

PART TWO

January 10—February 19, 1938

NUMBER 35

LETTER TO MR. ALLISON^a

January 10, 1938

Dear Mr. Allison:^b

In reply to your request for confidential information regarding the status of the International Committee and the stand it has taken regarding any attempt to take over its resources, I will give you a brief summary of the developments.

Our letter of December 17 (File 29)^c was intended to make this clear to the Japanese authorities because Consul-General Katsuo Okazaki had called on the 16th to tell us that while they could not recognize us legally, they would deal with us as though they had recognized us. We stated on page 6 of the above letter:

May we again reassure you that we have no interest in continuing any semi-administrative function left to us by the former Nanking City Government. We earnestly hope that you will kindly take up these functions as quickly as possible. Then we will become simply a relief organization.

^a John Allison, American Embassy.

^b This letter is headed by "3 Ping Tsang Hsiang" instead of the usual "5 Ninghai Road."

^c No. 9 in the present collection (p. 12).

However, regarding supplies, on December 15 the head of the Special Service Corps told us in an interview that we could keep the supplies we had. (File 26)^a

On December 31 and January 1 we were confidentially informed that the Japanese Consul had informed the group organizing the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei that they could have the supplies and money that the International Committee had. Consequently, we thought out a statement of our position on January 3 as follows:

We are a private organization for assistance to civilians who suffered from war conditions. This is what the food and money were given to us for. Because the money was given to this Committee, therefore, we continue this Committee but adapt use of resources to conditions around us. Such political services as we had were paid separately from our regular funds. (The police pay was not even turned over to us but handled separately by their office.) We have supplied them with rice on the same basis as other refugees or volunteer workers. The three clerks that came to our organization from the City Government had a separate assignment of pay.

Consequently, when on the night of January 6, Mr. Tokuyasu Fukuda came to Mr. Rabe to tell him confidentially and informally that the Japanese Army authorities wanted all business in the future to be done through the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei and would, therefore, like to take over all our funds and supplies, Mr. Rabe was ready to reply, and told him informally our position. But since Mr. Fukuda said he would be very pleased to have a personal letter from Mr. Rabe stating our position, Mr. Rabe called a meeting of the Standing Committee of

^a No. 6 (p. 6).

the International Committee immediately and we decided to reply as is given in the letter by Mr. Rabe on January 7 to Mr. Fukuda. (File 29)^a

For the present there the matter rests. But on Saturday, January 8 the Japanese Army authorities wanted to come over and close our rice shop forcibly. So in discussion with the new Food Commissioner (under the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei), Mr. Wang Ch'en-tien, yesterday, we volunteered to close our rice shop this morning. We had been anxious to do that for 10 days but up until yesterday the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei was not ready to take over sale of rice. However, we will continue our free distribution as before. We have arranged to start five trucks to haul the 10,000 bags of rice the Japanese Army has assigned them. That for commercial distribution we will charge hauling costs; that for free distribution (an extra 1,250 bags to be distributed *outside* the Zone) we will haul free of charge.

One other step in the process of "freezing us out" is that this morning the head of the supply department of the Army, Major T. Ishida refused to carry out his former agreement to sell us 3,000 bags of rice and 5,000 bags of flour for relief purposes. We will not try to buy this from the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei. But as long as they keep rice, flour and coal moving into either the Zone or other places available to the civilian population, we will be happy. We are anxious to reserve our supplies against a possible breakdown in these arrangements or any monopoly attempt to raise the price.

Thanking you for your interest in these matters affecting the welfare of the people of Nanking, I am

Most respectfully yours,
LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

^a No. 33 (p. 66).

P. S. I am enclosing herewith copies of:

1. Mr. Rabe's letter to Mr. Fukuda, January 7 (File Z29).
2. "Restoration of Normal Conditions in Nanking" (File Z30).^a

The second was a memorandum we were working out for the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei and Mr. Fukuda asked Mr. Rabe for a copy of it.

NUMBER 36

LETTER TO MR. ALLISON

January 10, 1938

Dear Mr. Allison:

Because Dr. Bates was the one who investigated the case in which Mr. Riggs was involved last night, I asked him to turn in a separate report^b to you. I have merely summarized it in this list of course, "Notes about the Present Situation," Case No. 187. These "Notes" are a continuation of our "Cases of Disorder by Japanese Soldiers in the Safety Zone."

The first four cases show the danger to the civilian population where they live near military offices along Chung Shan Lu (Cases 180-183). Cases 184 and 186 show the difficulties that confront people that try to return to their homes. Case 185 shows lack of common decency or humanity in execution, and what concerns us even more is the threat to the health of the population by the continued presence of dead bodies in the area, especially in ponds. So far we have been very fortunate to have no serious outbreak of sickness in the city. But if the present unsanitary measures go on, especially if the city

^a No. 33 (p. 66).

^b Not among the documents secured.

water supply is not dependable, we all live in continual danger of a serious epidemic.

Case 187, as Dr. Bates has already pointed out, shows the character of some of the Military Police upon whom both we and the Chinese are dependent for the maintenance of order among the soldiers. Dr. Rosen told me today he had suggested that the Japanese should bring in a high grade of military police, from Tokyo if necessary.

Hoping that some of this information may be of service to you, I am

Most respectfully yours,
LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

NUMBER 37

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

180. On January 8 five or six Japanese soldiers knocking at night after raping a woman named Lee, age 32, shot people with a pistol at No. 22 Shen Chu Ren Hsiang.

181. On January 8 four Japanese soldiers who came knocking at night raped three women. When the latter were slow to comply, they shot with a pistol. These three women, aged 21, 25, 29 are of the Yuan family at No. 45 Kao Kyia Chiu Kwan.

182. On January 7, two Japanese soldiers wanted to rape a young girl. Chang Foh-hsi of No. 7 Tze Pei She tried to prevent them and was stabbed.

183. On January 8, 6 p.m., three Japanese pilots raped a girl named Kao at No. 4 Hwa Chiao Lu and shot at random with pistols. The girl was 18 years old.

184. On January 9 an old man returned to Taikoo Shan from the Safety Zone to see about his home and if he could move back. When he got there, three Japanese soldiers were at the door and without a word one of the

soldiers shot the old man through both legs. The man is now in the University Hospital. (Wilson)

185. On the morning of January 9, Mr. Kroeger and Mr. Hatz saw a Japanese officer and soldier executing a poor man in civilian clothes in a pond inside the Safety Zone on Shansi Road, just east of the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Building. The man was standing in the pond up to his waist in water on which the ice was broken and was wobbling around when Mr. Kroeger and Hatz arrived. The officer gave an order and the soldier lay down behind a sandbag and fired a rifle at the man and hit him in one shoulder. He fired again and missed the man. The third shot killed him. (Kroeger, Hatz)

Note: We have no right to protest about legitimate executions by the Japanese army, but this certainly was carried out in an inefficient and brutal way. Furthermore, it brings up a matter we have mentioned many times in private conversation with the Japanese Embassy men: this killing of people in ponds within the Zone has spoiled and thereby seriously curtailed the reserve water supply for the people in the Zone. This is very serious in this long dry spell and with the city water coming so slowly.

186. On January 9 about 3 p.m., Rev. Mills and Dr. Smythe went to Shuan Tang to see about conditions there with a view to learning how the situation was for people to return to that part of the city. (Southwest portion of the city.) When we got there we found that a woman with a baby in her arms had just been raped by three Japanese soldiers. (Smythe, Mills) (An independent report on Shuan Tang has been submitted by Rev. Mills about a few days earlier.)^a

187. On the night of January 9, a military police took a woman from Dr. Smythe's house at No. 25 Hankow

^a Not among the documents secured.

Road and another from another house. He met Mr. Riggs returning to his home at No. 23 Hankow Road and threatened him with a bayonet.

NUMBER 38

MEMORANDUM ON SEARCH OF HEADQUARTERS
OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

When I came to Headquarters, 5 Ninghai Road, on January 11, 1938, about 2 p.m., I found Japanese soldiers all around outside the yard and many soldiers in the building. The Japanese officer in charge who spoke French said he was looking for a bundle of clothes that Mr. Yen of the 6th Division of the Housing Commission had brought over here a few days ago. The officer had searched the other rooms and was waiting for a key to Mr. Fitch's office. When the servant came with the key to Mr. Fitch's office we all went into Mr. Fitch's office and found the bundle of clothes that the officer wanted. The officer asked me for a statement of which a copy is given herewith:

Nanking, January, 11, 1938

This is to confirm that one bundle containing Chinese clothes was taken back today by Mr. Yen. According to Mr. Yen's statement, these clothes were looted by refugees, but were taken from them and brought to our office, Ninghai Road No. 5.

CHR. KROEGER

This statement was written in the presence of the military police of the Japanese Army.

KROEGER

Mr. Yen gave me a list in Chinese supposed to be a list of the things in the bundle, but I did not have a chance to check it. The officer and soldiers left. Mr. Yen went with them.

Upon inquiry of people at the house, I learned that about 12:30 noon Japanese soldiers surrounded the place and four or five came in and searched the whole house without calling for the servants or asking for the head of the house, Mr. Rabe. The men at the gate asked the soldiers what they wanted and one Japanese soldier who spoke Chinese told them they were looking for bad man. Not finding any men they wanted, the soldiers went away.

At 1:30 p.m. the same officer came back with a number of Japanese soldiers who surrounded the compound and came over the wall and again searched the house. Again they did not call for the head of the house, Mr. Rabe, or for the servants, but asked for Dr. C. Y. Hsu at the gate. When a servant reported that Dr. Hsu was not in, a soldier slapped him several times and when they offered to call a foreigner, said they did not want a foreigner. So the men present called Mr. Wang Cheng-tien from the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei. Mr. Wang had just arrived when I got there at 2 p.m.

Mr. Fitch states that the bundle in question was brought in at the order of Dr. Hsu about three or four days before the incident because it had been looted by a refugee.

CHRISTIAN KROEGER

NUMBER 39

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

188. This morning two men (Ma and Ying) who have been registered returned to the home of Ma at Hansimen to see about Ma's blind mother whom a

neighbor said Japanese soldiers had killed. They found the body of Ma's mother. On the way back the two men met Japanese soldiers who demanded their clothes, then stabbed them and carried the two bodies into a dugout. One of them came to and crawled out. People saw him and gave him clothes. Then he walked back to the Sericulture Building. Two friends carried him on a bed to our Headquarters. Mr. Fitch sent them to the University Hospital. (Reported by the wounded man to Mr. Wu)

N. B. This just adds to the chain of cases of people who have had difficulties going back to their homes.

SMYTHE

January 12, 1938

NUMBER 40

LETTER TO MR. FUKUI^a

January 13, 1938

Dear Sir:

We have concluded arrangements long under way for purchase from the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank of a supply of wheat and rice, as below, and would greatly appreciate your assistance in securing the necessary permits for us to take delivery, as we are in urgent need of further food-stuffs for our relief work. This grain will be used for free distribution and not for sale. We understand that the godowns in which these stocks are stored have been sealed by either the Military or Navy, but as they are private stocks, bearing the seal of the Bank, we trust there will be no difficulty in securing their release.

^a Acting Japanese Consul-General.

82 DOCUMENTS : NANKING SAFETY ZONE

	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Rice</i>
In Godown No. 1, San Cha Ho:	5,000 bags	2,000 bags
" " " 2, Han Hsi Men:	4,000 "	—
" " " 4, Hsiakwan:	—	1,000 bags

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

Faithfully yours,
G. A. FITCH
Director

NUMBER 41

LETTER TO MR. FUKUDA

January 14, 1938

My dear Mr. Fukuda:

On December 21 members of the foreign community called the attention of the Japanese authorities to the fact that food and fuel supplies available for the civilian population in Nanking were very inadequate and asked them to take suitable steps to cope with the situation. On December 27 I talked this matter over with Mr. Fukui, especially regarding rice and coal. Mr. Fukui replied that the Army preferred to handle the rice through the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei but that he would help us to secure coal for soup kitchens. However, a coal yard was assigned to the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei to use for relief purposes. This yard contained 550 tons of coal when we first investigated it on December 27. But because much of the coal had been hauled away by others in the meantime, only 100 tons was secured for soup kitchens.

At the same time that we were negotiating with Mr. Fukui, Major T. Ishida of the Army Supply Department voluntarily told Mr. Sperling that he would sell us plenty of rice and flour for relief purposes. Mr. Kroeger and

Mr. Sperling approached Major Ishida on the matter and he offered us 5,000 bags of rice and 10,000 bags of flour. We gave him an order for 3,000 bags of rice and 5,000 bags of flour on January 7. He also promised to sell us 600 tons of coal for soup kitchens. Three days later when Mr. Kroeger went back to arrange delivery of the rice, Major Ishida said he could not sell us rice, flour or coal because it was to be distributed through the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei.

On January 8, the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei told us that they had been assigned 1,250 bags of rice for free distribution outside of the Zone and 10,000 bags of rice to sell, and asked us to help them truck it. We organized this on Sunday, the 9th, and had five trucks on the job Monday morning. In the meantime they had secured permission to sell the 1,250 bags assigned to distribution and use a similar amount from assignment of 10,000 bags for free distribution later. The hauling of the 1,250 bags was completed in two days and sold as rapidly as it arrived. When the men supervising the trucking started to get the other 10,000 bags on the 12th, they were told that that assignment had been turned down and that now only 1,000 bags could be secured every three days. Already two days' delay had been used in negotiations about the matter. A check-up yesterday, January 13, shows that all the coal in coal yards which we had pointed out to you on December 27 as places where coal might be made available for civilian use, has either been hauled away or burned. (These seven yards on December 27 contained over 2,000 tons of coal.)

We are glad to cooperate with you and the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei in caring for this civilian population which now has no economic basis of support. This was evidenced by closing our rice shop when the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei asked us to on January 10 and on the same

day in helping them truck the rice assigned to them—from which our soup kitchens and camps did not receive a single bag.

We understand that you registered 160,000 people without including children under 10 years of age, and in some sections without including older women. Therefore there are probably 250,000 to 300,000 civilians in the city. To feed this population on normal rations of rice would require 2,000 *tan* of rice per day (or, 1,600 bags per day). From this it will be clear that the proposed 1,000 bags for every three days is less than one-third the amount of rice needed. Up to the present the people have gotten along very largely on their private stores of rice but that is being rapidly used up and the demand for purchasing rice has risen very rapidly since January 1. There should immediately be made available for purchase by the people at least 1,000 bags of rice per day and that should be increased to 1,600 bags per day as soon as possible.

In addition to this there should be flour available for purchase in large quantities and 2,000 tons of coal, for one or two months' supply, as well as other fuel. Deliberate and efficient planning is necessary in order to prevent great suffering in this winter weather.

I write therefore to enquire what the state of affairs actually is, and why the arrangements previously made have been cancelled. The people must eat and when they are deprived of rice, or of the fuel with which to cook it, they are reduced to a bitter condition indeed. Permit me to ask you to straighten out this matter at once with the military authorities so that there will be a dependable supply of rice and fuel made constantly available for the people. Whether the rice and fuel comes through our own Committee or through the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei makes no difference to us. What

our Committee does desire is that some adequate supply of these essentials of life be made available to the people. It would be well to have this done so far as possible on a commercial basis.

In closing, let me add a word. If you have any suggestions as to how the service which our Committee is rendering can be improved, we shall be most happy to have them.

With kindest regards and thanks for your untiring help in these matters, I am

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

NUMBER 42

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

January 15, 1938

Dear Sirs:

This morning we received a radiogram from Shanghai saying that they have arranged for large quantities (about 600 tons) of supplementary food supplies for Nanking. They will ship this just as soon as we can get permission from your military authorities here in Nanking.

