from Document No. 1906 which the Court directed should be processed for, and delivered to, the Defense.

Will you please see to it that this is done, and upon the delivery of seventy copies to the Defense please obtain a receipt from them and furnish me a duplicate of the receipt.

DAVID NELSON SUTTON
Associate Counsel

Copy to:
Miss Koncz

Attachment

C O P Y

LIST OF ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS TO BE FURNISHED BY IPS
FROM IPS DOCUMENT #1906

1. Enclosure No. 4 to despatch No. 1142 of G. E. Gauss, American Consul General at Shanghai, China, dated January 5, 1938, on the subject: "Flag Incident at Wuhu and Conditions there and in Nanking after the Japanese Occupation."

   Copy of letter dated December 17, 1937, from the Rev. L. R. Craighill to Mr. Gilmore, received December 22, 1937.

2. Cable dated January 20, 1938 from Mr. G. E. Gauss, to AMEMBASSY, Peiping, Nanking, Hankow.

3. Enclosure No. 1 to Report entitled "Condition in Nanking," dated January 25, 1938. Letter from Lewis S. C. Smythe to Mr. Tokuyasu Fukuda, Attache to the Japanese Embassy, Nanking, dated December 16, 1937.

4. Enclosure No. 1-f to Report entitled "Conditions in Nanking," dated January 25, 1938. Letter to the Imperial Japanese Embassy, Nanking, from International Committee for Nanking Safety Zone, signed Lewis S. C. Smythe, dated December 26, 1937.

5. Enclosure No. 1-g to Report entitled "Conditions in Nanking," dated January 25, 1938. Letter to the Imperial Japanese Embassy, Nanking, from International Committee for Nanking Safety Zone, signed Lewis S. C. Smythe, dated December 30th, 1937.

6. Letter to Mr. Tokuyasu Fukuda, Attache to the Japanese Embassy, Nanking, from International Committee for Nanking Safety Zone, signed John H. D. Rabe, Chairman, dated December 15, 1937.

7. Sub-enclosure No. 1, Enclosure No. 8-10, letter to Mr. Tokuyasu Fukuda, Japanese Embassy, Nanking, from H. D. Rabe, dated January 7, 1937.

8. Cable dated January 27, 1938 to AMEMBASSY, HANKOW; SECSTATE, WASHINGTON; AMEMBASSY, PEIPING; AMCONSUL, SHANGHAI, signed Allison.

9. Cable dated February 1, 1938 to AMEMBASSY, NANKING; AMEMBASSY, PEIPING; AMEMBASSY, KANKOW, signed Gauss.

10. Cable dated February 13, 1938 to AMEMBASSY, NANKING, signed Johnson.

11. Cable dated February 18, 4 p.m. to AMEMBASSY, HANKOW; SECSTATE, WASHINGTON; AMEMBASSY, PEIPING; AMERICAN CONSUL, SHANGHAI, signed Allison.

12. Cable sent via Naval Radio GAjr, dated at Nanking, March 12, 1938, to SECSTATE, WASHINGTON; AMEMBASSY, HANKOW; AMEMBASSY, Peiping; AMCONSUL, SHANGHAI, signed Atcheson.

13. Cable sent via Naval Radio, dated March 16, 1938, to AMEMBASSY, Hankow; SECSTATE, Washington; AMEMBASSY, Peiping; AMCONSUL, Shanghai, signed Allison.

14. Cable sent via Naval Radio, dated April 14, 1938, to SECSTATE, Washington; AMEMBASSY, Hankow; AMEMBASSY, Peiping; AMEMBASSY, Nanking, from AMCONSUL, Tsingtao, signed Gourley.

15. Cable sent via Naval Radio, dated April 26, 1938, to SECSTATE, Washington; AMEMBASSY, Nanking; AMEMBASSY, Hankow; AMEMBASSY, Peiping, from AMCONSUL, Shanghai, signed Lockhart.

16. Cable sent via Naval Radio, dated May 27, 1938, to SECSTATE, Washington; AMEMBASSY, Hankow; AMEMBASSY, Nanking; AMCONSUL, Shanghai, from Peiping, signed Salisbury.

17. Telegram sent via Naval Radio, dated December 12, 1938, 10 a.m., to AMERICAN CONSUL, Shanghai, subject "Chinese bombers over Nanking," signed Cooper.

SIGNATURE

ROOM NO. 3748

Original Court

CHARGE OUT SLIP

DATE JUL 1 0 1946

EVIDENTIARY DOC. NO. 1906

TRIAL BRIEF

EXHIBIT NO.

BACKGROUND DOC. NO.

Used by Defense -
IPS Exhibit #328

SIGNATURE

ROOM NO. 379B.

Original in court

IPS #7906

23 October 1946

**Memorandum for Colonel Vera Walbridge, General Secretary, IMTFE**

I hand you herewith copy of a letter which I have received from David C. Berger, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Nanking, China, dated 8 October 1946, acknowledging receipt of Volume IX, Correspondence American Embassy, Nanking, for the year 1938. This was originally filed in the case as Exhibit 328, and was withdrawn and returned to the American Embassy at Nanking pursuant to an Order by the Tribunal on 16 September 1946.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ David C. Berger

DAVID NELSON SUTTON,
Associate Counsel,
International Prosecution Section.

Attachment (1)

cc: Charles A. Mantz, Esq., Clerk of the Court
Administrative Division, IPS

C
O
P
Y

American Embassy
Nanking, China, October 8, 1946

David Nelson Sutton, Esquire
Associate Counsel,
General Headquarters,
Tokyo.

Dear Mr. Sutton:

I acknowledge with thanks your letter of September 17, 1946 and Volume IX of the Embassy's correspondence for the year 1938 referred to therein. It has been a great pleasure to me and to the other members of the staff of the Embassy to assist you.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ David C. Berger

David C. Berger
First Secretary of Embassy

18 September 1946

Received this date from Colonel Vern Walbridge, General Secretary of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, through Charles A. Mantz, Esq., Clerk of the Court, Volume IX, Correspondence American Embassy, Nanking, 1938, identified as Exhibit No. 338 in the records of the Tribunal; this having been delivered to the International Prosecution Section for return to the American Embassy at Nanking pursuant to an order entered by the Tribunal September 16, 1946.

Given under my hand this 18th day of September 1946.

JOSEPH B. KEENAN,
Chief of Counsel,
International Prosecution Section.

18 September 1946

Received this date from Colonel Vern Walbridge, General Secretary of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, through Charles A. Mantz, Esq., Clerk of the Court, Volume IX, Correspondence American Embassy, Nanking, 1938, identified as Exhibit No. 328 in the records of the Tribunal; this having been delivered to the International Prosecution Section for return to the American Embassy at Nanking pursuant to an order entered by the Tribunal September 16, 1946.

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JOSEPH B. KEENAN,
Chief of Counsel,
International Prosecution Section.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

# INCOMING MESSAGE

6 September 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL THEODORE GOULSBY, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

FROM: DAVID NELSON SUTTON

3 Sept 1946

I suggest that the following cablegram be sent to the American Embassy at Nanking in reply to their message from Stuart dated 3 September 1946:

" To American Embassy, Nanking
Attention: Berger - Stuart

Re your inquiry 3 September 1946 Volumes 4 and 8 Embassy correspondence forwarded you by courier 23 August 1946. See letter that date. Volume 9 will be forwarded upon completion use in court.

SUTTON"

DAVID NELSON SUTTON

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

# INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

3 Sept 1946

FROM : NANKING

TO : SCAP (AMPOLAD)

NR : 030110 Z

Second following message sent Aug 7 to David Nelson Sutton, International Prosecution Section GHQ SCAP.

"Some time ago the embassy sent to Shanghai, at your request three volumes of correspondence which it was understood were to be photographed in Shanghai and returned promptly to the embassy. These volumes have not been returned and it is understood that you took them to Tokyo. Please let me know exactly where the volumes are at present and have them returned by courier to the embassy as soon as possible."

To date no reply received. Please contact Sutton and endeavor retrieve these three volumes Embassys 1938 Correspondence. Prefer you take delivery and forward by courier.

STUART

ACTION: DIPLOMATIC SECT

INFORMATION: COMMANDER-in-CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, AG, INTL PROSEC SECT

00384

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 030110 Z
MCN : YC 10/03

Mr. D. N. Sutton

6 September 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL THEODORE GOUESBY, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

FROM: DAVID NELSON SUTTON

I suggest that the following cablegram be sent to the American Embassy at Nanking in reply to their message from Stuart dated 3 September 1946:

" To American Embassy, Nanking
Attention: Berger - Stuart

Re your inquiry 3 September 1946 Volumes 4 and 8 Embassy correspondence forwarded you by courier 23 August 1946. See letter that date. Volume 9 will be forwarded upon completion use in court.

