

G-11

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FOR WITNESS

SUBJECT : Opium and Narcotics Trade in Japanese
controlled territory in China

SECTION OF APPENDIX: Appendix A, Section C
Appendix B, (10) (16) (35)

TO MR. BARRY:

The undersigned requests that Peter J. Lawless, Wagon-Lits Hotel, Peiping, China, be a witness for the purpose of testifying to the following effect:

1. Opium and narcotics trade in Japanese occupied territory in China. For statement of this witness see "Report From China - Opium and Narcotics Trade in Japanese Occupied Territory", 23 April 1946, pages 5 to 10.

Mr. Lawless, a British subject, has been in China since 1912 and is one of the best informed persons on the opium and narcotics trade sponsored by the Japanese in Tientsin, Peiping and North China. He will make an excellent witness.

David Nelson Sutton
DAVID NELSON SUTTON
Associate Counsel
13 May 1946

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION
REQUEST FOR WITNESS

SUBJECT: Captain Ting Fang Liang

Count of Indictment: 45

Section of Appendix: A - Section 2

Accused: Twelve Defendants

To Mr. Barry: The undersigned requests that be a witness for the purpose of testifying to the following effect: This witness stated he was one of two survivors of an estimated 5,000 who were massacred by Japanese soldiers in Nanking 16 Dec. 1937. These persons were suspected by the Japanese of having been Chinese soldiers and some were in uniform.

Attached hereto is a copy of a statement by the above-named.

Comments on credibility of above-named.

1. Is there any evidence to suggest that he is a war criminal? No.
2. Is he likely to be favorable and/or has tile to any accused? If so, state which. No.
3. Is he likely to be a reliable witness in Court? Yes.
4. What further information can you give: This man's address is given in Chinese. He is now a captain in the Chinese Army and although his story sounds almost incredible the undersigned came in contact with others who tell the same sort of story and it is recommended that this man be produced as witness. He is willing to come to Tokyo.

PARKINSON
MORROW

Staff Attorneys,

5/15/1946

(Nanking) ✓

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

REQUEST FOR WITNESS

O.K.

SUBJECT: Captain Ting Fang Liang
 COURT OF INDICTMENT: 45
 SECTION OF APPENDIX: A - Section 2
 ACCUSED: Twelve Defendants

TO: A. BARAK

The undersigned requests that
 be a witness for the purpose of testifying to the

following effect: - This witness stated he was one of two survivors of an estimated 45,000 who were massacred by Japanese soldiers in Nanking 16 Dec. 1937. These persons were suspected by the Japanese of having been Chinese soldiers and some were in uniform.

Please cross
 out whichever
 is not
 applicable

Attached hereto is a copy of a statement by the above-named.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Comments on credibility of above-named.

1. Is there any evidence to suggest that he is a war criminal?
 No

2. Is he likely to be favorable and/or hostile to any accused? If so, state which.
 No

3. Is he likely to be a reliable witness in court?
 Yes

4. What further information can you give? This man's address is given in Chinese. He is now a captain in the Chinese Army and although his story sounds almost incredible the undersigned came in contact with others who tell the same sort of story and it is recommended that this man be produced as a witness. He is willing to come to Tokyo. *Staff Attorney, Parkman*

5/15/1946. *WOTOW*

7 April 1946

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN LIANG

Capt's. friend

I was in the Medical Corps and after the Chinese Army was retreating from Shanghai to Nanking, and when we were stationed in Nanking, it appeared that the city would be taken and we were given orders to stay in NANKING and take care of the Chinese wounded, and stay there after the Japanese took the City. We found that the Red Cross was no protection, and therefore dressed in civilian clothes, and we were in a refugee camp when the Japanese took the city. On the sixteenth, we were ordered by the Japanese to proceed to Shsia Kwan, on the banks of the river Yangtse, in Nanking. I estimate there were about 5000 who were marched four abreast, and the line was three quarters of a mile long. When we arrived there we were placed in a line near the river and on either side of the line thus formed and in front of the line were machine guns and Japanese soldiers, with the machine guns pointing at the line. There were two trucks carrying rope, and men were tied five in a group with their wrists tied behind their backs, and I saw the first men who were shot by rifle in such groups and who were then thrown in the river by the Japanese. There were about 800 Japanese present, including officers, some of whom were in sedan automobiles. We were lined up on the edge of the river and before our wrists were bound, my friend said that rather than die in this way, he would sooner jump in the river and be drowned.