In our discussion with Major Ishida he said the Japanese Army did not have any beans, peanuts or oils, green vegetables or substitute that they could sell to us for civilians in Nanking. If this large population has only rice for many weeks in the winter, there will be more danger of sickness. Consequently, we sent a radiogram to Shanghai for funds and arrangements to secure these supplementary foods.

Will you please ask your military authorities to give us permission to ship, unload, and haul into the city these food supplies as soon as possible?

Thanking you for your help in this matter, I am

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

Chairman

NUMBER 43

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY^a

January 17, 1938

Dear Sirs:

We have filed three requests with you to which we have to date received no answers:

(1) January 14,^b that we be informed how soon commercial distribution of rice and coal will begin again. It will be a week tomorrow that the arrangements for distribution of rice through the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei broke down and no regular distribution has occurred since then.

(2) January 13, that we be given the necessary passes for trucking in the rice and wheat we have purchased from the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank.

(3) January 15, that necessary passes be given for shipping 600 tons of foodstuffs from Shanghai. (Last night we received further word from Shanghai that they are ready to send these foodstuffs as soon as we secure the necessary passes.)

Action must be taken on these matters promptly if serious suffering is to be avoided. On point (2) we

^a Marked "Attention, Mr. Fukui."

^b Not among the documents secured.

would like to start trucking in this rice and wheat tomorrow. Regarding point (3) we would like to telegraph to Shanghai today that we have the necessary passes and they can proceed with arrangements for shipping.

Thanking you for your help in this matter, I am

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

Chairman

P.S. Since writing this letter this morning, we learned at noon that regarding point (1) the Japanese authorities have assigned 1,000 bags of rice to the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei, delivery of which started this morning. We trust that this amount will soon be increased to 1,000 bags of rice per day in order to more adequately meet the needs of 250,000 people.

J. R.

NUMBER 44

LETTER TO MR. ALLISON

January 17, 1938

9 a.m.

Dear Mr. Allison :

Here is a list of incidents illustrating the present situation. Another matter is not included and that is that it will be a week tomorrow that arrangements for hauling rice for the civilian population by the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei broke down.

We are today checking up with the Japanese Embassy their reply to our requests :

(1) That arrangements for commercial distribution of rice and coal be speeded up.

(2) That we be given passes for trucking in the

rice and wheat the International Committee has purchased from the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank.

(3) That necessary passes be given for shipping 600 tons of supplementary foodstuffs from Shanghai. (The N. C. C. broadcast last evening said they were ready to send foodstuffs and medical staff if permits were granted.)

Will you please ask the Japanese Embassy :

(1) That permits be granted the doctors and nurses to come.

(2) That they let the University Hospital secure 50 tons of soft coal from the pile you are hauling from this morning.

(3) That foreign residents also be allowed to secure coal from this pile.

L. SMYTHE

NUMBER 45

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

January 17, 1938

189. January 14, Japanese soldiers came to Hwei Wen and took away two complete beds from the foreign teachers' residence. (Bates)

190. January 14, a family went home from the University Middle School. On the way they got their new registration paper which they were told to paste on their door so that they would not be troubled by soldiers. They did this and within an hour five Japanese soldiers came in and forced out the men and raped the woman five times. So on January 15 they came back to the middle School to live. (Bates)

191. On January 16 Mr. Gee reported that women

from Ginling College have gone home, got raped, and then came to the University rather than face their former comrades at Ginling.

192. January 16, a little after 8 a.m. several trucks with Japanese soldiers drove up to the University Library and asked for workers as well as for six women to do cooking. When the servants found six women who were willing to go, the soldiers objected that they were too old and said that they would be back the next morning and wanted them to be sure to have younger women ready. They came back last evening, the 16th, and asked for women, but when none volunteered drove off. On the morning of the 17th, about 8, they came again with two trucks, two cars with two officers and got some men and seven women from the Sericulture Building. Dr. Bates was there and observed the whole process and found it was completely voluntary on the part of the men and women going. One woman was young but went willingly. (Bates)

193. January 16, morning, Mr. Riggs was at 68 Chih Chuang Chieh (in southwest part of the city) and found a poster asking the people to return home. Just opposite were two buildings where the Japanese soldiers had beaten up the caretaker the night before and burned the two buildings. This is in the new area that is supposed to be safe for the people to return to now. The poster is on display at 3 P'ing Ts'ang Hsiang.

194. January 16, afternoon, Rev. W. P. Mills went to Shuan Tang and found that Saturday and Sunday were the worst days they have had with soldiers coming and raping women. Rev. Mills ran off two Japanese soldiers while he was there. (Mills is filing a more complete report^a later.)

^a Not among the documents secured.

NUMBER 46

TELEGRAM TO MR. BOYNTON

Boynton National Christian Council Shanghai

Food question more serious because no regular supply available civilian population. Only twenty-two hundred bags rice one thousand bags flour released for sale from large stocks on hand to two hundred fifty thousand people since December thirteenth. Population has existed on private family stocks which are now running out. We are feeding fifty thousand daily free rice. Request to truck in rice wheat purchased here and request for necessary passes to ship six hundred tons foodstuffs from Shanghai turned down. Please try negotiations Shanghai. If you can buy Chinese green beans Shanghai get permission and ship one hundred tons as soon as possible. Go ahead raising funds. We will find way to use them. Release. Fitch.
January 18, 1938, 3 p.m.

NUMBER 47

LETTER TO MESSRS. ALLISON, PRIDEAUX-
BRUNE AND ROSEN^a

January 19, 1938

Gentlemen:

You have each individually expressed a friendly interest in the problem of seeing that the 250,000 civilians in this city are fed. As indicated in Mr. Smythe's letter to Mr. Allison on January 17, of which you all have copies, we have pressed three propositions on the Japanese: (1) speed up the commercial distribu-

^a Respectively of American, British and German Embassy.

tion of rice, flour and coal through the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei; (2) give the International Committee passes for trucking in 3,000 bags of rice and 9,000 bags of wheat (in Hsiakwan, San Cha Ho, and outside Hansimen) we had purchased for relief purposes from the Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank; and (3) give the International Committee the necessary passes for shipping 600 tons of supplementary foodstuffs from Shanghai.

Yesterday Mr. Smythe went for the third time to ask an answer to these propositions. Mr. Fukui referred him to Mr. Tanaka. So Mr. Smythe and Mr. Fitch interviewed Mr. Tanaka. He said the Army had confiscated the rice and wheat in the said godowns. When they pointed out that it was private stocks instead of military he said that the Army had probably used it for the civilian population. Then they asked if the Japanese authorities would give us permission to ship 3,000 bags of rice from Shanghai. He said, "No." With regard to that and the shipment of 600 tons of supplementary foodstuffs from Shanghai he said there were no boats. They told him it could be brought on Japanese boats. He said their boats were busy for the military. They suggested the Japanese let a British boat bring it. He did not reply. So they asked him what the Japanese proposed to do about it.

To this question, Mr. Tanaka replied that the Army would assume responsibility for feeding the civilian population. So then we told him that so far the Army had only assigned 2,200 bags of rice and 1,000 bags of flour for sale to the civilian population since December 13. He thought they had done more but had no figures. (The Army let the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei have 1,200 bags of rice on January 10. On the 17th the Army gave them another assignment of 1,000 bags of rice and 1,000 bags

of flour to be sold in the southern part of the city. Both of these assignments the International Committee has had to help them truck because the Army made no offer to truck it.) In concluding the interview, Mr. Smythe asked Mr. Tanaka if he should inform me that they refused both our requests for permission to haul rice and wheat purchased in Hsiakwan etc. and our request for permission to ship foodstuffs from Shanghai. He said, "Yes."

With regard to the Shanghai consignment, we immediately telegraphed to Mr. Boynton of the National Christian Council in Shanghai (who has been corresponding with us about the matter) as per enclosed telegram signed by Mr. Fitch. This was to see what could be done in Shanghai.

I do not know how much you gentlemen want to do in this matter, but we are attempting to keep you informed of developments and pass on to you the best suggestions that we can make. We do not think it advisable at this juncture to ask you to press for the Japanese to grant our two requests. But since Mr. Tanaka said the Japanese Army wanted to feed the civilian population itself, you could informally suggest to the Japanese, "Now let's see you do it!"

That, or better the restoration of order and communications so commercial distribution of rice can function normally, is the only solution of the problem. The International Committee is only interested in arousing the Army's awareness of the seriousness of the problem and in the meantime provide relief in the form of free food to those who are unable to buy.

What seems to be necessary is to impress upon the Army what it means to assume responsibility for feeding this population. So far they have only been playing at it with an occasional grant of 1,000 bags of rice which

they sell to the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei. Here is what feeding this population really means :

(1) A regular supply of rice to the extent of 2,000 *tan* (or 1,600 bags) of rice *per day*, or approximately the same weight of flour. (250,000 people at the normal daily consumption of one *tan* per 100 adults per day would be 2,500 *tan* per day, but small children in the population would not need so much per day.)

(2) At least 40-50 tons of coal per day and other fuels.

(3) Since the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei does not have the trucks available for trucking in this much supplies every day and the Army has trucks standing around all over town, the Army should deliver this rice, flour and fuel to the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei shops. (In our negotiations with Major Ishida of the Army Supply Department to buy such supplies, he was quite willing to deliver to us. That arrangement broke down because of instructions from outside his department.)

In addition to the rice and flour there should be some provision for supplementary foodstuffs in order to reduce the danger of disease and possible epidemics. This was our object in getting such supplies from Shanghai. The Army could do this.

If the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei is assured of adequate supplies, they can manage the distribution.

Of course, as any efficient government would do, the Japanese must provide adequate protection to civilians returning to their homes as well as provide for regular commercial distribution of food and fuel.

Thanking you for your friendly interest in this matter, I am

Most respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. Rabe
Chairman

NUMBER 48

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

January 22, 1938, 9 a.m.

195. January 17, a woman from a family in the University Middle School went home with a man of the same family. Their home is in the newly opened southern section of the city. A Japanese soldier came in and insisted on sleeping with her. She refused and the soldier killed her with a bayonet. (Bates)

196. January 19, Mr. Takatama of the Japanese Consular Police, came to the University Middle School and asked for six women to wash clothes. As usual he was told that if any volunteered they could go. Mr. Takatama said that they must be young and when asked why young instead of being able to wash clothes clean replied they must be pretty. (Bates)

197. January 20, a group of people went from the University Middle School to Shen Chow Lu to buy rice. On the way Japanese soldiers stopped them and took their money away from them. (Bates)

198. January 19, a Buddhist nun living at present in the same house with Forster and myself reports that yesterday she got word that her uncle, a man of 65 years by the name of Chu who had gone to buy rice in one of the places designated by the Japanese, had first been robbed by Japanese soldiers on the road and then stabbed to death. This had happened about a week before as her uncle had gone to buy the rice but had not returned and they did not know what had happened to him. (Magee)

199. January 20, Mr. Magee reports that the wounded Chinese soldiers in the Red Cross Hospital at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are only fed three bowls of rice per day. One man complained to a Japanese

officer (or doctor?). The officer slapped him and then when the man further objected, he was taken out and bayoneted. (Magee)

200. Women taken from Ginling College. (Vautrin)

201. Three women taken from Nanking Theological Seminary on January 20. (Sone)

202. The "piano-through-the-wall" incident at Chung Hwa i.e., the Christian Girls' School, noon January 18. (McCallum)

203. January 20, 3 p.m., two Japanese soldiers entered a dormitory of Christian Girls' School and immediately after their departure a servant found burning papers in one room. (McCallum)

P. S. Mr. Fitch and I were down to Shenchow Road last night about 6 to see conditions and the location of the new rice shop, run by the Tze Chih Wei Yuan Hwei. We found them still open at their office. The day before Japanese soldiers tried to rob their store of its money three times. So they now sell tickets one place, transfer money to office, and delivery rice at a third. Shop almost opposite Chiang Tang Chieh Methodist Church is burned. In the last 10 days the Japanese have let them have 500 bags of rice! On bad days the Japanese police refuse to travel. Tze Chih are trying to open another shop on or near Pao T'ai Chieh.

L. SMYTHE

NUMBER 49

MEMORANDUM ON RELIEF SITUATION

January 22, 1938

The International Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone is now operating as a relief committee for the welfare of the 250,000 Chinese civilians living in the

city. Most of these people (at least 90 per cent) are still living within the Zone because of fear of injury by wandering Japanese soldiers in other parts of the city or that their homes will be burned from over their heads. Some persons have gone home but have returned because of violence at the hands of Japanese soldiers. Instead of moving out, the population presents all the aspects of digging in for the winter in the Zone. In spite of very serious crowding and original instructions not to bring in furniture (because it was thought they would go home in a week or two), they are now bringing in their things in order to salvage them from destruction. With only two foreign doctors, the health situation has very dangerous possibilities but so far we have been fortunate enough not to have much sickness. Requests for permission for two doctors and two nurses to come to Nanking have been refused. The University Hospital has been kept full caring for seriously wounded civilians and now an increasing number of maternity cases of poor women from camps. A few cases of diphtheria have appeared and cold, wet weather has brought many colds. An increase in sickness is expected.

The International Committee is still conducting 25 refugee camps in public and institutional buildings in the Zone. These camps now have about 60,000 persons living in them. The largest of these camps are: University of Nanking Middle School with 15,000; Old Ministry of Communications with 12,000; University of Nanking main campus with 6,000 and Ginling College with 5,500. Owing to the rush preceding the Japanese entry and the disorder since, it was impossible to arrange soup kitchens in all these camps. Consequently, we had to resort to distributing free rice to those who could not buy rice. In the camps and the soup kitchens conducted by the Red Swastika and Red Cross Societies we are daily feeding

50,000 people on either *hsi fan* (rice gruel) or free rice. Valuable help in this came from a gift of over 2,000 bags of rice by a friendly Japanese detachment to the Red Swastika Society.

At first the International Committee sold rice so that such resources could be rotated in the service of those who had no money with which to purchase rice. It was planned that just as soon as conditions quieted down enough that private rice stores could open, we would cease such sale. The Self-Government Committee was ready to open a rice shop on January 10, so from that date we stopped selling rice from relief stocks. But the second day the Japanese stopped the supply of rice to that shop and since then have not allowed any rice to be sold within the Zone. A week later the Self-Government Committee was able to open two rice shops in the southern part of the city, a mile from the southern boundary of the Zone. This was at the order of the Japanese in order to force people to move out of the Zone. But without the restoration of order among the Japanese troops in those areas, the people are afraid to return home. These two assignments of supplies to the Self-Government Committee totalled only 2,200 bags of rice and 1,000 bags of flour. It is estimated it would take 1,600 bags of rice *per day* to feed the 250,000 people. People have existed on private family stocks which are now rapidly running out. Unless determined and efficient arrangements are made for supplying rice and fuel to this population, serious famine conditions will result. All attempts by the International Committee to purchase food supplies stored outside Nanking or in Shanghai for relief purposes have been refused by the Japanese authorities.

The International Committee has funds for purchase of foodstuffs and fuel here if it is permitted. Food supply on hand will feed our 50,000 people dependent on

that at present for less than 30 days. An appeal was sent to Shanghai for \$50,000 for purchasing supplementary foods there and a ready response was received. But so far no permission has been secured to ship food-stuffs. If the International Committee is not permitted to purchase food supplies directly, we may have to resort to cash relief which is much more difficult to administer. But there are some problems developing that can probably be solved in no other way.