SUTTON"

DAVID NELSON SUTTON

February 13, 1938

TRUE READING
CODE GRAY
DECODED BY AAM

AMEMBASSY

NANKING

February 12, 2, p. m.

I repeat for your information following telegram from the Department as well as Tokyo's 75 February 4, 12, noon and Department's 33 February 2, 5, p. m. to Tokyo: from the Department " 59 February 7, 6, p. m. Tokyo's 75 February 4, 12, noon which was repeated to Shanghai.

Please instruct circular instructions to endeavor to furnish the Embassy at Tokyo with the specific data mentioned in the last paragraph of Tokyo's telegram under reference.

In this connection the Department has informed Tokyo as follows: "

" The Department approves of the supplementary oral representations made by you.

The Department is asking the Embassy at Hankow to endeavor to furnish you with the specific data mentioned in the last paragraph of your telegram under reference.

The Department considers that there should be kept in mind the distinction between representations of a general character such as those to which your telegram under reference refers, and which seek observance of principles covering the two points enumerated in the Department's #26 of February 2, 5, p. m. and reports that deal with the concrete settlement of specific cases. As some of the evidence which you may have occasion to present to the Foreign Office in support of your general representations may also be concerned with that for which a local settlement is being sought between contracting parties the presentation of which to the Japanese Government for main settlement must await investigation and examination, it is believed that you should make this point clear to the Foreign Office in order to avoid possible misunderstanding. HULL" From Tokyo "75 February 4, 12, noon Department's 33 February 2, 5, p. m. looting of American property by Japanese forces in China.

(one) I handed a formal note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at nine o'clock this morning reviewing the reports of depredations and presenting the substance of the final paragraph of the Department's instructions.

(two) Having received from the Department no comment on my supplementary oral representations made to the Minister for Foreign Affairs _____ (17) our 34 January 17, 1p.m. encroach I assume that they were not disapproved and I therefore took an equally strong attitude in my talk with Hirota today. I told him that the data which I was now presenting in our note effectually disproved the reports which had come to me from Japanese sources that we were depending upon Chinese information for our information and I said that we were now giving certain precise dates on which looting had been observed by American Citizens. I spoke of the steady mounting evidence of Japanese depredations which was coming before the American public; that the inflammable effect of this evidence should not be overlooked or minimized and that the patience of the American people was not inexhaustible. I said to the Minister once again in strong terms that I was becoming increasingly disturbed at the situation and the future outlook for Japanese American relations. I asked the Minister for a positive statement which I might convey to my Government in reply to its assumptions and expectations of assurances

(three) The Minister said that the strictest possible instructions had gone out from General Headquarters to be handed down to all Commanders in China to the effect that these depredations must cease and that Major General Homma had been sent to Nanking to investigate and to ensure compliance. Hirota said that he confidentially expects the immediate cessation of such looting. He furthermore authorized me to inform you that in the light of the investigations now being carried out full indemnification will be made for losses and damages inflicted.

(four) With regard to reports of the desecratuib of the American flag detailed account said that the Japanese Authorities had as yet been unable to confirm these reports.

I trust that the Department will arrange that I be furnished with specific data preferably supported by affidavits from American citizens. In this connection please see my 16 January 10, 10, a. m. paragraph number two" Department's 33 to Tokyo "Following is the Department's telegram number 33 February 2, 5, p. m. to me " With reference to Shanghai's 142 of January 26, 3, p. m. reporting looting of American property at Soochow and Hangchow the Department transmits for your information the following telegram received from W. G. Cram General Secretary Board of Missions M. E. Church South: " Bishop Arthur J. Moore in charge missions of Methodist Episcopal South in China cable from Shanghai that he has visited Soochow where we have large holdings including Soochow University and Laura Haygood School for girls. He reports all buildings looted four buildings bombed Japanese occupying others using new chapel of Laura Haygood as horse stable. He has protested to American Consul Shanghai and advises we make representation to you. I respectfully request you take such action as you deem advisable and effective".

These two telegrams are merely illustrative of the numerous complaints that are being received by the Department of the utter disregard shown by Japanese armed forces for American property in China.

Department desires that you address a formal note to the Foreign Office as under instructions from your government calling attention to these numerous incidents as illustrated by these and other reports which have been sent to you and stating that your government finds it impossible to reconcile these lawless acts directed against American Missionary properties with the assurances repeatedly given by the Japanese Government that American property and interests in China will be in the future respected by the armed forces of the Japanese Government; that it appears that these incidents have occurred with the knowledge and some indeed in the presence of Japanese officials while others such as the occupancy of mission properties by Japanese troops were presumably by the express direction of Military officers; that; that arbitrary entry and occupation together with pilfering looting and wanton destruction of property can in no sense be regarded as acts of a character to be expected from a properly controlled military organization; that _____ assumes that the Japanese Government in no wise approves or condones such lawlessness and expects assurances from the Japanese Government (one) that it will take immediate and specific steps to put an end to the depredations of American properties and (two) that it will make full and complete indemnification for all losses and damages inflicted HULL" GREW"

Please be guided by instructions contained in the Department's telegram 59 February 7, 6, p. m. in providing Tokyo with specific data mentioned in its 75 February 4, 12, noon

JOHNSON

800

AAM

EXHIBIT NO. 328



Telegrams and dispatches from "Correspondence American Embassy, Nanking, 1938, Volume 9"

No. 1142



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,

Shanghai, China

January 5, 1938

Confidential

SUBJECT: Flag Incident at Wuhu and Conditions There and In Nanking After the Japanese Occupation.

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to the Department's telegram No. 687 December 22, 1937, 7 p.m. and to my telegraphic reply No. 1219 December 23, 1937, 9 p.m. concerning reports of an insult to the American flag by Japanese armed forces at Wuhu. The Consulate General was informed of the incident by a letter dated December 17, 1937 from Dr. Robert E. Brown, Superintendent of the Wuhu General Hospital, which was received on December 22, 1937. Dr. Brown stated in his letter, copies of which are enclosed, that on December 13, Japanese pulled down the American flag from a junk belonging to the Wuhu General Hospital and threw it into the Yangtze. The flag was rescued by Dr. Brown and taken, according to his letter, to "two Japanese commanders" who "expressed regrets". Dr. Brown's letter also reported depredations by Japanese soldiers at Wuhu in respect of American property and described conditions in the city after the Japanese occupation.

On December 23 the Consulate General addressed an official communication to the Japanese Consul General in Shanghai concerning the alleged insult to the American flag and enclosed a memorandum covering reports of disregard of American interests at Wuhu after the occupation of the city by the Japanese military. The Japanese Consul General was requested to have an official investigation of the reported incidents made. He was informed that an early reply would be appreciated in order that the Consulate General might report to the American Government. Copies of the Consulate General's letter mentioned above and the memorandum that accompanied it are enclosed with this despatch.

A copy of the Consulate General's letter and the memorandum were sent to Admiral Yarnell with a letter requesting that if the U.S.S. OAHU went to Wuhu the commanding officer be requested to see Dr. Brown and investigate his report of the flag incident.

The Japanese Consul General in a letter dated December 30 stated, as reported in my telegram No. 1255 December 31, 12 noon, that upon receipt of this Consulate General's letter of December 23, 1937, he immediately ordered a consular officer to proceed from Nanking to Wuhu to investigate the reports of the flag incident and abuse of American property. The Consular officer, according to the Japanese Consul General, was unable to get in touch with the military unit stationed at Wuhu when the alleged incidents occurred because of the many transfers of Japanese military units since that time. The Japanese Consul General also stated that efforts to locate the military unit concerned were continuing and that he hoped to present additional information "before long." In conclusion he stated that the necessary instructions had been issued to prevent the occurrence of a similar incident in the future.

A copy of a letter dated December 25, 1937 from Dr. Brown to Consul Edwin F. Stanton is enclosed with this despatch. It will be noted that Dr. Brown stated that all the Americans in Wuhu were well.

