

Zeng Xubai (曾虛白), head of the International Propaganda Division (國際宣傳處處長), wrote autobiography "Zeng Xubai Zichuan (曾虛白自傳)" which says as follows:

"Conveniently, Timperley was one of the three important persons who attended the 'resistance committee' in Shanghai when we were engaging in anti-Japan international propaganda there...

"We decided that, in the present international propaganda operations, Chinese must not come forefront, and that we must find international friends who understand our thinking as well as strategy in the war, and who would become our spokesmen.

"Timperley was an ideal candidate. As a start, we decided to pay money and ask Timperley and Smythe, via Timperley, to write two books as record of witness on Nanking Massacre by the Japanese army, and to publish them... Afterwards, Timperley acted accordingly... two books were fast-selling items and achieved the objective of propaganda" (Kitamura in Sakurai, 2010).

It was later found that the book also contained a part written by Professor Bates (Higashinakano, 2006).

This propaganda book is, of course, not based on facts; nevertheless, Professor Bates testified as one of the few third-country witnesses at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (Tokyo Trial) that there was a massacre. Consequently, it was believed that a massacre occurred, and General Matsui and General Ishine were declared guilty, and were executed by hanging (Mera, Inoue, Imamori, 2012).