A sub-committee on Rehabilitation has been working on a survey and plans for helping the people return to their homes and get started in some economic activity. This problem is greatly increased by the fact that three-fourths of the shops of the city have been systematically burned by the Japanese since December 19. One case illustrates the problem: an old tapestry-weaving family which has always been independent had their shop and home burned out on the night of January 1 by Japanese soldiers. Their clothes were in the fire and all their money was taken from them by Japanese soldiers. With all resources destroyed how is this family of eight to make a fresh start? Some free rice tickets and money was the best we could do for them as there is no economic activity now excepting small roadside shops along Shanghai and Ninghai roads. No production of any form is going on. The whole population is on a consumption basis pure and simple. When spring comes it is hoped agricultural production can start—but that depends on security for the farmers who have fled even from their truck farms in the city.

Another rehabilitation problem is the widows and orphans. In the first part of the survey on this question at Ginling College, 420 women were found whose men folks on whom they were dependent for support had been killed by the Japanese. Many civilian men in the city

met that fate because they were suspected of being "plain-clothes soldiers." Some were marched off in registration even though their women folks and family guaranteed them.

In this rehabilitation problem the International Committee does not have the resources for making loans to people for starting their business again nor does it have funds for making loans to members of families here whose earning members are in other places. Organizations of Chinese in Shanghai or other places that can help on this problem will give a big boost to their suffering fellow countrymen or families in this city.

Until persons are allowed to leave or enter Nanking, it is impracticable to do anything about re-uniting families or getting people back to their home towns.

A stirring story can be written some day about the strenuous efforts of Mr. Wang Cheng-tien (locally known as "Jimmy"), the new Food Commissioner under the Self-Government Committee, and the head of his trucking committee, Mr. Charles Riggs ("Charlie"), who together are moving heaven and earth to get the Japanese to allow them to have more rice, flour and coal for the population and then to truck it in. At first Mr. Riggs convoyed the trucks, then a consular policeman, now a Japanese guard from the Special Service Corps. Since most trucks and cars in the city were destroyed in the first week after the Japanese got here and no repair parts exist, they have a very difficult time moving food and fuel. Meanwhile hundreds of Japanese Army trucks stand idle about the streets.

Electricity is available now for certain selected buildings. City water flows from the lower hydrants at times. No telephones exist. As one Japanese Army man and one Japanese Embassy man remarked: "There are no nice eating places in Nanking," and "There are no

amusement places in Nanking." The glory and joy of China's capital are now in ashes and the only economy is a grubbing economy—grubbing in ruins for something to be salvaged to sell to buy some food. If only the work of coolies who work for the Japanese Army could be put on a commercial basis the city would have a small source of income. Some of the kinder soldiers have given the coolies their food while working and a few a little pay. This practice shows some signs of increasing . . .^a it may be the signs of a better day.

NUMBER 50

MEMORANDUM ON AFTERMATH OF
REGISTRATION OF REFUGEES AT
NANKING UNIVERSITY

December 26, 1937

Registration was begun in the main compound, occupied mainly by women. To the relatively small number of men there, the military authorities added more than 2,000 from the new Library. Out of the total of about 3,000 men massed together on the tennis courts below Swazey Hall, between 200 and 300 stepped out in answer to a half-hour of haranguing to this effect: "All who have been soldiers or who have performed compulsory labor (*fu juh*) pass to the rear. Your lives will be spared, and you will be given work if you thus voluntarily come forth. If you do not, and upon inspection you are discovered, you will be shot." Short speeches were repeated many times over by Chinese under the instructions of Japanese officers. They were Chinese who wished to save as many of their people as possible

^a Part missing.

from the fate that others had met as former soldiers or as men accused wrongfully of being former soldiers. The speeches were clearly and thoroughly heard by Mr. H. L. Sone, Mr. Charles H. Riggs, and myself, as well as by many Chinese members of the University staff. It was thought by some Chinese that certain men who stepped out were influenced by fear or by misunderstanding of the term for compulsory labor. Assuredly, a fair number of them had never been soldiers.

The actual conduct of the registration was in the hands of officers whom we later came to know as relatively considerate and reasonable, though that is not praise nor exemption from responsibility for gross evils among their men in open daylight and in public view, even during the process of registration while the officers were present. At the outset that morning, the chief officer asked my permission for conducting the registration on American property, a deference most startling in the experience of Japanese occupation. Moreover, he and others took especial pains to avoid unnecessary fear at the beginning, and I am inclined to credit them with sincerity despite the terrible outcome. Again, although the soldiers sorted out for examination nearly 1,000 from the remaining men, the officers permitted all but one of these 1,000 to be released for registration upon the casual "guarantees" given by various Chinese as the line was marched by for individual inspection; and that one was let go upon the joint representations of Mr. Sone and myself. Furthermore, officers before noon asked that we provide two meals of rice for each of the 200 to 300 "volunteers," to be replaced by rice from military stores. Even the common soldiers acting as guards were fairly kind, and gave out more cigarettes than blows. In the afternoon the men reported individually their names and occupations, which were written down.

Meanwhile another element had been introduced. Two additional officers, with higher status at least for this particular job, came in for inspection. One of them was violent in his dissatisfaction with what had been done. This man had shown gross roughness and stupidity during a visit to the University on the previous day, and we were often to encounter his evil doings and coarse methods as head of the military police for this district. Toward five o'clock in the afternoon, the 200 or 300 men were taken away in two groups by military police. One of them in retrospect declared that he was made anxious by the unusual courtesy of some of the friendly guards.

Next morning there came to the University Hospital a man with five bayonet wounds. On two occasions this man reported with fair clarity that he had been a refugee in the Library, but was not present at the tennis courts; he was picked up on the street and added to a group that did come from the courts. That evening somewhere to the west, about 130 Japanese soldiers killed most of 500 similar captives with bayonet thrusts. The victim recovered himself to find the Japanese gone, and managed to crawl back during the night. He was not familiar with this part of Nanking, and was vague as to places. Also on the morning of the 27th there was brought to me a man who said that he was one of 30 to 40 who had escaped the death met by most of the 200 to 300 taken away the previous evening. Since the man desired help for himself and one or more companions in the registration then continuing, and since I was surrounded by military police at the time, I had to tell him that registration was that day limited to women, and that it was best not to speak further at the moment. Three times later I inquired for this group, but got no response.

In the course of the same day and the next (27th and

28th) I heard and checked apparently circumstantial reports that part of the men taken away had been bound in groups of five and ten, to be passed successively from the first room of a large house into a second room or court where was a big fire. As each group went forward, groans and cries could be heard by the remainder, but no shots. Some 20 remaining from an original 60 broke in desperation through a back wall and made their escape. Part of the detachment brought from the University were said to have been saved by the pleas of priests living in the neighborhood (Wu T'ai Shan, clearly specified in all this group of indirect reports, which came in part from Buddhists). A similar story had been heard by Mr. Riggs early in the evening of the 26th, conjecturally too soon to come from the same incident. This confusion or complexity of reports was discouraging, and several attempts at further inquiry met with little result while other duties and problems pressed upon each day.

On the 31st, two men gave a request for aid, with their story, to a trusted assistant of the Library refugee camp, who offered to bring them to me for confirmation if desired. One frankly declared that he had been a soldier, thus creating some presumption in favor of his truthfulness. They declared that the 200 to 300 men from the University were split up into various groups. They themselves were taken first to Wu T'ai Shan, then to the bank of the canal outside Han Hsi Men, where a machinegun was turned upon them. They fell, one of them wounded, among the dead men and smeared with their blood.

On the 3rd of January, an interview was secured with two men among five acquaintances in the Library, who were survivors of the experience of December 26. One of them was in the first group taken from the University, and confirmed circumstantially the room-and-

fire account at Wu T'ai Shan as given above under the date of the 27th and 28th. He estimated that of his group 80 were killed and 40 to 50 escaped; one of them, wounded by a bayonet thrust, was in the Library, and could be brought to report the same facts.

The second was an unusually intelligent man, clear and specific both in narrative and under cross-questioning. He was taken with the second group to a large house at Wu T'ai Shan opposite a temple (this site has been identified with considerable assurance as one of two buildings on Shanghai Road or an alley from it, across from the American School a short distance to the south). There on the road he was alarmed by noticing Chinese priests and a Japanese priest sorrowfully praying and putting long strips of paper at the entrance to the temple. (Since the report of a Japanese priest in Nanking was an utter novelty, I sceptically asked how he knew that the priest was Japanese. The informant replied that his footgear was cleft for a separate big toe; and later I learned that the informant had lived in Tientsin, where he would naturally acquire such recognition. A few days later I myself saw such a priest on Shanghai Road.) Sensing that the atmosphere was ominous, the man spoke to a guard who had been friendly, indicating his anxiety. The guard silently wrote in the dirt with a stick, *ta jen ming ling*, "Orders from the big fellow." The men in the immediate vicinity of my informant (he did not speak of others) were bound with wire, wrist to wrist, in pairs. Thirty or more were taken to Han Chung Men and across the canal, where four or five in desperation broke from the column in the dusk or dark, taking advantage of protecting walls, and found a hiding place. The man guessed by the moon that it was about one o'clock when he heard despairing cries not far to the north. At day-break he went a little in that direction and saw bodies in

rows, bayoneted. Though in great fear, he managed to get past the gate safely and slip back to the Safety Zone.

To the account of this man and his testimony must be added two items. A responsible worker in the Chinese Red Cross requested us to go outside of Han Chung Men to inspect a large number of bodies there. Mr. Kroeger of the International Committee told me that he had observed these bodies himself, in the course of an early venture outside the gate, but that they could not be seen from the City Wall. The gate is now closed. The original informant talked so freely to me because he had a premonition of trouble during registration, which he was about to attempt. On January 7, I believe, he was one of some ten men sorted out by the military police from the men passing before them during the open registration resumed on the University compound. During that week the officers who did the actual work seemed to be under instructions to get about that many men per day, or perhaps to feel that they could satisfy their superiors with nothing less. (Naturally the voluntary admission of previous military service had practically ceased, and the whole procedure of registration had changed greatly from the earlier times.) As usual, I tried to watch these performances with some closeness, and to give a little help so far as the personnel and temper of the military would permit in each shifting hour. Failing in indirect efforts after I observed that this man was among the ten, I searched for a chance and took the best of the officers there with me, claiming (with some stretch of truth for which I hope to be forgiven) that I recognized the man and one other who looked most promising of the remainder, and should like the favor of guaranteeing them. The second was released, but not my acquaintance, for reasons unfathomable; and further efforts brought such a kick-back that I had to desist for

fear of injury to others. Death was the probable outcome, though not certainly so.

Two other men from the University Library reported indirectly that they had escaped from a large body of several hundred who were bayoneted along the canal well to the north, near to San Cha Ho.

Finally, it should be remembered that this whole incident is only one of a series that had been going on for two weeks, with changes on the main theme of mass murder of men accused rightfully or wrongfully of being ex-soldiers. This is not the place to discuss the dictum of international law that the lives of prisoners are to be spared except under serious military necessities, nor the Japanese setting aside of that law for frankly stated vengeance upon persons accused of having killed in battle comrades of the troops now occupying Nanking. Other incidents involved larger numbers of men than did this one. My special interest in the circumstances is twofold: first, because of the gross treachery of the terms by which men were made to bring themselves forward to death; second, because of the painfully close connection of our property, personnel, and proteges (refugees) with various stages of the tremendous crime. Also, the total evidence for the methods, place and time of murder is more abundant than for some other cases in which large bodies of men were taken off never to return, but about which we have only scraps of information. As a general finding, it seems clear that a large majority of the men taken from the University were murdered the same night, some of them after being mixed with groups from other origins.

Even in all the brutal hardening of the weeks, it is still difficult to pass those tennis courts. To deal for a number of days with officers and soldiers who played varying parts in the drama, showing smiles and deference

when necessary for the welfare of the tens of thousands brought to the University for registration, was torture. One feels that he and his Christian institution have been made partners in the murder of 200 men, and are responsible for their wretched dependents if they could be found in all the surrounding sea of misery. The officers and soldiers? Some of them were humane in comparison with violent gangs that we have faced, and many of them must have wives and children to whom they are kindly.

M. S. B.

Written on January 25, from a draft of information prepared on December 31, and notes made on January 3.

NUMBER 51

LETTER TO MESSRS. ALLISON, PRIDEAUX-BRUNE
AND ROSEN

January 26, 1938

Gentlemen:

We called the attention of the Japanese authorities to food supplies assigned to the International Committee in our letter of December 14 and interviews on December 15. At their request we pointed out the locations of the rice. But since then all our representations to the Japanese authorities on this question have been ignored.

Therefore we are presenting you herewith the facts regarding the food supplies assigned to the International Committee for use in feeding the population in the Safety Zone.

In his letter of November 30, former Mayor Ma promised the Committee 30,000 *tan* of rice, and in another

letter of December 3 he gave us 10,000 bags of flour. Later he verbally promised us another 10,000 bags of flour.

On December 2 we received an assignment voucher for 15,000 bags of rice and on December 5 another assignment voucher for 5,009 bags of rice. Of this amount we were able to haul in only 8,476 bags and assigned 600 bags to refugees in Hsiakwan, or a total receipt of 9,076 bags containing 11,345 *tan*. But since the bag vouchers only totalled 20,009 bags, we can only claim 10,933 bags of rice as still coming to us when the Japanese took the city on December 13.

We did not get any of the 10,000 bags of flour for which we had assignment vouchers. We hauled in 1,000 bags of flour but that was a separate gift from the Ta Tung Flour Mill arranged by the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

This matter is summarized in the following table:

<i>Assignment Vouchers</i>	<i>Actually received</i>	<i>Confiscated by Japanese authorities</i>
Rice 20,009 bags	9,076 bags	10,933 bags × 96 kilograms
Flour 10,000 bags	none	10,000 bags × 50 lbs.

You will note that this amount, 10,933 bags of rice and 10,000 bags of flour, was confiscated by the Japanese authorities from an international relief committee.

We would be pleased if you would support our claim in this matter.

Thanking you for your continued help, I am

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

NUMBER 52

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY^a

January 27, 1938

Dear Sirs:

From the time of our first contact with the Japanese authorities in Nanking on December 14 up to the present, we have had frequent conversations with you about the local food situation. We made an early request to get delivery of the food supplies assigned to us by the former Nanking Municipality. Later we offered also to purchase supplies for relief work. However, this latter offer was refused by the authorities. In the meantime only very small additional supplies of rice have been available in the city. Therefore, since private rice stocks are now running low, and our own supplies are also being exhausted, we feel that we must urge upon you again our original request that we be allowed to secure all the food supplies assigned to us by the former Nanking Municipality.

Consequently, we are now writing to you stating the full facts in the case in order to clear up the matter.

In his letter of November 30, former Mayor Ma promised the International Committee 30,000 *tan* of rice, and in another letter of December 3 he gave us 10,000 bags of flour. Later he verbally promised us another 10,000 bags of flour at the press conference.

On December 2 we received an assignment voucher for 15,000 bags of rice and on December 5 another assignment voucher for 5,009 bags of rice. Of this amount we were able to haul in only 8,476 bags and assigned 600 bags to refugees in Hsiakwan, or a total receipt of 9,076 bags containing 11,345 *tan*. But since the bag vouchers only

^a Marked "Attention, Mr. Fukui."

totalled 20,009 bags, we can only claim 10,933 bags of rice as still coming to us when the Japanese troops took the city on December 13.

