

## PART ONE

*December 14, 1937—January 7, 1938*

### NUMBER 1

## LETTER TO JAPANESE COMMANDER OF NANKING<sup>a</sup>

December 14, 1937

Honorable Sir

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

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

We would respectfully request that the Committee may:

1. Be favored with a Japanese guard at entrances to the Safety Zone.
2. Be allowed to police the inside of the area with its own civilian police who are armed only with pistols.
3. Be allowed to carry on sale of rice and operate its soup kitchens in the area. We have stores of rice in

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<sup>a</sup> Letter heading gives the following: "International Committee for Nanking Safety Zone, 5 Ninghai Road."

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other parts of the city and would like to have free passage of trucks to secure them.

4. Be allowed to continue the present housing arrangements until the common people can return to their homes. (Even then there will be thousands of homeless poor refugees to care for.)

5. Be given the opportunity to cooperate with you in restoring telephone, electric, and water services as soon as possible.

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

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

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<sup>a</sup> Some Chinese words in proper names and their English equivalent:

(a) Lu = Road, Chieh = Street, Hsiang = Lane, Ts'un or Li = Compound (in urban area) or Village (in rural area);

(b) Men = Gate (of city), Lou = Tower or Portal, T'ing or Ko = Pavilion, Ch'iao = Bridge;

(c) Shih = Market, Yuan (with even tone) = Park, Yuan (with oblique tone) = Hall, Kung = Palace or Temple, Shê = Society, Hui = Society or Committee, Ying = Encampment (old site of);

(d) Shan = Hill, Kang = Ridge, Hu = Lake, Chih = Pond, Ho = River or Creek, Yen = Course (of old creek);

(e) Tung = East, Hsi = West, Nan = South, Pei = North, Chung = Central or Middle.

Thus, Han Chung Lu = Hanchung Road.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR  
NANKING SAFETY ZONE

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

*Chairman*

NUMBER 2

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE  
SAFETY ZONE

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

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NUMBER 3

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS  
COMMITTEE

1. Rev. John G. Magee, Chairman
2. Mr. Li Chuin-nan, Vice-Chairman (Chinese Red Cross Society of Nanking)
3. Mr. W. Lowe, Vice-Chairman
4. Rev. Ernest H. Forster, Secretary
5. Mr. Christian Kroeger, Treasurer
6. Mrs. Paul de Witt Twinem
7. Miss Minnie Vautrin
8. Dr. Robert O. Wilson
9. Mr. P. H. Munro-Faure
10. Dr. C. S. Trimmer
11. Rev. James McCallum
12. Dr. M. S. Bates
13. Mr. John H. D. Rabe
14. Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe
15. Rev. W. P. Mills
16. Mr. Cola Podshivoloff
17. Pastor Shen Yu-shu

NUMBER 4

LETTER TO MR. FUKUDA<sup>a</sup>

December 15, 1937

Dear Sir:

The International Committee for Nanking Safety Zone is very much perplexed by the problem of soldiers who have thrown away their arms. From the beginning the Committee strove to have this Zone entirely free of

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<sup>a</sup> Mr. Tokuyasu Fukuda, Attaché to the Japanese Embassy.

Chinese soldiers and up to the afternoon of Monday, December 13, had achieved considerable success in this respect. At that time several hundred soldiers approached or entered the Zone through the northern boundary and appealed to us for help. The Committee plainly told the soldiers that it could not protect them. But we told them that if they abandoned their arms and all resistance to the Japanese, we thought the Japanese would give them merciful treatment.

In the confusion and haste of that evening, the Committee was unable to keep the disarmed soldiers separate from civilians, particularly because some of the soldiers had abandoned their military clothing.

The Committee fully recognizes that identified soldiers are lawful prisoners of war. But in dealing with those disarmed soldiers, the Committee hopes that the Japanese Army will use every precaution not to involve civilians. The Committee further hopes that the Japanese Army will in accordance with the recognized laws of war regarding prisoners and for reasons of humanity exercise mercy toward these former soldiers. They might be used to good advantage as laborers and would be glad to return to civilian life if possible.

Most respectfully yours,  
JOHN H. D. RABE  
*Chairman*

NUMBER 5

LETTER TO MR. FUKUDA

December 15, 1937

Sir:

Owing to the large number of wounded soldiers and civilians in Nanking, we have organized a local branch of the International Red Cross Society to deal with the situation.

We have appealed for recognition from the International Red Cross Society in Shanghai and from the Red Cross Society of China.

We now request your good offices in securing for us permission from the Japanese Military Authorities in Nanking to carry on this humanitarian work.

We herewith enclose a list of the membership of our Committee.

With kind regards, I am

Yours cordially,  
ERNEST H. FORSTER  
*Secretary<sup>a</sup>*

NUMBER 6

MEMORANDUM OF INTERVIEW WITH CHIEF OF  
SPECIAL SERVICE CORPS

*Bank of Communications, noon, December 15, 1937*

Translator: Mr. Fukuda. (The interview was a categorical statement by the Chief and no questions or discussion. It was in answer to our letter of December 14, which had been given to Mr. Fukuda that morning and was presented to the Chief in Japanese.)

1. Must search the city for Chinese soldiers.
2. Will post guards at entrances to Zone.
3. People should return to their homes as soon as possible; therefore, we must search the Zone.
4. Trust humanitarian attitude of Japanese Army to care for the disarmed Chinese soldiers.
5. Police may patrol within the Zone if they are disarmed excepting for batons.
6. The 10,000 *tan* of rice stored by your Committee in the Zone you may use for the refugees. But Japanese

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<sup>a</sup> International Red Cross Committee.

soldiers need rice, so in the Zone they should be allowed to buy rice. (Answer regarding our stores of rice outside of Zone not clear.)

7. Telephone, electricity and water must be repaired; so this p.m. will go with Mr. Rabe to inspect and act accordingly.

8. We are anxious to get workers. From tomorrow will begin to clear city. Committee please assist. Will pay. Tomorrow want 100 to 200 workers.

9. Will inspect rice locations and guard.

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE  
*Secretary*

Members of Committee present:

Mr. Rabe, Chairman

Dr. Smythe, Secretary

Dr. Sperling, Inspector-General

NUMBER 7

LETTER TO MR. FUKUDA

December 16, 1937

My dear Sir:

As pointed out by the Major we interviewed with you at the Bank of Communications yesterday noon, it is advisable to have the city return to normal life as soon as possible. But yesterday the continued disorders in the Safety Zone increased the state of panic among the refugees. Refugees in large buildings are afraid to go even to nearby soup kitchens to secure the cooked rice. Consequently, we are having to deliver rice to these compounds directly, thereby complicating our problem. We could not even get coolies out to load rice and coal to take to our soup kitchens and therefore this morning thousands of people had to go without their breakfast.

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Foreign members of the International Committee are this morning making desperate efforts to get trucks through Japanese patrols so these civilians can be fed. Yesterday foreign members of our Committee had several attempts made to take their personal cars away from them by Japanese soldiers. (A list of cases of disorder is appended.)

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

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

1. Have all searching done by regularly organized squads of soldiers under a responsible officer. (Most of the trouble has come from wandering groups of three to four soldiers without an officer.)

2. At night, and if possible also in the daytime, have the guards at the entrances of the Safety Zone (proposed by the Major yesterday) to prevent any stray Japanese soldiers from entering the Safety Zone.

3. Today, give us passes to paste on the windshields of our private cars and trucks to prevent Japanese soldiers from commandeering them. (Even under the stress of defence of the city the Chinese Army Headquarters supplied us with such passes and the cars that were taken before we got the passes were returned to the Committee within 24 hours after our reporting the cases. Furthermore, even in that difficult situation, the Chinese Army assigned to us three trucks to use for hauling rice for feeding civilians. Certainly, the Imperial Japanese Army in full control of the city, with no fighting going on,



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

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

Most respectfully yours,

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE  
*Secretary*

NUMBER 8

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS  
IN THE SAFETY ZONE

*Filed, December 16, 1937*

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

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

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

3. Several residents in our second sub-division were driven from their homes on the night of December 14 and

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robbed of everything. The chief of the sub-division was himself robbed twice by Japanese soldiers.

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

5. On the night of December 14, there were many cases of Japanese soldiers entering Chinese houses and raping women or taking them away. This created a panic in the area and hundreds of women moved into the Ginling College campus yesterday. Consequently, three American men spent the night at Ginling College last night to protect the 3,000 women and children in the compound.

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

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

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

9. On December 15, the faculty house of Ginling College was entered by Japanese soldiers who climbed over the back fence and smashed in a door. Since every

movable thing had been taken out of the building since December 13, nothing could be stolen!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

*Secretary*

## NUMBER 9

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY<sup>a</sup>

December 17, 1937

Dear Sirs:

In view of the statement of Consul-General Katsuo Okazaki yesterday afternoon that the International Committee had no legal status, some explanations of our position seem to be in order. Vis-a-vis your Japanese authorities we are not claiming any political status whatever. But on December 1, Mayor Ma of the Nanking Municipality turned over to our Committee nearly all the functions of the City Government for the emergency of transitions: police, supervision of essential utilities, fire department, housing regulation, food supply, and sanitation. Consequently, when your Army victoriously arrived in the city on Monday noon, December 13, 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.

Being the only administrative authorities and having had assurances from the Japanese authorities in Shanghai that if the Safety Zone did not contain soldiers or military establishments, your troops would not intentionally attack it, we tried to establish contact with your advance guard immediately. In the afternoon of December 13, we found a captain with a group of Japanese soldiers resting on Han Chung Lu. We explained to him where the Zone was and marked it on his map. We politely called his attention to the three Red Cross Hospitals and told him about the disarmed soldiers. He was reassuring and so we felt that all was understood by your Army.

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<sup>a</sup> Marked "For the kind attention of Mr. Kiyoshi Fukui, Second Secretary."