Mr. P. C. Gilmore, Acting Treasurer of the American Church Mission, forwarded to the Consulate General on December 22 a copy of a letter from Mr. L. R. Craighill dated December 17, 1937, concerning conditions in Wuhu. Mr. Craighill was in charge of the American Church Mission in Wuhu during the Chinese retreat and the Japanese occupation. A copy of his letter is enclosed. It will be noted that he reported that Japanese soldiers on two nights entered the mission school, the office, the Bishop's house, and the house of a Mr. David Lee and that "They were looking only for jewelry and women."

A resume of the available information on conditions in Nanking after the Japanese occupation of the city was sent to the Ambassador at Hankow in a telegram dated December 24, 6 p.m. in reply to his telegram to this office dated December 23, 3 p.m.

Copies are enclosed of a memorandum written by Dr. Cyril Bates, professor of sociology and history in Nanking University, concerning conditions in Nanking after the Japanese occupation. A copy of the memorandum was handed to an officer of this Consulate General by Mr. Archibald Steele, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. Mr. Steele and other newspaper correspondents who were in Nanking when the Japanese captured the city confirmed in general the information presented in Dr. Bates' memorandum.

On December 22 Mr. Hidaka Counselor of the Japanese Embassy, and Mr. Okamoto, the Japanese Consul General, in Shanghai called at this office. Mr. Hidaka said he had returned from Nanking where he had been for about twenty-four hours during the formal entry of the Japanese military and naval commanders. He related efforts he had made to have the American Embassy property in Nanking properly protected and finally admitted that through Mr. George Fitch he obtained a loan while in Nanking of three automobiles belonging to members of the American Embassy. He said he thought one of the cars belonged to the Ambassador and another to Mr. Peck. I expressed surprise and when Mr. Hidaka requested our Ambassador's approval of the loan I said I could give no approval but that I would report the matter to the Ambassador. On December 21, the day before Mr. Hidaka and Mr. Okamoto called, a letter was addressed to Mr. Okamoto informing him that reports had been received that Japanese soldiers had several times attempted to enter the property of the American Embassy at Nanking, that they had entered and pillaged other American property at Nanking and disregarded notices on American property describing it as such. Mr. Okamoto was requested to bring the matter to the attention of the Japanese military authorities and to have them issue strict instructions to cease such activities and to see that American property was properly protected.

Respectfully yours,

C. E. Gauss
American Consul General.

Enclosures:
1/ - Copy of letter from Dr. Brown, dated December 17, 1937.
2/ - Copy of letter to Japanese Consul General, dated December 23, 1937.
3/ - Copy of letter from Dr. Brown, dated December 25, 1937.
4/ - Copy of letter from Mr. Craighill, dated December 17, 1937.
5/ - Copy of memorandum by Dr. Bates.

IN QUINTUPLICATE
Copy to Embassy, Hankow
Copy to Embassy, Nanking
Copy to Embassy, Peiping

800
MH/JW

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 1142 of C. E. Gauss, American Consul General, Shanghai, China, dated January 5, 1938, on the subject: "Flag Incident at Wuhu and Conditions there and in Nanking after the Japanese Occupation".

( C O P Y )

THE WUHU GENERAL HOSPITAL
WUHU, CHINA
December 17, 1937.

Consul General C. E. Gauss
Shanghai

Dear Sir:

Since the arrival of Japanese troops on the 10th there has been established a ruthless reign of terror which has far exceeded anything ever achieved by any Chinese soldiers in my experience. From the hospital windows we have seen them stop unarmed civilians on the road, search them, and finding nothing calmly shoot them through the head. We have seen them firing at fleeing civilians as a hunter would at rabbits. We have had case after case brought into the hospital slashed with sabers or stabbed with bayonets because they had nothing more to give the robbers, having already been robbed many times, or because they did not produce some of their women folks on demand. This morning such a pathetic case was brought to us with his head half severed from the neck at the back, his throat cut through the trachea in the front, and his left cheek slashed through to the mouth, all because he did not produce any women on their demand.

During this war Chinese soldiers have not entered foreign property in Wuhu, but the Japanese have not hesitated to invade foreign property flying the American flag and with Japanese posters on the gate forbidding them to enter. On the 13th they pulled down the American flag from a junk belonging to this hospital and threw it in the river. I rescued the flag and took it to two Japanese commanders. They "expressed regrets." About the same day they broke into our Methodist mission residence at Green Hill, ramsacking the house and taking what they wished. On the 15th they went to the Wuhu Academy, an American mission school and ordered the caretaker to haul down the American flag, then disregarding a Japanese military poster forbidding them to enter, went in and searched the buildings and blasted open the school safe. They have treated the British flag and property in a similar way. So far there has been no attack or injury to foreign nationals. I have contacted the Japanese military authorities and they have assured me that they do not allow their soldiers to do these things.

A Japanese consul arrived yesterday on a naval plane. He called on me and we hope that he may do something to help restore order and give protection. There has been no police or postal service in the city since the 5th, and no electric lights since that date. The hospital depends entirely on its own light and other service utilities. The Japanese plane which brought the Japanese consul said they would like to take Messrs. Marshall, Vince, and Hodge back to Shanghai, as the men were eager to get there. The Japanese had plenty of photographers at the plane to "record the rescue of these Americans from the Chinese?"

I have continued to drive about the city in my car when necessary, and have made many trips to bring in Chinese women whom we have learned about. They are living in daily and nightly horror of being discovered. Many of them of course have been discovered.

We now have something over 1,000 on the hospital hill for whom we are trying to provide protection. I will list herewith the Americans still at Wuhu helping to carry on the work. If any letters come to you for Associated Press or United Press, will you kindly see that they are delivered, but not through the postoffice?

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Robert E. Brown
Robert E. Brown, M.D.

P.S. If you wish me to act in any official capacity in Wuhu in dealing with the Japanese kindly give me further instructions. I am keeping in close touch with the military commanders as they come to the city giving them the location of American nationals and property and requesting their protection.

R. E. B.

Copied by Jm (True copy
Compared with (of signed
(original.

( C O P Y )

THE WUHU GENERAL HOSPITAL
WUHU, CHINA.
December 17, 1937.

List of Americans still in Wuhu.

At the Wuhu General Hospital

Dr. Robert E. Brown
Dr. L. S. Morgan
Dr. Ruth Morgan
Dr. G. L. Hagman
Mr. Frank Gale
Miss Frances Culley
Miss Florence Sayles
Miss Margaret Lawrence ) leaving for Shanghai via Suiwo
Mrs. Elizabeth O'Hanlon ) R. E. B.
Mrs. Wilma S. May -- two children

At the Sisters of the Transfiguration

Sister Constance
Dr. Janet Anderson
Father Morris
Mr. B. W. Lanphear (American Church Mission)
Rev. Lloyd Craighill (American Church Mission)

(Signed) Robert E. Brown

Copied by Jm (A true copy
Compared with (of signed
(original.

Enclosure No. 2 to despatch No. 1142 of C. E. Gauss, American Consul General, Shanghai, China, dated January 5, 1938, on the subject: "Flag Incident at Wuhu and Conditions There and in Nanking After the Japanese Occupation."

( C O P Y )

Shanghai, December 23, 1937

Sir and dear Colleague:

I regret to have to inform you that I have received reports of depredations by Japanese soldiers at Wuhu in respect of American property. I enclose a memorandum which embodies the essentials of these reports. I particularly direct your attention to the report that on December 13th soldiers of the Japanese detachment then at Wuhu pulled down the American flag from a junk belonging to the American hospital and threw the flag in the river. An American missionary rescued the flag and took it to two Japanese commanders. This report appears already to have reached the press in the United States and I have been asked for a report by my Government. It appears further that Japanese soldiers entered various mission properties

notwithstanding that notifications were posted presumably by the Japanese military authorities, forbidding their entry.

I note that a Japanese Consul and Japanese military police have now reached Wuhu; also that the original Japanese detachment which perpetrated the depredations complained of appears to have been removed elsewhere. I sincerely hope that the situation at Wuhu will improve, and that the Americans there and American property will be fully protected, and that the American flag will be carefully respected.

I must ask for an official investigation of the incidents recorded in the enclosed memorandum. Your early reply will be appreciated so that I may report to my Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir and dear Colleague,
Your obedient servant,

(signed) C. E. Gauss
American Consul General.

S. Okamoto, Esquire,
Japanese Consul General,
Shanghai.

Copied by: Jw (True copy
Compared with: (of signed
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( C O P Y )

MEMORANDUM ON WUHU

Reports received by the American Consul General at Shanghai indicate that there has been a serious disregard of American and other foreign interests at Wuhu in connection with the Japanese military occupation of that place.

The conduct of Japanese soldiers in reference to the noncombatant Chinese population has been made the subject of comment.