We did not get any of the 10,000 bags of flour for which we had a written assignment. We hauled in 1,000 bags of flour but that was a separate gift from the Ta Tung Flour Mill arranged by the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

This matter is summarized in the following table:

<i>Assignment Vouchers</i>	<i>Actually received</i>	<i>Not secured either before or after December 13</i>
Rice 20,009 bags	9,076 bags	10,933 bags × 96 kilograms
Flour 10,000 bags	none	10,000 bags × 50 lbs.

You will note that the above food supplies were definitely assigned to an international relief committee for use in its relief work in Nanking.

We would be pleased if you would favor us with a written reply of how your authorities wish to handle this matter in order that it may be perfectly clear.

Thanking you for your continued help, I am

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

NUMBER 53

LETTER TO SELF-GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE OF NANKING

January 28, 1938

Gentlemen:

Yesterday afternoon we presented the original English copy of the enclosed letter (in Chinese) to

Mr. Fukui of the Japanese Embassy.^a In it we reiterate our request to be allowed to secure the remainder of the rice and flour assigned to the International Committee by former Mayor Ma. Mr. Fukui told us to approach you about the matter. We asked him to also speak to the Japanese military authorities securing these food supplies.

We are now asking you to please take this question up with the Japanese military authorities so that the rice and flour may be made available for free distribution in the city.

Past experience in flood relief has shown that destitute people must be fed on free rice through March and April. Present rice supplies for free distribution will only last until about February 15. At the present time there are 50,000 people dependent on free rice or soup kitchens. That number may increase to 100,000 during the next month. Consequently, we have to plan to feed that many people for ten weeks. The rice necessary to feed 50,000 people on a subsistence ration for ten weeks would take 12,000 bags of rice; 100,000 people would take 24,000 bags of rice. Consequently, you can see that the 10,933 bags of rice and 10,000 bags of flour included in our request can easily be used for free distribution this spring in Nanking.

If this rice is secured, we shall be glad to cooperate with you in making it available for free distribution to civilians both outside and inside the boundaries of the Safety Zone.

Thanking you for your help in this matter, I am

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

^a No. 52 (p. 109).

NUMBER 54

LETTER TO MR. PRIDEAUX-BRUNE

January 28, 1938

Dear Mr. Prideaux-Brune:

Because of your residence in Nanking you are familiar with all the events that led up to the formation of the Nanking Safety Zone and the refugee work which has followed. It is with reference to this matter, the refugee work, that I wish particularly to write you.

Of the 250,000 refugees in Nanking, a large proportion are homeless due to the extensive burning that has taken place in the city and its vicinity. Also there are many hundreds, if not thousands, of cases where the wage earner has either been taken away or killed, and where the family is in acute distress. Finally, as you well know, the whole normal economic life of the community has been destroyed, so that there are large numbers who are at the end of their resources, such small reserves of money or supplies as they may have brought with them into the Zone now being exhausted.

The funds which our Committee has for relief are of course very inadequate. We have on hand here in Nanking about \$100,000 and we know further in Shanghai of another \$57,000 that we can count upon. But even this \$157,000 will not go very far toward relieving the distress among the quarter of a million people now in the city. Especially is this the case when we realize that what thousands of persons need is not merely food, but a place to live, and some help towards securing again the means of livelihood. Modest grants-in-aid to deserving families would be of tremendous help in getting them started again in life. The amount of good that could be done in this respect would be limited only by the funds available.

I write therefore to ask your help in securing from the British Mansion House Fund an appropriation for our work. The American Advisory Committee has already made a grant which is included in the total above mentioned. We trust that the British Committee will also help us as generously as possible.

Your assistance in securing their aid would be greatly appreciated.

With kindest regards, I am

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

NUMBER 55

LETTER TO MR. ROSEN

January 30, 1938

My dear Dr. Rosen:

In answer to your inquiries regarding the position of the International Committee at the present juncture, we briefly report as follows:

It is now common knowledge that on the afternoon of January 28 a responsible officer of the Special Service Organ, with the cooperation of the Self-Government Committee, informed leaders of refugee camps of plans for the prompt return of refugees to other parts of the city.

We heartily approve the announcement of specific measures for the better protection of residents throughout the city, and the provision of houses for those whose dwellings have been burned or who for other reasons need shelter in Nanking.

The International Committee has from the beginning of its relief work desired a return to normal living conditions as early as possible. The prolonged strain resulting from general insecurity and consequent crowding in the Safety Zone, has been highly unsatisfactory to us as a Committee and also as individuals. We have encouraged many Chinese to return to their homes in other parts of the city, and long ago gave instructions to the same effect in various refugee camps. Indeed, on several occasions the number of refugees in certain camps has fallen by reason of such efforts to return. But considerable numbers have come back into the refugee camps. Why is this?

The minimum needs for normal residence throughout the city are these: (1) Security against violence, raping, and robbery by soldiers. (2) A regular and assured food supply, both of rice and flour in dependable centers of distribution, and of vegetables which cannot be provided until the surrounding country and the roads are safe. (3) Protection against fire, which from military hands has long continued to destroy homes and shops. If these simple needs can be met in actual experience, the people will rapidly go to their homes, which they desire to protect and use. But some time is needed to carry out the new measures of order and protection and to enable the people to realize that they can be safe.

Meanwhile the order that refugees must return by February 4 or they will be driven out from the refugee camps by soldiers, and that all merchants will be forcibly driven from the Refugee Zone, is a serious matter. We respectfully suggest for your consideration that this threat or use of violence arouses difficulties: (1) Resentful feelings among the people if they are pushed by bayonets from relative safety into danger. Such action seems contrary to the declared policy of the Japanese military

and civil authorities to give kindly treatment and good conditions of life to the common people. (2) An unfavorable movement of world opinion, which is already watchful of conditions in Nanking and would severely judge any use of military force upon unarmed civilians. (3) Possibly an unfavorable attitude among foreign governments, some of whom are already concerned with the humanitarian aspects of the situation in Nanking, and would be still further disturbed by fresh difficulties. (4) Because of the points just mentioned, it would seem that the Japanese authorities in Tokyo would wish to avoid difficulties that would arise from the action proposed.

In cooperation with the purpose of restoring the city of Nanking to orderly conditions of life, we suggest that statements be made immediately to the public, in order to remove fear and increase confidence: (1) That the Japanese authorities and the Self-Government Committee are taking certain clearly specified steps to promote order and improve conditions in all parts of Nanking. (2) That progress in removal from the Safety Zone to other parts of the city should be prompt, but force will not be used. If "(1)" is carried out satisfactorily in practice, the people will return of their own accord and therefore force will be unnecessary.

The International Committee is glad to distribute its moderate resources according to needs and opportunities in any section of the city. It hopes earnestly improvement of conditions will within a few weeks lessen need for relief work in which it is interested. General security will automatically remove all need for a Safety Zone in any one section of the city. The International Committee is therefore considering a change of its name to something like the following: "Nanking Relief Committee." Such a name will more accurately indicate the functions of the Committee, particularly after the people can enjoy

throughout the city the relatively good protection which the Japanese authorities have recently provided for the Safety Zone.

We trust we have made clear our main purpose of relief only, and of cooperation with practical measures of return of refugees to their homes. Likewise, our friendly anxiety over threats of force to compel return before general security is established.

Thanking you for your good help in this matter, I am

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

NUMBER 56

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

January 31, 1938

Eviction of Refugees from Camps. On the afternoon of January 28 a meeting was called at the Self-Government Committee of the District Housing Heads of the International Committee. Mr. Sungan (Matsuoka) of the Special Service Corps of the Japanese Army in Nanking was chairman and made the following announcement:

1. *Safety problem.* In view that the refugees are afraid to go back, so it has been decided that the Japanese Special Service Corps will take full responsibility to maintain order by:

(1) A telephone alarm system by which military police or the Special Service Corps can be notified of trouble.

(2) The outlets of the important streets will be watched by military police and no soldiers will be allowed to go freely.

(3) All the important places and public buildings will have a notice put up by the Japanese Special Service Corps prohibiting soldiers to enter.

2. *The method for all people going home.* All the refugees are required to go back before the 4th of February (seven days from date of announcement). If they do not go back, the Nan Min Chu^a and refugee camps will be cancelled, and refugees remaining in camps will be driven out by soldiers.

3. *Regarding pedlars.* The district will be responsible for directing the pedlars and merchants to get their places for business and for registration. One hundred bags of rice will be given to those pedlars who go back in the earlier time for encouragement. All the small huts of the pedlars along the roads of the present Nan Min Chu will be torn down.

In reply to questions, the chairman is reported to have said:

(1) Those poor refugees who have no means to make a living may be registered and sent to the new refugee camps provided by us for getting their soft rice without charge.

(2) Those people who have no home to return to may be registered and assigned to the empty houses for their residence.

(3) Regarding the safety problem, it is quite hard to answer this problem, because the soldiers are too complicated and the military police are too few. Now, the military police are increased little by little and the condition will of course be improved.

(4) When the military police will be on their service in each station, it is hard to tell definitely.

^a Refugee Area.

(5) The refugee camps are being prepared and everything will be soon ready for use.

(6) The number of places for selling rice will be certainly increased and the private dealers will be encouraged.

Action of International Committee. At a meeting on January 29, the International Committee decided to try to help the people in meeting this crisis by:

(1) Petitioning the Japanese authorities to make sure of security in the new civilian areas and to prolong the time in which the people may return. If order is maintained, the people will return of their own accord.

(2) To do all in its power to reduce the suffering thus caused the people by: (a) letting the Self-Government Committee take over the camps in government buildings for the new camps, and (b) aiding the families that have to go home in every way we can, especially those whose homes have been burned.

On Sunday, January 30, police and a soldier representing the Special Service Corps came to some of the camps and told them that the refugees must move out by February 4 or their belongings would be sealed up in the camp and the buildings sealed.

Cases of Disorder by Japanese Soldiers. Meanwhile cases come in which indicate that order is far from complete either inside or especially outside the Safety Zone. But it is encouraging to note in some of the cases on the 30th, military police actually arrested soldiers caught in the act. Hitherto it has usually only been a slap or requirement to salute that has been used for punishment of soldiers.

The following cases are only the ones we have been able to get first hand reports of: (The first two are cases overlooked in typing up previous reports.)

210. January 21, night, two Japanese soldiers came to 44 Kao Chia Chiu Kwan and asked for women. Fortunately the women in the family had gone to the University Middle School the day before. The soldiers demanded cigarettes and money. The family is very poor. So they went next door and found two women and raped them right there in front of their husbands. On the 22nd the two soldiers came back with two other soldiers and stood in front of the house and laughed. (Sone)

211. January 25, afternoon, a Chinese woman came to the University Hospital. She and her husband had moved into the Safety Zone and were living in a straw hut near the Bible Teachers' Training School. On December 13 her husband was taken away by the Japanese soldiers and the wife, this woman, was taken to South City where she has been ever since. She has been raped every day from seven to ten times since but usually was given an opportunity to sleep at night. She has developed all three types of venereal disease in their most virulent forms: Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Chancroid. She was let go five days ago probably because of her diseased condition. She returned to the Zone then. (Wilson)

212. January 29, in the afternoon a young woman from one of the refugee camps went to Moh Tsou Lu to buy flour and was one of about 20 girls picked up in a truck by Japanese soldiers. They carried her to Fu Tze Miao where she was assigned to a military office according to her account. A Chinese servant took pity on her weeping and suggested a possible means of escape. While the officers were eating, she put her finger in her throat, then gagged, whereupon the officers sent her out of the room. She managed thus to escape and found her way back to the refugee camp the next morning at 2 a.m. (Bates)

213. January 29, there were three women raped in

An Loh Li, just south of University Middle School, by Japanese soldiers. (Bates)

214. January 29, eight refugees from the University Middle School were robbed by Japanese soldiers on Moh Tsou Lu. (Bates)

215. January 28, 9 p.m., Japanese soldiers came into the T'ien Min Bath House at T'u Chieh K'ou on Chung Shan Tung Lu (east of the Special Service Corps office and in the area assigned to soldiers), searched the workers for money and shot three of them. Two of the workers were wounded and one killed. This bath house was opened by the Self-Government Committee at the request of the Japanese and was supposed to have their special protection. (Smythe)

216. January 30, afternoon, a Japanese soldier came into Nos. 1 and 3 Chien Ying Hsiang (American property; homes of Frank Price and Handel Lee) and looked around for women. Then he went across the street from Bible Teachers' Training School and took a woman. Just at the most urgent moment the military police came by and caught the soldier and took both the soldier and the woman away. (Mills)

217. January 30, 4:30 p.m., on the way to 3 P'ing Ts'ang Hsiang for church from my house I turned into Hankow Road from Chung Shan Lu. There I was stopped by a group of about 50 Chinese who told me that a Chinese woman had been grabbed by a Japanese soldier near the Ministry of Justice and he had taken her to house No. 4 Hsueh Chia Hsiang. They guided me to that place which I found looted of all furniture, the floor covered with all sorts of debris. The first room was entirely empty, another room contained a Chinese coffin, and in the third room I found the soldier jumping up from the woman who was lying there partly undressed. The soldier tried to keep me from coming into the room

but I dragged him by the arm to the entrance of the house. When he saw all the Chinese waiting outside and my car, he turned around and fled into the yard of the house and disappeared among the ruins of the neighboring house. The woman came out and went her way and I went on to Church. (Rabe)

218. January 31, Mr. McCallum reports that he has seen 19 pianos shown him by the Japanese military police and two that he has been able to point out to them in search of the three pianos stolen from Chung Hwa Girls' School (Christian Girls' School) and two from the Christian Mission on Chung Hwa Lu (South City). Mr. McCallum recovered one himself and got one back that he pointed out. (McCallum) *Note:* His bayoneted neck is healed!

219. Mr. John Magee has an account of a family in South City of 13 in which 11 were killed, women raped and mutilated, on December 13-14 by Japanese soldiers. Two small children survived to tell the story. (Magee)

Food Situation. January 30, another 1,000 bags of rice were assigned to the Self-Government Committee, making a total of 4,200 since December 13. January 31, relief stocks are running low and nothing more in sight. The National Christian Council broadcast from Shanghai last night said were ready to ship but military prevented.

L. SMYTHE

NUMBER 57

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

Released 6 p.m., February 1, 1938

Note: The following is limited to cases occurring since the announcement that refugees must return to their homes, made on January 28, and most of the cases are of those who have tried to go home.

220. January 30, a Japanese soldier came to the University Middle School about 5 p.m. to get a woman. One worker persuaded him to go away. He took a woman from a house nearby but a military police came and took him. He needed help so got another military police and the two of them bound the soldier and took him away. (Bates)

221. January 31, a 24 year old girl of the Siemens Camp went home this morning at 11 a.m. (46 Kwang Chow Lu) to prepare tiffin for her uncle with whom she stayed. A Japanese soldier followed her and raped her after having threatened her with a bayonet. (Rabe)

222. January 30, a family moved home from the Sericulture Building into a house at 25 Er Tiao Hsiang because of the order to leave the camps. That night three Japanese soldiers broke down the fence in the back, came around the house and knocked on the front door. Not being admitted they pounded the door in, turned on the light, ordered the man to get up. Then explained that they were *hsun ch'a tui*.^a One man carried a sword, one a rifle, and the third was without arms. They explained very carefully that the people need not be afraid and they would not do any harm to them and for the man to lie down again and go to sleep, which he did. They searched the place for money and then the man with the sword raped a 12 year old girl and the other two raped an old woman. The soldiers left about midnight. So the family moved back to camp on the 31st. (Riggs)

223. February 1. This morning at 6:30 a group of women gathered a second time to greet Dr. Bates when he left the University. They told him they could not go home. Among other cases one woman who feared

^a Inspection squad.

that she would lose her bedding when the camp was sealed, took her two daughters home yesterday, to Hsi Hwa Men. Last evening Japanese soldiers came and demanded to have a chance to rape the girls. The two girls objected and the soldiers bayoneted them to death. The woman says there is no use going home. If they are going to be killed at home they might just as well be killed at the camp by soldiers attempting to drive them out on February 4. (Bates)

224. January 30, about 5 p.m., Mr. Sone was greeted by several hundred women pleading with him that they would not have to go home on February 4. They said it was no use going home they might just as well be killed for staying at the camp as to be raped, robbed or killed at home. They said, "You have saved us half way, if you let us go now what use is there unless you save the other half?" One old woman 62 years old went home near Hansimen and soldiers came at night and wanted to rape her. She said she was too old. So the soldiers rammed a stick up her. But she survived to come back. (Sone)

225. January 29, a woman who lived in No. 30 Hwang Li Hsiang returned home but her house was looted again and she was frightened with bayonets for demanding young girls.