That night and early the next morning we drew up our letter of December 14 and had it translated into Japanese. Then, as Mr. Fukuda, Attaché to the Imperial Japanese Embassy, may tell you, Mr. Rabe, Mr. Smythe and Rev. Forster went to find a high Japanese officer to whom we could present the letter. We talked to five different officers but they told us to wait for the arrival of the High Commander the next day.

The following morning, December 15, we were favored by calls by Mr. Tokuyasu Fukuda of the Imperial Japanese Embassy, and by Mr. Sekiguchi with cards from the Captain and Officers of the H.I.J.M.S. *Seta* at our headquarters. We presented our letter of December 14, referred to above, to Mr. Fukuda and assured Mr. Sekiguchi that we would be glad to cooperate in starting the electricity works. At noon, we had the pleasure of meeting the Head of the T'eh Pei Kwan Chang<sup>a</sup> at the Bank of Communications and from him received a formal, oral statement in answer to our letter of December 14. In his reply, among other points, he said that they would station guards at the entrances to the Zone; that the civilian police could patrol within the Zone provided they were armed only with batons; that the Committee could use the 10,000 *tan* of rice it had stored and move in the other stores of rice assigned to it by the former City Government; and that it was essential to repair the telephone, electricity and water works as soon as possible. But no answer was given to point 4 in our letter of the 14th excepting to say that people should return to their homes as soon as possible.

On the basis of this reply, we encouraged our police to go ahead with their duties, assured the people they would be well-treated now that we had explained to the Japanese

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<sup>a</sup> Literally, Specially Delegated Official.

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officers, and started to move rice. But since then any truck that appeared on the streets without a Westerner on it has been commandeered; the Red Swastika Society (working under our direction), which started trucks Tuesday morning to pick up dead bodies in the Zone, had its trucks either taken or attempts made to take them and now yesterday 14 of their workers were taken away. Our police were interfered with and yesterday 50 of them stationed at the Ministry of Justice were marched off, "to be killed" according to the Japanese officer in charge, and yesterday afternoon 46 of our "volunteer police" were similarly marched off. (These volunteers had been organized by our Committee on December 13 when it looked as though the work to be done in the Zone was greater than the uniformed police—who were on day and night duty—could take care of. These "volunteer police" were neither uniformed nor armed in any way. They simply wore our armbands. They were more like Boy Scouts in the West who do odd jobs in helping to keep crowds in order, clean up, and render first aid, etc.) On the 14th our four fire trucks were commandeered by Japanese soldiers and used for transport.

The point we have been trying so hard to get across to your Embassy and to the Japanese Army is that we were left to carry on the City Government services for the civilian population of Nanking until the Japanese authorities could establish a new City Government or other organization to take over these functions in the city. But unfortunately your soldiers have not been willing to let us continue with our maintenance of order and services for the civilian population in the Zone. This resulted in a breaking down of our system for maintaining order and for providing necessary services which we had carried on up till the morning of December 14. In other words, on the 13th when your troops entered the

city, we had nearly all the civilian population gathered in a Zone in which there had been very little destruction by stray shells and no looting by Chinese soldiers even when in full retreat. The stage was all set for you to take over that area peacefully and let the normal life therein continue undisturbed until the rest of the city could be put in order. Then the full normal life of the city could go forward. All 27 Westerners in the city at that time and our Chinese population were totally surprised by the reign of robbery, rapine and killing initiated by your soldiers on the 14th.

All that we are asking in our protests is that you restore order among your troops and get the normal life of the city going as soon as possible. In the latter process we are glad to cooperate in any way we can. But even last night between 8 and 9 p.m. when five Western members of our staff and Committee toured the Zone to observe conditions, we did not find a single Japanese patrol either in the Zone or at the entrances! Yesterday's threats and marching off of our police had driven all our police from the streets. All we saw were groups of two and three Japanese soldiers wandering about the streets of the Zone and now, as I write, reports are pouring in from all parts of the Zone about the depredations of robbery and rape committed by these wandering, uncontrolled soldiers. This means that nothing has been done about our requests in our letter of yesterday, December 16, namely, point 2, that stray soldiers be kept out of the Zone by guards at the entrances.

Consequently, as a first step in turning over to your authorities the maintenance of order in the Zone, we suggest:

1. That the Imperial Japanese Army set up a system of regular military police to patrol the zone both day and

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night with full authority to arrest soldiers found looting, entering houses, and committing rape or carrying off women.

2. That the Japanese authorities take over the 450 Chinese police assigned to us by the former Chinese Nanking City Government and organize them to maintain peace and order among the civilian population. (This order has never once broken down in the Zone.)

3. In view of the number of fires in the city yesterday and last night, fortunately not in the Zone, we suggest that the Fire Department be reorganized under your authorities and the four trucks be returned by your soldiers to such service.

4. We further respectfully beg to suggest that as soon as possible you kindly bring an expert in Municipal Administration to Nanking to manage the life of the civilian population until a new city government can be formed. (There is nothing left of the former city government excepting the police and firemen in our Zone and three clerks. All others left the city. Your army has taken the physical structure of the city of Nanking and the poorer sections of its population, but most of the trained, intelligent and active people have all moved further west.)

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.

If the depredations of the last three days continue, this relief problem is going to be multiplied rapidly. We organized the Zone on the basis that every family that could should make private arrangements for housing and



food in order to reduce the administrative load suddenly placed on our *ad hoc* organization. But if the present situation continues, in a few days we are going to have large numbers of people facing starvation; their private supplies of food and fuel are running out; money, clothing and personal articles have been taken from many of them by wandering Japanese soldiers; and little normal business or other activity can be carried on because people are afraid either to open shops or appear on the streets. On the other hand, since the morning of December 14, our supply trucks have been practically at a standstill. Before your troops entered the city we concentrated on getting supplies into the Zone and expected to carry out distribution later because the people had been urged to bring a week's supply of food with them. But in order to keep some of our camps from going without food over a day, Western members of our staff and committee have had to haul bags of rice to those places in their private cars after dark!

Besides the starvation facing the people if these services cannot be extended quickly, there is the stirring up of the people. Some families have had their houses entered, robbed and their women raped as much as five times in one night. Is it any wonder that the next morning they move out and try to find a safer place? And yesterday afternoon while three officers of your Army Supply Department were asking us to help get the telephone service started, a small number of telephone workers wearing our insignia were turned out of their houses in the Zone and are now scattered to unknown places in the Zone. If this process of terrorism continues, it will be next to impossible to locate workers to get the essential services started. *It is hard to see how starvation may be prevented among many of the 200,000*

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*Chinese civilians if order is not restored at once among the Japanese soldiers in the city.*

Assuring you that we will be glad to cooperate in any way we can in caring for the civilian population of this city, I am

Most respectfully yours,  
JOHN H. D. RABE  
*Chairman*

Enclosures :<sup>a</sup>  
Explanation in Chinese  
Regulations in Chinese

P.S.—Cases of disorders in the Zone committed by Japanese soldiers since yesterday noon will be filed later.

NUMBER 10

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY<sup>b</sup>

December 18, 1937

Dear Sirs :

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

There is no time or space here to go into the cases that are pouring in faster than we can type them out. But last night Dr. Bates of our Committee went to the University of Nanking dormitories to sleep in order to protect the 1,000 women that fled there yesterday because of attacks in their homes. He found no Gendarmerie on

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<sup>a</sup> Not among the documents secured.

<sup>b</sup> Marked "For the kind attention of Mr. Kiyoshi Fukui, Second Secretary."

guard there nor at the new University library building. When at 8 p.m. Mr. Fitch and Dr. Smythe took Rev. W. P. Mills to Ginling College to sleep in a house near the gate (as one or more of us have been doing every night since the 14th in order to protect the 3,000 women and children, yesterday augmented to 4,000 by the panic), we were seized roughly by a searching squad and detained for over an hour. The officer had the two women in charge of Ginling College, Miss Minnie Vautrin and Mrs. Chen, with a friend, Mrs. Twinem, lined up at the gate and kept them there in the cold and the men pushed them around roughly. The officer insisted there were soldiers in the compound and he wanted to find them and shoot them. Finally, he let us go home but would not let Rev. Mills stay so we do not know what happened after we left.

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

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

two buildings have been emptied of men: the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court.

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

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

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

I. *Control of Soldiers.*

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

2. In our letter of December 16, we asked that guards be placed at entrances to the Zone to keep out wandering soldiers at night. This has not been done. But we hope the Japanese Army will find some way to prevent soldiers from robbing, raping and killing the civilian population, especially at night when soldiers might be confined to their barracks.

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

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

II. *Searching.*

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

2. Since we know there are no groups of disarmed soldiers in the Zone and there has been no sniping in the Zone at any time; and since, furthermore, search of both Refugee Camps and private houses has been carried out many times and each time means robbery and rape; we

would venture to suggest that the Army's desires to prevent any former Chinese soldier's hiding in the Zone can now be accomplished by the patrol of the Gendarmeries mentioned above.

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

### III. *Police that have been taken away.*

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

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

have on file a complete list of the 450 uniformed police assigned to the Zone, so can help you in this process.

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

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

*Chairman*

Enclosure :

Memorandum on Incident at Ministry of Justice

List of Refugee Camps in Safety Zone.

NUMBER 11

MEMORANDUM ON INCIDENT AT THE MINISTRY  
OF JUSTICE

On the morning of December 16, a group of Japanese soldiers under an officer came to the Ministry of Justice and insisted on marching off most of the men to be shot—at least, that is what the officer said he was going to do with them. He also marched out all the police after seriously manhandling the Police Captain. There were probably 50, because that was the assignment to that station.