We started from the refugee camp about 5 o'clock in the evening, arrived at the bank of the river about 7 o'clock and the binding of the prisoners, and shooting kept up until 2 o'clock. The moon was shining at the time and I saw what was happening and my watch was on my wrist. My friend and I decided to escape after this shooting had been going on for four hours and about 11 o'clock my friend and I made a dash for the river and jumped in.

The machine guns fired at us but we were not hit. There was a steep bank of the river, and as we found the water was only waist deep, we hid under the steep bank and the shadow prevented the Japs from seeing us. However, they fired at us with machine guns, and shot me in the shoulder. The shooting of prisoners kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning. I fainted from loss of blood, and when I wakened in the morning, my friend was gone. He afterwards told me he thought I was dead. I then crawled up the river bank, and hid in a hut nearby. This was after two o'clock but before sunrise. I stayed in the hut for three days without food or water and then a Japanese soldier came up and burnt the hut. When the hut was being burnt, I crawled out and the Japanese soldier found me. One of the officers questioned me and I told him I was a civilian and was a coolie hired by the Japanese Army to carry burdens. The officer did not ask me about my wound. The officer gave me a pass to go home, and I did so.

When they were lining up the men at the refugee camp, several Americans whose names I do not know tried to prevent the Japanese from marching us to the river, but they were ordered away, and were unsuccessful in preventing the massacre.

There were a few other cases of prisoners who jumped into the river, but the Japanese at once shot at them, and I do not know if any of them got away. As far as I know, my friend and I were the only two to escape. During the shooting I heard one young man call out "Long Live China" but no other sound except the shooting.

I finally got back to Free China after being captured once again, but I got away to Free China in June 1938.

I had this Statement translated to me by Colonel TU, and the Statement is correct.

WITNESS
Thomas H. Morrow
Col. Tu Ying-Kuang
April 7, 1946

Signed in Chinese

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

No. 1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al)
)
 - AGAINST -)
)
 ARAKI, SADO; et al)

SUMMONS TO TESTIFY

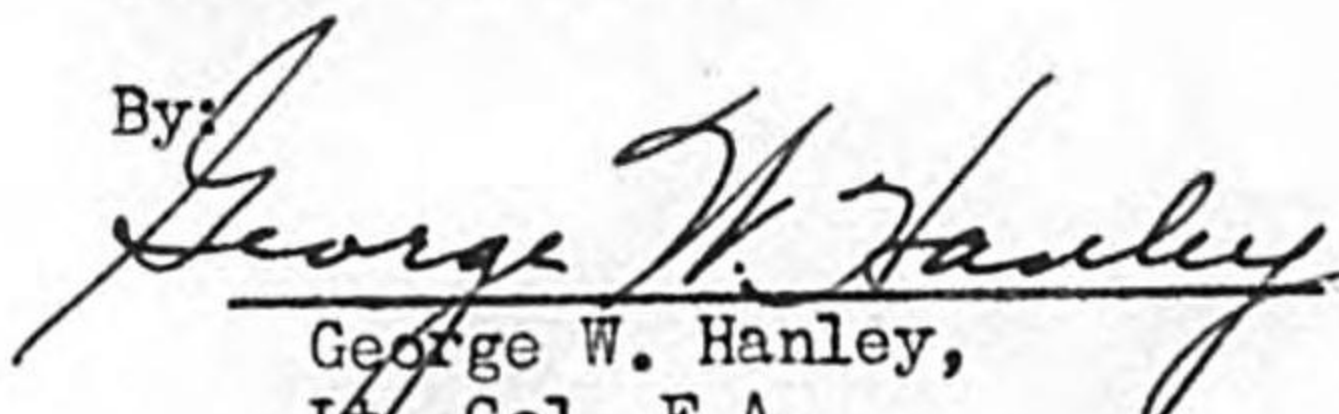
TO: COMMANDER M. C. MAINS,
Civil Information and Education Section, SCAP
Radio Tokyo Building

You are hereby summoned and required to be and appear in person on the 10 day of June, 1946, at 0900 hours, at the witness room No. 123, in the Court House of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, in the City of Tokyo, Japan, then and there to testify and give evidence as a witness before said Tribunal on behalf of the Prosecution, in the above entitled case.