226. January 30, 11 a.m., two young girls who had returned to No. 2 Tsu So Hsiang were raped by soldiers.

227. February 1. This afternoon about 2:30 a child came running to our house to tell Mr. Forster and myself that soldiers were after women in a house near us next to Overseas Building. We ran there and were admitted by a Chinese family. They pointed to a bedroom door which was locked but when no response was made to our knocking we smashed the door and found two Japanese soldiers in the room. One was reclining

on the bed and the other sitting by the bed. The girl was on the bed between them and the wall. One soldier immediately jumped for his belt and pistol and went out through a hole in the wall. But the other one had his trousers down and was so drunk he could not get away quickly and moreover left his belt so his pants would not stay up. We had to help him out through the hole in the wall. Out on the road he wanted to shake hands. Mr. Forster ran ahead to find a military police while I walked behind the soldier. We delivered him to the two sentries at the opening of Shanghai Road where it joins Chung Shan Lu. We were told that the girl was raped before we got there. (Magee)

228. January 29, a woman aged 24 returned to Tung Gi Men. When she arrived home, a Japanese soldier drew her into an empty house and raped her. Now she is living in the Sericulture Building.

229. January 31, a woman aged 30 returned home at Men Li. A Japanese soldier came to her and asked her for beautiful girls.

230. January 29, a woman returned home, aged 22. Her husband had been bayoneted by Japanese soldier and died several days before. When she herself returned home to No. 2 Shan Pei Lu on January 29, she was raped by Japanese soldiers for three times.

231. January 30, a woman aged 45 returned to her home at South Gate but four Japanese soldiers came to her home, looted and wanted beautiful girls. As a result, they took away her registration card and beat her.

NUMBER 58

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

*February 1, 1938**Released noon, February 2, 1938*

232. Chen Wang Shih, 28, returned home on January 29. On the road she and another woman were stopped by three soldiers, who asked them to follow. Despite pleadings on their knees, they were pulled into a shop. Mrs. Chen was raped three times.

233. January 28, Chang Yang Shih returned home. Was raped twice by Japanese soldiers. Age 37.

234. January 31, Nieh Feng Shih, age 17, returned home and was washing rice at a pond. A soldier threw away the rice, dragged her to a mulberry field and raped her.

235. January 30, Miss Yao Chai-tseng, age 16, went with her mother to the University Hospital to visit some one. Near the Drum Tower (Kulou), two soldiers pulled her to the open ground and raped her.

236. January 30, Hsu Chin Shih, age 36, was returning home with her husband and some neighbors. In Taiping Hsiang, Hwa Pai Lou, two soldiers took her to a small house and raped her.

237. January 30, Kiang Liu Shih, age 27. Returned home with father-in-law. At 10 p.m., January 31, two soldiers came, but fortunately did not find her.

238. January 28, Wei Chen Shih, age 45, went home with neighbor to near Tai Ping Men. Was pulled away by Japanese soldiers, but a good soldier saved her. However, her neighbor was raped by them.

239. January 28, Kou Sih-wei, age 24. Worked for several days at the Special Service Organ. Soldier took

away from him five dollars and his registration certificate.

240. Chow Chen Shih, age 36, returned home to near Tung Chi Men on January 30. Raped by two soldiers.

241. Ching Wang Shih, age 22, carried away by soldiers on January 23 and has not returned to the Camp.

242. Pih Wu Shih, age 27, returned home on January 28 and was raped by two soldiers.

243. January 28, Liu Ying Shih, age 42. Returned to Men Tung. At midnight several soldiers came and asked for girls.

244. January 29, Ching Ma Shih, age 35. Returned home and was raped at Pei Men Ch'iao.

245. January 28, Chang Wei Shih, age 20. Returned home and was raped by two soldiers.

246. January 28, Hsu Chu Shih, age 32. Returned home, where soldiers raped her and stole her husband's clothes.

247. Ching Fang Shih, age 36. While on her way to her house near Tung Chi Men, which was burned, she was raped by two soldiers.

248. January 29, Yao Wang Shih, age 34. Raped by two soldiers while returning to her home.

249. January 29, Tsai Chai-ying (Mrs.), age 18. Accompanied by her mother to their home on Ma T'ai Chieh, she was raped by two soldiers.

250. January 30, Chu Chang Shih, age 40. Returned home and was raped by two soldiers (Hsi An New Bridge).

251. January 29. Wu Ying Shih, age 19. Four days after birth of a child, raped by a soldier.

252. Chu Yao Shih, age 46. On January 29 while returning home was stopped by soldiers asking for girls.

253. January 25, Wang Chang Shih, age 45. At their home at Hsin Chiao, her husband was stabbed to death by soldiers, and she was raped.

254. January 31, night, two Japanese soldiers came to a ricksha coolie living at T'ien Fei Hsiang and told him that they wanted him to help them find women. He went with them as far as Loh Sze Chuan Wan and then told them he could not find any. Whereupon they beat him. (Mills)

255. A woman, Pan Lo-sze, aged 46, went home from the Sericulture Building to her home at the west of Kuo Fu Lu. Japanese soldiers came to her home and asked for young girls. She has returned to the camp.

256. January 30, a girl on her way to her home at Kuo Fu Lu was pulled by two Japanese soldiers into an empty room and raped. She returned to the camp.

257. January 30, a woman aged 44 was returning to her home at Ta Chung Chiao when she was pulled by Japanese soldiers into an empty house and raped. She has returned to the Sericulture Building.

258. January 30, a man returned home at Shen Gai Hsiang and there came Japanese soldiers who asked him for young girls, so he came back to the safety zone again.

259. January 29, Mrs. Hsu Chen aged 42 returned to her home at No. 7 Yui Hoo Fang and was raped by two Japanese soldiers.

260. January 30, O Tai Shih, a woman, after seeing notice of the Tze Chih Hwei, went back home at Yin Ma Hsiang, Men Hsi, with her two daughters. She was stopped nearby by three Japanese soldiers. All her money of \$3.20 was looted. They had to return to camp.

261. January 28, Ting Li Shih, a woman, upon arrival at home at Hsi Hua Hsiang found Japanese soldiers forcing her 70 year old mother for girls. She had to return to camp.

262. January 28, Soo Mao Chen on the way to visit home on 171 Sheng Chow Lu was looted by Japanese soldiers of \$42 and let go with only 30 cents. His home has been burned.

263. January 29, Hsu Lu Shih, aged 64, a woman, returned home to 247 Kuo Fu Lu. Yesterday morning six Japanese soldiers came and forced all six of them to one room searching the house, taking . . .^a

264. February 1, 11 p.m., three Japanese soldiers came to the Nanking Theological Seminary, climbed over the wall, and grabbed a girl in a hut, but she ran away and yelled. This woke the camp and they all turned out and yelled. The soldiers climbed back over the wall and drove away. (Sone)

265. January 31, Li Wang Shih reports that during the last few days since January 28 Japanese soldiers have been continually visiting his home at 321 Hou Tsai Men, and that the wife of Liu Wen Lung, the landlord, was wounded after refusing to find girls for the soldiers. Li personally had a narrow escape by hiding in the dugout. He asks to be allowed to stay on in the camp.

266. January 29, Chow Bi Chen, male, was the eye-witness at Lao Me Tsang when Japanese soldiers raped Chinese women and girls. The women and girls were gathered there because the Japanese soldiers told them that they can exchange rice and flour with chickens and ducks, which he said, was a dirty trick.

267. January 31, after seeing the notice of the Tze Chih Hwei, Ma Ching Jen and family moved back to their home but had to return to the camp because every day there were Japanese soldiers searching for money and girls.

268. January 31, Kiu Wu Shih, living at 13 Chien

^a Part missing.

Chang Hsiang, An Ping Chieh, went back to get some rice and was raped and looted by the Japanese soldiers. She ran back to the camp.

269. January 30, Mr. Yao, who is the owner of a shop Yih Shun at Shui Hsi Men, returned to his shop and met one Japanese soldier who forced him to give money. Mr. Yao is a well-to-do man. The Japanese soldier later on asked the neighbor of Yao to lead the way to find Yao, but he had already returned to the camp.

270. January 29, the mother, Mrs. Yang Ho Shih, and his brother, Mr. Yang Chun Hwai, of Mr. Yang Chun Ling, who lives at No. 80 Yui Hwa Lun running a tea-shop, were killed by Japanese soldiers. Hearing the news at the camp he went home to see it. While on his way at Chung Hwa Men, he met Japanese soldier again, who robbed him of all his money.

271. January 29, Mr. Liu Hung Tai went to his home, at No. 35 Hsiao Wang Foo Yuan. While arranging his personal effects in order, three Japanese soldiers broke in and asked for girls, to which the refugee answered, "No." Then they searched him and took his \$2.40.

272. January 29, Mr. Shih Wen Shu returned home to No. 24 Ta Hwai Fu Hsiang. Some Japanese soldiers rushed in and asked for girls, to which demand he answered "No." They took away from him six dollars, one tou of rice, and also cut his clothes with bayonets, but fortunately he was not hurt.

273. January 31, No. 13 back street of Roman Catholic Church at San Man Kung, Chao's home, soldiers constantly entered and searched and wanted girls.

274. January 28, No. 10 Pei Hsia Lu, Chen's home, Japanese soldiers wanted girls. His daughter hid herself under the floor. But he himself was robbed of a little over \$200.

275. January 30, Shansi Road No. 6 Ta Fang

Hsiang, a refugee returned home. Four Japanese soldiers came in the morning and wanted to rape a girl of 14. But through the beggings of her parents, she was saved from violence.

276. January 30, No. 46 Shanghai Road, two Japanese soldiers rushed into the house and raped one widow. They went away before the military police came.

277. January 30, Tze Pei She (Merciful Society) at No. 2 House, Ming's home, 1:30 p.m. three Japanese soldiers after driving out the men, raped the inmates. Please postpone the date of refugees' return home, they plead.

278. January 30, No. 30 Ten Tsai Ch'iao, three Japanese soldiers entered into the house. After searching the men, they raped the reporter's aunt, who had just given birth to a child only half a month ago.

279. January 31, morning, at No. 18 Tung Ren Kai, a Japanese soldier took away all the vegetables newly bought.

280. January 29. A woman refugee visited her home. No sooner had she arrived than Japanese soldiers entered. She hid under straw fuel. Through the pleading of her neighbor, the soldiers went away. After three to five hours there came four soldiers searching the place. Fortunately she was not found. She gave her address: No. 47 West Street, Chao Tien Kung.

281. January 28, No. 1 Ta Sha Mao Hsiang, Hsung by name, three Japanese soldiers came and took away all the clothes, raped one young girl. Next day they came and demanded for a young girl. A negative reply angered them and they fired at random. These girls had gone to the refugee camp at Ginling College.

282. January 29, opposite to a pawn shop at Nai bridge, a young girl about 20 years of age was pulled into a small lane by force.

283. At No. 384 Tientsin Chieh, widow Chow, aged over 50 years, was raped by force. *Now still detained* and compelled to cook food. Reported February 1.

284. January 29, 6 p.m., No. 8 Tung Kwa Chih, Japanese soldiers came and demanded a good girl (*hao ku niang*).

285. January 30, Tsang Hua-fog, living at No. 22 Tsang Kung Chiao, T'ang Tse Chieh, following the order of the Tze Chih Hwei, went home. . . .

286. January 30, a Japanese soldier came to No. 132 Hankow Road and demanded for *hao ku niang* and got angry when a negative answer was given. Fortunately nobody was hurt.

287. On January 29, at 8 p.m., five Japanese soldiers (three wore uniforms, two with plain clothes) went to No. 11 Tze Pei She. They threatened Ma Liang-tze with the point of a bayonet at her breast, and wanted her to follow them. They threatened her husband by placing the bayonet on his head. They did the same thing to her sister-in-law. They did not succeed.

288. January 30, No. 115 Shanghai Road, a Japanese soldier came at 7 p.m. with pistols in hand and robbed them of \$12.

289. January 30, morning, at No. 13 Mo Chen Lu, Yang's house, four soldiers rushed into the house, searched every corner. There lived an old woman. When they saw the picture of a young girl (Yang's daughter) they asked the old woman for this girl. A negative answer made them angry. But the calmness of the old woman saved the situation.

290. January 30, 11 a.m., No. 19 Huang Li Hsiang Chao Tien Kung, a girl refugee of Ginling College went home to pay a visit. Suddenly there came four soldiers

^a Part missing.

who raped this young girl a little over ten years of age by turn.

291. January 31, morning, some soldiers at Tung Kwa Shih rushed into a family and tried to pull two girls away for evil purposes. Somebody went to call military police. When the military police came, soldiers had already run away.

292. January 30, evening, Ching Li at Wutaishan two girls were carried off.

293. January 28, evening, two Japanese soldiers entered a matshed at Kiangsu Road searching for girls. Having failed, they stabbed an old man of 60 on the left shoulder.

294. January 29, evening, three soldiers raped one woman in a civilian house.

295. January 29, evening, Chukiang Road three Japanese soldiers raped one woman in a civilian house.

296. January 29, evening, No. 9 Ku Ling Temple, three Japanese soldiers came to a house and raped a girl of 20 years of age.

297. January 29, evening, No. 21 (1) Yin Yang Ying one woman was raped by Japanese soldiers.

298. January 29, evening, Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46 Yin Yang Ying were all visited and searched by soldiers for money and raping. In No. 44 Japanese soldiers (four) raped one woman and beat her husband.

299. January 20, morning, Tai Ping Hotel, at Sze Hsiang Chiao a woman was dragged by Japanese soldiers to the door and killed at the spot.

300. January 31, Kwangchow Road, two Japanese soldiers raped one woman.

301. January 31, in a small lane next to the Ts'ui Chi Sea Goods Shop at Ts'ai Hsia Kai, an old woman of over 60 and a little girl of 12 were both raped by Japanese soldiers.

302. January 31, Drum Tower, Er Tiao Hsiang, a girl of 12 was raped.

303. January 31, Sze Hsiang Chiao an old woman over 60 was first raped and then was stabbed by a bayonet in her vagina and killed.

304. January 31, an old man in the service of the Red Cross, originally in the soup kitchen of the University of Nanking Camp, his home in Hsiakwan. On the 28th he borrowed from his relatives luggage and wanted to go to Hsiakwan and live. When he came to the cross road at Chung Shan Pei Lu and San Pai Lou neighborhood, his luggage was robbed by Japanese soldiers.