Two days previously, December 14, a Japanese officer came into the Ministry of Justice and inspected half of the group, from which they took about 200 to 300, whom the officer claimed were soldiers, and left 330 men, whom they acknowledged to be civilians. This first search of half of the men in the building was very carefully carried out. The remaining half, which the officer did not inspect that day, were quartered in a separate

part of the building and he promised to come back the next day, December 15, to inspect them and remove such soldiers as they might find among them. No officer came on the 15th to sort them. But on the 16th, an officer came and declared that they had taken all the soldiers at the time of the first search on the 14th. Because he found some soldiers in this group on the 16th (including the half which had *not* been previously inspected), the officer declared that the police and we had put soldiers in there since the first inspection.

The only persons we added to this group were a number of civilians that had been forced out of other houses by Japanese soldiers, who were taken to the Ministry of Justice by Mr. McCallum of the University Hospital and Dr. M. S. Bates of our Committee. The fact that they found soldiers in the group on the 16th was *not* because the Committee had added any soldiers to the group, but because the Japanese soldiers had *failed* to inspect the second half of the group on the 15th as planned.

This whole incident on the morning of December 16 was observed by Mr. James McCallum of the University Hospital and by Mr. Charles Riggs of our Committee and associate Housing Commissioner. During the process, the officer threatened Mr. Riggs with his sword three times and finally hit him hard over the heart twice with his fist. All Mr. Riggs was trying to do was to explain to the officer the situation described above in order to prevent civilians from being mistaken for former soldiers.

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE  
*Secretary*

December 18, 1937



## NUMBER 12

## LIST OF REFUGEE CAMPS IN THE SAFETY ZONE

*as of December 17, 1937*

	<i>Name of Building</i>	<i>Number of Refugees</i>	<i>Sex</i>
1.	Old Ministry of Communications	10,000 or more	Families
2.	Wutaishan Primary School	1,640	Families
3.	Hankow Road Primary School	1,000	Families
4.	Military College	3,500	Families
5.	Nanking Language School at Siao Tao Yuen	200	Men
6.	Military Chemical Shops (back of Overseas Building)	4,000	Families
7.	University Middle School	6,000—8,000	Families
8.	Bible Teachers' Training School	3,000	Families
9.	Overseas Building	2,500	Families
10.	Nanking Theological Seminary	2,500	Families
11.	Ministry of Justice	Empty	
12.	Supreme Court	Empty	
13.	Sericulture Building at Univ. of Nanking	4,000	Families
14.	Library Building at Univ. of Nanking	2,500	Families
15.	German Club	500	Families
16.	Ginling College	4,000	Women & children
17.	Law College	500	Families
18.	Rural Leaders Training School	1,500	Families
19.	Shansi Road Primary School	1,000	Families
20.	University of Nanking dormitories	1,000	Women & children
	<b>Total persons</b>	<b>49,340—51,340</b>	

NUMBER 13

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 19, 1937<sup>a</sup>

Sirs:

I respectfully beg to call to your attention an incident occurring last night, December 18, at the University Hospital where we have over 150 patients together with nurses, doctors and hospital staff and where in the past we have been privileged to serve various members of the staff of the Japanese Embassy with medical care.

Three soldiers entered the hospital compound by the rear door and tramped up and down the hospital corridors. This was at approximately 8 p.m. Miss Hynds, a 63-year-old American nurse, met them and accompanied them. They took her watch in spite of her protestations that it was her own. They also took several (six) other watches and three fountain-pens. Two of them then departed and the third disappeared without leaving.

At 9:15 my attention was called to the fact that a Japanese soldier was in the nurses' dormitory. I went there with a lantern and found one soldier in a room with six nurses. He was partially dressed and I found that he had been in bed with three of the nurses before I arrived. All the nurses in the building were terrified beyond description.

Whereas heretofore we had considered that being a hospital we would be immune to this sort of incident and had not asked particularly for a guard at the hospital gates we would now like to place the matter in your hands with the request that such a guard be granted or other steps be taken to prevent the recurrence of any such proceeding.

Respectfully yours,  
ROBERT O. WILSON, M.D.

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<sup>a</sup> Letter heading gives "University Hospital, Nanking."

NUMBER 14

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 19, 1937  
5 p.m.

Dear Sirs:

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

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

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

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

With kindest personal regards, I am

Most respectfully yours,  
LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE  
*Secretary*

NUMBER 15

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN  
THE SAFETY ZONE

*Filed December 19, 1937*

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

16. On December 15 a man came to the University Hospital with a bayonet wound and reported that six Chinese men were taken from the Safety Zone to carry ammunition to Hsiakwan and when they got there the Japanese soldiers bayoneted them all. He however survived and got back to Kulou. (Wilson)

17. A Chinese, Wang Yu-hwei of the (German) Ho Tson Chi Liang Ho Kung Sze at 6 Fu Kan, reports that some Japanese soldiers came to their place on the 15th at about 8 a.m. They seized him and upon presentation of the German registration (Chih Chiao), they threw it on the ground. He also claims they tore down the German flag displayed there. He was conscripted to carry a load to the Chuin Kuan Hsioh Shao after which he was released and given the slip showing he had done work. On his way home while on Kiukiang Road he was shot twice from behind without any apparent reason by another Japanese soldier or soldiers. He is now in the University Hospital where he may be interviewed. (McCallum)

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

19. A man came to the University Hospital on December 15. He had been carrying his 60-year uncle

into the Safety Zone and soldiers shot his uncle and wounded himself. (Wilson)

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

21. On the night of December 16 Japanese soldiers forced entrance to two University houses in which Americans are living, smashing the door in one case. Also several American-owned residences temporarily occupied by Chinese University staff frequently and irregularly entered. (Bates)

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

23. On December 16 Japanese soldiers carried off 14 Red Swastika workers at Wutaishan. (Fitch)

24. On December 16 Japanese soldiers took a cooking kettle from workers of the soup kitchen of the Red Swastika Society, dumping the rice in the kettle on the ground. (Fitch)

25. On December 16 Japanese soldiers took two cows and two men from the Hsu Dairy at Yin Yang Ying. (Fitch)

26. On December 16 Japanese soldiers turned 40 volunteer workers with our armbands out of their residence at 9 Chih Pi Lu and would not allow them to take their bedding or baggage with them. Two of our trucks were taken at the same time. (Fitch)

27. On December 16 Japanese soldiers entered the residence of our chief sanitary inspector at 21 Kuling Road and took several motor-cycles, one garbage bucket and five bicycles. (Fitch)

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

29. On December 16 Japanese soldiers tried to take the ambulance from the University Hospital and were only prevented by prompt arrival of an American member of the Committee, Rev. John Magee. (Magee)

30. On December 16 Dr. Smythe's house at 25 Hankow Road was entered five times by stray soldiers looking for *hao ku niang*.<sup>a</sup> (Riggs)

31. The house of Kunst and Albers, Ching Yang Kai, was inspected on December 13 when the Chinese soldiers had already abandoned that area. When I visited the house again on the 15th noon it was open, every door broken, window smashed, and every thing searched. What was taken can not be ascertained now. (Kroeger)

32. On December 17 Japanese soldiers took Mr. Kroeger's Zeiss Ikon Camera 6 x 9 cm plate film from his car in front of 6 Yuen Kiang Hsir Tsun. (Kroeger)

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

34. Japanese soldiers were found in the house at Shing Yuan 11 of Mr. Borchardt and Mr. Poble. The house was flying a German flag and had the certificate of the German Embassy. Everything was broken into. The soldiers tried to start the Borchardt's car but stopped when I arrived. However, they took it on December 17. On the first occasion, December 15, one officer gave his name as attached.<sup>b</sup> On the 16th some more soldiers were found looting the house. (Kroeger)

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<sup>a</sup> Literally, good girls.

<sup>b</sup> Not among the documents secured.

35. On December 16 about 11 a.m., I was invited by one officer for a conversation about starting the electricity works and the water works. I passed my house and told the officer that my car might be taken in the meantime. When I came back about three o'clock with three higher officers, the car was gone with some books and four tins of gasoline. The house is 244 Chung Shan Pei Lu. On the morning of December 17 about 11 o'clock I found my car near Siemens' house. The soldiers could be persuaded easily to give the car back to me as German property. (Kroeger)

36. December 17. This afternoon at about 4 p.m. three or four Japanese soldiers shot a civilian near our house at Ta Fang Hsiang where four foreigners, Rev. E. H. Forster, Mr. Podshivoloff, Mr. Zial and I live. (Magee)

37. On December 17 in a small house behind my house at Siao Tao Yuen, Kan Ho Yen, a woman was raped and stabbed. If she gets medical aid today she can probably be saved. The woman's mother was badly beaten in the road. (Rabe)

38. On December 17 two Japanese soldiers scaled the garden wall and tried to get into the private residence of our Chairman, Mr. Rabe. On the appearance of the latter, who happened to be home, they took leave in the same way they came after explaining that they searched for Chinese soldiers. (Rabe)

39. On December 17 opposite Ginling College and near Mr. Tian Hsiang's place (2nd Lane) rape by Japanese soldiers was reported in these places. (Wang)

40. On December 17 at Lang Yah Lu (opposite 25 Lo Kia Lu) a young girl was pulled into a house and raped. (Wang)

## 32 DOCUMENTS: NANKING SAFETY ZONE

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

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

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

44. On the evening of the 15th at San Tiao Hsiang a number of soldiers got into the house and raped several women. (Wang)

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

46. At Wu Kyia home garden three men were killed and two women were taken away and cannot be found. (Wang)

47. Wu Zian-tsing, living at No. 18 Kan Ho Yen: On the night of the 16th at eight o'clock, there came two Japanese officers and two soldiers. They drove out the men. Some women (neighbors) ran away. Those who remained in the house (who could not get away) were raped. One vest of the soldiers was left in the house. Wu Zian-tsing herself, aged 30, was raped by them. (Wang)