Dated at Tokyo, Japan, this 29 day of May, 1946.

V. Walbridge,
Col. C.A.C.
General Secretary

By:


George W. Hanley,
Lt. Col. F.A.
Executive

I, the witness above named, hereby accept service of the above summons, this _____ day of _____, 1946.

(Signature of witness)

Personally appeared before me the undersigned authority
_____ who, being first duly
sworn according to law, deposes and says that at _____ on
_____, 194____, he personally delivered
to _____, in person a duplicate of the
within summons, or read the same to the said witness.

(Signature)

Subscribed and sworn to before me at _____
_____, this _____ day of _____ 194____.

(Signature)

(Grade, organization and
official character)

Copy for Witness

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

No. 1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al)

- AGAINST -)

ARAKI, SADO; et al)

SUMMONS TO TESTIFY

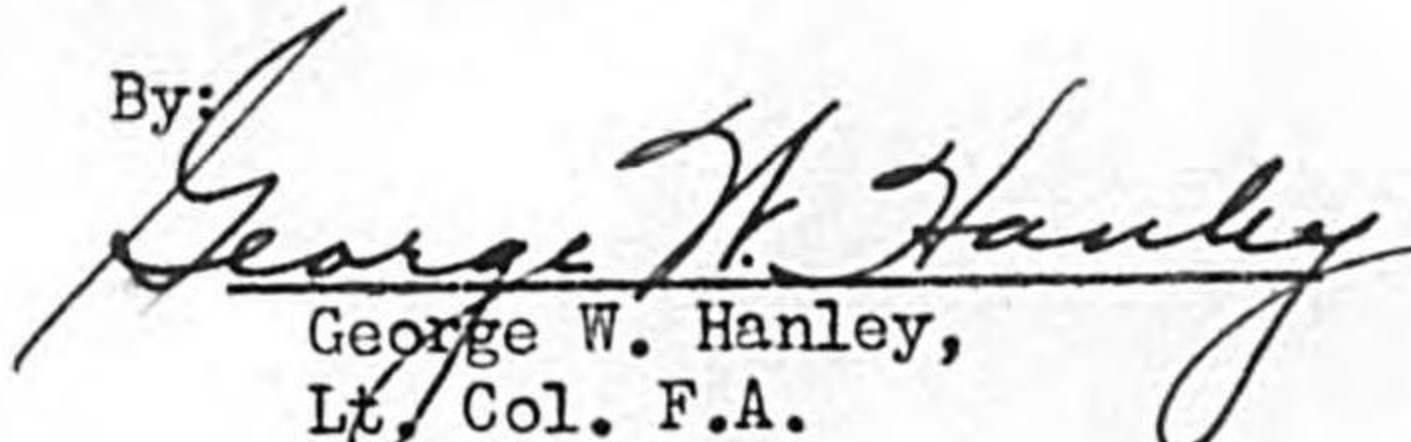
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Civil Information and Education Section, SCAP
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Dated at Tokyo, Japan, this 29 day of May, 1946.

V. Walbridge,
Col. C.A.C.
General Secretary

By:


George W. Hanley,
Lt. Col. F.A.
Executive

I, the witness above named, hereby accept service of the above summons, this _____ day of _____, 1946.

(Signature of witness)

31 May, 1946

FILE MEMO

SUBJECT: COMMANDER M.C.MAINS

The above witness was contacted this date and advised that his presence was requested at room 300, War Ministry Bldg at 0900, 10 June 1946 for the purpose of testifying.

His office is located in Room 108, Radio Tokyo; phone 23-046 and he is billeted in room 316 Dai Ichi Hotel, phone No. 23-7741

Commander Mains requested that the Summons be directed to the Naval Command rather than to him personally. He was advised later in the day that the summons was already issued and any question arising regarding the Navy's possible objection could be discussed by himself with his superior. He decided that there would probably be no objections to his appearing, on the part of the Navy.