With respect to foreign property:

1. One report states that the Japanese have not hesitated to invade foreign property flying the American flag and with Japanese posters on the gate forbidding them to enter.

2. One report details the following incident, which has already reached the press in the United States:

   On December 13th, they (Japanese soldiers) pulled down the American flag from a junk belonging to the American hospital (Wuhu General Hospital) and threw it in the river. An American missionary rescued the flag and took it to two Japanese commanders. They expressed regrets.

3. A report stated that on December 13th, Japanese soldiers broke into the American Methodist Mission school and ordered the caretaker to haul down the American flag; then, disregarding a Japanese military poster forbidding them to enter, went in and searched the buildings and blasted open the school safe.

4. On the two nights before December 17th, Japanese soldiers entered the American Church Mission school compound, and went through the school, the office, the Bishop's house, and one other residence; they were looking for jewelry and women; they found neither and little was taken away. On December 16th, a drunken Japanese soldier brandished a sword at an American woman missionary

at the gate of the mission; in the face of her courage the man desisted and neither the American missionary or the gateman was harmed.

5. Reports state that the British flag and British property was treated in a manner similar to the American.

It appears that the first detachment of soldiers who took Wuhu have now been moved elsewhere; that a detachment of military police has arrived; also a Japanese Consul; and that American missionaries at Wuhu have called on the Japanese commander and the Japanese Consul, to whom the depredations of Japanese troops have been reported. They expressed regret and promised protection.

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December 23, 1937.

Enclosure No. 3 to despatch No. 1142 of C. E. Gauss, American Consul General at Shanghai, China, dated January 5, 1938, on the subject: "Flag Incident at Wuhu and Conditions there and in Nanking after the Japanese occupation."

( COPY )

THE WUHU GENERAL HOSPITAL
WUHU, CHINA.

December 25, 1937.

Mr. E. F. Stanton,
American Consul,
The American Consulate General
Shanghai.

My dear Mr. Stanton:

Thank you for your kind letter of December 17th which was handed me by the Japanese Consular Police. Mr. Robert Y. Horiguchi, representative of Domei, also called to bring your kind greetings. We appreciate your kind interest in us at this time.

All Americans in Wuhu have safely survived the trying days of the past month. The Chinese soldiers gave no trouble whatever to foreigners or foreign property and, as there was no fighting at Wuhu, we were in no danger from gunfire except on the morning of December 12th when the newly arrived Japanese battery located just above the hospital fired directly over the hospital at the British "Ladybird" and other ships located at the A.P.C. Installation below the hospital. We were greatly puzzled as to what it might mean and anxious lest one of the shells should come too low and strike some of the hospital buildings. I went out on the foreshore to see if I could get in touch with the Japanese officers at the battery and found from them that they thought the ships were Chinese ships leaving Nanking. I assured them they were British ships which had been located here in Wuhu for a long time. I have kept in close contact with the Japanese officers as they come to Wuhu and they have assured us it is their intention to protect foreign nationals and property. We hope they will be able to control the soldiers some of whom tend to be rather unruly.

Whenever you know of any ship coming up to Wuhu, will you kindly notify Rev. Glenn Fuller, our Mission Treasurer, so he may send mail and any important small supplies we may be urgently needing. I am trying to keep in touch with him regarding these matters. He is located at the Associated Mission Treasurers, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, telephone number 15018. His residence telephone is 76881.

Herewith a list of names of Americans in Wuhu. We are all well and expect to carry on our work as usual. We believe the worst is over. With kind personal regards and best wishes, I am.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Rob't E. Brown, M.D.
Superintendent

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Compared with (of signed
original.

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January 20, 1938

TRUE READING
CODE GRAY
DECODED BY AAM

AMEMBASSY AMEMBASSY AMEMBASSY

PEIPING NANKING HANKOW

January 20, 10, a.m.

Following from Tokyo "40 January 19, 7, p.m. Nanking's twenty seven January 18, 3, p.m. Illegal entry into American property.

(one) I sent Dooman to see Yoshizawa and to read to him the telegram above mentioned. Dooman then reenforced in the strongest possible terms the statement which I made to the Minister for Foreign Affairs (see my thirty four January 17, 1, p.m.)

(two) Yoshizawa said that the Minister for Foreign Affairs had yesterday laid before the Cabinet the note mentioned in my 34, and that a drastic measure to assure compliance by forces in the field with instructions from Tokyo is being considered. He said that he would probably be in a position tomorrow to inform us of the measure to be taken.

Repeated to Shanghai for relay to Peking, Nanking and Hankow Grew"

GAUSS

AAM

**********

NAVAL RADIO
AAM
FROM: HANKOW
RECD: NANKING
January 22, 1938

GRAY

Japanese atrocities in Nanking
and Wuhu

AMEMBASSY NANKING

January 21, 12 noon. Following from Tokyo:

"39 January 19, 12 nonn Confidential My British Colleague has given me for my confidential information a paraphrase of a telegram dated January 15 from the British Embassy at Shanghai reporting actions of Japanese troops at

Nanking. As we have had no detailed reports on this subject from Shanghai or elsewhere I am cabling the text which was furnished to me as follows: "I have been supplied confidentially with two separate and (apparently) reliable reports from an American missionary at Nanking and missionary doctor at Wuhu who remained at their posts when the Japanese entered these cities regarding the atrocities committed by the Japanese army. Reports 'approximately one hundred authenticated cases of rape in the American University buildings in Nanking in the first part of the occupation.'

The Reverend Boynton of the National Christian Council who brought me these reports stated that the Japanese Embassy officials who reached Nanking shortly after the entry of the Japanese troops were horrified when they saw the orgy of drunkenness murder rape and robbery which was going on openly in and around the refugee zone. Failing to make any impression on the military commander, whose attitude of callous indifference makes it probable that the army was deliberately turned loose on the city as a punitive measure, and despairing of getting cables through to Tokyo owing to army control, Embassy officials had even suggested to the missionaries that the latter should try and get publicity for the facts in Japan so that the Japanese government would be forced by public opinion to curb the army.

I have been promised eyewitness reports from Soochow and Hangchow where the behavior of the Japanese troops was equally bad and stories, apparently authenticated, regarding their behavior in the neighborhood of Shanghai are now coming in.' Repeated to Peiping for relay to Hankow."

Please let me have any information available to you in connection with the above report. Sent to Nanking repeated to Shanghai.

JMA JOHNSON

* * * * * *

Nanking, January 25, 1938.

Subject: Conditions at Nanking.

The Honorable

Nelson Trusler Johnson,

American Ambassador,

Hankow, China.

Sir:

1/ I have the honor to submit the enclosed report by Vice Consul Espy on the conditions at Nanking since its capture by the Japanese army on December 13, 1937. The information given is based on the investigations the Embassy staff and the accounts of American residents who have remained here since the fall of the city. A brief account is given of the happenings in this city from the time that the victorious Japanese armies entered it; observations of the present situation of the city; and a summary report of the work of the American residents and the "International Committee for Nanking" to ameliorate the effects of the military occupation and their efforts to protect lives and property within the city.

Respectfully yours,

John M. Allison,
Third Secretary of Embassy.

Enclosure:
1/ As stated.

The Conditions at Nanking

January 1938

American Embassy, Nanking

Prepared by _____
James Espy, American Vice Consul

Approved _____ _____
John M. Allison, Third Secretary of Embassy.

Date of Preparation: January 15-24

Date of Mailing: February 2, 1938.

On our arrival at the Embassy at Nanking on the morning of January 6th we were greeted by the two Chinese members of the Embassy staff, Mr. Teng and Mr. Wu, who had remained here since the capture of Nanking by the Japanese armies. Mr. Teng showed us about to make a preliminary inspection of the buildings in the two compounds. The buildings were found not to have been damaged except for the cut of a bayonet in a door of the Chancery. The effects of the American members of the staff left in the buildings were all intact. Mr. Teng explained the happenings to the Embassy since December 9th and presented a daily report that he had kept. He informed us that there were five Japanese gendarmes and twenty Chinese police stationed at the two compounds and that two hundred and forty Chinese had taken refuge on the premises, which number was made up of coolies, servants and other employees attached to the Embassy together with their families.

We were immediately called upon by the fourteen American residents who had remained in Nanking. Although they had been subjected to some unpleasant incidents none of them nor of the other fourteen foreigners still here was harmed and all were well. Their every thought seemed to center about what had occurred to Nanking and they related to us a series of most appalling stories of the horrors and atrocities that Nanking had been through since the entry of the Japanese armies. They felt that the worst had passed but advised that incidents were continuing to happen and that the situation in the city was still bad.