48. On December 17, Wang Yu-chien, Inspector of the 4th Division of Housing Commission, at 4 Hsu Pu Hsiang reported soldiers entered daily, robbed and looted. Wife and two boys fled to Ginling College. Mother and boy remain. Wang threatened, so he had to leave. (Fitch)

49. On December 17, 11 a.m., Japanese soldiers came to the Police Headquarters for Safety Zone for an inspection. As a result one servant named Chang Ching-liang, who was just working in the kitchen, was taken



away. This man is really a good civilian, and has never been a soldier. We beg you to rescue him. (Chopped: Police Headquarters for the Safety Zone)

50. December 17. This morning at 11 a.m. soldiers came to our house. They carried away my son, Yao Shu-tzi (Vice Police Head of the 4th Division of the Police) and granddaughter Yang Wang-tsang (age 19). (Signed: Yao Chien-sze, 105 Shansi Road)

51. December 16, Mr. Ma Pu-ying, of our staff, was taken away by Japanese soldiers while he was on the way sending information for searching the Sericulture Building (University of Nanking) Refugee's Zone. He wore an armband and sign of man in charge of refugees. Another man named Wang working in our office as an office boy has also been taken away. (Wu Kuo-ching, Supt., 6th Section)

52. December 17. Two soldiers came into my residence at No. 9 Moh Kan Lu and carried away my son, daughter-in-law and aunt. (Wang Pei-sen)

53. Three girls of No. 10 Ta Fang Hsiang Refugees' Home were raped by Japanese soldiers by turn at 3 p.m. on the 17th instant. Also one woman was seriously wounded by gunning. (Ta Fang Hsiang No. 10 Refugees' House)

54. December 18 about 5 p.m. about 10 soldiers entered and took all the bedding and other belongings of 100 refugees and sanitary staff including our chief of staff, Mr. Ma Sen. (Fitch)

55. December 18, evening, 450 terrorized women fled for shelter to our office and spent the night in our yard. Many had been raped. (Fitch)

56. December 18, 4 p.m., at No. 18 I Ho Lu Japanese soldiers wanted a man's cigarette case and when he hesitated the soldier crashed in the side of his head

with a bayonet. The man is now at the University Hospital and is not expected to live. (Fitch)

57. On December 16 seven girls (ages ranged from 16 to 21) were taken away from the Military College. Five returned. Each girl was raped six or seven times daily (reported December 18). On December 17 at 11 p.m. the soldiers climbed over the wall and took away two girls but they returned in 30 minutes. (Tsan Yuen-kwan)

58. On December 17 Mr. Rabe reports his house was visited by about 15 Japanese soldiers. Some of them scaled the wall and came in with drawn bayonets, robbing his sub-manager Mr. Han Siang-lin of his money and some business passports. The money was taken out of his inside pocket of his coat. A complete list of what has been robbed was given to Major Y. Nagai. In spite of Major Nagai's being kind enough to write a big poster forbidding Japanese soldiers to enter Mr. Rabe's house, which poster was stuck on the door of his house, and in spite of the fact that Mr. Rabe is a German subject and has four German Swastika flags flying on his property, two Japanese soldiers came in at about six o'clock just when Mr. Rabe returned to his home. He found one of the soldiers partly undressed just about to rape a girl. Both these soldiers were ordered to get out and disappeared the same way as they came—over the wall. A motor car was removed from Mr. Rabe's house against a receipt reading as follows: "I thank you present, Japanese army, K. Sato." A proper receipt which was asked for was refused. Value of motor car \$300. (Rabe)

59. While Major Y. Nagai was kind enough to call on our Chairman Mr. Rabe, at his house at Siao Tao Yuen, a neighbor right opposite called for help because four Japanese soldiers had entered his house and one of

them was raping one of the women. Major Nagai caught the man and slapped his face and ordered him out. The other three soldiers ran when they saw the Major coming. (Rabe)

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

61. December 19. About 10 o'clock this morning Dr. Bates, Mr. Fitch and I went from interviewing Mr. Tanaka about these disorders to the University Middle School to see how they had fared during the night. We found that three girls had been taken during the night and one raped by three soldiers in the gate house. As we came toward the gate to leave, but still in the compound, Miss Pearl Wu-Bromley came in the gate followed by three Japanese soldiers on foot and one lower officer on horseback. We tried to stop the soldiers and told Miss Bromley to get in our car. The officer objected and pushed his horse in the way of our leaving but his horse became frightened at the car so we got out the gate and took Miss Bromley to the Japanese Embassy to ask where she would be safe in this city today. Miss Bromley is a returned student from America with a Phi Beta Kappa key. She decided to go to the University Hospital to help them. (Smythe)

62. On December 18 Refugee Home at Military College reports: on the 16th 200 men were taken away and only five returned; 17th, 26 men were taken away; 18th, 30 men were taken away. Looting: money, luggage and one bag of rice, over 400 sheets of hospital beddings. Besides, one man was killed (age 25), and one old woman

was pushed down and died after 20 minutes. (Tsan Yuen-kwan)

63. On Ninghai Road half a tin of kerosene oil was taken away from a boy by force and the boy bitterly beaten when asked to carry same. At Yin Yang Ying about 8 a.m. a Japanese grasped at food freely. At Pin Chen Shan No. 6 one pig was taken away by Japanese soldiers. A number of ponies have been taken away by five Japanese soldiers. Several girls living in No. 12 I Ho Lu were raped after all the men who lived together with them as refugees were chased away. One tea house master's daughter, age 17 years, was raped by seven Japanese soldiers and died on the 18th. Last night three Japanese soldiers raped four girls between six and ten o'clock. In No. 5 Moh Kan Lu one old man reported his daughter was raped badly by several Japanese soldiers. Three girls were taken away by Japanese soldiers last night from the Girls' College and returned to No. 8 Tao Ku Hsin Tsun in bad condition this morning. In Pin An Shan, a girl was raped by three Japanese soldiers and died. Raping, robbery and searching are happening along Yin Yang Ying. (Reported on December 18) (Ma Sie-hwa)

64. There are about 540 refugees crowded in Nos. 83 and 85 on Canton Road. Since 13th inst. up to the 17th those houses have been searched and robbed many many times a day by Japanese soldiers in groups of three to five. Today the soldiers are looting the places mentioned above continually and all the jewelries, money, watches, clothes of any sort are taken away. At present, women of younger ages are forced to go with the soldiers every night who send motor trucks to take them and release them the next morning. More than 30 women and girls have been raped. The women and children are crying all the night. Conditions inside the com-

pound are worse than we can describe. Please give us help. Yours truly, *All the Refugees*. (Translation signed by Han Siang-lin)

65. One motor car of Ford make belonging to Mr. Zeimssen, of German nationality, has been taken by three Japanese soldiers soon after 6 p.m. on December 18, 1937, from Lang Yah Lu No. 11. (Signed: Kung Ching-fah)

66. *Outside Zone but observed by Director:* Yesterday it was reported to me that the residence of Mr. Douglas Jenkins, Jr. Third Secretary of Embassy of the U.S.A. had been looted and one of the servants on the place killed. Today at noon I inspected the place, which is at 29 Ma Tai Chieh, and found it as stated. The house was in utter confusion, and the corpse of the servant was in one of the servants' rooms. The other servants had fled, so there is no one on the place now. (December 19) (Fitch)

67. Lee Wen Yuen, my chauffeur, living at 16 Lo Chia Lu (A German residence displaying the German flag and seals) together with his family of eight, was robbed by Japanese soldiers at 8:30 this morning of absolutely everything he possessed: Seven boxes of clothing, two baskets of household things, six quilts, three mosquito nets, rice bowls and dishes, and \$50 in cash. The family is now destitute without even bed-covers. (December 19) (Fitch)

68. The residence of six members of our office staff at 21 Ninghai Road displaying the Committee insignia and flag, was entered yesterday by three Japanese soldiers who took a pair of gloves, slippers, razor and candles. The following day, December 19, at noon two soldiers entered the same place and took three quilts, one blue serge suit, and one small trunk of personal effects. (Fitch)

69. Meng Chai Te, Chief Sanitary Inspector of our 8th Section, had the house at 59 Peiping Road where he is living entered six times yesterday and seven times today by Japanese soldiers. On the 17th two girls were raped there and again today two more were raped, one of them so brutally that she may die. Another girl was taken away from the place today. The refugees living in this house have been robbed of most of their money, watches, and other small articles. This case was personally investigated by Mr. Hatz and myself. (Fitch)

70. The residence of Mr. Tao, President of the Red Swastika Society, at 2 Mokan Road, was entered today at 3:30 p.m. by some drunken soldiers who broke open several boxes. The arrival of Mr. Sperling and myself probably served to prevent further depredations. (Fitch)

#### NUMBER 16

#### LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY<sup>a</sup>

December 20, 1937

Dear Sirs:

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

Although rape by Japanese soldiers occurred in Ginling College last night while one of your Consular Guards was at the gate, there was no trouble on the main campus at the University of Nanking. Since no other method has worked to date, we earnestly hope that the sentries may be placed tonight and henceforth at the 18

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<sup>a</sup> Marked "For the kind attention of Mr. Tanaka."

Refugee Camps and University Hospital, and in the day time at our soup kitchens at Wutaishan, opposite Ginling College and on the University athletic field.

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

With kindest personal regards, I am

Most respectfully yours,  
JOHN H. D. RABE  
*Chairman*

NUMBER 17

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS  
IN SAFETY ZONE

*Filed December 20, 1937*

71. December 19 about five o'clock a young man was brought to our headquarters by his mother. He had been stabbed in the chest by a Japanese soldier for no apparent reason. Mr. Fitch and Dr. Smythe took him to the University Hospital on the way to the Japanese Embassy to file cases 16 to 70. (Fitch).