305. January 30. Two refugees Li Wang-sze and Li Sian-er returned to their home at New Bridge. They were searched over 10 times and were beaten five or six times and were demanded to give girls.

306. January 28, 8 a.m., a Japanese soldier came to No. 7 Wei Ching Li, went up to the second story and broke the door of the room. Their object was a woman. Having failed they went away.

307. At the railway station at San Pai Lou an old woman over 60 has been recently raped over 10 times.

308. February 1, No. 21 Lo Chia Lu, two soldiers entered the house at noon and searched every corner surely, the reporter declared, not with good purpose. The people ran to No. 23 and asked a foreigner to help them get the Japanese soldiers away.

Note: This List is Incomplete, and cases occurring a few days previous to January 28 have been left out, but it would show the general condition just the same. This is the longest list of cases we have ever had to file. The former record was filed on December 19, Cases 16 to 70, but those included not only cases between December 16 and 19 but from the night of the 13th, in other words six days. The above list is 88 cases for mainly three days, January 29, 30 and 31.

The names of the Chinese reporting the cases are not given, because we have had one such worker killed and another seriously threatened. But they are from our regular staff and have given their names, and cases can be checked by number.

NUMBER 59

LETTER TO MR. HIDAKA^a

February 3, 1938

My dear Sir:

I recall with friendly appreciation your assurance of yesterday that refugees will not be forcibly evicted from the present camps, and am sure that this wise policy will obviate any danger of serious difficulties over the problem. You will of course realize the importance of securing the detailed cooperation of the military authorities to this end so that all possibility of misunderstanding may be averted. This is the more necessary because repeated and specific instructions were issued for removal by Friday, February 4, under threat of military compulsion and sealing of gates.

We are grateful for the new opportunities of friendly contact with the Japanese authorities, as provided by General Homma, yourself, and the expected arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Hirota.

With kindest personal regards, I beg to remain

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

Chairman

^a Of the Japanese Embassy.

NUMBER 60

MEMORANDUM BY TSITSASHAN TEMPLE

This is a translation from Chinese, therefore it may not be exactly like the original. This letter was received from the temple of Tsitsashan, situated about 5 miles from my residence and is written by one of the high priests, and signed by 20 reputable local residents. B. A. SINDBERG, February 3, 1938.

To whom it may concern for the sake of humanity!

Dear Sirs:

The following is a short resumé of the condition and our troubles at this temple. Since the fall of Nanking, refugees have been coming here for shelter and aid, in hundreds daily. As this is written we have already about 20,400 people under the roof of this temple, mostly women and children. The men have either been shot or taken prisoners to do hard labor for the Japanese soldiers.

Beginning from January 4, we will briefly describe the daily outrages:

January 4. A truck arrived with Japanese soldiers. They stole nine cows and made the Chinese slaughter them for transportation, while in the neighborhood they passed the time burning several houses.

January 6. Many Japanese soldiers arrived from the riverside, stole one donkey and 18 bed-rolls from the refugees.

January 7. Japanese soldiers came, raped one woman, and one 14 year old girl, and took away with them five bed-rolls.

January 8 and 9. A total of six woman raped by Japanese soldiers. As always in the temple, they searched out the young ones and forced them to submit at the point of a bayonet.

January 11. Another four women raped, drunk soldiers running around the temple, shooting with rifles at anything, wounding many and damaging buildings.

January 13. Many soldiers arrived, searching for foodstuff and confiscating a considerable amount. Before leaving they raped a mother and her daughter.

January 15. Many Japanese soldiers arrived, round up all the young women, chose out 10, and raped them in a room at the temple. Later the same day a very drunken Japanese soldier came, went into one room demanding wine and women. Wine he was given, but no girls. Enraged he started to shoot wildly, killing two young boys, then left. On his way back to his station he went into a house on the road and killed a 70 year old farmer woman, and stole a donkey, also set fire to a house.

January 16. Raping and looting repeated.

January 18. Three donkeys looted.

January 19. Japanese soldiers went on a rampage through the temple breaking down doors, windows and furniture, leaving with seven donkeys.

About January 20 a new detachment of troops arrived to relieve the guards billeted at the Tsitsashan Railway Station. The lieutenant in charge of the new soldiers is a good man. Since his arrival things have been a good deal better. He placed a guard here, which helped a lot to keep out other Japanese soldiers, coming here from other places in search of women and things to loot. But when he leaves again for another station, we fear that we will have trouble again. It is therefore our sincere hope that someone in position to help us will do something to stop these inhuman atrocities. Eighty per cent of the refugees sheltering here have lost everything they once possessed, homes destroyed, livestock killed, valuables stolen. Many women have lost their husbands, children left fatherless, as most young men have been killed by Japanese soldiers. Many are wounded and sick, and no medical aid has been available, as nobody dares to walk on any highway in fear of being shot. Only a very little

rice is left. Then how shall the farmers be able to work their farm in spring with no water buffaloes left, or rice to sow?

We, the undersigned, herewith beg you to help our people.

TSITSASHAN TEMPLE

January 25, 1938

NUMBER 61

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

February 3, 1938

As zero hour draws near for the threatened compulsory military expulsion of people from refugee camps, many are moving out. But at the same time cases of rape, robbery, and violence suffered by people returning to their homes continue to pour in to our office.

On top of that, rice deliveries have stopped today. With no dependable rice supply in other parts of the city and moved from places where they have received free rice or rice gruel, there is going to be considerable suffering. It is too bad that conditions were not as well prepared for people in those areas as they were for them when they moved into the Safety Zone the first two weeks in December. Then men risked their lives to haul in reserve supplies of rice and flour through air raids and defence of the city. Now at the critical moment the 1,000 bags of flour promised almost two weeks ago are still tied up with red tape, and with no reserve supplies of rice at shops for distribution rice delivery breaks down.

Because the cases are so many, the following is limited to cases occurring since February 1: (Others will be listed later.)

309. February 3, an 18 year old young man, Sze Shao-hsi, left his camp at 9 a.m. to return home. When he got to Sze Hsiang Chiao he was stabbed with a bayonet by a Japanese soldier because he did not bow down quickly enough. He came to our house this noon for treatment. (Mills)

310. February 1, at noon two Japanese soldiers acting as sentries at the East end of Yi-ho Road searched a man named Shen and took \$6 from him. (Magee)

311. February 2, Mrs. Liu Sung Shih, aged 53, was raped at 7:30 a.m. by two Japanese soldiers at the back-ground of the Ningpo Native Association.

312. February 1, Mrs. Hsu Wang Shih, aged 20, was raped by four Japanese soldiers at 10 p.m. at No. 49 Yin Yang Ying.

313. February 1, a Mr. Siao was robbed by four Japanese soldiers of \$5 at Sikang Road.

314. February 1, a Mr. Liu had \$4.70 taken away from him by four Japanese soldiers at Lang Yar Lu, Kuling Temple about 5 p.m.

315. February 1, at noon, a Mr. Chang had 80 cents taken from him by two Japanese soldiers at Kuling Temple.

N. B. Three cases west of the Zone indicate difficulties of small farmers in either returning to their farms or in going back and forth.

316. February 2, a Mr. Feng went to Hsia Kiang Kow Pung to register at 8 a.m. At 11 a.m. he arrived home, No. 100 San Tiao Hsiang of Hsi Hwa Men, and half an hour later, one Japanese soldier broke in. At that time Mr. Feng's neighbor, a Mr. Kao and his daughter-in-law were there together. The Japanese soldier intended to do something bad, fortunately this Mr. Feng knew a little Japanese and persuaded the Japanese to go. Later, Mr. Kao returned to Kan Ho Yen.

317. February 1, a Mr. Wang returned to his home at Hsiao Pei Men Chieh No. 15 at 9 a.m. While he was putting things in order a Japanese soldier came in and asked for girls, to which a negative answer was given. Then the Japanese soldier asked his grandson where is his mother, to which the boy also answered "No." Finally he asked the little boy to lead to the opposite house to search, and finding nothing he went away, giving 10 cents to the boy.

318. February 2, Mr. Chiang returned to his home at Hsin Men Ko. *En route* he met five or six Japanese soldiers at the corner of Yunnan and Chungshan Roads, who forced him to carry cooking utensils to Yih Kiang Hotel. Having finished the job, he tried to go back, but coming to the Ministry of Railways, he again met two Japanese soldiers who asked him to carry rice to Hsiang Yuan Men. As the time of his returning was too late, he could not go home.

319. February 2, Mr. Chang aged 46 formerly stayed at a camp. He was then hired for service by the Japanese Hsiao Chow Troop at 30 cents a day, starting from the 11th of January. On the 2nd of February about 8 a.m. while on his way to the said Japanese troop he met more than 10 Japanese soldiers at Ting Chia Bridge, Yunnan Road, who forced him to carry some articles. He showed them the pass given by the Hsiao Chow Troop as certifying he is working at the said troop, but these soldiers tore the pass and beat Mr. Chang to do the job.

320. February 1, Mr. Wang went home. *En route* he met two Japanese soldiers at Chu Kiang Lu, Hsiao Sar Mao Hsiang, who took away \$1.12 from him.

321. February 2, Mr. Chen and Mr. Miao returned on January 30 to Tung Pai Lou on Chung Shan Tung Lu to arrange everything in order for preparation to return to their factory on February 2. When they got to the

factory they saw four Japanese soldiers taking away various articles, such as machines, printing machine and other useful things. They forbid them to enter, so the refugees could not but return to the camp and waited till February 2. That morning they went to the factory and met some Japanese soldiers, who after seeing their cards, seals, asked for girls. Then they took away from Mr. Chen \$18 and from Mr. Miao \$12.80. So these two refugees had to return to the camp and are now penniless.

322. February 2, Mr. Chu tried to return to his home at Jen Kung Lu in the afternoon. As he went to Tien Kwang Hsiang with his friend, they were stopped by five Japanese soldiers who took them away to do some work till night. So they dare not return home again.

323. February 2, Mrs. Ma returned to her home at South Kwang Hua Lu and just as she arrived home, Japanese soldiers entered through the front door and back door asking for girls. Fortunately they hid themselves under the bed and were not seen by them. They took away five basins and 10 candles.

324. February 2, at 3 p.m. four soldiers came to Pao's house at Wang Fu Hsiang asking for girls. When answered "No," they went away.

325. February 2, at 2 p.m. Japanese soldiers broke through the walls of a house at Chi Chia Wan, searched the house and demanded girls. All women hid themselves and fortunately were not discovered. The soldiers went away at 2:30 p.m.

326. February 1, at 1 p.m. three Japanese soldiers came and raped a 29 year old girl by turns at Tze Ma Ts'ung.

327. February 1, at 1 p.m. three Japanese soldiers came to Wu Tiao Hsiang, Drum Tower, and carried off a girl of little over 10 years of age. The same family

had been visited by three Japanese soldiers on January 28 who raped two women.

328. February 2, at 3 p.m. three soldiers came for girls at Chi Chia Wan. The man's wife escaped through the back door. But they took away four basins.

329. February 1, at 10 a.m. a Japanese soldier came to Men Tung Chuan Lung Hsiang and asked a boy aged 11 for girls. When the little boy answered "No" he slapped his both cheeks. The soldier took away a brass kettle just filled with hot water.

330. February 3, Mr. and Mrs. Kiang returned to their home at Pei Hsia Lu about 10 a.m. Seven or eight Japanese soldiers broke in their house and forced Mr. Kiang to go out with the intention to do something bad to his wife. However, the soldiers seeing that Mr. Kiang wore an armband of the International Committee went away finally.

331. February 2, 10 a.m. Ma's wife at Chung Hwa Men while nearing the gates was raped by a Japanese soldier.

Note: The above 23 cases complete those filed up till afternoon February 3 for February 1, 2, 3. They luckily are not as violent as those for January 29, 30, 31. Part of this may be that the refugees have learned that the chief danger is to young women, and as we know, are making other arrangements for the young women in the family wherever possible. But the continual search for young women, robbery and impressment, seriously interfere with the people starting the normal life. Since the chief danger does seem to be to young women, we hope to be able to keep some of the camps open for young women at least.

The return of people to their homes does not end the relief problem, especially when their economic life cannot get started under present conditions. Rather, the return home makes it more difficult to help them. It will require

a much larger field staff and new methods. Our Rehabilitation Committee is working on these plans now. The 50,000 people who have been receiving free rice will still have to depend on some free source of food. And we expect this number to increase rather than decrease and that the relief problem will last at least through the month of April.

Below are cases occurring before February 1 that we were not able to get typed up for our issue of February 1.

332. January 31, Mrs. Lee returned to her home at Chang Lo Chieh. She is 63 years old. She slept in her home that night and at about 7 or 8 p.m. some Japanese soldiers came and asked for money. Early next morning she fled back to the camp with all her cash lost; fortunately she was not hurt.

333. January 31, at 8 p.m. two soldiers came to the home of an old woman, 71 years old, who lives at Mo Fan . . . * in the San Pei Lou district. They crawled to the top of her hut evidently to listen whether there were any girls inside. When the old woman heard the noise on the roof she came out and they came down. They went in and asked for girls but she said there were none, whereupon they beat her. They tried to take off her trousers but she resisted. So they hit her over the head with something they had picked up in the house. (Magee)

334. January 29, Mr. Lu who is one of the Sheng Kun Hwei inquirers and lives in the Kwangtung Hsin Tsun on Ta Fang Hsiang where some of our Christians are living, was stopped at Lion Bridge between San Pai Lou and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by a soldier who searched him and took 10 dimes from him, all the money the soldier could find. His friend was searched and had 40 cents taken by the same man. (Magee)

* Part missing.

335. Mr. Wei on his way from getting his hair cut met three Japanese soldiers who pulled him to a bamboo forest and took away from him \$3.80 and seven packages of cigarettes.

336. January 29, Mrs. Li returned to her home with her son at Sze Tiao Hsiang. Three Japanese soldiers went there and robbed 50 cents from her. They then returned to their camp.

337. January 29, Mr. Yao returned to Chang Fu Yuan, his home, in the afternoon. Some Japanese soldiers robbed two cases of matches from them that day. On the 30th some Japanese went there and stripped off the clothes from all members of his family, including an 80 year old woman, to find if they had money. But they had none. At the same time Mr. Zee of the next door was robbed of \$3.50. On February 1 there came three Japanese soldiers searching in the same way. They intend to return to the camp.

338. January 31 morning Mrs. Wang returned home. Three Japanese soldiers went there and asked for some young girls. As she did not have any, the soldiers threatened her with daggers and tried to rob some money in vain. Under such conditions she had to return to the camp.

339. January 29 at noon, a bean curd shop at Men Tung Yin Fu Kai was opened. At 10 p.m. on January 31 four Japanese soldiers came and robbed the man of all his earnings, little over \$20.

340. January 30 morning four Japanese soldiers (one in plain clothes) came to Wang's house at 49 Yin Yang Ying and took away a dollar from his body. In the evening they came again and broke in through the back door. Fortunately the women escaped through the front door and hid themselves outside.

341. At No. 30 Chiang Yi Lu Japanese soldiers constantly came for girls and took away all the best food.

342. January 31 afternoon one Japanese soldier entered the house of Mrs. Loh, aged 41, at Chih Shao Yuin with evil purpose. Fortunately there were many males, she got away unviolated. But one dollar on the table for buying rice was snapped away. The soldier used the butt of a pistol to beat the men.

343. January 27 at 8 p.m. four Japanese soldiers came and raped two Wu sisters, aged 24 and 21 at Hwa An Li, under the point of bayonets. (A letter from two raped girls.) The soldiers returned again on the 29th, looking for the same girls. On the 27th they also took a gold ring.