The picture that they painted of Nanking was one of a reign of terror that befell the city upon its occupation by the Japanese military forces. Their stories and those of the German residents tell of the city having fallen into the hands of the Japanese as captured prey, not merely taken in the course of organized warfare but seized by an invading army whose members seemed to have set upon the prize to commit unlimited depredations and violence. Fuller data and our own observations have not brought out facts to discredit their information. The civilian Chinese population remaining in the city crowded the streets of the so-called "safety zone" as refugees, many of whom are destitute. Physical evidences are almost everywhere of the killing of men, women and children, of the breaking into and looting of property and of the burning and destruction of houses and buildings.

In subsequent sections of this report the representations to the Japanese authorities concerning the violations of American property made by the International Committee for Nanking and by the Embassy and the representations of the International Committee regarding the conditions of the city are submitted and present in greater detail the occurences in Nanking. There are also submitted the requests and petitions made by the International Committee for the moderation of the actions of the Japanese military in their dealings with the city. But a summing up of these requests and petitions which in themselves reflect the conditions in the city is made here to bring out in relief the situation in Nanking.

Thus, at the end of our first meeting with the American residents they were asked what--setting aside the past occurrence as things that had happened and could not now be obviated--they particularly desired be brought to the attention of the Japanese authorities regarding the conditions in Nanking. Their reply was: "To have the Japanese authorites get their soldiers under control and put an end to the horrors and atrocities now occurring". Or, the meaning of such a statement may be more specifically given as: In the name of humanity, the Japanese authorities should put an end to the disorderly conduct of their soldiers, stop the killing, looting and burning and restore normal conditions of civilian life to the city.

I. Brief Account of the Happenings to Nanking Since December 10th.

According to available information, before the fall of Nanking the Chinese armies and civilians had been steadily getting out of and away from Nanking. In the neighborhood of four-fifths of the population had fled from the city and the main body of the Chinese troops had been withdrawn while taking with them most of their military supplies and equipment. The city was left to be defended by not over fifty thousand men if, in fact, that many. A considerable number of these even managed to escape through the north and west gates and over the walls after the city had fallen and fight their retreat through the Japanese lines. The Chinese armies had burned large sections of the city outside of the city walls to clear the land for military purposes. But, the American residents who remained here insist that little burning, destruction or looting of property was done within the city walls by the retreating Chinese soldiers.

Therefore, when the Japanese armies marched into the city they found it practically intact, four-fifths of its population gone, with a large part of the remaining inhabitants seeking refuge in the so-called "safety zone", which the International Committee for Nanking was attempting to establish, and instead of huge numbers of trapped Chinese troops only a comparatively small number. The number of Chinese soldiers that did remain is not known, but there must have been some thousands of them who discarded their military uniforms to put on civilian clothing and mingle with the civilians or hide whereever they could in the city.

The American residents feel that the Japanese did not realize how many Chinese soldiers had gotten away and in their "mopping up" campaign to kill all Chinese within the city who had been soldiers they expected to find over a hundred thousand and that when they set about ferreting out throughout the entire city all former Chinese soldiers it is possible that their exasperation or disbelief of the comparative few numbers identifiable as such led them to execute many innocent civilians together with the ex-soldiers that they did find and to carry on the "mopping up", accompanied by terrorism, a longer time and to greater excess than they otherwise would.

Mention should be made here, however, that the Chinese themselves are not altogether exonerated of depredations, at least to some extent, before the entry of the Japanese. During the last few days some violations of people and property were undoubtedly committed by them. Chinese soldiers in their mad rush to discard their military uniforms and put on civilian clothes, in a number of incidents, killed civilians to obtain their clothing. Retreating soldiers and also civilians were known to have carried on sporadic looting during that period of disorder. The complete break down of the city government with the stopping of the functioning of all the public utilities and services and the utter confusion and disorder that the city was thrown into by the withdrawal of Chinese government and most of the Chinese population left the city open to any act of lawlessness. It should be brought out that there was even a feeling of welcome by the remaining population for the hoped-for restoration of order and control under the Japanese.

However, no sooner had the Japanese armies gotten into Nanking than instead of a restoration of order and an end made of the confusion that had come about, the reign of terror for the city really began. By the night

of December 13th and the morning of December 14th acts of violence were already occurring. Deatchments of Japanese soldiers were first of all sent out to round up and "mop up" Chinese soldiers left within the walls. Careful search was made throughout all the streets and buildings of the city. All ex-Chinese soldiers and persons suspected to have been such were systematically shot. Although no accurate records are obtainable, it is estimated that well over twenty thousand persons were executed in this manner. Little effort appears to have been made to discriminate between ex-soldiers and those who had never, in fact, served in the Chinese armies. If there was the slightest suspicion that a person had been a soldier such person was seemingly invariably taken away to be shot. The Japanese determination to "wipe out" all remnants of the Chinese Government forces was apparently unalterable.

Several of the innumerable reports of executions that have been made are cited as examples. Fifty four employees of the Nanking Electric Power plant had taken refuge in the plant of the International Import and Export Company at "Ho-Gee". A detachment of Japanese military called at that plant on December 15th or 16th and demanded to know whether any Chinese were staying there who had not been employees of the company. They were informed that there were these fifty four former employees of the electric power plant but that eleven of them had been employed part time by the company. The Japanese military thereupon took away the forty three former full time employees of the electric power plant saying that as they had been under the employ of the Chinese Government they were "to be shot." At the same time, the American residents state that Japanese officially were constantly asking the International Committee where the Japanese could obtain trained public service electricians and employees in order to be able to restore the electric power and light service throughout the city.

Another report is of an incident that happened in the grounds of the University of Nanking on or about December 25th. The Japanese military had just started to register all Chinese residing in the city. On or about December 25th some military officers called at the University preliminary to starting in with the registration of the thirty odd thousand Chinese who had taken refuge in the University buildings. Around two thousand men refugeeing in the buildings were mustered out and in a talk given them by the Japanese military they were told that if those of the refugees who had formerly been serving in the Chinese armies would make themselves known they would be protected - it was reiterated several times that they would be protected - although they would probably be put to work for the Japanese, but if they did not make themselves known and were later found out to have been Chinese soldiers they would certainly be shot. With those assurances of protection approximately two hundred men disclosed the fact to the Japanese that they had been former Chinese soldiers. Thereupon they were marched away. Four or five badly wounded men returned later and told the story of the two hundred having been taken off in units, together with other Chinese that were picked up enroute, to various isolated places where they were then either bayonetted or shot to death by squads of Japanese soldiers. Only these four or five wounded survivors who were left for dead escaped from the executions.

Besides the hunting down and execution of all former Chinese soldiers by detachments of Japanese military, small bands of two or three or more Japanese soldiers roamed at will the entire city. It was the killing, raping and looting of these soldiers that perpetrated the worst of the terrors on the city. Whether carte blanche was given to these soldiers to do anything they like or whether the Japanese armies got completely out of control after they entered the city has not been fully explained. We have been told that at least two orders were sent out by the Japanese high command to get the soldier under control and that before the armies entered the city strict orders were issued that no property was to be burned.

It remains, however, that the Japanese soldiers swarmed over the city in thousands and committed untold depredations and atrocities. It would seem according to stories told us by foreign witnesses that the soldiers were let

loose like a barbarian horde to desecrate the city. Men, women and children were killed in uncounted numbers throughout the city. Stories are heard of civilians being shot or bayonetted for no apparent reason. We were informed by Japanese themselves on the day of our arrival at Nanking that many bodies had to be cleaned up the day before. However bodies are still to be seen in houses, in ponds and along the sides of by-streets. We have been informed by an American citizen that a house containing fourteen Chinese in the south city was entered by Japanese soldiers. He said he saw the bodies of eleven persons, the women amongst whom were said to have been raped before being killed. Two small children and one other alone survived. A small pond nearby the Embassy was dragged the other day for corpses. It disgorged some twenty or thirty bodies of Chinese dressed in civilian clothing.

The soldiers are reported to have sought out the native women wherever they could be found to violate them. Reference is made to the enclosures of this report for descriptions of such occurrences. During the early part of the Japanese occupation over a thousand such cases a night are believed by the foreigners here to have occurred and one American counted thirty such cases in one night in one piece of American property.