72. On December 19 at the Rural Leaders' Training School, part of the University of Nanking, Japanese soldiers took \$10 from one of our workers after having taken \$2.50 from him the day before. During the afternoon two women were raped and during the night five more women were raped on the premises by Japanese soldiers. (Kao)

73. On December 19 about 3 p.m. one Japanese soldier entered the University Hospital compound and when Dr. McCallum and Dr. Trimmer, Superintendent,

asked him to leave the soldier fired his rifle at them. Fortunately, the shot passed to one side of Dr. McCallum. (McCallum)

74. On December 18, Dr. Bates found a Japanese soldier in the University of Nanking building at Siao Tao Yuen where his own office is located and asked him what he was doing. The soldier threatened Dr. Bates with his pistol. (Bates)

75. On the evening of December 19 about 4:45 p.m. Dr. Bates was called to the house at 16 Ping Tsang Hsiang where Japanese soldiers had a few days previously driven out refugees (viewed by Riggs, Smythe and Steele). They had just finished looting the place and started a fire on the third floor. Dr. Bates tried to put out the fire but it was too late and the whole house burned to the ground. (Bates)

76. On December 19 about 6 p.m. in the dark, six Japanese soldiers scaled the garden wall of Mr. Rabe's compound at Siao Tao Yuen. When he pointed his flashlight on one of them, he (the soldier) laid his hand on his pistol, but he soon realized that it would be bad business to shoot a German subject. Mr. Rabe ordered all six of them to go over the top of the wall back to where they came from. They tried to make him open the door for them, but he strictly refused to do them the honor of passing out of the door, because they had come in without his permission. (Rabe)

77. On December 19 about 6 p.m. Dr. Bates, Mr. Fitch and Dr. Smythe were called to a University of Nanking house at 19 Hankow Road, where a University staff man was living, in order to escort out four Japanese soldiers who were raping the women there. We found them in the basement where the women had been hidden. After sending the soldiers out over the wall we escorted all the women and children to the University of Nanking



main buildings, where there was to be one consular guard that night. (Bates, Fitch, Smythe)

78. On the morning of December 20 about 7:30 when Mr. Riggs came by 28 Hankow Road he was called in and told that Japanese soldiers had come during the night and because the women had been sent to the University of Nanking, the soldiers shot one man, stabbed another man seriously and three more or less seriously. (Riggs) (Cases occurring afternoon and night of 19th and during day of 20th—14 cases above recorded.)

79. December 20. On the way to Headquarters at Ninghai Road No. 5 my motor car was stopped by a Japanese soldier and only released after I shouted to him at the top of my voice to respect the German flag on the car and my Swastika insignia, showing that I am an official of the N. S. D. A. P. (National Socialist German Labor Party). (Rabe)

80. December 20. This morning about 7 Mr. McCallum on his way home from standing guard at the University Hospital for the night, found many women and children on the way to the University for safety. Three families from different places told him that they had been burned out during the night by Japanese soldiers. (McCallum)

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

82. On December 18 Japanese soldiers came to the Chinese Engineering and Development Co. at 516 Hunan Road, about 4 p.m. asking for the name card of the foreign host of this house. As we have no card in our hands, they instantly took away our flag. Afterwards Japanese military officials and soldiers came over several

times and broke the safe and great many trunks and tools. (Chang Hai-yu and Hwang Ling, doorkeepers)

83. On December 16 my house on Ou Mei Lu No. 7 was looted with doors knocked open and trunks opened. Up to the time of writing, it is unable to check what things and articles were taken except one motor car (Dodge, covered sedan car 1934 or 1935 type, No. 1080) was taken away. (C. Y. Hsu)

84. December 20. Officers of the 8th district of the Sanitation Commission had their clothes and bedding taken away. They cannot stay in their office. The only way is to ask you whether you can arrange a lodging in the general office of the Committee or lodgings of your officers. Then they can carry on their work free from perils. (Pastor Shen Yu-shu, Commissioner)

85. December 20. Japanese soldiers came several times to Texaco Co. at 209 Chungshan Road and took away bedding, shoes, carpets, and some other furniture and broke a safe and many window glasses. Downstairs Japanese soldiers took away three motor cars from the Ginling Motor Car Co. At the Sanitation Engineering Co. a safe was broken into, a clock and some other things taken. (Chang Ping-yao, doorkeeper)

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

87. December 20. 47 Yin Yang Ying has been looted seven times in one day. Lots of good things taken away. Searching everybody in the family. Yesterday they came back again and took \$3,000 away and looked for women. Fortunately none of them was violated. From

now on no one dares to stay at home any longer. (Chen Shih-yu, Y.M.C.A. secretary)

88. December 19, 12 p.m. two Japanese soldiers came to the Rural Leaders' Training School, Room No. 21 intending to rape a woman, but her husband could speak Japanese, so she was saved. (6th District 1st Refugee House)

89. There are more than a hundred refugees on the 18th afternoon in the Agricultural Gardens of the University of Nanking. Japanese soldiers took four women and raped them for a whole night. All came back the next morning. On the 19th two women were taken away. One of them sent back this morning (20th) and the other one has not come back. (6th District 1st Refugee House)

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

91. A man who was the owner of a hat store in South City was shot in the chest when Japanese soldiers asked him for money and he gave them all he had and they asked for more and he could not produce it. He came to the University Hospital today, December 20. (Wilson).

92. December 20. Today Japanese soldiers came into the Red Swastika Soup Kitchen at the University of Nanking and took \$7 from the accountant. (Riggs)

93. December 20. Today at 2:30 p.m. just as Mr. Fitch was starting out to take the two women in the family of one of our auto mechanics to the University, the mechanic came running to say Japanese soldiers had found them and were going to rape them. We went to the house at 13 Ping Tsang Hsiang and found three Japanese soldiers in the gate house with two women that had undressed. We asked them to come out which they

did. Two of the soldiers left immediately but one started to search a gate man to see if he was a soldier by looking at his hands, his back, and his feet. The two women quickly dressed and got into Mr. Fitch's car, and he took them to the University. (Fitch, Wilson, McCallum, Smythe)

94. On the night of December 17, 11 refugee women were taken from the Ginling College Campus by Japanese soldiers while an officer in charge of a searching party had the staff lined up at the front gate for over an hour. (Vautrin) The officer tore up the letter certifying the institution had been searched before.

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

96. Five faculty residences clearly marked with an American flag and with the proclamations of the American Embassy have been entered and looted. One of these houses has been entered again and again and three doors have been smashed in. (Vautrin)

NUMBER 18

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 21, 1937

Dear Sirs:

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

It should be borne in mind that some of these women who have daily been raped in our Zone are the wives of

pastors, Y.M.C.A. workers, college instructors, and others who have always lived a self-respecting life.

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

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

Respectfully yours,  
LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE  
*Secretary*

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

NUMBER 19

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS  
IN THE SAFETY ZONE

*Filed December 21, 1937*

97. On December 17 a motor car was taken from the private garage of Mrs. Paul D. Twinem at Kulou, 3 Tou Tiao Hsiang, between 8 and 9 a.m. The car was an Austin Seven, dark blue; engine No. 230863; chassis No. 229579; license No. 1492. (Mrs. Twinem is now helping at Ginling College, so may be found there.)

98. On December 20, at 7:30 p.m. a 17-year old married girl, 9 months pregnant was raped by two Japanese soldiers; at 9 p.m. labor pains began; baby was born at 12 p.m. She was brought to the University Hospital this morning because they could not get through on the streets at night. Mother is hysterical but baby is doing well. (Wilson)

99. On December 20, afternoon, Japanese soldiers entered 5 Hankow Road, the house of J. H. Daniels, Superintendent of the University Hospital, with a Japanese proclamation on the front gate. They broke into the rooms upstairs, took two women into the house and raped them and spent three hours in the house. They took three bicycles from the cellar. Dr. Wilson has been using this house in the absence of Dr. Daniels. (Wilson)

100. On December 21, 1:15 p.m. Dr. Wilson found a soldier in the University girls' dormitory. He asked the soldier to leave and the man threatened him with his pistol. Then later as Dr. Wilson passed the soldier on the road, the soldier loaded his rifle. (Wilson)

101. On December 20, 3 p.m., three Japanese officers intruded into the office of the Refugee Camp in the Hankow Road Primary School. The staff talked to them with an interpreter, but the officers ordered them out of the office and in broad daylight and in the same office raped two women. (Tsen Dah-chen, Head of Refugee Camp)

102. On December 20, in the house of Schultze-Pantin, a member of our Committee, where Rev. Magee is living with Mr. Podshivoloff who is trying to help start the electric light plant and with Mr. Zial who is repairing cars at the Japanese Embassy, Japanese soldiers broke in and raped some of the women before all the Chinese friends staying with Rev. Magee. (These people are good Christian families from the American Church Mission in Hsiakwan. They were against that any men could act this way!) (Dean Tong of Central Theological Seminary)

103. December 20, 10 p.m. at Kulou Hsin Tsun in the residence of Mr. Chen Lang-po two Japanese soldiers went into the house and slipped into the bed of a woman. Then Mr. Chen called Mr. Swen, formerly employed at the Japanese Embassy, who talked the soldiers into leaving in Japanese. (C. Y. Hsu)

104. December 20, 4 p.m., four Japanese soldiers raped three women in the house next door to our headquarters, 23 Kiangsu Road, after forcing the men into another room with a gun. The women came to our Headquarters compound for the night but this morning the Japanese soldiers came back and demanded a woman. This afternoon, on the 21st, at 4:30 two Japanese soldiers came back and raped another woman. When one man tried to stop them, a soldier shot at him with a rifle but the bullet jammed. (Wang)

105. December 21. This afternoon our Headquarters has about 100 more women living in this immediate neighborhood who have been raped since last night and have come to our place for protection. (Women that came before have been sent to the University of Nanking) (Wang)

106. December 20, night: The house of section chief at Peiping Road No. 60 (near Sino-British Cultural Building) was looted worse than ever before. (C. Y. Hsu)

