

Dec. 1894

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1894

14 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Statement of Hubert J. FREYN concerning Atrocities of Japanese Army in China.

Date: 14 May 46 Original (x) Copy () Language: Eng.

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable):
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Hubert J. Freyn

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Atrocities in China

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

FREYN states that he assisted H. J. TIMPERLEY in editing original material for book "What War Means" and lists following as contributors: George Fitch of NANKING YMCA, Robert Fitch, who described events at HANGCHOW, Dr. Robert Brown, who furnished material on WUHU.

He also mentions a film made by Rev. McGee at NANKING and carried to New York by George Fitch. Film was circulated (at least 1 print) by Harmon Foundation, Inc., 140 Nassau St., N.Y.C. and director, Miss Mary B. Brady, stated that it was too terrible to be shown publicly. Copies were available at N.Y. office of Ministry of Information. Shots taken from this film were included in Signal Corps movies "Know your Allies" (China) and "Know your Enemies" (Japan).

Further reveals still photographs showing Japanese Army "in action" were found by Arthur Buchman (1938).

(NOTE: See Doc. No. 1893 for Certificate)

Analyst: 2d Lt. Blumhagen

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UNRRA, 370 North Soochow Road,
Shanghai, China.

To: International Prosecution Section,
GHQ - SCAP,
Tokyo, Japan.

Statement concerning atrocities of the Japanese
Army in China

1) In January 1938 I began to assist Mr. H.J. Timperley, then China Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," in his book "What War Means." At first, I helped edit the original material he was then just receiving; later, I also met some of the contributors. As Mr. Timperley left Shanghai for London March 31, 1938, it was up to me to give finishing touches to the MS, obtain clarification on moot points, and collect additional data.

While unable to recall all contributors, I knew several of them personally: Mr. George Fitch, of the Nanking YMCA, who furnished the material for the first two chapters of the book; Mr. Robert Fitch, who described the events in Hangchow; Dr. Robert Brown, who furnished material on Wuhu.

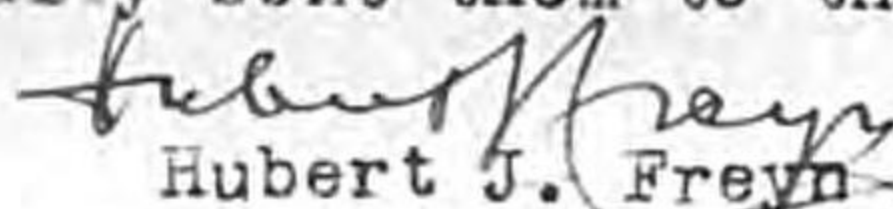
The editorial work consisted solely in reducing and arranging the notes for publication - no addenda were ever made from other sources.

2) When Mr. George Fitch returned from Nanking, the Rev. McGee also arrived here from the capital, together with the motion picture he had taken of those terrible events. I was among the select group to which it was shown. Mr. G. Fitch then carried the film to the United States where several prints were made. At least one print was circulated privately by the Harmon Foundation, Inc., 140 Nassau Street, New York City, which was and still is concerned with visual education. As its director, Miss Mary B. Brady, admitted to me years later, the film was too terrible to be shown publicly at that time. Other copies were available at the N.Y. Office of the Ministry of Information (combined with those of the Chinese News Service) at 30 Rockefeller Plaza. Soon after the attack on Pearl Harbor I, being then in N.Y., had the opportunity to have this film shown, upon request, to a select group of writers and artists. During my stay in the United States, including several years of service in G-2, I came across numerous "shots" in various films which had evidently been taken from Mr. McGee's original. Among them was the series made by the Signal Corps on "Know your Allies" (China) and "Know your Enemies" (Japan).

Later in 1938, the Rev. McGee brought to Shanghai another film he had made at Nanking. As the major part of it was devoted to recording relief activities, atrocities formed only a minor sequence. It appeared to me significant, however, that even after months of occupation, the Japanese soldiers were still running amock.

3) An associate in my office, Mr. Arthur Buchman, in 1938, I believe, came across a considerable number of still photographs showing the Japanese Army "in action." He explained that these pictures had been taken by Japanese soldiers (who were ⁱⁿ abundantly in evidence) and brought for development to Chinese shops in Shanghai. The Chinese took advantage of the opportunity to make additional prints of pictures which were later published in many American magazines, usually with credit to the Chin. Ministry of Information. It was I, however, who had originally sent them to that Ministry.

Shanghai, May 14, 1946.


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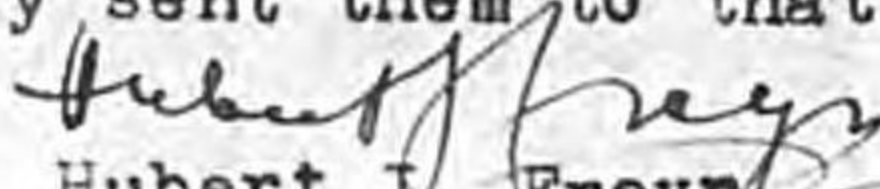
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