At the same time that killing and raping was going on the city was completely culled over by the marauding troops. Nearly every house and building was entered, ransacked and looted of what articles the soldiers chose to carry off with them.

The International Committee for Nanking has kept a record of the incidents which have come to its attention which occurred in the "safety zone." That Committee regularly reported the incidents to the Japanese Embassy, bringing them to its attention as a matter of record and at the same time protesting their occurrence and requesting that steps be taken by the Japanese authorities to prevent their repetition. Upon our arrival copies of the reports and cases of the incidents were submitted to the Embassy. Up to January 10th one hundred and eighty eight cases were 1/ recorded. The copies of the Committee's despatches and cases are enclosed herewith.

Looting of Property

From information tendered by the International Committee and the American residents individually and from investigations made by this Embassy staff, it is believed that there is scarcely a single piece of property in Nanking that has escaped entry and looting by the Japanese military. Whether the compound, house, shop or building be that of a foreign mission or that of a foreign or Chinese national, all have been entered without discrimination and to a greater or less degree ransacked and looted. The American, British, German and French Embassies are known to have been entered and articles taken therefrom. It has also been reported that the same thing has occurred to the Italian Embassy. The Russian Embassy on January 1st was misteriously gutted by fire. Without exception, every piece of American property inspected by us or reported upon by the American residents have been entered by Japanese soldiers, frequently time and time again. This has occurred even to the residences in which the Americans are still living. These American residents and the other members of the International Committee have been and up to the time of this report still are constantly driving Japanese soldiers out of foreign properties who have entered in search of loot or women.

Every sort of thing that the soldiers could carry off was seemingly fair prey to their pilage. With specific reference to foreign houses, it would seem that automobiles, bicycles and liquor together with whatever small sized valuables that they could pocket were particularly sought. But any property, foreign or Chinese, was looted of whatever the trespassers desired. What remain of the stores, shops in the business section of the city show that they had all been pretty well emptied of their contents. In a number of instances there is evidence that where too much that was desired was found that could not be carried away by hand, truck had been brought up to cart it off. Foreign residents have reported that they saw on several occasions stocks being taken away in truck

loads from stores and warehouses. The warehouse keeper of the Texas Corporation (China) Ltd. reported that the Japanese soldiers who removed some stocks of gasoline and oils from the warehouse used the company's trucks which they had taken to effect the removal.

The extent to which the houses were looted varied greatly between one premises and another. Various properties have been investigated so far which though entered were hot greatly damaged or badly pilfered. A few articles were taken and that was all. Some properties outside of the "safety zone" have not been greatly molested but particularly in the zone have depredations to property been committed to the least extent. These cases compare with those where the upmost of looting and destruction has been administered to the premises. In the case of the house of Mr. Douglas Jenkins, a member of the Embassy staff, not only -- after his servant was killed -- was everything inside the house thoroughly ransacked and badly looted but as well there is ample evidence of wanton smashing up and breaking of his furniture and other effects. Another example of such treatment of American property is that of the Ginling Garage at the corner of Shanghai and Chung Shan Roads. The two doors of the garage had been boarded up and gate grills locked outside of the boarding. On each of the boardings there had been placed an Embassy proclamation setting forth the American nature of the property. When an inspection was made of the garage after our arrival it was found that one of the boardings had been broken loose from the walls and pushed aside. On the boarding still was attached the proclamation. The garage had then been entered. It had been thoroughly ransacked. The only piece of equipment besides two old tires, some rods and bits of wiring that was left in the garage proper was one air compressor unit. On the floors of the offices files and papers were scattered about, one table taken away to be used for fire wood and the two safes had been broken into by having the tops smashed in. Whatever was in the safes was gone. A small shed behind the garage which also had been locked had been entered. There were papers, parts of machinery and equipment littered six inches deep on the floor. Amongst the mess were found the parts of a valuabl full-sized motion picture projector which had been broken to pieces.

Burning of Property

But the worst that the real property of Nanking has suffered is the destruction by fire. At the time of writing this report fires can still be seen in a few places in the city. In the "safety zone" no fires have occurred. Nevertheless, except for this zone, burning through arson or otherwise has been committed at random throughout the city. On many streets there are found houses and buildings that are burnt down, intermittently among others that were not burnt at all. A street will have one, two or more buildings with only charred walls standing while the rest of the buildings along it have not been touched by fire.

The southern end of the city has suffered the worst of the ravages by fire. An inspection of that part of Nanking where the business and commercial section of the city is located showed block after block of burnt out buildings and houses. Many blocks are left with only a dozen or less buildings still standing. Instead of the nearly complete destruction by fire of the entire section of the city such as occurred to Chapei in Shanghai it could be seen that usually just the buildings facing onto the main streets were destroyed while the structures behind had mainly not been burnt.

Some argument has been forthcoming from the Japanese authorities here that much of the burning of Nanking within the walls was done by the retreating Chinese or by Chinese plainclothes soldiers after the fall of the city. Some perhaps may have been done by the Chinese, but every reason is given to believe that it was infinitesimal in comparison with what was brought about deliberately or through negligence by the Japanese troops after they had taken Nanking and after the fighting here had ceased. Either the buildings were deliberately set on fire after they had been entered and looted or through carelessness small fires were left burning in the buildings which set the buildings ablaze or the buildings caught fire from nearby burning structures. No attempt is known to have been made to extinguish the flames of any building on fire.

There is submitted herewith a memorandum drawn up at the time of the worst of the destruction to the city by fires and signed by members of the International Committee setting forth their observations and findings as to the cause of the conflagerations and as to what source in the main the fires were attributable. In the first section of the memorandum the observers set forth how much of the city they knew had been burned before the Japanese entry and they testify that little damage by fire had actually occurred by that time. In the second section they present the conditions that they found in Nanking on the night of December 20, at which time many buildings on fire were seen with Japanese soldiers watching the burning buildings from nearby, clearing out and trucking away goods from the stores, and in other buildings "making bonfires on the floors." 2/

Happenings to the so-called "Safety Zone"

The so-called "safety zone", of which more will be said in a subsequent section of this report on the work of the International Committee, generally faired much better than the rest of Nanking. Although it was not kept inviolate from the marauding Japanese soldiers and from their depredations, it did not suffer anywhere near in like proportion the damages done to and the terrors occurring in the other sections of the city. In it there occurre innumerable cases of raping, killing and premises therein were all entered and to a greater or less degree looted. But the fact that the majority of the Chinese civilians remaining in Nanking fled to it for refuge as the place of greatest safety in the city demonstrates in itself that better conditions prevailed in the zone than elsewhere. These civilians were not molested to such an extent as in the other sections of the city and they were not driven away from the houses and camps of refuge. Most of the houses were not so badly violated as in the rest of the city. Above all, no burning was done in the zone.

Happenings since our arrival at Nanking

Since our arrival at Nanking, in spite of the fact that the worst of the violence in Nanking and the violations to people and property was said to be over, incidents have continually been occurring. The American residents have almost daily brought reports to the Embassy of the entry of their property by Japanese soldiers, the looting of buildings and the carrying off of Chinese civilians from their compounds. Twenty four cases of irregular entry into American property by Japanese soldiers have occurred since January 10th. Three of these cases involved the forceful and unauthorized entry by Japanese military police.

Mr. George A. Fitch, Associate General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Nanking has reported that his house at 7 Pao Tai Chieh has been entered and things pilfered from it by Japanese soldiers seven times since January 4th.

Two cases which were reported on January 13th were made the subject of a written protest to the Japanese Embassy on January 13th. Reference is made to this office's telegram to the Department, No. 21, January 13, 12 noon, reporting the protest. A copy of the protest is enclosed herewith. 3/ These incidents envolved the entry on January 11th of the Nanking Theological Seminary by Japanese soldiers and their taking thence some articles and the forcible entry by Japanese military police on that same day into the house of Dr. M.S.Bates and removing therefrom a Chinese employee of the Nanking University.

On January 14th another letter was received from Dr. M.S.Bates reporting the entry the night before of four Japanese military police into the University of Nanking and their carrying off a Chinese girl. A copy of this letter was submitted to the Japanese Embassy under cover of Mr. Allison's informal letter of January 14th to Mr. K. Fukui of the Japanese Embassy. 4/ A copy of his letter and that of Dr. Bates is enclosed herewith.

Still further violations of American property continued to occur. Reference is made to Mr. Allison's telegram to the Department of January 18, 4 p.m. summarizing these incidents and reporting the incident that occurred that day in regard to the United Christian Mission property. The incident is here described in full detail.