107. December 21, 3 p.m. Mr. Sperling was called to Mo Kan Lu No. 8. When he came two soldiers ran and he found one soldier locked in a room with a young girl. When Mr. Sperling knocked on the door the soldier opened the door, put his uniform in order, and when Mr. Sperling ordered him out he ran. (Sperling)

108. December 21, 3:15 p.m., Mr. Sperling was called to I Ho Lu No. 19 and found two Japanese soldiers going through things. When he entered they threw the stuff away and left. (Sperling)

109. December 21, 2:30 p.m. Mr. Sperling found two Japanese soldiers looting the house of Mr. Hammon of Schmidt & Co. When he came, they threw down the stuff and left. Mr. Sperling took the two women and two men employed by the German company to his own house for safety. (Sperling)

110. December 21, 5 p.m. Mr. Sperling had to chase two drunken Japanese soldiers out of the house at 6 Mokan Road. These men had yellow collars and said that they wanted bicycle lamps. This is the second time Mr. Sperling has had to put Japanese soldiers out of this house. (Sperling)

111. December 21. Mr. Sperling followed the above two men and had to prevent them from entering the house at 19 Mokan Road. (Sperling)

112. December 21, 4:50 p.m. Japanese soldiers jumped over the wall of our Headquarters and tried to take a woman out into the dugout. After Mr. Sperling had chased the soldiers out, the woman told him that it was the same soldier that was here twice before. (Sperling)

113. On December 20, 4 p.m., two armed Japanese soldiers entered the office of the 6th District Housing Section and took away many clothes. When they left they also took away their workman, saying that they wanted him to carry clothes for them. He wore our armband. (Wu Koh-king)

NUMBER 20

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 21, 1937

Dear Sirs:

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

1. That the burning of large sections of the city be stopped and what remains of the city be spared from either reckless or systematic burning.



2. That the disorderly conduct of Japanese troops in the city, which has caused so much suffering to the civilian population for one week, be immediately stopped.

3. In view of the fact that the looting and burning have brought the business life of the city to a standstill and consequently reduced the whole civilian population to one vast refugee camp, and in view of the fact that the International Committee has reserve food supplies to feed these 200,000 people one week only, we most earnestly beg you to take immediate steps to restore normal conditions of civilian life in order that the food and fuel supply of the city may be replenished.

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

THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY OF NANKING

Most respectfully submitted,

(Signed by 22 foreigners)

NUMBER 21

LIST OF WESTERN NATIONALS IN NANKING

<i>Name</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Organization</i>
1. Mr. John H. D. Rabe	German	Siemens Co.
2. Mr. Eduard Sperling	German	Shanghai Insurance
3. Mr. Christian Kroeger	German	Carlowitz & Co.
4. Mr. R. Hempel	German	North Hotel
5. Mr. A. Zautig	German	Kiesseling and Bader
6. Mr. R. R. Hatz	Austrian	Mechanic for Safety Zone
7. Mr. Cola Podshivloff	Russian (White)	Sandgren's Electric Shop
8. Mr. A. Zial	Russian (White)	Mechanic for Safety Zone
9. Dr. C. S. Trimmer	American	University Hospital
10. Dr. Robert O. Wilson	American	University Hospital
11. Rev. James McCallum	American	University Hospital

12. Miss Grace Bauer	American	University Hospital
13. Miss Iva Hynds	American	University Hospital
14. Dr. M. S. Bates	American	University of Nanking
15. Mr. Charles Riggs	American	University of Nanking
16. Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe	American	University of Nanking
17. Miss Minnie Vautrin	American	Ginling College
18. Rev. W. P. Mills	American	Northern Presbyterian Mission
19. Rev. Hubert L. Sone	American	Nanking Theological Seminary
20. Mr. George Fitch	American	Y. M. C. A.
21. Rev. John Magee	American	American Church Mission
22. Rev. Ernest H. Forster	American	American Church Mission

## NUMBER 22

FINDING REGARDING BURNING OF  
NANKING CITY*December 21, 1937*1. *Conditions when Japanese took over the city,  
December 13, 1937.*

On Friday night, December 10, there was a fire opposite the State Theatre south of Hsin Kai K'ou. A number of members of our Committee went down at 10 p.m. to investigate and found that it was a lumber yard and the City Fire Department was on the job and had both kept the fire from spreading to surrounding buildings and by that time brought the fire under control.

On Saturday night, December 11, there were a few fires in South City where Japanese shells were landing. The same was true on Sunday night, December 12. That night Ku Cheng-lun's house north of Shansi Road and the new Ministry of Communications building burned. These were the only important buildings for which there is any

evidence that the Chinese may have burned themselves and that is not conclusive. There may have been a few small buildings burned near the southern gates.

On Tuesday morning some members of our Committee were trying to establish contact with Japanese authorities and others were investigating the condition of German and American property in southern sections of the city. We were surprised to find how few buildings had been burned, or destroyed by shell fire. On Taiping Road the only seriously burned out building was one that had burned during the summer. On Chung Shan Tung Lu the Sin Hua Trust Co. building had been burned. But no large sections within the city had burned at all.

*Signatures of observers of above conditions:*

R. Hempel	Eduard Sperling	N. Podshivloff
R. Hatz	John Rabe	Jas. W. McCallum
Aug. L. Gounan	Ernest H. Forster	M. S. Bates
Lewis S. C. Smythe	John G. Magee	W. P. Mills

2. *Conditions on the night of December 20, 1937.*

Members of the Committee investigated the fire in the Zone on the night of December 19. One house at 16 Ping Tsang Hsiang had been set on fire by Japanese soldiers. Mr. Sperling with a fire officer of the Fire Brigade of the Safety Zone went to the fire, but our pumps and fire equipment had been taken away several days before by the Japanese soldiers. During the day the buildings on the corner of Chung Shan Lu and Pao Tai Chieh had been burned out. And in the evening there were observed a number of fires in the direction of Kuo Fu Lu.

On the afternoon of December 20, between 5 and 6 p.m., Mr. Fitch and Dr. Smythe went down Pao Tai Chieh and around south to Taiping Road on which they

proceeded south of Peh Hsia Lu to where the streets were crowded from curb to curb with Japanese Army trucks and autos loading out goods. Down as far as Peh Hsia Lu, beginning from the creek just south of Kiukiang Road, they found groups of 15 or 20 Japanese soldiers, apparently under lower officers, on both sides of the streets watching burning buildings, or clearing goods out of stores, and in other shops soldiers were seen building bonfires on the floors.

They then went over to Chung Hwa Lu and there found the same work in progress and the northern half of the Y.M.C.A. building in flames. Quite evidently this was set from the inside because there was no fire in any other buildings right around the Y.M.C.A. building. Japanese sentries paid no attention to them.

Later in the evening of the 20th, about 9 p.m., Mr. Kroeger and Mr. Hatz drove down Chung Cheng Lu to Peh Hsia Lu, then east to Chung Hwa Lu but were prevented from proceeding southward by a Japanese sentry. The Y.M.C.A. building was about burned down. They then proceeded to Taiping Road where they turned north and found about 10 fires in progress on both sides of the road. Other buildings were already in ashes. They turned west on Chung Shan Tung Lu but observed a big fire about the corner of Tung Hai Lu and Kuo Fu Lu. When they came to the corner of Chung Shan Lu and Kiukiang Road they observed a big fire on the north side of Kiukiang Road. There a military patrol prevented their proceeding eastward. There were many soldiers about but none tried to stop the fire. Rather they were carrying away goods.

*Signatures of observers of above conditions:*

C. Kroeger	Rupert Hatz	G. A. Fitch
Eduard Sperling	M. S. Bates	Lewis S. C. Smythe

NUMBER 23

PROCLAMATION

*(Translation)*

The Commander will from December 24 issue civilian passports to all refugees and civilians which are solely for the purpose of residing and working. Persons shall be obliged to go respectively to the Issuing Office of the Japanese Army to report their arrival and to get the said passports. No one is allowed to get the passport for others. It is necessary to have one's own presence. In case there are old and young persons, and patients, they shall be accompanied by their family members to report their arrival. This is necessary. Those who have no passports in future after investigation are not allowed to reside within the Nanking city wall. This is very important.

The above instruction is for your information.

Chao Ho 12th Year, December 22

Nanking Commander of Military Police  
of the Japanese Army

NUMBER 24

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 26, 1937

Dear Sirs :

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

There are three places that have been having trouble at night, especially: (1) the Bible Teachers' Training School Refugee Camp where seven soldiers have come to rape girls the last four nights, last night even spending

the night there; (2) Hankow Road Primary School Refugee Camp; and (3) the Wutaishan Primary School Refugee Camp.

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

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

Respectfully yours,  
LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE  
*Secretary*

#### NUMBER 25

### CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN THE SAFETY ZONE

*Filed December 26, 1937*

144. December 23. Japanese soldiers continued to rob the people, a drunken soldier hit a refugee on the head and raped a woman. Three or four times soldiers came and took away women. (Wu Tai Shan Primary School Refugee Camp)

145. December 23, 8:15 p.m., seven Japanese soldiers took away four girls. December 24, 9 a.m., Japanese soldiers came in three times, each time three or four, to trouble the people, and at 2 p.m. took cloth, money supplies. (Bible Teachers' Training School Refugee Camp)

146. December 25, 3 p.m., two Japanese soldiers came to the Hankow Primary School Refugee Camp searching for property and then raped a Miss Hwang of the staff. It was immediately reported to the Japanese Special Service Military Police. They sent Military Police

to get the soldiers who had left, so they took the girl to their office and held her as witness. The same evening, other Japanese soldiers came and raped Mrs. Wang's daughter. About 7 p.m. three other Japanese soldiers raped two young girls, one of whom was only 13 years old. (Cheng Ta-chen, Head of the Refugees House at Hankow Road Primary School)

147. December 24, four Japanese soldiers took away 12 coolies from the Sanitation office in charge of Mr. Ma, I Ho Lu, No. 6. (Fitch)

148. December 25, night, seven Japanese soldiers came to the Bible Teachers' Training School Refugee Camp and stayed all night. During the day at 9 four soldiers came and at 2 three soldiers came and took cloth and money. (B.T.T.S.) They raped two women, one only 12 years old.