344. January 29, Mrs. Chu at Hwang Ni Kang had soldiers loot her house and frighten her with bayonets in demanding young women.

345. January 30, Japanese soldiers looted the house of Sze Fu I and raped a woman. His house is at Shih Ku Lu.

346. January 27, Japanese took away the baggage of Mrs. Tsien on Chung Shan Tung Lu.

347. January 30, Mrs. Yeh was raped by a Japanese soldier at Nanking Theological Seminary.

348. January 27, a Japanese soldier attempted to rape Mrs. Tsien at Tsao Shu Hsiang.

349. January 28, two Japanese soldiers attempted to rape Mrs. Wong at Ping Sze Chieh.

350. January 29, Miss Ma's house at Ling Chuen Hsiang was looted.

351. January 30, 11 a.m. two Japanese soldiers took away two young girls and raped them, from the home of Mr. Shaw at Tsao Shu Hsiang.

352. January 29, a Japanese soldier came with a

bayonet demanding young women from Peh Lien-shih on Hwang Ni Kang.

353. January 29, Hwang Chen Shih, at Tsai Er Hsiang, aged 39, was raped by Japanese soldiers over 10 times by turn.

354. January 20, Lu Ni Shih, aged 31, at Tsai Er Hsiang, was raped by Japanese soldiers by turn over one whole day and she is now a person of disability.

355. January 29 afternoon Japanese soldiers looted the clothes and other articles from Mrs. Ling at Ping An Hsiang.

356. January 30 afternoon three Japanese soldiers forced Mrs. Moo at Tai Ping Chiao with bayonets for young women.

357. January 29 afternoon Japanese soldiers forced a woman named Chang with bayonets for young women, at Shih Ku Lu.

358. January 28, Wang Ching Shih at Liu Yeh Chieh had Japanese soldier come wanting women and searching for money.

359. January 27 afternoon soldiers came to Yu Yen Mao's house at Ma Yung and demanded bedding and money.

360. January 28 afternoon Japanese soldiers searched Mrs. Chu's house for bedding, clothes and money.

361. January 27 afternoon three Japanese soldiers surrounded Mrs. Shen at Tung Tiao Hsiang demanding young women.

362. January 30 afternoon Japanese soldiers looted Mrs. Chow of money and bedding.

363. January 28, Japanese soldiers looted Mrs. Yu at Ping Sze Chieh of bedding and other things.

364. January 28, Japanese soldiers took away one dollar and frightened Mrs. Liu at Ling Chuen Hsiang, wanting women.

365. January 29 morning Japanese soldier demanded women from Ma Chang Nien at Ping Sze Chieh.

366. January 29, Mrs. Ho, aged 58, returned to her home at Hwei Lung Chieh, but was raped by Japanese soldiers two times, so she came back to the camp.

367. January 30, Mrs. Chow at Gung Yuan Lu was raped by Japanese soldier three times.

368. January 29, Mrs. Yang at Tsan Ban Hsiang, aged 20, was raped by three Japanese soldiers.

369. February 2, Chiu I Hsien at Kwang Hwa Lu was looted of her clothes and basin, etc., by two Japanese soldiers.

A New Question for the Sphinx: If a poor population is robbed for over seven weeks and the robbing continues and no economic income develops, what will result?

"A change of troops" is hardly an adequate excuse because there is no change of people and no chance to replenish the money or other resources taken from the population.

L. SMYTHE

NUMBER 62

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

Supplement to February 3, 1938

Note: Below are additional cases between January 28 and noon, February 3.

370. February 2, 2 p.m. two Japanese soldiers came to Wang Fu Hsiang with bayonets and asked Mr. Wang for girls. When he told them there were none, they hit him.

371. February 1, Mr. Wang reports that at 5:30 p.m. three Japanese soldiers came to Tien Mo Lu to ask for

girls. Fortunately his wife was hidden in the kitchen. The soldiers then took away \$8.60 from him.

372. February 3, Mrs. Peh went home to Si Shih Bai Gai. When she went out to pour out the stool she met three Japanese soldiers who pulled her to go with them. She knelt down before them telling them that her mother-in-law was sick and also the house master proved her words being true, so the soldiers went to her home, and finding out that her mother-in-law was really sick, they released her. (Chopped by her thumb)

373. February 3 morning Mrs. Liu returned home and while she was walking in front of the door of Sung Yuan, Er Tien Hong, Hsi Hwa Men, she was pulled by three Japanese soldiers to a foreign style house and was raped there and also her garment was bayoneted. (Chopped by her right hand 2nd finger)

374. February 3, Mrs. Ching returned to her home at Mei Tan Chieh, Chung Hwa Men, but while she just arrived at the front door of her home, a Japanese soldier stood at the door preventing her from entering the house and also pulled her in an attempt to rape her. The woman was released after repeated requests, but the soldier beat her before he went away. (Chopped by her right hand 2nd finger)

375. February 3, Mrs. Ma returned home, and while she was walking in front of a house on Tung Ren Chieh, she met three Japanese soldiers, who dragged her to an empty house and then raped her by turn. (Chopped by her right hand 2nd finger)

376. February 1, Mrs. Dai returned home, and while she was in the street named Nei Lu Chieh, she met two Japanese soldiers, who looted one silver ear ring. (Chopped by her right hand 2nd finger)

377. February 3, Mr. Chen returned home, and while he was in Tung Kwan Tao, he met two Japanese soldiers

who asked him for young girls. As he replied "none," the soldiers bayoneted his loin and thus he was wounded. (Chopped with left hand 2nd finger)

378. January 30 Mrs. Chen went home and while she was walking on the street of Shih Ban Chieh, she met three Japanese soldiers who pulled her to Hen Mao Gian Yuan (a shop) and raped her by turns. When rape was finished, she was released. (Chopped by her right hand 2nd finger)

379. January 31, about noon, three Japanese soldiers broke into the house of Mr. Lee on Yen Chia Kan Tse near Chi Chia Wan and demanded girls, to which he answered "No." They took away one dollar.

380. February 1, Chang Chin-mei was robbed of \$7.90 and 30 coppers by Japanese soldiers in a small lane in Hwa Chiao Lu.

381. February 1, while registering at Kao Pang \$3.30 and 15 coppers were robbed from Chan Hwang-ho at Chuan Sze Hsiang by Japanese soldiers.

382. February 1, Wu Chang-seng returned to his home at Kwang Hwa Men (outside) and after arriving seven Japanese soldiers there brought an old woman and order them to make sexual connection together. The Japanese soldiers laughed by the side.

383. February 1, Sen Kwi-hsin on his way home to Chang Ching Lo was robbed of \$7.60.

384. February 2, Yih Li Shih after returning to her home at east end of Hsueh Chia Hsiang, Japanese soldiers entered her room at night time intending to rape.

385. February 2, Yih Chang Shih was raped successively by two Japanese soldiers at Yin Mah Hsiang.

386. February 2, Chao Fang-yung while returning home met Japanese soldiers before Municipal Hall and they robbed him of \$5.30 and some tens of coppers.

387. February 2, Ma Lao-tai returned home and soldiers came demanding young girls.

388. February 3, Wu Loh Shih on returning to her home at Hu Pu Chieh met soldiers who intended to rape her but fortunately she was saved.

389. January 29, Lin Lee Shih had Japanese strongly press her for money at Ju Wang Chun.

390. January 29, Chang Ma Shih was raped by Japanese soldiers behind Min Sing Theatre, Sze Hsiang Chiao.

391. January 29, Lee Fee Shih was raped successively by two Japanese soldiers along Hei Long Hsiang.

392. January 29, Japanese soldiers demanded two silver finger rings and later threatened with a dagger Tsai Loh Shih before Hsien Ping Tuan and Chukiang Road.

393. January 29, a silver ring was robbed from Lee Chang Shih before the Hsien Ping Tuan in Chukiang Road and she was threatened with a dagger.

394. January 29, May Lee Shih was chased by a Japanese soldier with a dagger in his hand near Yu Sze Lang but fortunately she got rid of his hand.

395. January 29, Liu Pin-yuan met three Japanese soldiers who demanded his watch and banknotes with dagger in hand, on Shan Shao Li.

396. January 30, Chao Chiu Shih met a Japanese soldier at Wa Chin Chiao who induced her to a small lane and searched money from her.

397. January 30, Yang Chen Shih returned home to Gwei Piao, was raped and had money demanded of her by a Japanese who threatened her with a dagger in the night.

398. January 30, Chang Wang Shih returned to her home outside of Chung Hwa Men and was raped and had money demanded of her by Japanese soldiers.

399. January 30, Wang Kiang Shih had Japanese soldiers search her body for money and slap her at the Red Temple.

400. January 29, Mr. Wei King-sung of Tien Mo Lu reports that two Japanese soldiers came at 2 p.m. One soldier guarded the door while the other went upstairs and raped his cousin-in-law. Her mother kneeled down to beg, only to be smashed and be pointed by a bayonet.

401. January 29, 10 a.m. Mr. Chen of Yin Yang Ying reports that two Japanese soldiers came to demand girls. His mother ardently begged and pacified them. However one dollar and a little more was taken away by the soldiers.

402. January 29, 8 p.m. two plain dressed Japanese soldiers came to Ma's house at Tou Ts'ai Chiao asking for girls saying that they simply needed them for the night and would return them next morning, even promising to give the family rice, money and clothes. In spite of the pleadings from many people, they said "Nothing doing," and would call for them again tomorrow morning.

403. January 31, morning, Japanese soldiers attempted to rape a girl of 14 at Ta Fang Hsiang.

January 30, some soldiers came to the home of Mr. Cheng on Hsiao Lee Pai Sze of Chi Chia Wan and tried to rape a girl of 10. After ardently begging him, the girl was freed.

404. January 30 Mrs. Hu who stays at Hu Chu Kwan, while doing some cooking, was almost raped by Japanese soldiers, had not her mother gotten them to free her.

405. January 29, some Japanese soldiers went to a house and tried to do something bad to a girl of 10; her father then begged, but the Japanese soldiers stabbed and hurt his neck, while at the same time they kicked the girl.

406. January 30 two Japanese soldiers came to the house of Mr. Shou who had moved home to Kao Chia Wine Shop on January 25 at 11 a.m. and demanded girls to which he answered "No." Then the soldiers with bayonets pointed at him took away one golden ring and a watch.

L. SMYTHE

NUMBER 63

CASE NO. 426

Tsao Tsen Shih lives at No. 56 Hansimen. On the forenoon of the 5th of February one Japanese soldier came into her house and attempted to rape her. But others in the house called a Military Police. The soldier came again at 5 p.m. and used a bayonet to wound her face. She was sent to the University Hospital to have her wound dressed.

Dr. Wilson, who is attending the case, says that the wounds on her face are very serious and since the woman was semi-unconscious he feared the skull had been fractured.

February 5, 1938

NUMBER 64

LETTER TO MR. ALLISON

February 6, 1938

My dear Mr. Allison:

The International Committee is concerned only with carrying out its responsibilities for using on behalf of civilians in Nanking the money and supplies given to it. Therefore the Committee is ready to distribute its rice in cooperation with the Self-Government Committee, or under the name of the latter.

However, the International Committee cannot rightly shirk the duty of arranging the actual methods of distribution, which greatly affects the degree of service rendered to the needy population. The Committee must also point out that the attitudes of large sections of foreign opinion both in China and abroad would be unfavorably affected by confiscation of means legally given to the Committee.

It would seem that the position taken in the first paragraph is a fair and friendly solution of the problem.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

NUMBER 65

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

February 8, 1938, Supplement

427. February 5, 7 p.m. two Japanese soldiers came in over the wall at No. 25 Yi-ho Road and went up to the second story of that house and made a number of men there give up cash and other articles: Yuan a ring and \$10, Hsu \$15 and his registration blank, Luh \$1.30, Yoh \$1. The same soldiers went next door and took \$5,000. These soldiers had on overcoats and pistols strapped to their sides. (Magee)

428. February 7, a 12 year old girl was raped at midnight. Her parents had just moved home to Ta Fang Hsiang the day before. Her father returned the girl to the camp. She has suffered so much that even now she cannot walk and the injured part of her body was swelled according to her father.

429. February 4, Wang Lung Shih, aged 58, went home to Tai Ping Chiao, North City, and four or five Japanese soldiers came and drove the other people out of the house. . . . ^a

430. February 5, a Japanese soldier came to the house of Mr. Chen at Ta Chung Chiao, near Hsi Hwa Men, and asked for a girl. As there was no girl he pulled away a young man of about 17 to 18 years old and committed sodomy. Obeying the original instructions, the family had sent the older men back home.

431. February 5, morning, Mrs. Chen of Shih Pai Chur reports that three Japanese soldiers came and asked for girls. In the same afternoon, they came again with a truck outside, containing more than ten women, and the soldiers asked Mrs. Chen to join. After ardent begging they freed her.

432. February 5, a woman started home from Ginling College to Chiang Pun Ying, Chi Chia Wan. When she got home one Japanese soldier came in and asked for girls; then she started to escape, but he caught her and hurt her neck. She was so frightened that she again returned to the camp.

433. February 4, Mr. Tuan returned home to Lang Hou Chieh. One Japanese soldier came and asked for girls. As there were none, the soldier beat Mr. Tuan's mother. So Mr. Tuan returned to camp again.

434. February 5, an old woman at Lee Nui Foo was beaten by a Japanese soldier when the soldier tried to rape her.

435. Mr. Pao reports that while on his way back home to Hsiao Nui Shao Hsiang, he saw a young woman together with her brother walking on the street. Then there came one Japanese soldier who tried to be friendly

^a Part missing.

and gave the girl some candy and cigarettes and asked the girl to follow. The girl refused. Then the Japanese soldier forced her and pushed down the brother.

436. An old woman named Chen, over 60, at San Pai Lou, was visited by three Japanese soldiers. One was stationed outside while the other two raped the old woman by turn. One of the soldiers asked her to clean the penis by her mouth. Her grandson was stabbed twice for crying.

437. February 6 at 3 p.m. five soldiers came over the wall at Hua's house on Yangchow Road. The woman hid herself behind a sofa. Her brother-in-law stood by the sofa and told them "No girls." He was stabbed twice, but only his clothes were ripped but not hurt. In the evening they came again and went away after fruitless search.

438. February 7, 9 a.m. at Hsuisimen, Pei Wan Tze, three armed soldiers entered the house and seeing the reporter's niece they embraced her and kissed her. They tried to force her into a back room. She was loosed from the embrace by the pleadings of her mother and aunts (kneeling). As they went they said they would come back again. These women were so frightened that they returned to camp.

439. February 6, the reporter's daughter went home for noon meal. After the meal four soldiers entered. As soon as the daughter saw them, she escaped through the side door. Throughout the night soldiers came knocking on the door. As the reporter opened the door, they demanded "Whither has the girl gone?" When told she was not home, they threatened . . . ^a by striking. Hence the daughter returned to the camp.

440. February 6, afternoon, the wife of Han (age

^a Part missing.

48) was raped in turn by two Japanese soldiers. Hence she returned to camp on the 7th. She had gone home on the 5th.

441. Chen Li Shih aged 52 went with her daughter (age 12) on the 6th to her home at Ta Shu Chen, South Gate, and passed the night quietly. But the next day (7th) about 4 p.m. one Japanese soldier came sitting a while and went away. About 5 p.m. entered two armed soldiers. Seeing the young daughter of Chen Li Shih they wanted to do violence but the young girl escaped to the back of the house. The old woman was frightened and begged to be excused. The two soldiers struck her head with the butt of the rifle. They returned to the camp on the 8th at 7 a.m.