Upon being informed by Mr. H. P. Mills and Mr. L.S.C. Smythe at about 1:30 p.m., January 18th that some Japanese soldiers were reported to have entered the United Christian Mission compound on Chung Hwa Road and that they were still there Mr. Allison and Mr. Espy proceeded to the compound. We found at the side of the compound facing on a side street a large section of the wall had been broken down and the yard inside trampled by men's feet. The broken section of the wall was dry. The wall must have been torn down during the previous three hours as it had rained up till early morning and all else but the broken part was still wet. Mr. Jas. H. McCallum was at that spot when we arrived. He stated that when he visited the compound that morning the wall was still intact. He then went on to relate that on his previous visit he had found two Japanese soldiers together with two Chinese in a building in the property. They had in their hand articles belonging to the Mission. Upon representation to them, they vacated the premises leaving behind the articles. He stated that he saw the piano in the building that morning which was later found missing. A Chinese civilian who was nearby at the time of the looting stated that shortly before we arrived on the scene two trucks had been driven up with a number of Japanese soldiers in them and that the soldiers had broken down the wall and removed the loot. Enclosed is a copy of Mr. McCallum's 5/ letter reporting to the Embassy the incident.

It may be of interest to note here that up to January 18th the large lumber yard of the China Import and Export Lumber Company, Ltd., a British concern had apparently not been entered and the gates to the yard closed and locked. That day on our daily trip to the bund at Hsiakwen we saw Japanese soldiers carting away large pieces of timber from the yard, taking the pieces out through the new open gate. We were later informed by the British Consul that the removing of the lumber was entirely unauthorized and that he was protesting to the Japanese Embassy such looting of British property.

## II. Present Situation At Nanking

There is submitted in this section a summary of the present physical condition of Nanking and various comments on the political and economic situation that now prevails here.

### Physical Condition of Nanking

The environs all around Nanking outside the city walls have suffered heavy damage. The suburbs of the city, although no opportunity has been afforded to make a thorough inspection, are believed to have been destroyed to a large extent. This, however, does not apply to the National monuments at the base of Purple Mountain which were seen from a distance several days ago and did not appear to have been damaged.

The Hsiakwen district has been considerably damaged by fire. A view of it and the bund from the river presented a sight of the buildings of the waterfront in shambles. However, a number of buildings are still intact, such as the Dollar Company lumber yard, the Standard Vaccuum Oil Company installation, the Yangtze Hotel and the large power plant. The latter had been damaged by bombing but it has now been put back into operation. Along the bund when we first arrived the only wharfing facilities that remained besides the Import and Export Company "Ho Gee" plant pontoons, were those of the Nanking Ferry where the pontoon was still afloat. Since that time some of the other wharves have been repaired by the Japanese and are now used by Japanese ships.

Within the city walls the part of Nanking that has suffered the greatest damage is that of the southern shopping and business district. This part will have to be almost entirely rebuilt before the normal existence of the city can return. On the main new wide streets such as Taiping Road, Chung Shan Road, Chung Hwa Road, and other main streets, all but a dozen or less buildings facing along the street in each block are burnt. Along Chung Shan Road only the shops and commerical buildings appear to have been burnt. The only National Government building that has been destroyed is that of the Ministry of Communications which was destroyed by fire before the capture of the city by the Japanese. The rest are still intact and are now being used by the Japanese military forces.

Throughout the rest of Nanking houses and buildings, very often the poorer class structures, have been intermittantly burnt. The residential section of the northern end of the town has sufferred the least from burning. As pointed out in the foregoing in the "safety zone" no incident of fire has occurred.

Water and electricity have now been restored to most of the city. Little will be required to reestablish the telephone system. The debris has generally been cleaned off the streets. The sanitation system of the city is in order but many corpses will still have to be disposed of from ponds and buildings.

Political and Economic Situation at Nanking.

As a political and economic entity Nanking can be said to be practically non-existant. For all intents and purposes the city is merely a Japanese military camp. Of the approximate population of a million people only between 200,000 and 250,000 now remain. These are mainly made up of the poorer classes. The largest majority are huddled as refugees in houses and in the temporary camps in the "safety zone". At night they crowd the places of shelter; during the day they can be seen by thousands packing the streets of the zone. Shanghai Road, for example, during the day is a mass of humanity for over a mile; Chinese civilians out to get food and fuel or just standing about with nothing to do.

As was reported in this office's telegram No. 8, January 8, 12 noon, on January 1st the inauguration of the new "Autonomous City Government (Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei) was announced. This Government composed of nine Chinese members whose chairman is Tao Pao-chin under Japanese advice and supervision was to take over the usual functions of a municipal government for the city.

So far, however, little sign of the activity of the new government can be seen. There are a few Chinese policemen stationed at various buildings and wandering about the streets. But their duties are scarcely more than being sort of guards of honor. The Japanese have brought a hundred or so military police who together with Japanese military guards actually police the city to the almost negligible extent that it can be said to be policed. As far as can be ascertained, the sanitation, water and electricity service are under the control and operation of the Japanese military. The fire department and public health department are no longer existant. Japanese military hospitals take care of the Japanese military only with the exception of a few Chinese wounded soldiers already here when the city was taken. What medical facilities are available to the civilian population are supplied by the foreign missionaries. No transportation systems are in operation. The busses that were formerly used for city transportation can be seen lying wrecked along the sides of the roads or else they have been taken off for military purposes.

It is interesting to note that it has been reported that the Japanese military through the Autonomous City Government has been trying since the first of the year to get the civilians to leave the "safety zone" and return to their homes. It is said that at first some civilians did return to their homes in other parts of the city, but that those that did so immediately returned. When they reached their homes they often found nothing left of the houses but charred ruins and above all they were given no protection. They were said to have reported that they were robbed by Japanese soldiers, their women raped and even some of them were killed.

Problem of Food Supplies.

The most important and the most pressing problems before the new Government is that of providing or making arrangements for the provision of food supplies for the Chinese civilian population. This problem, however, it apparently only can meet through the actions of the Japanese military. For it is stated that the Japanese military immediately after its entry into Nanking siezed control of the rice supplies and whatever rice there is outside of the city has not come in. The International Committee believes that the Japanese military took over more than 100,000 piculs of rice, stored in warehouses within the city walls and in Hsiakwan.

An outline of the current problem of feeding and supplying fuel to the quarter of a million Chinese civilians was submitted to the Department in the telegram of this office No. 33 of January 22, 4 p.m. Fuller details are given here.

When the International Committee attempted to set up the "safety zone", a few days before the fall of Nanking they informed the civilian refugees that they must bring at least two weeks' supply of rice into the zone with them. Most of the individual refugees did this. Besides it is undoubtedly true that the Chinese families had laid up large stores of rice before Nanking was captured to provide for future eventualities. After December 13th the refugees lived off these stores; or rice and wheat were sold to those who could afford to buy and distributed free to those who were destitute. The Committee set the price at Ch.$9.00 per picul, the same price that prevailed just before the capture of Nanking. The Committee has been feeding, without charge, approximately 50,000 refugees a day since the middle of December. To feed the entire refugee population, the Committee estimates that 1,600 bags of rice a day are needed. In the way of fuel for cooking it estimates that at least 40 tons of coal a day are required.

On the afternoon of January 10th the International Committee stopped its sales of rice having been advised to do so by the Japanese military authorities. It was informed that the Autonomous City Government would henceforth handle all future commercial disposition of food supplies. The Committee stated that it was entirely in accord with such action to have the Autonomous City Government take over the commercial disposition. The Committee could then return to its primary function as solely a relief organization and expand its stocks on charity cases. However, the problem still exists of the Autonomous City Government getting the food supplies on sale to the people. On January 10th, 1,200 bags of rice were released by the Japanese army and on January 17th another assignment was made of 1,000 bags of rice and 1,000 bags of flour. So far, that is all the supplies that are known to have been made available for sale.

The situation has not yet become serious as the stocks of rice that the private families had stored away apparently have not yet been exhausted. Moreover limited quantities of green vegetables and fresh meats of a sort are being seen for sale in the bazaars that have been set up along the sides of the streets. But the supplies of rice privately held together with what can be prochased may not be sufficient throughout the whole winter. And above all there are the thousands of refugees that have been left destitute by the hostilities and have nothing with which to purchase more food when what they now have is gone.