149. December 25, 10 am., Mr. Riggs of our Committee was stopped on Hankow Road by an officer of the Inspection Corps who grabbed, hit, and slapped Mr. Riggs. (See letter of December 25)<sup>a</sup> (Riggs)

150. December 25, two buffaloes were taken from the shop yard of the University of Nanking by Japanese soldiers. Place: 11 Hu Chia Tsai Yuen. (Riggs)

151. December 22, two Japanese soldiers raped a refugee girl, aged 13, at the University of Nanking Sericulture Building and her mother was hurt when she tried to stop them. Another woman of 28 years was also raped. On the 23rd at 4 a.m. two girls were taken by Japanese soldiers, but Japanese gendarme met them and the Japanese soldiers fled. (H. K. Wu, Sub-Commissioner of Police)

152. December 25, several Japanese soldiers took away the wheels of two large type fire pump engines at

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<sup>a</sup> Not among the documents secured.

3 p.m. The Safety Zone Fire Department had four fire engines (cars) and 12 pumps. But in the last 10 days nearly all have been taken by the Japanese soldiers. The pumps we have now are either destroyed or without wheels. Only one pump is usable. (Y. H. Yung, Head of Police Department)

153. December 25, a 15 year old girl, Miss Li, was taken away by a Japanese officer and two soldiers from 14 Kulou Hsin Tsun. (C. Y. Hsu)

154. December 26, 4 p.m., a girl, 13 years old, was raped by three Japanese soldiers at Chen Chia Chai No. 6. (Wang)

*Filed by Lewis S. C. Smythe with Mr. Fukui*

#### NUMBER 26

#### LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY<sup>a</sup>

December 27, 1937

Dear Sirs:

On December 1 when former Mayor Ma of Nanking turned over to the International Committee responsibility for the care of the civilians in the Safety Zone, he assigned to the Committee 30,000 *tan* (piculs) of rice and 10,000 bags of flour to be used in feeding the population. He agreed that this should be used at the discretion of the Committee: either to be given freely where needed, through soup kitchens, or to be sold to those that could afford it. The funds resulting from such sale were to be used in carrying on services for the people and buying such needed things as fuel or soup kitchens. (See attached letter from former Mayor Ma, December 1, in Chinese.<sup>b</sup> Flour was a verbal addition to the letter.)

<sup>a</sup> Marked "For the kind attention of Mr. Fukui."

<sup>b</sup> Not among the documents secured.



Between December 1 and 11, when your Army's attack on the city made it necessary to close the gates, our Committee succeeded in moving 10,000 *tan* of rice and 1,000 bags of flour into the Zone. The remainder we hoped to get as soon as the fighting was over.

In our letter to the Japanese Commander of Nanking on December 14, we called his attention to the fact that we had stores of rice in other parts of the city and would like to have free passage of trucks to secure them.

In answer to this letter in an interview at noon December 15, the Chief of the Special Service Corps said we could use the 10,000 *tan* of rice and they would inspect the locations of other rice and guard them. To date we have had no permission to let trucks pass to other parts of the city to secure rice from the stores. Since the Chinese military had 100,000 *tan* of rice (besides our 30,000 *tan*) in the vicinity of Nanking, most of which fell into your hands with the capture of Nanking, we plead that you allow us to get these 20,000 *tan* for feeding the 200,000 civilians.

The two weeks of disorder have made it impossible for us to do more than deliver rice to refugee camps and soup kitchens. But now with the restoration of a degree of order in the city, we would like to start moving in rice and coal while the weather is good.

As the private stores of rice in families in the Zone rapidly decline, the demand on our rice supply is going to increase rapidly. If we had to feed the whole population, our reserve would not last a week. Even with the restoration of order, many thousands of refugees are going to have to be fed until spring.

Our coal supply for soup kitchens is now down to enough for only one week. So it is very urgent that we begin hauling in coal at once.

Trusting that you will be able to work out some

arrangement with your military authorities so that we can begin moving in rice, flour, and coal at once, we are

Respectfully yours,  
JOHN R. D. RABE  
*Chairman*

NUMBER 27

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY<sup>a</sup>

December 27, 1937  
5 p.m.

Dear Sirs:

Because you asked Mr. Rabe and me this noon for places where the International Committee might secure coal, we asked Mr. Riggs to look around this afternoon.

As a result we present herewith a "Memorandum on Coal Stocks"<sup>b</sup> at four coal yards that have *not* been sealed by the Army. You will note the special request about the 50 tons in the last yard on American property. That would serve our immediate needs.

But altogether we will need 300 tons to carry us to about the first of February and a second 300 tons to carry through to the first of March. This is only for soup kitchens and would make no provision for private families who also will want coal. This private need for coal in the civilian population would probably run to over 1,000 tons. Consequently, 600 tons should be set aside for soup kitchens and an additional 1,000 tons or more reserved for the private use of the civilian population.

Thanking you for your kind attention to this matter, I am

Respectfully yours,  
LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE  
*Secretary*

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<sup>a</sup> Marked "For the kind attention of Mr. Fukui."

<sup>b</sup> Not among the documents secured.

NUMBER 28

MEMORANDUM OF INTERVIEW REGARDING  
WANG HSING-LUNG CASE

*December 31, 1937, 2:30 p.m.*

*Persons present:*

Dr. C. Y. Hsu, Housing Commissioner  
Mr. Wu Kuo-ching, 6th District Housing Chief  
Dr. M. S. Bates, Chairman Emergency Committee of  
University of Nanking  
Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe, Secretary International  
Committee

1. Dr. Hsu pointed out that he had no responsibility for the District Heads and the District Heads had appointed men under them.

2. The 6th District Head is Mr. Wu who did not know this man, Wang Hsing-lung, very well. But they came from the same native place and got acquainted after Wang joined the Housing staff. The former chief of the Sericulture Building was appointed by Mr. Wu's father; he was Ren Tze-chien. He was not very capable, so he asked this Wang Hsing-lung to help him.

3. Mr. Wu knows that this Mr. Wang was an Inspector of the City Police.

4. This Ren got jealous of Mr. Wang, so he reported this case to the military Police. Ren is still at the Sericulture Building.

5. Wu says the other four were the men that buried the guns. Wang told the soldiers that it was these four men that buried the guns.

6. Bates says the man who signed the Chinese paper says that before this there was a *lien chang*<sup>a</sup> (Wu inter-

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<sup>a</sup> Captain.

jects it was *lu chang*)<sup>a</sup> and because of money matters this former *lien chang* and Wang had trouble. Later he (the *lien chang*) joined the Japanese soldiers and yesterday took his wife away from the Sericulture Building. "Mr. Tanaka yesterday told me that this Wang also raped women there." Wu denied any raping by Wang.

7. Dr. Hsu asked what is our attitude. Bates said that if this Wang was a former soldier we could not interfere. That was a military matter. He came to us as a stranger. But the two servants we would guarantee (University Committee) and others were willing to guarantee the refugees involved.

8. Dr. Hsu left to report to the Japanese Embassy.

L. SMYTHE

NUMBER 29

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY<sup>b</sup>

January 2, 1938

Dear Sirs:

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

This return of wandering soldiers to the Zone is accompanied with an increase in cases of disorder as shown in the accompanying list. The last five cases, Nos.

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<sup>a</sup> Colonel.

<sup>b</sup> Marked "For the kind attention of Mr. Fukui."

171 to 175, all occurred at places we know yesterday afternoon. (See attached list of cases, Nos. 155-175.)

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

Thanking you for your good help in this matter and trusting you are having a Happy New Year's celebration, I am

Respectfully yours,  
JOHN H. D. RABE  
*Chairman*

NUMBER 30

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS  
IN THE SAFETY ZONE

*Filed January 2, 1938*

165. Dr. C. Y. Hsu's home, 7 Wo Mei Lu, was entered by Japanese soldiers at 3 p.m. on December 25 and robbed of his piano and some clothing. (Fitch)

166. December 27, afternoon, three Japanese soldiers came to No. 33 Ninghai Road and broke out 6 trunks and took away some precious things. All these things belong to my master, Mr. Chen. (Chao Chi-chang, door-keeper)

167. December 27, 1 p.m., five Japanese soldiers and one servant came to Hankow Road Primary School and took away two girls. Fortunately, while these two girls were just being dragged out, some Military Police came to our place for inspection and so they found the happening and captured these three soldiers and one

servant. (Cheng Ta-chen, Head of Hankow Road Primary School Refugee Camp)

168. December 27, 3 p.m., three Japanese soldiers wearing yellow collar and carrying bayonets, came to No. 5 Lo Chia Lu. While they were intending to rape my wife, aged 18, some military police came along and took away these three soldiers. (A refugee, Tu Peh-ying)

169. December 30, afternoon, two Japanese soldiers came to the residence of an official in the Italian Embassy, No. 64 Peiping Road, and took away more than 100 dollars and two girls. After our earnest request, they released one girl but they still took away the other girl, named Han Shi-tse, age 16, wearing fur-lined clothes. Three Japanese soldiers went in while two watched at the gate. (Sperling)

170. December 28, night, one of the guards went into a building and raped a girl in the room. On the night of the 27th, one of the guards had been drunk and asked for a girl. This was reported to Mr. Fukui on the 29th and we are glad to report that the guard was changed on the night of the 30th and there was no trouble. (Sone) (Bible Teachers' Training School)