442. February 2, a family was carrying vegetables into the city and was stopped by some Japanese soldiers near Chunghwamen. They forced him to kneel in the road and asked him for *hao ku niang*. They told him to throw away his vegetables and the man demurred. Whereupon the soldier took the butt of his rifle and drove it down on the man's lower leg, breaking both bones. It took him two days to get to the hospital. (Wilson)

443. February 2, the University Hospital tinsmith returned to his home in South City as per order. Some Japanese soldiers on the street grabbed him by the collar and threw him to the road. He was bruised but otherwise unhurt. (Wilson)

444. February 6. The man reporting this had been taken by the Japanese and worked for them for a month outside Chung Shan Men. They gave him three yen as a month's wages. They sent him back because that detachment left for other parts. A few days later he and some friends were taking some empty burlap sacks from Ninghai Road along Kwangchow Road. A soldier on a hillock stopped them and motioned them to return. They turned

around and had gone about 40 steps when a shot from behind shattered this man's left arm below the elbow so severely that it had to be amputated. He has three dependents, shot on the 6th. (Wilson)

NUMBER 66

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

Noon, February 8, 1938

LATEST MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED

The old, gray-haired Chinese who was shot at the edge of a garden patch near the city wall back of Pai Tze Ting was shot by Japanese soldiers for carrying two chairs from a matshed. The old woman and two men who came with an old door to carry away the wounded man were shot for their humanitarian interest in helping the wounded man.

The latest demonstration of the serious endeavor to restore law and order in Nanking occurred late Sunday afternoon. Because the first report to us Monday morning said it was in a military area, we did not go then to investigate. But late in the day a neighbor of the deceased came and then about 4:30 p.m. a girl came and said she was the daughter of the woman who had been killed. Her mother had gone home a few days ago to start their home again and took all their money with her. She hoped to find the money on her mother's body. Mr. Rabe and Mr. Mills went with her to the scene immediately and found the four bodies located thus with fresh pools of blood:

Case No. 425.^a Number 1 is the old man; Number 2 is the woman who brought aid; Number 3 and 4 are the

^a See Document No. 67.

men who came to get the wounded man; the oblong object is the door.^a

This morning, Tuesday, Herr Dr. Rosen, Mr. Rabe, Mr. Sperling and Mr. Smythe went to investigate and found the bodies had been moved to a nearby knoll for burial but the blood was still on the ground and on the door. The scene of the murder is near a pond surrounded by garden patches, two of which were freshly dug up for spring planting. It is 200 yards from the nearest road. This morning soldiers were passing on the road but no sentries were found in front of the matshed houses of the farmers. The one man left told us there were many people who had returned that were working their ground on the day of the killing. But this frightened them all away. Thus is agricultural production encouraged! To the west the charred walls of the former Soviet Embassy rise skyward.

Food. The trucking department of the Self-Government Committee is trucking in 1,500 bags of flour a day and getting started on the 1,000 bags of rice recently assigned. Flour can now be purchased on Pao Tai Chieh just beyond Shih Miao K'o.

Return of Refugees to their Homes. The figure announced today in Shanghai that 100,000 refugees had returned to their homes may be a little high as that does not allow for those that return to the Zone. About one-third have moved out of the camps, i.e., 20,000. A westerner who was out South Gate this morning reports more people out there and not so much burning farther away from the gate.

General Matsui's instructions to the officers yesterday that order must be restored is most welcome. Then we can stop the bother of reporting.

^a Diagram not appearing on the carbon copy of document.

407. February 5, 7:30 p.m. five Japanese soldiers came to the home of Mai Liang Shih on Tien Chao Lu and searching many men for money and attempted to rape Mrs. Mai, but she escaped.

408. February 5, 7:40 p.m. two Japanese soldiers came to the home of Chi Chih Shih on I Ho Lu, took \$5 and attempted to rape the woman, but they escaped.

409. February 5, 8 a.m. two Japanese soldiers came to the home of Er Li Shih, who had gone home on February 3, at Kuang Yuan Chieh near Confucius Temple. At the time the men of the wine shop were away doing work for the Japanese. They dragged her into a room and closed the door for over ten minutes. She was forced to take off her clothes. She had given birth to a child ten days ago, but the child had died. Another woman at the same place, Feng Ho Shih, saved herself from violence at the same time by lying that she had given birth to a child four days before but the child was dead. The soldiers promised to come back later to examine her.

410. February 5, 10 a.m. four or five Japanese soldiers came into the home of Wang Liu Shih at Hwang Ni Kang asking for girls and children. At 5 p.m. there came again some other soldiers knocking the door vigorously. Wang Lu Shih and family fled through the back door. They had returned home on February 4 according to order.

411. February 4, Miss Vautrin reports that a hundred German mark note dated "February 7, 1908" was given to eight men for working seven or eight days (Of course the note is worthless) as remuneration. (The note is on file) (Vautrin)

412. February 4 at 4 p.m. three soldiers (two armed) came to a house on Hua Hsing Hsiang (east of Ninghai Road) and searched for money and demanded

girls. The old women were so frightened that they ran away. The soldiers failed to get them.

413. February 4, afternoon, a woman named Feng went back home (Pao Ma Hsiang) but when she arrived at Fu Ming Fang, she was dragged by two Japanese soldiers into a dugout. They tried to do violence, but owing to the cry of her child they went away.

414. February 3 morning, Wu's whole family returned home to Lung Pei Li. A Japanese soldier entered the house twice and took away nearly all the articles. The same soldier entered again and drove away all the males. He tore the clothes off a woman, the 6th *na na*, married woman, and raped her by force.

415. February 3, about 5 p.m. at Chang Su Hsiang (near Ta Chung Chiao) three soldiers came and forced a woman to throw away her baby and after raping her they went away laughing.

416. Hsung Tsoh Shih reports that when she went out of the Safety Zone, as she reached Hsuisimen she was searched by soldiers stationed at the gate and \$3.80 was taken from her. Then she went out of the gate, she was dragged into a dugout. She was saved from violence when the soldier saw a younger woman about 30 years of age and let her go and caught the younger woman. Hsung Tsoh Shih fled back into the city.

417. February 4, at Men Hsi, Tai Ping Chiao, three Japanese soldiers came to Tu's home and wanted to rape the woman. When she heard the voice of the soldiers, she hid herself behind the loom. The soldiers tried to force her for 30 minutes and went away. This Tu woman came to the camp and made this report.

418. February 3, four Japanese soldiers climbed over the wall of a house on Peiping Road at 8 p.m. and took away \$1 from Mr. Sih, \$3 from Mr. Tao and raped the wife of Mr. Chao and the wife of Mr. Liu twice.

419. February 3, three Japanese soldiers went to another house on Peiping Road at about 8 p.m. and took \$2.20 from Mr. King, \$2.50 from Mr. Hu and \$1.40 from Mr. Too.

420. February 3, Yao Lao Shih who had returned home, aged 23, was raped by Japanese soldiers at 1 p.m.

421. February 2, Wang Yu Ling took his wife to go home this morning but when they were on the midway they met a truck which was loaded with three Japanese soldiers passing by and the truck was suddenly stopped. The soldiers came down and took the said refugee's box to the truck and also his wife. Fortunately his wife jumped down from the truck, but his box was taken away.

422. February 2, Wang Yang Shih went to her home, which is situated at Pan Lung Shan outside Ho Ping Men. At 11 the same morning, four Japanese soldiers came and intended to rape. After begging them ardently by kneeling down, they set the women free but beat them hard and took away 10 dollars. Fearing that they would come back again, Mrs. Wang and her children returned to the camp.

423. February 2, Hse Chen Shih, aged 24, on her way home to Hsiakwan was detained in a house by Japanese soldiers and violated. When she went out the gate to Hsiakwan, she was dragged by three or four Japanese soldiers. Fortunately, she was saved by a Japanese Navy officer. Through the aid of Swastika people she was brought back to the refugee camp.

424. February 1 six refugees went home from one camp to Si K'u Sze Fang at noon. One soldier came and after looking around went and brought another soldier. They threatened the refugees with bayonets and robbed them of \$8.30 and 12 dimes.

L. SMYTHE

NUMBER 67

CASE NO. 425

Monday morning, February 7, it was reported to us that four people, three men and one woman, had been killed on February 6 about 5 p.m. by Japanese soldiers back of Pei Tze Ting. Just before noon a neighbor of the deceased came to our office and confirmed the story. About 4:30 p.m. the same day a Chinese girl came to our office for help because she said the woman that had been killed was her own mother. Her mother had gone home a few days before to start their home again and had taken all their money with her. She hoped to find the money on her mother's body.

Mr. Rabe and Mr. Mills went with her to the scene immediately and found the four bodies located thus with fresh pools of blood: Number one is the old man who was shot first; number two is the woman who brought aid; numbers 3 and 4 are the men who came to get the wounded men; the oblong object is the door.^a

The story was that the old man was carrying two chairs along the path by the wire fence and a Japanese soldier stopped him and shot him on the spot. The woman, who was walking with him, noticed that he was only wounded and not dead, so she went and got two men to come with a door to take the wounded man away. When the three of them arrived at the spot, the soldier shot all three of them.

It was too late that night to do anything more, so Mr.

^a Diagram not appearing on the carbon copy of document.

Rabe and Mr. Mills went home and decided to report to the Self-Government Committee the next morning.

The following morning, Tuesday, February 8, the Self-Government Committee told us that they had learned of the case and their police had reported the matter to the T'eh Wu Chi Kwan (Special Service Corps). Consequently, we decided to go out again to see what had been done. Doctor Rosen of the German Embassy happened to be in our office at the time and said he would be glad to go along.

Dr. Rosen, Mr. Rabe, Mr. Sperling and Mr. Smythe went to investigate and found the bodies had been moved to a nearby knoll for burial by the Red Swastika Society that morning. But the blood was still on the ground and on the door. Both the door and the chairs were still at the scene of the killing. The scene of the killing is near a pond surrounded by garden patches, two of which were freshly dug up for spring planting. It is about 200 yards from the nearest road and still farther from any place where soldiers are quartered. At the time these men were at the scene, soldiers were passing on the road but no soldiers were found near the scene or in the matshed houses of the farmers on the hill back of the scene. The one man left in the area told us there were many people who had returned to their homes and were out working their garden patches on the day of the killing. But this event frightened them all away. These four men saw all four bodies on the knoll partly wrapped in straw matting. The old man had gray hair, the woman had blood on her hands. The one man at the scene told us that the old man had been carrying the two chairs from a nearby matshed.

February 9, 1938

MEMORANDUM ON RELIEF PROBLEMS

February 10, 1938

1. *Order and discipline* among the Japanese soldiers should be further improved both inside the former Zone boundaries and in the five areas recently opened for civilians to return to their homes. On February 7 General Matsui himself was in Nanking and gave new instructions that this should be done. There are indications that along the main roads this has brought an improvement, but back from these roads the people still suffer. It would seem that only stricter discipline and more efforts to confine soldiers to the area of the city chosen by the Japanese military authorities for their use will solve the problem.

2. *Food.* The Japanese authorities to date have released a total of 5,200 bags of rice and 10,000 bags of flour for civilian use. All of this was for sale through the Self-Government Committee excepting 2,000 bags of rice (included in the above) which was for free distribution to families returning to their homes. But so far only a few hundred of those bags have been given out. At the present moment there is no further assignment for either sale or free distribution. The Japanese authorities have also permitted sufficient coal to be hauled into the Zone to keep the soup kitchens running. And on the 8th of February they gave the Self-Government Committee 2,000 gallons of gasoline which will greatly facilitate continued trucking in of foodstuffs and coal.

While the liberal assignment of 9,000 bags of flour (included above) in the last week has made the food

situation easier, there is no regular provision for the future. A population of 250,000 should have at least 2,000 *tan* of rice or 1,600 bags of rice per day. Until regular provision is made for that, the food situation will remain precarious. This can be done either by assignment from local stocks by the Japanese authorities or by opening up the avenues of economic access to Nanking so that commercial food supplies can come in, either from Nanking's hinterland or from Shanghai.

International Committee has requested the opportunity to secure the stocks assigned it by the Nanking Municipality amounting to 10,933 bags of rice and 10,000 of flour. This would be used for free relief both outside and inside the Zone boundaries and the Committee has indicated its willingness to cooperate with the Self-Government Committee in the distribution of these supplies. When it is realized that the 50,000 people who are now being fed free rice will probably increase, as private resources run out and the economic life of the community does not revive, and that this population will have to be carried through at least the month of April, it will be seen that this amount of rice and flour can easily be used in the next three months for free distribution.

If disease is to be prevented (and beri beri has already appeared), these people on free rice as well as many who are still able to buy rice but cannot afford to purchase other foods should have some supplementary foods. The local supply of beans of all kinds is almost nothing. When it is considered that a Chinese population depends largely on bean curd for its protein and Vitamin B, the almost complete absence of bean curd from the local market indicates how serious this problem is. We have requested the opportunity to purchase beans and other supplementary foods in Shanghai and

to ship them to Nanking. Six hundred tons of such foodstuffs would carry us through the next three months.

3. *Medical Personnel.* From the very beginning of the Zone, the medical and sanitation work has been our greatest weakness. It has only been by a stroke of luck and a mild winter that we have not had much more sickness. But at that, there has been a large amount of sickness and maternity cases under camp conditions about which we have been able to do nothing. Now with the wetter spring weather and with lowered resistance resulting from two months on *hsi fan* (rice gruel) sickness will increase.

We have requested permission for two American doctors and two American nurses to come to the University Hospital so that it could expand its clinic work at the hospital and do a little work in the camps. (While part of the camp population is moving out, we will probably have several thousand who cannot move out. And the population within the Zone according to local Japanese registration figures is still 160,000.)

Now the American Red Cross in Shanghai has asked the Nanking International Red Cross Committee to submit plans for relief work in Nanking. The Nanking Committee thinks that, in view of the complete lack of any municipal health service, they should start four clinics in various parts of the city. This is especially necessary as people return to their homes and are too far from the University Hospital to come for treatment.

The fundamental problem in all this medical work is personnel. There are a number of Chinese doctors and nurses in the city but nearly all of them have very inadequate training. They can assist good doctors and nurses but are unable to organize and carry on the work. Consequently, it is urgent that permission be secured for doctors and nurses to come to Nanking for this work.

Conclusion. Our requirements are very simple, namely, that the Japanese Army improve the order among its troops in the city and allow us to secure foodstuff and medical personnel.

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE
Secretary

P. S. February 11. An uncertain amount of rice has been assigned for delivery today and word has come of a shipment of green beans on the *Wantung*. For this we are grateful.

L. S.

Prepared for Mr. Bos at his request for confidential use. Later, February 11, no rice hauled today because of red tape but to start tomorrow. If Self-Government Committee with its 9 old trucks can haul 1,000 bags of rice a day for 6 days . . . ^a may decide to let them continue to get 1,000 bags a day.

L. S.

NUMBER 69

LETTER TO MR. ALLISON

February 19, 1938

My dear Mr. Allison:

On February 18 the International Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone decided that from henceforth it would operate under the name of "Nanking International Relief Committee" which is more in conformity with our present functions.

The Committee wishes to take this opportunity to thank your Embassy for its moral support of the Safety

^a Part missing.

Zone from the days of first negotiations regarding the formation of the Zone to the present. We also deeply appreciate your humanitarian interest in the continuing relief work of the Committee.

Most respectfully yours,
JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

Same letter to :

Mr. Jeffery, British Embassy
Dr. Rosen, German Embassy