Problem of Means of Livelihood for the Civilian Population

Besides the problems of food and fuel there is as well the question of means of livelihood for the civilians. Nothing so far as can be seen has been undertaken by the Japanese military or the Autonomous City Government to meet this question. There is no work for the civilians except for a few that have been conscripted by the Japanese army and navy. No trade can be carried on in the city under the present conditions. The only commercial intercourse that exists is the selling and exchanging of food supplies and a few other articles such as clothing and pottery along the sides of the streets.

Other Comments on the Present Situation

The Japanese military have made it known that they will not permit any foreigners to return to Nanking at the present time. A request was made for the return of two missionary doctors to aid the University of Nanking carry on its hospital work. This request the Japanese military have so far refused. In the case of the China Import and Export Lumber Company, Ltd., one exception was made when one member of that concern was allowed to come to Nanking from Shanghai. He was allowed to come for the sole purpose of making arrangements for the sale of lumber from that company's lumber yard here to the Japanese military. Beforehand, however, the Japanese made it clearly understood that he was to leave Nanking immediately after the arrangements were completed.

The Yangtze River has been passable for ships of all sizes since the middle of December. Recently both the highway and the railroad communications with Shanghai have been re-established. A daily train goes to and from Shanghai. But the facilities of the Nanking bund and the highway and railroad communications to the city remain closed to foreigners except Japanese. Nor has it been possible for foreigners to have merchandize sent to the city. The attempt of the International Committee to have provisions shipped here for use in their relief work was reported to have been met by a catagorical "no" from the Japanese Embassy officials. (Reference Enclosure No.5, a letter from Mr. John H.D.Rabe, dated January 19th). The telegraph and mail service for private and commercial use have not been reopened.

In spite of the statements of the Japanese authorities that Nanking is not yet ready for the return of foreign civilians and the re-establishment of trade and commerce here and the Japanese refusing to allow foreigners to come here, some Japanese civilians have returned. A few Japanese merchants have returned and set up small shops. They are selling Japanese and Korean goods principally to the Japanese troops. Also civilian laborers have been brought back to work for the Army and Navy.

Sufficient data has not become available to submit detailed information in regard to exchange media and the currency in Nanking. It may be significant to note that officials of the Japanese Embassy have informed us that should purchases be made from Japanese shops here payment would have to be made in yen. The Japanese Embassy, however, is willing to exchange Chinese currency into yen. So far no rate has been quoted on such an exchange. A statement made by an American resident is to the effect that the Chinese civilians are not anxious to receive Chinese currency; they prefer now if possible to have payments to them delayed. For cash transactions, nevertheless, between Chinese along the streets and to the Autonomous City Government Chinese currency is being used.

III International Committee for Nanking

A separate section of this report is submitted herewith on the activities of the International Committee for Nanking and of the American residents as members of that Committee and acting through their own institutions of public welfare.

The work carried on by the twenty two western nationals in Nanking deserves special consideration here. Their untiring and constant efforts to forward the humanitarian treatment of the Chinese population, their unceasing attempts to protect lives and property from violations of the Japanese soldiers, their competent handling of the situation under very harrowing conditions, and their restraint and moderation even under affronts and rough handling by Japanese soldiers deserve considerable praise. Quite probably the mere presence of these for eigners in Nanking had at least some restraining influence on the actions of the Japanese. But it is unquestionable that the efforts of the International Committee and the foreigners individually did much to keep worse from happening to the civilian population and to prevent greater destruction to property than has already occurred. What has already been pointed out in regard to the "safety zone" is evidence in itself of the results of their efforts.

When the fall of Nanking became imminent during the last days of November and beginning of December the International Committee for Nanking - the names of the members of which are submitted as Enclosure No. 7 - was 6
set up to undertake to provide whatever relief might be possible for the Chinese civilians of Nanking. To this Committee there were allotted Ch.$100,000 by the Chinese National Government which sum was to be paid out of the appropriation to the Secretariate of War. Ch.$60,000 were actually received which have now been augmented by Ch.$18,000 realized from the sale of rice. The Committee was also assigned by the Nanking City Government 30,000 piculs of rice and 20,000 piculs of flour for sale and relief distribution.

During the first week of December the International Committee set up 7
the "safety zone" - a map of which is enclosed as enclosure No. 7 - to which the remaining civilian population could come for refuge. Telegrams were sent to the high Japanese Military Command in Shanghai requesting that

Japanese armies and that it be spared from attack as a place of refuge. The Committee was informed, in reply, that although the Japanese would not recognize the Zone it would not be intentionally attacked if it did not contain soldiers or military establishments.

On the strength of such assurances the Committee set about getting the civilians into the zone. Mayor Ma of Nanking when the Chinese Government collapsed and fled turned over all the functions of the former city government to the Committee. The Committee took up the tasks of providing shelter and food for the refugees. Twenty four refugee camps were set up; over 50,000 refugees were placed in the buildings of the University of Nanking and in Ginling College. The Committee also started to assume as far as possible the functions of a municipal government. It had begun to reorganize the police of the zone and had collected some fire fighting apparatus by the time the Japanese armies entered the city.

An account of the activities of the Committee can be gathered from their own reports to the Japanese Embassy, and later to this Embassy. 8/ Copies of those reports which are most illustrative of the work of the Committee and the problems it had to face are enclosed as enclosure No. 8.

In a letter to this Embassy of January 7th, the Committee explained the occasion for the reports. The Committee was informed by an official of the Japanese Embassy on December 14, that the Japanese military - so it reports - "was determined to make it bad for Nanking but the Embassy people were going to try to moderate that action". On learning this, the Committee started appealing to the Japanese Embassy for hel in moderating the conditions in Nanking. It kept stressing to the Japanese Embassy how bad conditions actually were in the city so that the Japanese army could be informed. To prove the Committee's assertions regarding the conditions and in order that the military could tell whether conditions had improved or not, the cases of incidents (submitted with this report as enclosure No. 1) were reported to the Japanese Embassy.

In the Committee's letter of December 14th (Enclosure No. 8-1), its first official communication to the Japanese authorities and addressed to the Japanese commander of Nanking, the Committee set forth its major aims in regard to caring of the Chinese civilians in the "safety zone". After stating that it had taken responsibility for putting people into buildings and camps in the area, storing rice and flour for feeding the population temporarily and taking control of the police in the area, it requested that the Committee might: (1) Have a Japanese guard at the entrances to the zone, (2) Be allowed to police the inside of the zone with civilian local police, (3) Be allowed to carry on sale of rice and operate soup kitchens in the area and truck in rice stored in other parts of the city, (4) Be allowed to continue the housing arrangements until the refugees could return to their houses, (5) Be given the opportunity to cooperate with the Japanese in restoring telephone, electric, and water services as soon as possible.

In the "Memorandum of Interview with the Chief of Special Service Corps" of December 15th (Enclosure No. 8-2), the Chief of Special Service Corps in answer to the Committee's letter of the previous day in effect agreed to all its requests except that the zone must be searched for Chinese ex-soldiers. This encouraging statement gave the grounds of assurance to the Committee that it could go on with its work with the hope of some success.

Eight days after the fall of Nanking, that is on December 21, the Committee submitted a further petition (Enclosure No. 8-6) Except for the problem of food this letter summarizes the problems with which the Committee and the foreign residents were faced in their attempts to ameliorate the conditions in Nanking. These problems have been pointed out in the beginning of this report.

The problem of feeding the civilian population and supplying fuel was the other important task that the Committee had to deal with. As a discussion of this question in connection with the present situation in Nanking has already been given in the proceeding section, no further comments are made here. There is submitted for reference enclosures Nos. 8-8, 9, 11, and 12.

A final note is made here regarding the International Committee. It concerns the position of the Committee in Nanking. Particular reference and attention is directed to the letter --enclosed as enclosure No. 8,-5 --of December 17th, to the Japanese Embassy, setting forth what it considers to be its standing in the community and pointing out to the Japanese officials what it is attempting to accomplish. Thus, - in quoting from the letter, - the Committee informed the Japanese Embassy, in view of the statement of Consul General Hatsuo Okazaki that the International Committee has no legal status, that: "Vis-a-vis your Japanese authorities we are not claiming any political status whatever -- Consequently, when your Army victoriously arrived in the city on Monday noon, December 13th, we were the only administrative authority carrying on in the city. Of course, that authority did not extend outside of the safety zone itself, and involved no rights of sovereignty within the zone." And, in the same letter "May we again reassure you that we have no interest in continuing any semi-administrative function left to us by the former Nanking City Government. We earnestly hope that you will kindly take up these functions as quickly as possible. Then we will become simply a relief organization."

JE/T/RW