171. January 1, 1938, 3 p.m., Mr. Sperling was walking along Ninghai Road near the corner of Kwangchow Road and an old woman came running out of a house. Mr. Sperling went in and one Japanese soldier ran away, but in a bed-room Mr. Sperling found a Japanese soldier completely undressed and a Chinese girl he had just finished raping partly undressed. Mr. Sperling told him to get out but gave him time to get his clothes on. (Sperling)

172. January 1, 1938, 9 p.m., Japanese soldiers came with a truck to Mr. Rabe's house, Siao Tao Yuen, and asked for a truck load of girls. Mr. Rabe refused them

entrance so they went on to the University Middle School.  
(Rabe)

173. January 1, 1938. In the afternoon three Japanese soldiers went inside the Ginling College campus. One followed a girl into a garden where there are many bamboo trees. Miss Vautrin was called and saved the girl just in time from being raped. Miss Vautrin saw the other two Japanese soldiers who claimed they were Military Police. (Vautrin)

174. January 1, 1938. At 1:40 p.m., two Japanese soldiers entered the house in which Rev. Forster is living (17 Lo Kia Lu) and raped one girl, and beat up another who resisted their attempt to rape her. It was the first two hours that there had been no Westerner on the place in over two weeks. Rev. Forster was out to dinner with Mr. Fitch. Fitch, Magee and Forster rushed to the place in a car and took the two girls to the University Hospital for treatment. (Fitch)

175. January 1, 1938. At 4 p.m. in a University house (American Property) at 11a Hankow Road, three Japanese soldiers raped a 14-year old girl. A woman in the house went to the University gate for *hsien ping*<sup>a</sup> but they came slowly and were too late. (Bates)

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

NUMBER 31

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

January 4, 1938

11 a.m.

Dear Sirs:

We are sorry to trouble you about another case, but since there are five other women involved there may be a chance of rescuing them. You will note in the short

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<sup>a</sup> Military police.

list of cases herewith presented (Cases 176-179) that case No. 178 is that of six women taken from one of our refugee centers. This woman has been brought to the University Hospital and you may see her there.

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

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

Respectfully yours,  
JOHN H. D. RABE  
*Chairman*

NUMBER 32

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS  
IN THE SAFETY ZONE

*Filed January 4, 1938*

176. One Japanese soldier came between 10 and 11 a.m. on January 2, 1938, to the house where Liu Pan-kwen and his wife and five children were living, Ch'en Chia Hsiang, No. 5. This soldier tried to investigate the house. Then he saw this woman, the wife of Liu Pan-kwen, and asked questions about the condition of the house. The woman began to answer these questions. Those who stay in the house saw this, so they hinted to the woman to leave the house because the soldier was trying to get the woman into a room. So the woman was trying to leave. At the same time her husband, Liu Pan-kwen, said some rough words to the soldier and also slapped his face. Then the soldier left. The woman came back and started to cook rice and her husband was trying to bring the food to eat with his five



children. The soldier came back with a gun about 4 p.m. This Japanese soldier asked for the husband and the neighbors pled with him for the man's life and one man even knelt down before the Japanese soldier. The husband was hiding in the kitchen. As soon as the Japanese soldier caught sight of him, he shot him instantly through the shoulder. Dr. C. Y. Hsu was called about 4:30 p.m. and found the man dead. Rev. John Magee came a little later and found the same situation. (Hsu, Magee)

177. January 2, 1938, 3 p.m., Mr. Sperling and Mr. Fitch were called to 13 Ninghai Road where four Japanese soldiers were looting and raping. When they saw Mr. Sperling's black Swastika armband, they cried out, "Deutsche, Deutsche," and ran away. (Sperling)

178. January 3, 1938. A woman who was taken with five others from No. 6 Chien Ying Hsiang on December 30, ostensibly for washing clothes for Japanese officers, came to the University Hospital. They were taken by Japanese soldiers to a place in the west central portion of the city where from the activity she judged there was a Japanese military hospital. The women washed clothes during the day and were raped throughout the night. The older ones were being raped from 10 to 20 times, the younger and good looking ones as many as 40 times a night. On January 2, two soldiers took our patient with them to a deserted school house and struck her ten times with a bayonet knife; four times on the back of the neck severing the muscles down to the vertebral column; once on the wrist, once on the face, and four times on the back. She will probably recover but will have a stiff neck. The soldiers left her for dead. She was found by another Japanese soldier, who saw her condition and took her to some friends, who brought her to the Hospital. (Wilson)

179. January 3, 1938. A 14 year old girl who was not yet built for raping was raped with disastrous results that will require considerable surgical repair. (Wilson).

## NUMBER 33

## LETTER TO MR. FUKUDA

January 7, 1938

Dear Mr. Fukuda :

With reference to our conversation of yesterday afternoon, I wish to assure you that the International Committee desires earnestly the earliest possible restoration of order and normal conditions of life in Nanking. To this end the Committee would, I am sure, be glad to see the local Self-Government Association assume as speedily as possible all the usual functions of a local civic administration: policing, fire protection, sanitation, *et cetera*. The International Committee has, I am quite certain, no desire whatsoever to carry on any of these administrative duties which are normally assumed by competent local administrations.

Our Committee is primarily, and indeed I might say solely, a relief organization, formed for the special purpose of caring for civilians suffering from war conditions. Everywhere the lot of such people is recognized as so pitiable as to command sympathy and compassion. Several Committees with similar purpose have been formed during the present crisis, and to one of them, the Shanghai Committee, General Matsui himself made a contribution of \$10,000, thus showing the approval by the highest Japanese military authorities of the work of such Committees.

Since the funds and supplies given to our Committee were entrusted to it for the specific purpose above men-

tioned, it seems to me that a special obligation rests upon our Committee to discharge this trust to the best of its ability. I do not feel therefore that we should turn over our funds or supplies to any other organization. We would be glad to cooperate with other organizations in the relief work, as we are now doing with the Red Swastika and the Red Cross, but we should carry full responsibility for the use to be made of our own resources. I am sure that you yourself will see the reasonableness of this position.

Furthermore, I may point out that our funds and supplies are very limited when compared with the need that exists. Even at best all that our Committee can do should be but a mere supplementation of a much larger and more adequate program which I personally hope the local Self-Government Association will undertake. Our Committee can do its bit, as the Red Cross and the Red Swastika are now doing, but we trust that the Self-Government Association will do much more than our own Committee or than either of these other groups. We hope also that the Japanese military authorities will cooperate, even more liberally than they are now doing, with the Self-Government Association in the provision of food and fuel for the refugees. Even so the combined efforts of all agencies will scarcely overtake the need.

In closing let me say one thing more. It is evident that the simplest and at the same time the most effective relief measure would be the restoration of order and discipline among the soldiers. Until this is done the people cannot go back to their homes, business cannot be carried on, communications cannot be restored, nor public services such as water, lights, and telephone be resumed. Everything waits on this one matter. But in proportion as discipline is restored, the relief problem will become easier, and the re-establishment of normal conditions be

made more feasible. I earnestly hope that the military authorities will make this restoration of order their first concern.

Believe me, with kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,  
JOHN H. D. RABE

NUMBER 34

MEMORANDUM ON RESTORING NORMAL  
CONDITIONS IN NANKING <sup>a</sup>

1. *Necessity of order in other parts of the city outside of the Safety Zone.*

(1) Many people want to but cannot go home under the present state of insecurity outside of the Zone.

(2) No shops dare open in such a state of disorder. Without shops how are people to buy rice and other essentials?

(3) Economic life in the Zone is almost entirely on the basis of consumption of previous resources. (There is no production going on, not even farming). The longer this condition continues the more destitute people will we have on our hands. People must be given security so they can return to normal economic life of some kind.

2. *How to obtain the necessary order in other parts of the city?*

(1) It is proposed that the population be moved back into other areas of the city, section by section. (For instance: the first section opened to the population might well be the area south of Han Chung Lu to the south wall bounded on the east by Chung Cheng Lu and Chung Hwa

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<sup>a</sup> For nature see postscript to Document 35, below p. 76.

Lu. This is an area from which a large number of the population in the Zone came from and is an area in which there has been relatively less burning.)

(2) Before the population is moved into a section that is to be opened for people to return to their homes and business, the following steps should be taken:

a. All wandering soldiers should be excluded from the new area.

b. A strong system of military police throughout the area should be put in operation to see that the area is clear of soldiers. Military police office should be specified where people may safely report any disturbance by soldiers.

c. Arrangements should be made for important rice shops to open the morning the section is opened to the population.

d. City water should be turned on in the area and places made available for people to get water.

e. A number of civilian police should be moved into the section and organized.

### 3. *Restoration of Economic Life.*

(1) All economic services by the local population to the Army should be put on a definite commercial basis instead of on the present basis of commandeering. (To help in this process, the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei<sup>a</sup> will be glad to start coolie hire and employment agencies.)

(2) As rapidly as order is restored, lines of communication for economic life in and out of the city should be opened.

a. Free communication in and out of the various gates of the city should be established.

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<sup>a</sup> Self-Government Committee.

b. Carts, trucks, and boats hauling goods or people should be able to move in perfect safety without fear of robbery or confiscation of either goods or vehicles.

c. Rickshas and carriages should be able to operate on the streets safely.

d. By the first of February, order in the farming areas near the city should be such that farmers can begin their spring work in perfect safety. (At present farmers inside the city wall do not dare to return to their homes and farm their garden patches.)

(3) In addition to these very minimum essentials listed above, banks, telephone, post office, telegraph, city railway and bus lines should be established. Railway and boat service should be started as soon as possible.

#### 4. *Burning must stop.*

(1) It is now beyond the stage of shops—in which however many people also lived—and has been destroying houses in which people must live when they return to those areas of the city.

(2) Burning makes it more and more difficult for economic life to start or carry on. It is destroying the material resources of the community.

(3) It destroys electric wires and water pipes.

(4) Psychologically makes people feel more insecure: fear of being burned out tomorrow or the day after they move back to their old homes.