

Doc. 1850

(15)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. *11*Date 2 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature:

*Certified copy of a statement of Dr. Ignatius C. L. YING, Director of Bureau of Education, Peiping, Municipal Government*Date: *22 March 1946* Original Copy Language: *English*Has it been translated? Yes No Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Dr. Div.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

Col. Morrow

PERSONS IMPLICATED: _____

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Preparation for war and narcotic

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

1. *Contention of Dr. Ying is that Marco Polo plat for Bridge Incident was result of Japanese aggression.*
2. *The opium, morphine and heroin business was illegal before 7 July 1937 but since the advent of the Japanese it was encouraged.*
3. *Battle of ~~Wan~~ NAN YUAN, on July 28, 1937 showed the preparation for aggressive warfare on the part of the Japanese.*

Analyst *J. Wm. T. Horokawa*

Doc. No.

Wm

1830

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22 Mar 46

Statement of R. Ignatius C. L. Ying.
Director of Bureau of Education
Peiping Municipal Government.

1. The so called. Marco Polo Incident was the result of aggression on the part of the Japanese. They were maneuvering where they had no right to be, and made a demand to search houses in a town that was unassailable, and found to create trouble. The version in the accompanying Japanese booklet (S.A) is obviously untrue. I was not an eye witness, but know enough from impartial observers to assert the situation to have been as I have stated.

2. The opium, morphine, and heroin selling business was illegal before 7 July 1937 in Peiping. The Japanese encouraged Koreans to go into the business and after the Marco Polo incident, in effort legalized the business, and many Chinese people in Peiping became slaves of the drug habit.

3. The ~~Chinese~~ Japanese troops poured into this part of China after the Marco Polo incident, and soon were in Peking, and on 28 July 1937 there was a battle at NAN YUAN East of Marco Polo Bridge where Chinese were defeated and were able to retreat to the west by a forced march. The preparations made by Japanese for the fighting at this time showed preparation had been made for an aggressive campaign.

Jinglin Yin 英千里.
 Formerly Professor and Secretary General
 of the Catholic University of Peking
 Present Director of Education of the
 Municipality of Peking (Peking)

Sworn to Before me this 22nd day of
 March 1946

Not a Notary
 Cal. I. C. L. Slomay

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. *185*

Date 7 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: *Certified Statement of Dr. Ignatius C. L. YING, Director of Bureau of Education, Peiping, Municipal Government*

Date: *22 March 1946* Original Copy Language: *English*

Has it been translated? Yes No

Has it been photostated? Yes No

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Doc. Div.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: *Col. Morrow*

PERSONS IMPLICATED: _____

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Preparation for war and narcotic

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

- 1. Question of Dr. Ying is that Marco Polo plot for Bridge Incident was result of Japanese aggression & further aggression.*
- 2. The opium, morphine and heroin business was illegal before 7 July 1937 but since the advent of the Japanese it was encouraged.*
- 3. Battle of ~~the~~ NAN YUAN, on July 28, 1937 showed the preparation for aggressive warfare on the part of the Japanese.*

Analyst *J. Wm. T. Horokawa*
WTH

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. Nos. 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845,
1846, 1847; 1848, 1849,
1850, 1851, 1852, 1853

12 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Affidavits re Atrocities, Use of Gas, and Japanese Aggression in CHINA.

Date: April 46 Original Copy Language: English

Has it been translated? Yes No

Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL; Colonel Morrow

PERSONS IMPLICATED

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: All-China Military Aggression Atrocities

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Name of witnesses and document numbers assigned are as follows:

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>
1842	Major Vaughn F. Meisling, A. U. S.
1843	Major General Cheng Li Kan, Chinese Army
1844	Brigadier General Yang Chang Ling, Chinese Army
1845	Major Yang Chen Nien, Chinese Army
1846	Colonel John H. Stodter, 015018, U. S. Army
1847	Tsou Yih Yu, (signed in Chinese and sealed as secretary of the Tsoong San Tong Society)

Doc. Nos. 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845,
1846, 1847, 1848, 1849,
1850, 1851, 1852, 1853

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Doc. Nos. 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845,
1846, 1847, 1848, 1849,
1850, 1851, 1852, 1853 - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>
1848	Sergeant Mitsui Katsuo, Japanese prisoner
1849	Private Terajima Shoji (signed in Japanese language)
1850	Dr. Ignatius C. L. <u>Ying</u>
1851	Mrs. Shao Liu Sze (signed by finger print)
1852	Major Woo Chia Shing, (signed in Chinese)
1853	Dr. S. C. Shih (signed in Chinese)

Analyst: W. Hosokawa

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